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0095
 1
                     BRISTOL BAY SUBSISTENCE
 2
                    REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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 4
                          PUBLIC MEETING
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                            VOLUME II
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                            TELEPHONIC
11
                         October 27, 2021
12
                            8:43 a.m.
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16
    COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
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18
   Nanci Morris Lyon, Chair
19 Dan Dunaway
20 Lary Hill
21
    William Trefon
    Richard Wilson
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25
26
     Regional Council Coordinator, Robbin LaVine (Acting)
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0096	
1	PROCEEDINGS
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3	(Telephonic - 10/27/2021)
4	
5	(On record)
6	
7	MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, let's
8	go ahead and start then if everybody's ready. Can we
9	Richard would you mind, please, give us an
10	invocation again before we get started.
11	
12	MR. WILSON: Sure. Sure can.
13	/ -
14	(Invocation)
15	
16	MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you
17	very much for that. And then Robbin, would you please
18 19	do a section by section roll call again, depending on
20	who everybody's with so we know who's online.
21	MS. LAVINE: I would be delighted.
22	Okay, and before we begin, I will remind people to star
23	mute, and make sure that your phone is muted, if you
24	have other means of muting your phone. It will help us
25	to hear each other and be respectful. Also for those
26	of you who may have an opportunity to joy us join us
27	via Teams, that is for visuals only, primarily
28	instructions and there will be no sound available via
29	the Teams platform, you'll need to call in for that.
30	
31	So let's get started.
32	
33	Let's start with the Forest Service.
34	Who, online, is with the Forest Service.
35	
36	MR. RISDAHL: Good morning, Robbin.
37	This is Greg Risdahl, the Subsistence Program Leader
38	for the USDA Forest Service. Nice to be here.
39	MO TANTINE Cook many by Cook Who
40	MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Greg. Who
41 42	is with us from BIA.
43	MR. CHEN: Hi, Robbin. This is Glenn
44	Chen with the Subsistence Branch of the Bureau of
45	Indian Affairs.
46	Indian milais.
47	MS. LAVINE: Hi Glenn. Anyone else.
48	no. miving. iii oreiii. miyone erse.
49	(No comments)
50	

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0097
 1
                     (Teleconference interference -
 2
    participants not muted)
 4
                     MS. LAVINE: Who is with us
 5
     representing tribes and Native organizations in the
 6
     Bristol Bay region.
 7
 8
                     MR. LARSON: Good morning, Robbin. This
 9
     is Cody Larson with BBNA and here with me is Renee
10
     Rocky. We will have Gayla Hoseth joining us soon and
11
     Heidi Kritz.
12
13
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Cody. Cody,
14
    you're with, I'm sorry -- I know Gayla is.....
15
16
                     MR. LARSON: BBNA.
17
18
                     MS. LAVINE: Yeah, I mean who else is
19
    with you, sorry?
20
21
                     MR. LARSON: Oh, sorry, Renee Rocky.
22
23
                     MS. LAVINE: Okay.
24
25
                     MR. LARSON: And Heidi Kritz.
26
27
                     MS. LAVINE: And Gayla will shortly be
28
     joining.
29
30
                     MR. LARSON: Yep, that's correct.
31
32
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you. Who else.
33
34
                     (No comments)
35
36
                     MS. LAVINE: Courtenay, are you still
37
     with us?
38
39
                     MS. CARTY: Sorry, Robbin, I am here. I
     was on the other line with one of our chiefs discussing
40
41
     the caribou proposal this morning. Courtenay Carty,
42
     Curyung Tribal Council, Tribal Administrator, good
43
    morning.
44
45
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Courtenay.
46
    Anyone else.
47
48
                     MR. FINA: This is Mark Fina. I'm with
49
     the Alaska Seafood Coop that -- we were asked to give a
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0098
     presentation on bycatch and Chris Woodley, I think, is
     already on. He's doing the presentation with me.
 2
 3
 4
                     MS. LAVINE: Excellent. So Mark and,
 5
     your associate, who's that?
 6
 7
                     MR. FINA: Chris Woodley.
 8
 9
                     MR. WOODLEY: Chris Woodley.
10
11
                     MS. LAVINE: Chris Woodley, and you are
12
    with?
13
14
                     MR. WOODLEY: Groundfish Forum and the
15
    Alaska Seafood Cooperative.
16
17
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Mark and thank
18
     you, Chris. We're so glad to have you this morning.
19
20
                     Who's with us from the Alaska
21
     Department of Fish and Game.
22
23
                     MS. JONES: Hi, good morning. This is
24
     Bronwyn Jones again with Subsistence Division.
25
26
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Bronwyn.
27
28
                     MR. MERIZON: This is Rick Merizon....
29
30
                     MR. BURCH: Hello, this is Mark
31
    Burch....
32
33
                     MR. MERIZON: .....with the Alaska
34
     Department of Fish and Game.
35
36
                     MR. BURCH: .....Alaska Department of
37
     Fish and Game in the Palmer office.
38
39
                     MS. LAVINE: I believe we have both
     Rick Merizon and Mark Burch, correct, you guys chimed
40
41
     in at the same time.
42
43
                     MR. MERIZON: Correct. Sorry about
44
     that.
45
46
                     MS. LAVINE: Glad to have you both on.
47
    No worries.
48
49
                     MR. RINALDI: Good morning, this is
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0099
 1
     Todd Rinaldi. I'm a Regional Management Coordinator
     with the Division of Wildlife Conservation out of
 2
 3
     Palmer.
 4
 5
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Todd.
 6
    Anyone else joining us from the Alaska Department of
 7
     Fish and Game.
 8
 9
                     (No comments)
10
11
                     MS. LAVINE: Who is with us from the
12
    U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
13
14
                     (No comments)
15
16
                     MS. LAVINE: And by the way, really
     quick, I will be asking for OSM Staff shortly. So U.S.
17
     Fish and Wildlife Service Staff, who's online.
18
19
20
                     MR. ADERMAN: Andy Aderman, Togiak
21
    National....
22
23
                     MS. KLEIN: Oh, hi, good morning, this
24
     is Jill....
25
26
                     MR. MOSS: Danny Moss, Alaska....
27
28
                     MS. LAVINE: I heard two people --
29
     Danny?
30
31
                     MR. MOSS: Yes, from Alaska Peninsula
32
     Refuge.
33
34
                     MS. LAVINE: And, Danny, your last name
35
     again?
36
37
                     MR. MOSS: Moss, M-O-S-S.
38
39
                     MR. SMITH: Bill Smith....
40
41
                     MS. LAVINE: I heard.....
42
43
                     MR. SMITH: .....Supervisory Biologist,
44
     Peninsula Becharof Refuge.
45
46
                     MS. LAVINE: Bill Smith.
47
48
                     MR. SMITH: Correct.
49
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0100		MO	T 7\ 7.7.T.N.I.D	01	
1 2		MS.	LAVINE:	Okay.	
3 4	National	MR.	ADERMAN:	Andy Aderman	n, Togiak
5 6 7		MS.	LAVINE:	I heard Andy	Aderman.
8 9		MR.	ADERMAN:	Yes.	
10 11 12 13 14 15	introducing your spoke at the sam	seli	f there w		er person who
	MR. ADERMAN: Yes, this is Andy Aderman, Wildlife Biologist with Togiak National Wildlife Refuge.				
17 18 19		MS.	LAVINE:	Good morning,	Andy.
20		MR.	ADERMAN:	Good morning	·
22		MR.	MOOS: G	ood morning, t	his is Kenton
23	Moos, the Refuge				
24 25	Refuge.			-	
26 27		MS.	LAVINE:	Good morning,	Kenton.
28 29 30	Jill	MS.	KLEIN:	Good morning,	this
31 32 33	Frank Harris, Fi Alaska Fish and	shei	ries Biol	_	
34 35		MS	T.AMTNE •	Good morning,	Frank. And
36 37	who was speaking			_	rram. ma
38		MS.	KLEIN: H	i, this is Jil	l Klein.
39	Regional Subsist			•	
40	Wildlife Service				
41					
42		MS.	LAVINE:	Good morning,	Jill.
43 44		MS.	KLEIN:	Good morning.	
45					
46				So just becau	
47	so many folks sp				
48	you to listen to			_	
49 50	yourself on that	. nar	ne on	unat IISt, Car	ı you prease
J J					

0101	
1 2 3	speak up. I have Danny Moss, Bill Smith, Andy Aderman, Kenton Moos, Frank Harris and Jill Klein. Are there any others from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
4 5	(No comments)
6	
7 8	MS. LAVINE: All right. Who's joining us from the National Park Service.
9 10 11	MR. RYAN: This is Chris Ryan, Acting Superintendent of Katmai.
12 13 14	MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Chris.
15 16	MR. RYAN: Good morning.
17 18 19 20	MS. CHISOLM: Good morning. This is Linda Chisolm, Cultural Resource Program Manager and Subsistence Coordinator for Katmai and Aniakchak.
21 22	MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Linda.
23 24 25	MS. SKORA: Good morning. This is Leslie Skora, the Wildlife Biologist for Katmai and Aniakchak.
26 27 28	MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Leslie.
29 30 31 32	MS. RUPP: Good morning. This is Liza Rupp, Cultural Resource Program Manager and Subsistence Coordinator for Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.
33 34	MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Liza.
35 36	MS. RUPP: Good morning.
37 38 39 40	MR. PATTERSON: Good morning. This is Dylan Patterson with the National Park Service Regional Subsistence Team.
41 42 43	MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Dylan. Okay, anyone else from the Park Service.
44 45	(No comments)
46 47 48	$$\operatorname{MS.\ LAVINE}\colon$$ Has anyone joined us from the Bureau of Land Management.
49 50	(No comments)

0102 1 MS. LAVINE: No one from the BLM this 2 morning. 3 4 (No comments) 5 6 MS. LAVINE: Anyone else that I have 7 missed, if you have joined we are introducing ourselves and this can also be for anyone calling in who may be 8 9 interested in listening to the meeting or providing 10 public comment today, please speak up, you know, where 11 you're from, who you are and we look forward to 12 inviting you into our meeting. 13 14 (No comments) 15 16 MS. LAVINE: So anyone else in 17 attendance that we have not yet heard from. 18 19 (No comments) 20 21 MS. LAVINE: Okay. So before we begin, 22 really quickly, I do want to talk about public 23 comments. Council meetings are an important way for 24 the public and tribes to give oral and written 25 testimony and comments on issues of concern related to 26 provided throughout the meeting include at the 27 28 beginning of each day, there's an opportunity to 29 provide testimony on non-agenda items. The Council 30 Chair will announce these opportunities daily. There 31 is an opportunity to provide oral comments on the

subsistence management in the region. So opportunities wildlife proposals and closure reviews after an analyst presents proposal analysis. The order of receiving the comments is outlined on Page 33 of your Council books, and the Council Chair will call for this public oral testimony when it's time. There will also be opportunities to submit written public comments on proposals during the meeting. If you have a written comment, please email it to subsistence@fws.gov. Please clearly indicate in the title of the email which proposal or closure review number you are commenting on. The comments need to be emailed prior to the proposal being presented to the Council. So, please, once again, if you have any comments you want to submit on proposals you can do so by emailing them to subsistence@fws.gov, and -- and I need to back up because I can see my colleagues have let me know that even though I said I would call for OSM Staff to

49 announce themselves I neglected to do so. 50

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0103
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                     So can I hear from our OSM Staff
 2
    online.
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                     MR. LIND: Good morning, Robbin.
 5
    Madame Chair and Council members. This is Orville
 6
    Lind, Native Liaison for the Office of Subsistence
 7
    Management. I was jumping up and down waiting to
     report. Good morning everyone.
 9
10
                     (Laughter)
11
12
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Orville.
13
14
                     MS. WESSELS: Good morning, Madame
15
    Chair and members of the Council. This is Katya
    Wessels, Council Coordination Division Supervisor with
16
17
    OSM. Thank you.
18
19
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Katya.
20
21
                     MS. HOLMAN: Good morning. This is
22
    Kendra Holman, Wildlife Biologist with OSM.
23
24
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Kendra.
25
26
                     MR. STONE: Good morning. Jarred
27
     Stone, Fisheries Biologist with the Office of
28
     Subsistence Management.
29
30
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Jarred.
31
32
                     MR. VICKERS: Good morning, Robbin.
33
    Good morning, Council. Good morning everyone else.
34
    This is Brent Vickers, Supervisor Cultural
35
     Anthropologist with OSM.
36
37
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Brent.
38
39
                     MS. GREDIAGIN: Hi, this is Lisa
40
     Grediagin, Wildlife Division Supervisor with OSM.
41
42
                     MS. LAVINE: Good morning, Lisa.
43
     Anyone else joining us from OSM.
44
45
                     (No comments)
46
47
                     MS. LAVINE: All right. Now, that I
48
    have made an announcement -- well, actually anyone else
49
     joining us who may have called in and would like to
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0104 1 introduce themselves, so one more time. One more call for anyone else to introduce themselves. 2 3 4 MS. HOSETH: Hey, Robbin. This is 5 Gayla Hoseth with BBNA. 6 7 MS. LAVINE: Hey, Gayla, you joined us. 8 9 MS. HOSETH: Hi. 10 11 MS. LAVINE: Hi. Okay, so thank you 12 all for joining and now we have done roll call and 13 introductions. I have informed people of their 14 opportunities for public comment throughout the 15 meeting. Again, I'll remind people to press star six 16 and I pass the gavel back to Council Chair Nanci Lyon. 17 18 Thank you. 19 20 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thanks, Robbin, I appreciate that very much. And, Dan, I'm 21 22 just going to ask you real quick for a report on where 23 we got yesterday and if you had anything that you 24 wanted me to make note of. 25 26 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Nanci. We 27 clipped right along and got through nearly all the 28 agency reports. We ended up with Todd Rinaldi giving 29 us a real brief outline of some of the kind of 30 background material for Fish and Game, didn't get into 31 any populations or numbers, we figured we'd do that 32 when we discussed proposals and such. And then Orville 33 gave a nice happy wind up of the status of OSM and 34 Staffing and such. And so I believe we are ready to 35 address Bering Sea bycatch and so on there and No. 13, 36 but I'll defer to Robbin if there's something we jumped 37 over that we need to get back to. Thank you. 38 39 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, 40 Dan. Yeah, I just wanted to get a quick report from 41 I'll ask for anybody to give any public testimony 42 on non-agenda items to go ahead and do so. 43 44 (No comments) 45 46 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 47 hearing none. Robbin, did you have anything you

wanted, if not, let's go ahead with our presentation.

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0105
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                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Nanci. Through
    the Chair -- or to the Chair. I would only ask one
 2
    more time if there's any public comments. There may
    have been folks that missed the opportunity to provide
 5
    public comments on agenda items yesterday so we might
 6
    want to just see if anyone is available or if they
 7
    weren't able to press unmute very quickly, I pause for
 8
     that.
 9
10
                     MS. CARTY: Good morning, this is
11
     Courtenay Carty.
12
13
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Courtenay,
14
     go ahead.
15
16
                     MS. CARTY: Thank you, Madame Chair. I
17
    wasn't sure if I should speak up because it's kind of
18
    an agenda item but it sounds like Robbin cleared that
19
    up. I just wanted to address the ADF&G Staff report
20
     yesterday regarding the wildlife biologist position
21
    here in Dillingham and probably my comment would reach
22
    over into other position throughout the region with all
23
    the different agencies. And encourage those employers
24
     to perhaps recruit at the ANSEP program, either in the
25
    Anchorage campus of UAA or the Fairbanks campus.
26
    Alaska Native Science Engineering Program recruits
27
    students from rural Alaska, Alaska Native and non-
28
    Native alike to get into science and engineering fields
29
    and that might be a natural place for you to gain a
30
    candidate who would come to Dillingham or any other
31
    rural community and want to stay and have some
32
     longevity in a position and perhaps reduce that high
33
     rate of turnover.
34
35
                     Thank you, and good morning.
36
37
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Excellent
38
     idea, Courtenay. I appreciate you bringing it forward.
39
40
                     Anybody else, please.
41
42
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I wouldn't
43
    mind....
44
45
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Hi Dan.
46
47
                     MR. DUNAWAY: This is Dan. I'd comment
48
     on Courtenay's -- yeah, that's a good idea Courtenay.
     Just for background for everybody and partly a little
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disclaimer. I've been talking to Todd Rinaldi and sent a letter and correspondence to Todd, including the Commissioner and another person higher up than Todd, about the next biologist for Dillingham. I think we've had healthy congenial discussion about finding people oriented managers who are interested in dealing with the consistency as much or more than, you know, pure research and stuff. So they're working hard on it and I think they understand that a lot of us are really, really concerned about the lack of Staffing. Anyway, that's a really good idea, Courtenay, thanks.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I totally agree on that Dan. It used to be we were just worried about getting reports, now we're worried about having people to make the reports for us that have any value. So, yep, all of us need to work on this together and help solve the problem. Okay, anybody else that would like to make comments or have any questions for Courtenay.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, hearing none, we'll move on. Hang on, I got to flip back and forth here to get to my agenda. Let's go on to our Bering Sea bycatch presentation. And I do appreciate you being here, Mark and Chris and we do look forward to hearing your presentation.

MR. WOODLEY: Great. Thanks, Madame Chair. This is Chris Woodley, I'm the Executive Director of Groundfish Forum, do you have me okay?

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I do.

MR. WOODLEY: Okay, great. Great. All right, hey, well, thank you everyone for the opportunity to speak. With me today is Mark Fina who's the president of our harvester cooperative which is known as the Alaska Seafood Cooperative. I just wanted to start off by saying, boy, it's been a long time but back in the day when I was in the Coast Guard I spent quite a bit of time out in the Bristol Bay region in the early 1990s. I'd come out every spring for doing tank vessel inspections for Smith Lighterage and Moody's Operation out there and met a lot of folks out there who I think are still around, Tim Sands with ADF&G and unfortunately I don't get out there hardly at

all now. But always enjoyed meeting the people out there and, you know, really great memories from that region. So I just wanted to pass that along.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.

MR. WOODLEY: So what we wanted to do today was to provide you with a brief overview of our fleet, which is known as the Amendment 80 Sector, our bycatch in the Bering Sea and the Aleutian Islands region. I think you're all aware the bycatch is a very prominent topic this day so we wanted to just kind of walk through our bycatch numbers for different species and then, you know, talk about our operations a little bit and what we're doing, you know, day in, day out to minimize our bycatch as much as we can.

 $$\operatorname{So}$ if that sounds okay I'll go ahead and get started.

We're known as the Amendment 80 sector, and that consists of five member companies that operate 19 trawl catcher processor vessels in the Federal fisheries of the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska. Our companies directly employ about 2,200 people and our operations in Alaska support about 2,800 year-round jobs in 11 Alaska coastal communities primarily in our main offload ports of Unalaska, Kodiak and Adak. What we fish for are flat fish, rock fish, acramaceral, and all of these fisheries are certified by the Marine Stewardship Council and the Alaska Fish -- or the Alaska Responsible Fisheries Management Program as well managed and sustainable. We're very proud of our sustainability ratings and we work very hard to make sure, you know, that, again, we're trying to minimize our bycatch and minimize our impacts on habitat.

For those of you who don't know, Alaska's flatfish fisheries are actually the largest in the world. Alaska, according to NOAA Fisheries, Alaska's flatfish fisheries in the Gulf and the Bering Sea are the largest provider of flatfish food to the world and that's something, again, that we're very proud of. One last thing we'd like to talk about with our fleet is that our fleet has — there's a lot of misinformation out there about, you know, level of observer coverage on our boats but we actually have two observers on our boat 100 percent of the time for every

 fishery that we participate in. So you've got a 24/7 observer coverage on our boats, all of our hauls are monitored, sampled, we report our catch -- both catch and bycatch daily to NOAA Fisheries. Are vessels are equipped with monitoring cameras to aide observers in their oversight function and so we -- you know, we have a very good sense of what our -- you know, not only what our catch numbers are for our directed catch, but also our bycatch numbers as well.

So if we could switch or move to the next slide, I think the next slide is halibut bycatch. And, Mark, do you want to talk about halibut bycatch?

MR. FINA: Sure. Our fleet -- as some of you may know our fleet is required to discard halibut. Any of the trawl fisheries are not allowed to retain halibut so it all must be discarded. Anything that we catch is there for bycatch.

We are limited by a strict cap on the amount of halibut we can use. Right now it's 1,745 tons of halibut. Even with that our bycatch -- that seems like a very big number, and it is a big number, but when you compare it the amount of fish we catch with our halibut it actually is relatively small as a rate. We have been under one half of one percent halibut in our catches over the last handful of years and we have worked very hard to reduce our halibut bycatch during that time period, and we use several things to do that. We target fish and choose locations and times of day to keep our halibut bycatch low. Some fisheries halibut bycatch is much higher at night so we won't fish at night. Some fisheries it's seasonal so we try not to fish in targets that seasonally have high bycatch rates. Typically when we move into a new area we use small tests, we also use excluders in a lot of cases, we have communications among vessels and have used weekly calls in our fleet to talk about what rates are being seen where. We have an avoidance plan under which vessels get penalized, and companies get penalized if they don't meet relatively low bycatch rates so there aren't -- so we've eliminated outliers in our fleet, outliers being boats that have significantly different rates than what the rest of the fleet has had.

 $$\operatorname{And}$$ then the last thing which I'll spend a little bit more time talking about is deck

sorting. And you can see in the photo here a man carrying a fish, one of our crew members carrying a fish, he's carrying the fish to put it down a discard chute and this was a program that we spent about five or six years developing. And the reason why it took a long time is because the observing accounting for our catch and bycatch is very stringent and National Marine Fisheries Service, who regulates us, wanted to make sure that the program accurately accounted for the halibut that are discarded and accurately accounted for the mortality. So we have an observer on deck when we discard halibut off the deck who counts every halibut that goes over and measures every fifth one or 10th, depending on the situation to -- and checks the viability of the fish, whether it will survive when it's returned to the water, to make sure that we get an accurate count of how much halibut we have and the mortality of the halibut that we have in our bycatch. We've been able to use this to make some pretty substantial reductions in our discard mortality.

please.

You can see this is a time series of our halibut mortality. And you can see back around 2003 our fleet was maybe 2,700, 2,800 metric tons of halibut mortality and in the last three or four years, looking at say 2015, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, you can see that we're down below 2,000 metric tons and actually down below 1,500 metric tons and, you know, close to 1,000 metric tons. So we've cut it in half over that time period. A lot through the efforts of deck sorting, which came in during 2013, '14, '15 but then the other measures that we were using started to have some effect around 2008 or so and that's when we also had a change in the management of our fisheries that allowed us to do more to address our bycatch.

If you can move to the next slide

Our halibut bycatch, as I said, is under half a percent, which is actually better than any of the other major West Coast fisheries up and down the coast for the trawl fisheries on the West Coast in terms of rate of bycatch. I think our fishery right now is the est trawl fishery on the West Coast, up and down the Coast.

One last thing that I want to mention on halibut by catch that I think is relevant for this

group is that we are -- there is only one area in the Bristol Bay area that we're allowed to fish and that's up in the Togiak region and it's only open from April 1st to June 15th. We typically don't start there until around May 1st and that's because we don't find good enough catch rates for our targets or bycatch rates for halibut until that time. When we move in we have a pretty strict set of rules within our cooperative for monitoring how things are going, we do short tows and we move on rules. If you find that you're not -- you find that your halibut bycatch rates are high and we also have -- we have a pretty strict protocol that if the fishing in that area isn't better than other areas we move out. So, you know, we have actually a pretty small connection to the Bristol Bay region with respect to our fishing.

One other thing that I'll just touch on. I don't know how familiar you all are with the management of the IPHC, but one thing that the subsistence fishing is not affected — the amount of fish available in a year is not affected by our bycatch. Subsistence is prioritized in the rules that the IPHC has which it's fairly common, but you all know the rules better than I do with respect to how subsistence gets prioritized. But it's prioritized in the IPHC process, too, to make sure that subsistence gets access first.

And I think that's all I had on halibut. Chris, do you want to go back to you for the crab discussion on the next slide?

MR. WOODLEY: Sure, sounds good. So next slide, please. So the next two slides are just providing, again, some information on red king crab bycatch. I think you probably all saw the news this year that the red king crab — the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery was closed for the first time since 1994. You know the last several years the survey numbers coming back for the red king crab fishery were pretty low so I mean it's really sad that the fishery is going to get closed this year but I think for, you know, the crab fleet and for people who participate, you know, extensively in the Federal fisheries process, it really wasn't a big surprise. But nonetheless there are some pretty extensive measures that kick in at these low levels of survey abundance.

So I guess the first thing to say is is that, you know, NOAA and State of Alaska manage our -you know, manage these crab fisheries and as it relates to bycatch it's an abundance based management system. So when crab stocks are low our bycatch for the trawl sector gets cut. So next year starting in January the trawl bycatch is going to be reduced by 67 percent and then in addition to it there's an area closure which will kick in that we'll be prohibited from operating So the graphic that you have on the slide here on the lower right, if you -- everything to the right of that red line is going to be closed to our fishery next year, 2021, with the exception of that yellow hued postage stamp there just to the west of Bristol Bay. That's the area that Mark talked about earlier, which is a seasonal opening. We're in there, you know, May 1st through probably the first week in June, but it's a very short opening. But otherwise our boats are not operating up in that area -- or in the Bristol Bay region. So just wanted to point that out.

Historically trawl bycatch -- so the table that I put up here was put out by the stock assessment authors for the various crab fisheries and what this shows is what the percent of trawl bycatch is as a percent of total fish removal. So that means the directed fishery, the cost recovery fishery, discards from the directed fishery, our bycatch, all of that gets totaled up and then the column with the circle around it is what the percent is of -- or our percent of the removal. So from 2010 to 2020 trawl bycatch has accounted for less than two percent of the total removal. Most of the removals are coming from the directed fishery and then discards from the directed fishery.

Let's see here, and another thing to keep in mind is that so these closures that are going to kick in in 2022, they're -- the regulations for those closures were actually written back in the late '90s and this is the first time that the closure area has ever kicked in so we're kind of in unchartered waters here as far as what the effects of that will be but it is a new thing in that regard.

So if you could move on to the next slide, please.

And I apologize in the title, that

should be 2010 to 2020, not 2001. So as it relates to 1 snow crab or opilio crab, the same general principles 2 apply is that when the, you know, the stocks are down 4 at very low levels which means, you know, there's an 5 abundance based management system for this fishery as 6 well, which means that our bycatch -- the amount of 7 bycatch that we're allowed to have will also drop and there's also potential closures -- area closures 8 9 associated with it. The first point being that the PFC 10 limit -- or our bycatch would be automatically reduced, 11 the amount that's available to us will be reduced by 45 12 percent. A lot of the area where snow crab, you know, 13 part of what the survey is showing is that snow crab 14 are moving in a northwest direction and they are -- and 15 a lot of that area is actually off limits to our 16 fishing. The area is called the Northern Bering Sea 17 research area. If you can imagine a line going out 18 from Nunivak Island north, most of that area is --19 north of that line is -- you know, we're prohibited from fishing in there with the gear that we use. So a 20 21 lot of where the opilio crab are moving to are areas 22 that we're not allowed to fish in anyways. Our trawl 23 bycatch of opilio has historically been below one 24 percent, you know, of the total mortality of all the 25 fishery removals and the last couple of years it's been 26 very, very low. In terms of Council management going 27 forward, this stock has -- I don't know if the letter 28 has come out yet but the expectation is is that this 29 stock is going to be declared as overfished and that 30 will trigger a process within the North Pacific 31 Fisheries Management Council which requires a 32 rebuilding plan, which provides -- and part of that is 33 reviewing -- carefully reviewing all sources of 34 removals from the fishery and going through, you know, 35 a very extensive process to bring that -- to rebuild that stock. This is not the first time that the stock 36 37 has had to be rebuilt, it had to go through a rebuilding plan back in 2000 but, again, we're -- for 38 39 both the crab fisheries, you know, it's very, very 40 important that we do our part to reduce our bycatch. 41 We are currently working with the Bering Sea Research 42 Foundation which is a science group that's run by the 43 Alaska Bering Sea Crabbers and we're working with them 44 on research going forward to, you know, continue to minimize our bycatch to the extent that we can. 45

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So with that, if you want to shift to the next slide, I think we're ready to talk about salmon and that'll be it. Go ahead, Mark.

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1 MR. FINA: Yeah, so I'll speak to this slide. As you can see this is salmon bycatch and it's 2 separated into the pollock fishery bycatch and the nonpollock fishery bycatch. Non-pollock is black in both 5 of these and on top of the orange bar which is pollock 6 fishery bycatch. And our bycatch has historically been 7 a relatively small part of it. I guess for one thing for just Chris and I, in any of these slides where we 8 9 have trawl -- where we isolate a trawl section of the 10 fleet, I think and in the crab fisheries as well as 11 these fisheries, we're part of the segment that we 12 identify, so we're not all of the black bar, we're part 13 of that black bar, probably a significant share in all 14 cases. But the halibut fishery numbers that you saw 15 are the only ones that are Amendment 80 fleet alone. 16 So as you can see in these slides we have had some 17 chinook bycatch over the years. We are -- our non-18 chinook has been a -- a pretty small part of the non-19 chinook bycatch. I guess we are -- we have had 20 measures in place for several years internally to 21 control our bycatch. We regularly get updates, weekly 22 updates on how much bycatch we have of salmon in some 23 internal reports that we use as well a we use an alarm 24 system, which is a monitoring system that we have for 25 monitoring all our catch, internally, that sends out 26 alarms out to boats any time they exceed 10 salmon in 27 their bycatch. So we don't have as an elaborate as a 28 plan for salmon as we do for other species but I do 29 think that it's a -- you know, we know that we need to 30 be sensitive to our chinook bycatch and we do respond 31 when we see bycatch incidents in our fleet. And that's 32 really all we had on the salmon bycatch topic.

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MR. WOODLEY: Yeah, one last thing we wanted to say is earlier this year, I think it was back in May and June we had gotten a notification from Tim Sands that there was concern about that our vessels may be picking up chinook bycatch in our spring fishery there in that postage stamp area that we showed in a previous slide. There was a lot of concern about that but, you know, again, we've got two observers on board and we have daily catch reporting to NOAA fisheries and we did not have any chinook salmon bycatch in those fisheries. We don't typically up when we're in that spring fishery there in the Bristol Bay area. So I know there was a little people who were really concerned about that and we did speak directly with Tim

Sands and gave him our data and had a good conversation with him but we just wanted to make sure that people were aware that if you heard that earlier this year, that those rumors weren't true.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{And}}$ that's the only other point I wanted to add.

MR. FINA: And I think with that we can handle questions if you have any.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That is great, thank you guys. I certainly appreciate that presentation. If there's questions, I'd like to open it up to Council members first, any questions.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I do, Nanci. But it seems like I'm always yacking, I want to defer to other Council members first if they have something. Okay.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That's okay, go ahead and start us off, others can formulate theirs.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, thank you. First, I want to thank you guys for coming and presenting. I really appreciate it. For about a year, maybe a little more -- I'm on Facebook way too much, but there's been a -- as you are well aware there's a growing just out and out anger and some of its misunderstanding of the trawl bycatch situation. I think lately it's growing out of the Anchorage area with some of the restrictions and reductions on sport harvest of king salmon. So I want to thank you guys for coming.

 I have to say, though, I'm annoyed that North Pacific Fisheries Management Council did not provide any person to present. I want to make that clear, I'm unhappy about that. Also it seems to me that this group is probably the lowest impact fishery out there and I was hoping to hear from the cod and pollock trawl fishery. But if somebody wanted to respond, go ahead.

MR. FINA: To us, I guess, as much as I hate saying this, we are the biggest halibut bycatch user. Although I do think that our impact on that fishery is overstated by some of the Facebook posts that you're mentioning. And, you know, we take it very

seriously and we put a lot of effort into keeping our numbers as low as we can keep them in that fishery. You know we know that those fish are sought out by others whose businesses depend on them so we do put a lot of effort into keeping our halibut bycatch low.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thanks for that, appreciate it. This Council one time joined with some of the other Councils on the West Coast to really insist on much more vigorous bycatch control and I think there was some compromise met, I'm not sure it entirely satisfied the Councils but it was a move in the right direction. Yeah, I've been a little bit back and forth, I've corresponded with some of your most heated critics but trying to get a handle on it. I'm glad to see the bycatch is apparently declining, however, I have to say this whole pamphlet is designed to minimize the apparent impact. And, yes, I'm glad you're working hard and I hope you continue to do so. I'm glad to see you -- and it's not just halibut. When you see severe restrictions on salmon fisheries on the Kuskokwim and the absolute closures on the Yukon, it's a whole lot more than that. And also as small as the bycatch is it falls on -- it doesn't satisfy people who have had to sit and look at a closed fishery all summer. Now Bristol Bay hasn't had that but our kings are in poor shape.

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So I was hoping we were going to hear information on species composition and size composition of this bycatch. I'm pretty sure it's not all adult kings, near spawning stage, but I was just curious to see some real breakdowns on that. Do you have any information on that?

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MS. MADSEN: Madame Chair, Stephanie Madsen.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead, Stephanie.

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MS. MADSEN: Yeah, hi, my name's Stephanie Madsen. I'm the Executive Director of the At-Sea Processors Association. Unfortunately there was kind of a -- maybe I dropped the ball on providing you a presentation, I know that timeline has already passed but I am on. We represent the off shore catcher processors in the pollock fishery in the Bering Sea. So I am here to answer questions since I missed the

presentation deadline. So I'd be happy to answer any questions or, if appropriate, I could give you a brief summary on current Council actions and the work that my fleet is doing. I do not represent the in-shore fleet, just the off shore fleet. I just want to let folks know on the line that I am on and willing to participate to the extent that it's appropriate.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Stephanie, for introducing yourself and stepping in. Council members if there's no concern or problem, I'd like to invite Stephanie for her presentation to see what's going on there, is there anybody who would not prefer to hear that.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, hi, Nanci, this is Dan. Long time Stephanie since we were in Dutch Harbor. Good to hear you on. I'd be eager to hear what you -- any information you could share. Thank you.

 MS. MADSEN: Well, appreciate it. I did go over the list and I know many of you from my long participation out in Unalaska, Dutch Harbor, I lived out there for 19 years as many of you know and was able to visit the Bristol Bay area many summers when I worked for the Shoreside Processors years ago.

I guess, briefly, I know that you're all well versed in the salmon bycatch. We've been regulated since -- specifically regulated since 2010. We have incentive plans that are required by the Council and approved by National Marine Fisheries Service where we have to provide incentives to our fleet that reduce -- incentive reducing salmon bycatch both for chinook and chum in any abundance of pollock and salmon. We also have a threshold that changes for chinook when there's a low abundance indicator based on a three river index. I'm sure you're all very familiar with that because that's been around for awhile. I'm think it's important to note that the industry has not backed off. My fleet has not backed off at all in our interest in reducing our salmon bycatch as much as we can.

Our chinook bycatch is much lower than in previous years. We have a rolling hot spot program,

we have an outlier program that penalizes any vessel that doesn't improve its behavior. It is a behavior based program basically. It's to try to incentive captains to improve their performance in bycatch.

I know that this year, really the focus has been on chum salmon because the numbers were so great. And I think the other thing that many of you know but I will share again, there is genetics that are being taken in both our fleets for chinook and chum. So every 10th salmon -- chinook salmon is genetically tested. Every 30 chum salmon is genetically tested. And we get those genetic reports annually. For chum salmon we are actually getting spacial and temporal information in the Bering Sea so that we can better focus our management measures, mitigation measures on those areas and times when Western Alaska chum are present in the Bering Sea. So we are getting more and more sophisticated information that will help us when we are trying to mitigate our bycatch.

I will note that the most recent chum genetics for our Bering Sea bycatch really demonstrates that over, I guess I don't have the percentages in front of me, but the majority of the chum salmon that are caught in our fleet, in the Bering Sea, are Asian origin. And I think that's important for chum anyway because there is so much hatchery fish out there and I know that your area is also concerned about hatchery production, the impact on wild stocks, the competition for food. We are concerned about that as well and I think that devoting time to talk about research both on chum and chinook is very important and we're very happy to participate.

So I think from the Council perspective, they are paying attention. I mean the testimony is pretty emotional and from my personal experience, I emphasize with people that are not able to go to fish camp and pass on the cultural activity so we are paying attention. I think the Council requested just what someone asked for, and that is the adult pelimsy* that will demonstrate the fish that we catch in our bycatch, what is the true impact to Western Alaska streams. That's called the adult pelimsy* quotation. They're going to update that with the most recent information for chinook and they're also going to see if they can't do one for chum salmon. They don't quite have the terminal stream information on

chum that they do on chinook so it's a little bit more difficult but both of those activities are square in the Council's radar and will be available for us to understand better about the current situation for salmon bycatch.

So I know I've provided you a lot of information quickly but I hope that this has helped and I'd be happy to respond to questions.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you very much. I certainly appreciate that. Dan, go ahead, I'm going to give you the floor back.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, great. Well, thank you very much, Stephanie, appreciate it. I was a little alarmed that I hadn't had -- I still wish North Pacific was on but hearing from the pollock and cod fishery helps a lot. Going back to the presentation from our other folks I missed exactly what stock has been designated or will be as overfished. Go ahead.

MR. WOODLEY: Yeah, this is Chris Woodley again. Yeah, so it's our understanding and, again, I'm not sure that the letter has come out yet, but that it will be the opilio fishery that will be declared overfished this year and, again, what that does is that trigger -- under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, it triggers a very elaborate stock rebuilding plan. But, again, I haven't seen the letter yet, but I believe that was very much the supposition is that was going to happen.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, thank you very much. That's alarming. As a former assistant Bering Sea/Aleutians crab manager, that makes me feel a little sick that, as a management agencies, still haven't quite got a handle on this. They had to lock up the Sand Point office with a total closure, all crab fisheries out of the South Peninsula, it was a horrible feeling.

MR. WOODLEY: Yeah.

MR. DUNAWAY: I'm glad they're taking action. Well, I think this Council -- well, I'll speak for myself. I'm still very concerned and I think there should be ever downward pressure on this bycatch. I was trying to get a handle on if it's just a new awareness

among maybe like the sport user group out of the road system area, or if things were changing, I'd have to look deeper but this is a good first step. I'm glad to see that it's not being neglected. We see pictures on Facebook of a lot of fish being discarded, sometimes they're claiming it was halibut but it's pretty obvious it's probably other fish and not halibut, they weren't even shaped right. So, yeah, I'm still hoping that maybe at the winter meeting we could have the North Pacific Management Council representative speak to us on what is and has been done.

One other thing regarding a little closer to home, I have heard complaints from our local fishermen here in Dillingham when they're trying to fish halibut in May and June that they're getting run over by the trawlers out there between Round Island and Nushagak Peninsula. I haven't heard any in the last year or so but the way things have to operate in these meetings that I don't know if it's still a problem or we just don't hear about it. So if you could ask your fleet to be respectful of that that small boat longline fishery I'd sure appreciate it. Okay.

MR. WOODLEY: Yeah, this is Chris. Yeah, absolutely. I mean that area around Round Island there, that's an authorized transit area for our boats to deliver to a trampers in State waters before they -to off load our product and, yeah, that's absolutely something we can talk about. We have a captains meeting every year in January where we, you know, discuss things like that. And, you know, it's not been -- this is the first time I've heard of that concern so we would absolutely, you know, be happy to bring that to the attention of our captains. When we start off our fishery up there in the spring, you know, for that 30 or so days that we're up there we have a pretty extensive series of meetings prior to the start of that, you know, with our companies and captains are involved in that as well. And, yes, passing along that information is very, very easy and I'm really sorry to hear that that's a concern. I mean, yeah, I wouldn't want to -- I know I wouldn't want to be in a small boat when you've got a big boat or a tramper going by, it definitely throws a big wake.

So the other thing I just wanted to say was kind of going back to the Facebook thing was that -- I'm sorry I have to move locations here -- don't --

please, please please don't believe what you read on Facebook. I am familiar with that group, there is a lot of anger in there, there's a lot of hostility and there's a tremendous amount of misinformation. And so, you know, I would welcome if any of you have any questions at all that you want to ask us about our trawl bycatch, I will give you my phone number and my email, I'll send it to the folks who organized this event and please feel free to call me and we could talk about it. But, again, I wouldn't -- definitely wouldn't take your information from that group. is an awful lot of information on what they're posting and it just doesn't help the issue at all, it's just inflaming people, it's not trying to solve a problem, it's just trying to make people angry.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, for that. I agree. And I've challenged them. What I've been impressed is a couple leaders, or actually I directed them to the data and the website of the North Pacific Fisheries Council, they are beginning to learn about the data and where it is. I think, still, a person that catches three or four halibut a year hears the numbers you guys talk about and it's mind-boggling, you know, I still can't get my head....

MR. WOODLEY: Right.

MR. DUNAWAY:around a million pounds of pollock either. But they are becoming educated. Hopefully they'll become more rationale. But it is still a concern. I would be eager to get your contact info. One of my very close neighbors is one of the most active halibut fishermen here and he would probably like to know about your captain's meetings. Okay.

MR. WOODLEY: Sure, yeah, absolutely. So I'll just pass it on to the folks that organized this event and my cell phone and my email and, again, please feel free to call. I'd rather talk with people, you know, in person about these things than going into the Facebook war because it's just not a productive way to spend time.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, that's all I have for now Nanci and thank you very much. And, thanks, again, for providing the information and for Stephanie to be on too. Thank you.

0121 1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, 2 Dan. Any other Council members with questions. 3 4 MR. WILSON: Through the Chair, Rich 5 Wilson here. 6 7 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Please, go 8 ahead, Rich. 9 10 MR. WILSON: Yeah. Yeah, hey, thanks 11 guys, Chris, Mark, Stephanie. Very good info. You 12

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know as I sit and listen to what you folks have to say about the fisheries out there, you know, science has really been our side, you know we have a lot of science out there to improve, you know, our fisheries all around the world and in our State waters here. As I listen to you guys, you know, I had a couple of thoughts here, I wonder the bycatch on the halibut, if there was any DNA, knowing where those halibut went into this. I live in Naknek here, and typically when we're out here for halibut it's kind of a hit and miss. Some years you get a few and other years you really got to scrape to try to get anything and it just -- you know it doesn't take much to interrupt the system, you know, we're so in shore fishery here, it doesn't take much to disrupt that. I'm just amazed at the science out there that allows all these different fisheries and, you know, we're all in this together and we're realizing it and we're trying to partner up and trying to figure out, you know, what's the best methods, you know, so that we have a resource that's going to last us for a long time. You know we've all gone overboard, even the Bay here, with all the new technology and jet boats and everybody, you just got to -- you know, science is so amazing that, you know, there's just no end to it. So, yes, we have to be very cautious and mindful of your neighbors or other fisheries that, you know, because we're all in this together.

I guess I don't have one particular thing in mind here. But just as I look into this and you get a feel for what all the fisheries are in Alaska and what they represent. Everybody wants to make a buck. But, you know, maybe two bucks is good and not 10 bucks, you know, where do we stop. So, you know, management is very important. I'm very thankful for you guys coming forward and giving us this presentation because it really gives us the friendly neighbor kind of thing, it's a good start.

So that's all I have for now and I really thank you guys for the input.

MR. FINA: I guess I want to respond to the first part of your question about, you know, where the halibut we catch are going, where are they going to end up. And that's a question that the IPHC, I think, has really struggled with. We -- I don't know if you -- you probably know that the halibut are managed coast-wide, all the way from California up to Alaska so when they do a stock assessment it covers the entire Coast. And one of the issues that we've discussed several times is, you know, where are the -- what are the impacts of the bycatch that we have. Most is realized in the Bering Sea but there is some migration south into the Gulf and some migration towards the Aleutians but they really do not have a good handle on that. And I think -- so I think the localized impacts -- the only thing people can say I think about localized impacts is that if you take fish out of an area you are -- you're depleting what's there in the immediate future, but long-term, I don't think they have a great grasp on how that depletion might last. And that's really a question for the halibut scientists at the IPHC and they can give you a much better answer on that than I can.

I agree with what you say, generally, is that we recognize that we're part of this. We operate, you know, a good size fleet that catches an awful lot of fish, we employ a lot of people, we have an impact on shore jobs in Alaska as well and shore jobs outside the state, you know, those are significant impacts too. But with that said, you know, we're all part of the same system and we all need to do our part to make sure that these are shared resources, not monopolized resources so we're definitely sensitive to that.

MR. WILSON: Yeah, well, thanks for that too. And, you know, this really does help. You know we're only humans here, you know, and the communication what you just said there from yourself to myself here, you know, it's a connection. I mean you're fishing in certain waters and we have certain waters here we're fishing in and to realize what's happening, you know, with each others fishery and how you could help each other out I think is -- you know, instead of just depending on, you know, other people to

help regulate what you do, is to self-regulate and to realize what's happening and to know that your neighbor needs that fish, probably more than you if it's bycatch, and you're throwing it overboard, you know, so there's things that we can do, you and I, in this world that we live in today to help make sure that our resources are taken care of for the origin that they're directed to.

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So, thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, well said. Well said, thank you, both of you. Lary, Billy, any questions.

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MR. TREFON: No. This is Billy, I'm good here. I do appreciate the information, it was really good. And I do hope that more people from the Aleutians down there get involved with this bycatch to get more information. Appreciate it, thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you,

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(No comments)

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MS. LAVINE: Nanci, this is Robbin.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

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Billy. Lary.

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MS. LAVINE: Through the Chair. I just want to note as we are wrapping up this issue, we, at OSM, have heard your interest in having the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council present at the winter meeting. If we can, you know, highlight that for Staff now, I -- I would like to apologize, again, because we are in transition in Staff there are -- our Bristol Bay Regional Advisory Council Coordinator, long time Coordinator, just retired this summer so in the passing off of duties these things may have been missed so I apologize. But on the record and for everyone here, if you are all interested in hearing from the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, if there is anyone else on this issue you'd like to invite to the winter meeting to present, please let us know, and do you want our friends Mark Fina and Chris -- ahh, Chris, hang on just a minute Chris, I'm going to find your name.

0124 1 MR. WOODLEY: Woodley. 2 3 MS. LAVINE: Chris Woodley. 4 5 MR. WOODLEY: W-O-O-D-L-E-Y. It's 6 okay, it happens. 7 8 MS. LAVINE: Yeah, do we want -- do we 9 need them to return. So anyway my questions is, what 10 is the wish of the Council for inviting reports to the 11 winter meeting, before we move on. 12 13 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, I've 14 already.... 15 16 MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair. 17 18 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:made a 19 note about it. And I think that we probably would like 20 to have -- but Dan, what I would like and you don't have to do it this second, what I would like is to have 21 22 a more specific request for what you would like to hear from the North Pacific Council and then yes, would love 23 24 to put that on the agenda and the invitation sent out 25 for the winter meeting. And do my Council members have 26 any other questions, go ahead, I do still have a couple 27 questions too that I would like to ask but since we got 28 sidetracked on this, let's go with this first. 29 30 MR. DUNAWAY: Dan here. 31 32 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead. 33 34 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you. Robbin, 35 I hope I didn't sound too grumpy. I think I may have 36 made that request at about the very time Donald was 37 retiring so I'm not surprised it might have got lost in the jumble. When this was a hot issue, bycatch was a 38 39 hot issue some years ago, and like I said we teamed up 40 with other Councils to really try to draw a hard line 41 on bycatch, we had actually because he was a local guy, 42 Eric Olsen was Chair of the North Pacific Council, grew 43 up here in Dillingham and sometimes personally he would 44 come to these Advisory Council meetings and present 45 kind of what their programs were, what their assessment 46 was and kind of some data that could probably be viewed 47 as the most scientific and least likely to be biased.

And, you know, so kind of like this size composition,

understanding some of this adult equivalency stuff, you

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know, so that we can kind of see as balanced as possible what they know is going on. And also rather than -- instead of an individual user group, kind of combine them all together. So an overview and a person who can discuss this from the North Pacific Council, I would really welcome it.

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Thank you.

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10 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Is that 11 clear enough for you Robbin.

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MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yes, thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Then I had a couple questions, too, that I'd appreciate it if somebody has the answers to. I wanted to know what the projected survival is of the discarded fish, has anybody done a study on that or is it being conducted or do we have an idea.

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MR. FINA: Yes, we do know. Lately -it depends. The way that our -- the way that our observer protocols work, historically we were required to put all fish into a tank on the vessel and then as they were taken out of the tank and be brought to process -- to be processed, we would discard the halibut out of chute, and the mortality rate of those fish was anywhere from 75 to 85, close to 90 percent. And the mortality rates were derived by annually -observers doing viability checks, looking at the fish skin, the gills, the eyes, the condition of the fish as it was discarded and using a protocol that had been developed by the IPHC for determining mortality based on observation. The -- we now, with deck sorting, have shifted the discarding fish on the deck as much as we can, so as we're emptying a trawl net, we have crew picking up halibut bringing them to an observer and that observer looks at the fish and does the same viability check that has been done below deck historically. It is now being done on deck as we go. And each tow gets a specific discard mortality for its discards on deck. And that has -- I've seen the mortality as low as 20, 22 percent, 23 percent, somewhere in that range, up to probably into the 50s. I would say overall our fleet right now is looking at a mortality of on deck and in the factory, when the fish go down below deck, is probably close to 55 percent

across the board for the entire fleet. Some boats do a little bit better, some of the smaller boats I think have had better success than some of the bigger boats and fishing conditions make a difference. But right now the mortality overall I think is around 50 to 55 percent. And that's down historically, it was all going into the tanks and it was closer to 75 to 90 percent range.

10 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, that 11 is.....

MS. MADSEN: Madame Chair, this is 14 Stephanie, on salmon.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, please.

MS. MADSEN: Well, as you can imagine salmon is 100 percent mortality when they come up in our trawls but also the regulations require all salmon to be retained until counted by an observer. So we have lots of cameras, we have two observers on board and we are not allowed to discard any salmon unless it's -- until it's counted by the observer. But we also participate in the Seashare Food Bank Program, which I know a lot of the folks up in the Bay area are very familiar with. So the salmon that meets the qualifications of the Food Bank criteria are frozen and transported and get into the Food Bank Program. So, again, we are regulatory required to retain all salmon until counted by an observer and those salmon that meet the criteria for the Food Bank Program go there.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you, Stephanie. Very familiar with that program and I'm very grateful that exists and I think it's way more sensible than wasting. And, good, I'm also glad to see that our mortality rates have come down significantly and hopefully can work on it to an even lower number.

I've also got another question for both the halibut and the salmon fisheries. What, and I'm not sure how to ask this question so I'm going to ask it and then we can discuss what I'm looking for. What age class are most of the salmon being caught at, is it the same year they're returning to the rivers, is it their second or third year out at sea, do we know about when those salmon are being caught, if they have much more time in the saltwater or if we expect them in the

0127 1 freshwater. 2 3 MS. MADSEN: Well, I don't have the 4 exact age, I'm sorry. But I think the Council and the 5 Alaska Fisheries Science Center, as I mentioned, they do the adult equivalency work. I can tell you just by 6 7 the salmon that we're catching, they're not heading to the terminal streams. Well, again, we're not just 8 9 catching Western Alaska salmon, I think the genetics 10 report. But regardless the size of the salmon indicate 11 that they are not headed to the terminal streams in 12 that year. But I'm sorry I don't have any additional 13 information but I can try to get some of the 14 information from the adult equivalency to provide a 15 little bit more specificity. 16 17 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, that 18 would be appreciated, just to know, you know, for my 19 way of thinking, I'm thinking so what year are we 20 looking at, you know, say taking a hit if there's some 21 big bycatch that happens, so that's what I'm looking 22 I'm glad to hear they're building a lot more and 23 better detailed data on salmon bycatch, Stephanie, and 24 hopefully we'll have a lot more better info going 25 forward, I appreciate that. 26 27 Okay, any other Council, if not, we'll 28 thank you again for your presentation. 29 30 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard. 31 32 MR. FINA: You're welcome..... 33 34 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Richard go 35 ahead. 36 37for the opportunity. MR. FINA: 38 39 MR. WILSON: Yeah, this is for Stephanie. Stephanie, say, I guess I'd be interested 40 41 if we could get some info on the fleet that you 42 represent there on how far -- you're talking about 43 bycatch and they're not going to the terminal streams at that time, that they're a younger class, I'd be 44 45 interested to know where these are being caught, you 46 know, if you had some information on where your fleet

is fishing and it kind of gives us a better idea where,

you know, where our fish are cycling through.

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MS. MADSEN: Sure. Sure. I can provide -- that's genetics work. For chinook it's not quite the temporal spatial information I referred to as we do have on chum but I can get you some information, at least the best available information. On chum we have been doing -- or the agency's been doing a little bit more temporal and spatial work on Western Alaska chum because our obligation to avoid bycatch is to avoid Western Alaska chum and there isn't as much hatchery evidence in the chinook fishery, or the chinook bycatch. So I will try to get that information to you.

I also wanted to highlight for your group that, you know, we are required annually to provide reports to the Council in April every year about one, what my fleet is catching. So you can find a coop report that has a vessel name and exactly what species and how much they caught, including bycatch, herring, you know, all of the species. And then we're also required to provide a report to the Council annually about how our incentive plans are working and we are required to demonstrate that they are providing incentives. I know that that's a lot of reading and I don't know how to summarize it but I have done some PowerPoints before on that, it's -- and I'd be happy to share those. Anyone on the line, if you want more -you know if you have smaller groups that would like to hear some of this information I'm more than happy to present. I know it's a large complex issue and I appreciate the time spent on it this morning.

MR. WILSON: Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, thank you very much. Anybody else. Anything else.

MR. DUNAWAY: Dan here.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I actually thanks for more good information. And thanks for bringing up the Seashare item. I think they might have changed a little bit this year but in the past an awful lot of that Seashare went to the Lower 48. I'm just wishing and especially for the Yukon folks this year of a better way to get more of that bycatch to Alaskans, especially rural Alaskans. I know the logistics are

real problematic but it would sure be cool to make some progress on that. Thank you. MS. MADSEN: Well, thanks for raising that. I think Seashare also has to -- so many reports -- Seashare provides a report to the Council and I think you'll be very pleased that they've kind of rejiggered their operations and a lot more of the salmon bycatch is coming to Alaska and I know there was a special effort this last summer to try to get more of the fish up in the Yukon area. Both by the State of Alaska, actually some of your processors there in the Bay, and then Seashare itself. So I think that concern has been heard loud and clear by the Seashare Board and they are amending to the extent that logistics provide. They're getting more and more out there. Now, I will quickly add that I recognize that's not a replacement, that's maybe an enhancement, it certainly isn't a

MR. DUNAWAY: That's good to know. I know years ago I called Robin Samuelson when he was on the Council, I think before Seashare existed, so I'm glad to hear progress. And, you know, one other thing amongst the other Council members, you know, some of the folks that are out there doing the bycatch are CDQ groups that....

replacement for catching your own fish. But you'd be

happy to know that Seashare has rejiggered their model.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

 $\operatorname{MR.}$ DUNAWAY:have their base in the coastal villages of Alaska.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MS. LAVINE: Hold on, Madame Chair, this is Robbin.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.

MS. LAVINE: Hello, for those of you online, we are hearing a discussion. I would like to remind you to press star six to mute your phones, and thank you very much. Once again star six to mute your

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     phones. Sorry, Madame Chair, you may continue.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: No, I
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     appreciate it. Go ahead, Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thanks.
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              Thanks, Nanci. I was just wanting to say
     since a lot of live where we have CDQ -- coastal CDQ
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     groups, we should maybe be talking to our own CDQ
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     groups either about getting bycatch where it should go,
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     or what that company can do to further limit it.
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                     (Teleconference interference -
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     participants not muted)
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: So I kind of -- I
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     remember we got into this circle discussion a little
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    bit when we were pushing for a bycatch before because
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     it's kind of the same people with trawlers, or lease
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    trawlers or -- not lease, but contract agreements
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     representing people that are getting impacted by the
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    bycatch. So anyway I've talked too much.
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                     Thank you so much, again, everybody.
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                     (Teleconference interference -
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    participants not muted)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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     you, Dan.
               Anybody else.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, well,
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     we'll wrap this up. And, again, for the multiple time
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     I would just like to say thank you Mark, Chris, and
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     Stephanie for your presentations and answering our
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     questions and coming in front of us. It's very
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    meaningful information and we look forward to having
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     more discussions with you in the future. So thank you
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     again.
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                     MS. MADSEN: Well, thank you very much
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     for the invite and look forward to future discussions.
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                     MR. WOODLEY: Yes, thank you for the
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     opportunity, really appreciate it.
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                     MR. FINA: Thank you.
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                     MS. MADSEN: Bye.
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                     MR. WOODLEY: Bye.
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                     MR. FINA: Bye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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    move on here to Item No. B, small mammal report, and
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     Robbin we don't have anybody for that or are we
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     skipping it or do we have somebody.
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                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, thank you.
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     Yes, we do have ADF&G Biologist Rick Merizon online.
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     Rick, are you here.
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                     MR. MERIZON: Yeah, hi, this is Rick.
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     I actually was planning on just providing an update for
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     the Alaska hare proposal.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That will be
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     fine.
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                     (Teleconference interference -
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     participants not muted)
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                     MR. MERIZON: Okay, thank you, Madame
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     Chair and members of the Council. Again, my name is
     Rick Merizon. I'm a statewide Small Game Program
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    Coordinator for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
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     I was prepared to discuss what the State -- what the
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     Small Game Program has been doing with regard to Alaska
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     hare in Western Alaska.
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                     So beginning in 2017 the Statewide
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     Small Game Program began visiting numerous small
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     communities, rural communities throughout Western
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     Alaska to try to learn more about the Alaska hare and
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     specifically, the Alaska hare, just for clarity, are
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     the large hares. We have two native species of hare in
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     Alaska, the Alaska hare and snowshoe. The Alaska hare
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     are locally known by jackrabbit or tundra hare.
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     this update is relative to Alaska hare, the larger of
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     the two species. So beginning in 2017 the Small Game
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     Program began visiting many rural Western villages to
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     try to learn more about Alaska hare from local
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     residents. Up until that point Fish and Game had done
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    very little relative to Alaska hare and knew very
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     little about their life history and current status. So
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     we embarked on a broad scale region-wide, species
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region-wide visitation of local villages to try to learn from rural residents about that species.

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Throughout those visits from Kotzebue down throughout the Seward Peninsula and Bristol Bay, we learned almost unanimously from almost all of our visits with folks that people were seeing far fewer Alaska hares than they had historically seen in the past. The last high abundance of hares was observed in the late '70s, early '80s and since the mid-80s folks reported seeing very few Alaska hare in throughout Western Alaska. So beginning in 2018, the Small Game Program along with other Department Staff initiated a four year study trying to understand two primary objectives. One was to develop a long-term monitoring technique that would allow the Department to understand population trends in localized areas and then the second primary objective was to capture and radio collar Alaska hare in various parts of their range and learn about movement and mortality. We've been successful in pursuing both of those objectives. fact, looking at preliminary data we feel very confident that we've identified a method that will allow the Department to begin assessing populations long-term and that method is through the use of pellets. Actually using a collection of pellets and identifying individual hares through genetic analysis. And with repeated visits, annual visits at these same survey locations we can actually get a localized abundance estimate; we're fairly confident of that. have one more year of research to evaluate that effort but we are hopeful that that methodology will allow us to begin assessing localized population trends. second objective, we have been successful in capturing and radio collaring numerous individuals throughout the range of Alaska hares and learning a great deal about their movement and subsequent mortality.

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Through these efforts, as well as our rural Alaska villages and talking to many folks that are very familiar with the species beginning in 2018, on the State, the Alaska Board of Game addressed and adopted a proposal for Unit 9 creating a season, bag limit and salvage requirement for Alaska hares, and Unit 9 was much more restrictive than the previous set of regulations had been. Following that up, in January 2020 the State Board of Game adopted a proposal for Unit 18, 22 and 23 that also created more restrictive season dates, bag limits and salvage requirements. And

so through that lens we submitted Proposal WP22-39 to consider the same regulatory structure as is currently on the State side for Unit 9 and 17 Alaska hare.

And I'm happy to go into that proposal but I know it's listed later on down the agenda so I don't want to -- I guess I'll just maybe ask for some advice on how best to proceed on that.

Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you very much. Yeah, I think what we would prefer is to go ahead and ask questions now and have you available when we address the proposal. Would that work for you?

MR. MERIZON: Absolutely. That works

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you. Then I'll open it up for questions.

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Rich Wilson.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

27 Richard.

for me.

MR. WILSON: Yeah, I got a question there. So you speak of the mortality, do we have any idea what the -- or why they're -- why such low numbers, do we have any info?

MR. MERIZON: Through the Chair, that's a great question. And that's a big issue that we're trying to understand. The short answer is we don't have a good understanding as to why -- what caused the decline that we've observed over the last several decades and what is currently keeping the population at relatively low densities. We have a number of theories but, again, we don't have any definitive answers on what exactly is causing that, or what has caused the decline.

MR. WILSON: Okay. So you say you have one more year left in your study, is that after this — there must be something missing in your study and after a year you're going to possibly have a better idea of that, I suppose, uh?

1 MR. MERIZON: So through the Chair. We're still in the active data collection process. 2 Actually, haven't done a very exhaustive data analysis portion of the research yet so I'm just reluctant to 5 relay any of the preliminary data to date right now. But it's a fairly broad scale study that is attempting 6 7 to allow us to understand some very basic biological and methodological issues relative to Alaska hare. 9 And, you know, there's certainly, as with any research, 10 there's lots of questions that come from current 11 research and so I suspect that we'll likely have many 12 more questions potentially after we wrap up this next 13 coming year of data collection and analysis. But 14 certainly mortality is a big issue and whether or not 15 we'll be able to answer the cause of the decline, or the cause of current low density through this current 16 17 research we're not completely confident we'll be able 18 to do that. But we're just trying to understand from 19 the individuals that we have collared what is causing 20 those animals to die. So we'll definitely have some 21 information on that. 23 MR. WILSON: Thank you. Thank you, 24

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Madame Chair. That's all I have for the moment.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Richard. And Robbin, it would be great if you would make note that we would like to have an updated report about the findings for Alaska hare.

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MS. LAVINE: Will do, Madame Chair, thank you.

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Thank you. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Council members, any other questions.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair, this is Lary.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Lary, please go ahead.

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MR. HILL: The research from the radio collars, do they find the rabbit, do they find these hares bodies, carcasses and if so can you tell if they just died or were they killed by some other animal first, specifically referring to the coyotes. We have a lot more coyotes in the last 20 years than we ever had before. So just a question.

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MR. MERIZON: Through the Chair, again, Rick Merizon. So we through our research, these are GPS collars so they're transmitting specific locations at high frequency and we have a very accurate idea of when the animal dies based on the type of signal we receive back from it. Because of the remote nature of some of these specific animals it's difficult to get out to the site immediately to try to determine whether 9 it was disease and then an animal came along and 10 consumed the carcass or whether the animal was actually captured by a predator and then consumed. That can be 12 challenging to determine but that's something that we're -- again, there's potential to maybe refine that, our ability to understand that in the future.

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MR. HILL: Okay, thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. We're still open for questions Council members.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah, this is Billy. got one about the hare and the decline. I work in -- as you guys all know I'm a wildland firefighter and I've watched the climate changes in the environment and I'm wondering would this also have an affect on the hare because they're a high altitude little animal that heart beats like a rabbit -- I mean like a bird, really fast.

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MR. MERIZON: Through the Chair. There's certainly potential for climate change effects with this species, no doubt, that's definitely one of the issues we're considering that may have caused the decline and may be perpetuating the low density, but there are a number of other factors that could also be contributing to those issues.

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MR. TREFON: Okay, thank you. Thank you for your report.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you, Billy. Anyone else.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, this is Dan.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thanks. Yeah, Rick, I

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     was just curious is that one collared bunny down near
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     Clark's Point, Ekok area, is he still hopping around or
     do you know?
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                     MR. MERIZON: Yes, through the Chair.
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    We do have some animals down -- several animals
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     collared in the Dillingham area that are still active.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: So that's cool. I'm
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     really tickled that this study is being done just from
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     a shear curiosity standpoint plus it has practicality.
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     So thanks for the update.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I was just
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     going to warn you not to make it your pet, Dan. Just
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    because they have collars doesn't mean you can make
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     them a pet.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: No, it's science. I can't
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    get that far.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, anyone
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     else.
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                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Rich Wilson
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     again, one more.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,
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    Richard.
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                     MR. WILSON: Yeah, once again I see the
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     numbers on some of your history on where these hares
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     are, I see east side of Iliamna Lake has a very high
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     number and I wonder if you had any collared ones over
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     on that side of the lake. Okay.
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                     MR. MERIZON: Through the Chair.
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    don't have any animals collared specifically on the
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    Alaska Peninsula. We've attempted to locate -- so just
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     to give you a little bit of understanding, we've -- my
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     colleagues and I have spent more nights than I can
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     remember trying to run around trying to locate Alaska
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    hares and find a high enough density that would warrant
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     constructing sort of a concerted capture effort and the
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    Alaska Peninsula is one of those locations that
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densities appear to be quite low and we could employ weeks of efforts to try to capture an individual and potentially never even see one. So we focused most of our capture effort in areas that have higher densities of animals, which is north of Bristol Bay along the Seward Peninsula and portions of northern YKDelta. So, no, to answer your question we do not have any animals collared on the Alaska Peninsula itself.

MR. WILSON: Okay. I understand that you had one over towards Dillingham way but the numbers show that you had -- that there was a lot more reported over in the village of Kokhanok over on the east side of Iliamna Lake, like three times more than most so I'm surprised that, you know, there's not more effort being on the Lake Iliamna side. So just a comment there. Maybe something to look into.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you. Any other questions, and we will have opportunity for additional questions when we go over our proposal.

MR. TREFON: Billy here. One more here. Reflecting on Lary's comment. The only place that we see these hares in this part of Alaska, over here in Nondalton is all very exclusive Groundhog, and over toward open country, not so much toward Lake Clark, they really are a tundra hare.

Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MADAME}}$$ CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Billy. Any other questions.

MR. DUNAWAY: Hey, Nanci, I have a non-hare rabbit question if we're done with that. Okay.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, go ahead, Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. While we have you, Rick, another small mammal, there's been a lot of concern for ptarmigan all over Western Alaska and I think we've even acted to be a little more conservative in our area. Do you have a general sense of what ptarmigan are doing? Like Richard said, he's seen a few more around here. Go ahead if you have kind of an

0138 overview, thanks. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 will certainly help us understand movement patterns. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

MR. MERIZON: Sure. Again, through the Chair, Rick Merizon here with the Small Game Program. So we -- yes, it does appear that both rock and willow ptarmigan are increasing, both across the Alaska Peninsula and throughout Bristol Bay and the YKDelta coming off the recent low that I'm sure many of you have observed and felt. This spring we are preparing to exert more effort in trying to get a large scale project going out on the YKDelta for willow ptarmigan to understand, again, their movement and potential

mortality. It's a very difficult, logistical challenge to do this project for a variety of reasons but that

And when I say that, I mean that ptarmigan tend to move elevationally throughout the year throughout Alaska and

we have mild winters they tend to stay in locations where they -- well, often times, in some situations and

that's why we're doing the study -- they oftentimes tend to stay in locations where they summer and brood

rear at higher elevations up in the mountains and so with recent years of relatively mild winters, with the exception of maybe last winter, ptarmigan movements may

have been altered to some degree as well. So I

certainly suspect that there was very significant decline in population abundance out in Bristol Bay and

the YKDelta over the recent past but sort of the amplitude of the decline is unknown at this point

29 30 simply because of those mild winters that may have 31 affected their movement. So we're trying to understand

their movement patterns in the upcoming study and so we should have some results of that -- preliminary results

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> MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, that's really good to know. Because we were really concerned about three or four years ago, so thank you. That's all I have.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thanks, Dan. Any other questions related to hare or other small mammals for Rick.

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Rick, thank you. And I hope you'll stick with us here when we get into our proposals and you can help us out

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there. Let's move on to Item 13C, Nushagak Peninsula, Andy, are you prepared. MR. ADERMAN: Madame Chair, this is Andy Aderman, can you hear me? MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I can, thank you, please, go ahead. MR. ADERMAN: Yes, I gave a brief report yesterday and I'll just give that again. If you have your Council books in front of you, it's the bottom portion of Page 198, Nushagak Peninsula caribou. We were able to do a couple photo censuses this past summer in early July. We found a minimum of 258 caribou and that's about 50 caribou increase from the previous year. The caribou planning committee that oversees this herd, we met with them and provided all the information that we have on the herd and the basic outcome out of that meeting was that the committee favored having a hunt with a total of eight permits, four going to Manokotak, two each to

until March 15th.

So the last thing that I have for the herd is not on there, because it just happened, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted a sex and age composition survey on the Nushagak herd and the results of that were estimates of 48 calves per 100 cows and 39 bulls per 100 cows, which are both really good, strong estimates that the herd is going in the increasing direction.

Dillingham and Aleknagik. There hasn't been any

harvest so far this year. The season will be open

 $$\operatorname{\textbf{That's}}$$ all I have for Nushagak Peninsula caribou, if you have any questions I'll try to answer them.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. I'll go ahead and open the floor for those questions then. Council members.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. You probably all asked your questions yesterday. The only question I've got for you Andy is not knowing what the

Nushagak herd uses, is there any fear of the brucellosis that we're looking at with Mulchatna crossing over into that.

MR. ADERMAN: That's certainly a concern. We did catch and collar 10 caribou back in April but we did not draw blood. I did not see any signs of swollen joints, you know, that might indicate that there was. And even if we had drawn blood from 10 animals, that probably isn't a sufficient sample size, but it would, you know, if half of those or, you know, even one tested positive then that would be good information to know.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. I didn't know if we were in fear of it or if hopefully they were far enough apart we wouldn't have that problem. I guess we don't want to look for trouble either. So that will bring us to 14, new business, where we will get started here on the discussion on Mulchatna Caribou Herd status updates and management strategies. And I think, maybe, Robbin and/or Dan, fill me in on where we got on this discussion and where we want to start off with, or do we want to just jump into our proposals.

MS. LAVINE: Yes, thank you, Madame Chair, this is Robbin. I believe we postponed any substantive reporting and discussion on the Mulchatna Caribou Herd until today. And I do believe that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is prepared to share a report on the Mulchatna Caribou Herd and respond to questions. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Great, thank you for that Robbin. Truly appreciate it. And I would invite.....

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair.

41 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, go 42 ahead.

MR. WILSON: Rich here. Is there any chance on taking like a five minute break here.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, yes, sorry. I kind of get that way, it's easier when you're in person and you can kind of nod at me. Yeah, let's,

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     in fact, make it a 10 minute break. We'll start again
     at 10:42, please, and we'll be prepared for that
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     update.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair,
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     this is Robbin LaVine. Is Billy Trefon on.
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                     MR. TREFON: He's here.
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                     MS. LAVINE: Hello, Billy.
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                     Is Lary Hill on.
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                     MR. HILL: here.
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                     MS. LAVINE: Is Richard Nelson on.
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                     MR. WILSON: Richard Wilson, here.
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                     MS. LAVINE: I'm sorry, Wilson. I'm
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     sorry Richard. And is Dan Dunaway on.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, I'm here, thank you.
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                     MS. LAVINE: And Nanci, with you being
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     on we have a quorum and all seated members attending,
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     thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank
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     you, Robbin. I appreciate that. Let's go ahead and
    move forward with our discussion on the Mulchatna
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     Caribou Herd, the status updates and management
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     strategies.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Okay, can you hear me?
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I can.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Good, okay, that's at
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     least one. Good morning. This is Todd Rinaldi.
     the Regional Management Coordinator for the Central
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     Southwest region, Division of Wildlife Conservation,
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     and I'm based out of Palmer. We were asked today to
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     provide a Mulchatna Caribou Herd update and speak a
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     little bit about our efforts to conserve the herd. But
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I'd like to add a couple of additional topics, if that pleases the Board, these are topics that were brought up previously, including Staffing issues and also speaking to moose populations in Unit 17. So if that's okay I'm going to go ahead with those three items.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That's fine, go ahead.

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MR. RINALDI: Okay. So Madame Chair. Members of the Council. Thank you for the opportunity to provide an update on all this information.

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I will speak to recruitment. So we've had issues recruiting for positions, I guess, statewide, for remote positions. The challenge that we're faced with is getting -- attracting and retaining qualified candidates that have that experience and also the desire to live in remote communities. And the applicant pool that we've been getting have been getting smaller and smaller and we've been forced to go nationwide on most of our vacancies, at least our upper level professional vacancies. This will be the second time, third time in three years that we've had to go out to recruit this position. Historically these positions have been filled by tenured biologists in the agency, often times they've been career positions where folks stay in these positions 10-plus years, and we're not seeing those applicants in our applicant pools. And so it's been challenging. When we do find candidates that are mostly qualified, they also find other challenges in the community such as housing, cost of living, and other factors. So I guess I want to reassure the Council here that even though we've had very limited pools of candidates nationwide, we've always hired the best qualified candidate and the candidate that we thought would fit into the communities and have the zeal to stick with the position and we haven't hired people solely on their academic credentials or that they've been research focused, they're just the qualified candidates that we get in the pool, and unfortunately they haven't remained. We also have a WB3 position, Dave Crowley in Unit 9, King Salmon, is going to be retiring next year and I've got the okay from up above to recruit for that position and have overlap in that position with the incumbent candidate there. That position is currently being flown as is the WB3 in Dillingham, they're both being flown. Reach out to a lot of biologists in

state, biologists that might be looking to move up into a senior level biologist position but I expect the candidate, the application process to go a couple of months. But I want to reassure you, in that absence, 5 that I'll be engaged as much as I can be in Unit 17. think the Department, and specifically the Division of 6 7 Wildlife Conservation's participation in the RAC process and the FSB process has only been continuing 9 with increasing activity and effort from my Staff and I 10 put in a considerable amount of time in presenting 11 valuable information to the Council and be assured that 12 that's going to continue in the absence of someone on 13 the ground in Dillingham.

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If you recall at the last meeting I mentioned -- I discussed moving the assistant area biologist out of King Salmon and into Dillingham. Chris Petersen retired this past winter, in January, and made that position available and we advertised for it and moved it to Dillingham, but we've gone through a couple of nationwide candidate pools and we're about to review another application -- another set of applications to see if we can move forward with hiring that position. But we are still intent on putting the assistant area biologist in Dillingham to help with management needs and the continuing needs of the Dillingham area. So ultimately our goal is to have two Staff members, indeed three Staff members, including our program tech on the ground and working in Dillingham. That WB2 position would be shared with King Salmon so that position would also have some duties down out of there.

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So if it's okay with you, do you have -- we could break this up into three segments. Does anyone have any questions about recruitment and hiring and what our goal is in the Dillingham office?

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, we can go ahead and open it up for those questions. Does the Council members have any questions about that.

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43 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard 44 here.

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46 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead, 47 Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Yeah, I'm just curious

why, you know, the King Salmon office is being less and less Staffed and things are being moved out of King Salmon into other areas.

MR. RINALDI: Thank you for the question. Through the Chair. It's basically a result of needs in the area. There isn't a full-time need for an assistant area biologist in King Salmon and so we have to allocate that resource to meet the best needs of the residents of Alaska and to our management needs and, which case, currently there's a lot of stuff going on in Dillingham between moose, caribou and local nuisance type issues and obviously we're not Staffed there too, so that's an issue. So it's really a result of allocating resource where they're needed most.

MR. WILSON: I don't agree, but, thank

18 you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I tend to also question how that need is actually deemed necessary, one community over the other but that's for another conversation. Any other questions.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.

MR. RINALDI: Thank you for the -- a little bit of the context, I guess. For one thing Unit 17 and the Dillingham office is dealing with the Mulchatna Caribou Herd, also dealing with an intensive management program, which also involves administration of a predation control program. And the community that are more populous too. A lot of the wildlife populations on the Peninsula currently have very little harvest pressure on them and so they don't require as detailed and intensive management. It doesn't change how we go about managing them and monitoring, but it speaks to how much effort we need to put into monitoring herds and populations and so that feeds into the decision to move that position to King Salmon. Ideally, I'd like a position in both but that's not an option right now.

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, one more comment here.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep.

MR. WILSON: Yeah, you know, I think it's as valuable with the need. I understand Staffing and, you know, the need for Dillingham to have a full-time position there but also, you know, I think our area and the Aleutians here is just as important. I don't like the idea of -- it's just hard to -- I mean over the years we've had less and less representation. You know it's hard for Staff in Dillingham really to, I feel, to do a very thorough job throughout the whole region and for them to just pile it up in one area to me just doesn't seem right.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, and I'm going to add to that, too, Richard. That to me it's kind of a disappointment because we've been waiting a mighty long time for our Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd to come back again, I think all of us would really like a taste of them again. And they are making a slow recovery and I recognize that. But I would also like to see it monitored much closer than it sounds like it's going to be now. So, yeah, I'm not trying to.....

MR. RINALDI: Can....

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:or throw stones in anybody's direction, but just a comment.

MR. RINALDI: Can I clarify a couple of comments that were made?

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Sure.

MR. RINALDI: So the Department and, me, speaking, never said that the Aleutians or the Alaska Peninsula was less important. I said that the work load was increasing in Dillingham and it justified moving the position there. It doesn't mean that the King Salmon office is going to be left without a valuable program tech and an area biologist, also that the assistant area biologist will be shared by King Salmon. So in accomplishing the King Salmon goals of dealing with nuisance brown bears and addressing the various caribou populations on the Alaska Peninsula, Unimak, nothing's going to change except for how the programs are administered. So there isn't a disregard

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    for these communities, for these areas, or for these
    herds, but it has to do with work load management and
     it was my decision as well as my supervisor's decision
     to move this position where it was most needed
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     currently. Previously when that position was put into
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    King Salmon 10 years ago, there was no assistant area
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    biologist in King Salmon, and that position was put in
    King Salmon to help address Alaska Peninsula Caribou
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    Herd, which were under intensive management programs,
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    active intensive management programs at the time, and
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     issues around Unimak Island. While the picture, the
    biological picture and the managerial picture of those
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    herds is changing, considerably, and has changed, the
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    picture of the Mulchatna has also changed and the
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    Department feels that it's best served by its limited
     resources to put that assistant primarily in Dillingham
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    where there's also a likelihood of finding housing.
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    Housing is also a considerable challenge in King Salmon
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    and will be a challenge for the incoming area
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    biologist.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Any
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     other questions.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Todd,
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    why don't you go ahead.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Can I.....
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, go
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     ahead, Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                  .....Nanci, could I just
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    have one.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Sure, Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, you know, Todd
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    mentioned housing. And housing's tough everywhere
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     including Dillingham. The city of Dillingham recently
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     did a massive assessment of their entire operation and
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    program and they came back over and over that housing
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     is an issue especially for some of the leadership
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     positions in like public works. Also our schools here,
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    possibly there, have trouble finding affordable decent
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housing, you know, something that the wind doesn't blow through and the rain doesn't drip through. I've brought up, from first talking with our city manager and then I think I passed the idea on to Todd and his supervisor DelFrates, you know, maybe some of these government agencies need to somehow band together to find a developer who's willing to do a build and lease operation or something like that. Because this housing problem is wide spread and just a real hard thing to fix. But if any of the Council members know of ways to help that we can share with various agencies I encourage you to do so.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thanks, Dan. Anybody else, comments or questions on this specific topic.

MR. WILSON: Still have empty housing in so many of the FAA housing here in King Salmon, you can get together with them.

MR. RINALDI: Yeah, this is Todd. Yeah, that's something that we've used in the past and it was unclear if Federal agencies were using that housing or not, but that has been a luxury around the state for State employees, the FAA housing, more so 10 or 15, 20 years ago but that's still an option that we're going to be looking into.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.

MR. RINALDI: I'll continue on with caribou if that's okay with everyone.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, please go ahead.

 MR. RINALDI: Okay. So the Mulchatna Caribou Herd. Let me back up here a bit. I'm going to delve on a few different things. I'm going to talk a little bit about range and history but you guys are pretty familiar with that so I'm going to gloss over that but I'm going to provide some of the latest population information that we have and composition information. I'll give you a brief overview on our monitoring and management program and then talk about some of the research that's going on, and then finally

I want to get your input and everyone's input in all the communities on just the process and where they feel we need to go and how things are going.

So just for a brief history, the herd previously ranged widely. And there's been two peaks in the Mulchatna Caribou Herd, one in 1860 when the historic range was maximized in the neighborhood of 40,000 square miles and then there was another peak in the '90s and, of course it's declined since. Right now the herd has a considerably more retracted range, pretty much relegated to Unit 17 and 18 and movements are minimal outside of calving season. As I mentioned two primary groups. There's one in the east and one in the west. The west being Unit 18. And then the satellite groups, which I believe Katmai and the National Park Service brought up earlier in discussion near Iliamna and a smaller group down near Quinhagak and the southern portion of 18.

The population objective for the Mulchatna Caribou Herd was defined many moons ago by the Board of Game through historical information and it was determined that the objective for the herd should be between 30,000 and 80,000 caribou. Our July 2021 estimate put the herd at 12,850. We are currently conducting composition flights from this year, but last years -- or attempting to -- this may be the first year that we're going to be unable to get a composition flight of the Mulchatna which isn't make or break data, it just adds an additional data point in our understanding of what the herd's doing but the weather hasn't allowed for that to happen. As you heard Andy mention, we were able to get the Nushagak in, that's a luxury because that only takes a couple hours to do and we were pleased that we were able to get that. So we're relying on numbers, some very encouraging numbers from 2020 so it would have been a composition flight a year ago here. And the calf to cow ratio is greater than 36 to 100 with a bull to cow ratio greater than 42. I mentioned at previous Council meetings, there is this cohort of medium and smaller size bulls that are disproportionate and seem to be moving up the age structure and probably provide considerable reproductive potential and we're pretty excited about that.

So where are we with monitoring management. So the Department, currently, as they do

1 for almost every S&I species, especially intensive management species, such as the Mulchatna caribou, we 2 not only monitor the population as I just spoke to and 4 composition but we also look at productivity and try to 5 get parturition rates, birthing rates and we also try 6 to look at survival where there's an overlap with 7 research Staff on the approach. We also have, as I mentioned, the Mulchatna caribou is an intensive 9 management species so we do have intensive management 10 activities. And I just want to remind the Council that 11 intensive management doesn't necessarily always invoke 12 predation control or high rates of predator removal or 13 harvest. There are a number of facets to intensive 14 management including habitat manipulation and a few 15 other things. Unfortunately for caribou we're pretty limited. We don't have a treatment for habitat. But 16 17 in this case we have a treatment of same-day airborne 18 public predation control focused on two areas or 19 basically one large area with two sub areas in Unit 17B 20 and 17C of the calving grounds on the eastern side.

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And I guess at this point I'd also like to mention, as I've spoke to in previous Council meetings the Mulchatna Caribou InterAgency Management Group is compromised of Togiak and Yukon Delta Staff as well as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Staff, Department Staff, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Division of Subsistence section Staff, as well as Staff from the BLM and I think we've had some involvement from the Park Service. If we haven't had involvement from the Park Service, please reach out to me and we'll get you more engaged, I guess specifically we're looking at Katmai and Lake Clark. I think I've talked about this in the past. But at this stage we're doing a lot of information sharing. We've been developing a lot of outreach materials which were, I believe, handed out in the meeting packets. But those materials, I believe, were sent to all box holders in not only Unit 18 but Unit 17 and even some areas of Unit 9. So I'm hoping that we did a pretty good job of not only getting those fliers, post cards, but also the newest issue of a caribou newsletter which speaks in a little bit more detail on some of the things that we've been doing and the way the population actually is.

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So the research Staff, we have some research Staff that have been working out in the area, they've been focused on body condition, diet, analyzing diets and browse and forage. They're looking at the

1 disease component, basically the prevalence of brucellosis as what was mentioned previously and then 2 also doing some genetics work to look at relatedness. And as we've discussed and as you guys brought up 5 earlier, you know, these research monitoring efforts of the Mulchatna, they've identified a higher than 6 7 expected of prevalence of antibodies to a bacteria called brucellosis when compared with other herds. So 8 9 what this indicates is that exposure and likely 10 incidence of the disease known as brucellosis is present but it's unknown to what degree it's prevalency 11 12 is or how it's affecting reproductive or survival. 13 Those calf to cow ratios are pretty good. We're not 14 seeing a lot of signs of brucellosis in the herd, we're 15 not seeing and finding dead caribou laying on the 16 tundra. There were some caribou calves that were 17 submitted for analysis this past summer and there were 18 some observations by field Staff but nothing increasing 19 to what's been seen in the past. And so we're looking 20 and waiting for additional information on the 21 prevalence of brucellosis there in relation to the 22 Mulchatna, but we also have some samples of Unit 17C 23 moose that have been captured, and those samples will 24 also be analyzed for the presence of brucellosis and I 25 will report back to you when we have more information 26 on that.

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And then, finally, as it relates to caribou, we want to hear your thoughts. What do you think of the current management of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd, considering that it's been below objective for a little while and I'm guessing we're going to get our licks, but how can we get the word out about the importance of conserving the Mulchatna caribou at this time. And obviously this forum is one of the best venues for disseminating that information, the Regional Advisory Councils. This is the last of three RAC meetings that took place this October where Mulchatna was discussed in some detail and obviously this is the perfect opportunity for local rural residents to chime in and for Regional Advisory Council members to spread the word and to seek opinions from their constituents. Obviously the FSB is coming up and this information can feed into that meeting. And then also, as we'll discuss in a little while, the Alaska Board of Game meeting, 2022 edition, I feel like I've been in the Board of Game cycle my whole life, but this is year two, the meeting will happen in January. It might be limited in the type of attendance so it might

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    be a hybrid style but I have been told that it will
     happen this January regardless. And the Board of Game
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     will take written comments, oral testimony.
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     deadline for the Board of Game written comments is
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     January 7th and the dates of the Central and Southwest
    Region Board of Game meeting is the 21st through the
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     28th in Wasilla. Normally I would say you could also
     reach out to your local area biologist and chat with
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    them about your perspective and thoughts on things, I
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    guess I would ask if you're in the Dillingham
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    management area that you can call me or email me, and
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     if you're in the Unit 9, Alaska Peninsula area, you can
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     call Dave and Dave will be happy to have a conversation
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     with you.
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                     So with that, that concludes my caribou
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     portion of the talk today. I am available for
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     questions.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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     you very much, Todd, appreciate it. Appreciate the
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     update. Council members, questions, comments.
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                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Rich Wilson.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Please, go
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     ahead, Richard.
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                     MR. WILSON: Yes. Yeah, thanks, Todd,
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     appreciate that update and the info there. I had a
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     question on your brucellosis in the caribou. You know
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     it's known that it's dangerous to humans, I wonder is
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     there any studies on the predation, like wolves and
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    bears, can they consume that also when they eat a
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     contaminated caribou?
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                     MR. RINALDI: Yes, excellent question.
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     Through the Chair. They serve as a vector and part of
     the life stage of the brucellosis virus, so, yeah, it
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     can pass through and then be up take (ph) by caribou
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     and then put back on the tundra, but it's part of the
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     cycle of the parasite -- or virus, I'm sorry.
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                     MR. WILSON: Okay, thank you.
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     do....
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                     MR. RINALDI: But I don't know....
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MR. WILSON: Go ahead.

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MR. RINALDI: Oh, no, I was just going to say I'm not an expert on it and, you know, I'm an ecologist by profession but I can provide additional information and I would add that detailed information are available on our website. I think I provided it to the Council last time, some of those handouts. And those do get to some of those questions like the one you just asked, in detail, and I can provide that if need be.

MR. WILSON: Thank you. Through the Chair. And I do like the comment about the younger bulls getting older. I know when we had that big decline in the caribou herd when they were still over on the west side of Iliamna Lake and in the Nushagak Hills there by the thousands, you know, all the hunters were targeting and everybody targets the big bulls and we felt at that time a lot of the crash of it was because of the weakness of the herd, they didn't have any more big bulls. So it's nice to hear that we're getting some age behind the males now.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Good point, Richard. Good point.

MR. HILL: Nanci, this is Lary.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Please, go

31 ahead, Lary.

MR. HILL: Yeah. I'm curious about the Mulchatna herd. You may not have the information but have there been any illegal harvest of this caribou herd recorded?

MR. RINALDI: Through the Chair. We have. There have been observations of carcasses. I don't have any information this fall but we do have information from previous years where carcasses have been found and seemingly those locations are unreported harvest locations. That's really in the realm of U.S. Fish and Wildlife enforcement and Alaska Wildlife Troopers but I don't have any information currently on that.

MR. HILL: Okay, thank you.

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                     MR. RINALDI: I do know that they're
     out there -- I do know that they're out there
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    patrolling and are planning on having an effort this
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    winter as well.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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     you. Anybody else.
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                     MR. TREFON: Yes, Billy here. I
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     actually got a couple of questions.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Billy
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     go ahead.
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                     MR. TREFON: Hey, Todd, thanks for the
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     information about the State and the Park working
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     together because that's always been a concern of mine.
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     I got a comment about the traditional Mulchatna calving
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     ground, what I grew up with, actually following the
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     Iliamna Coast from NewStu area up into Twin Hills where
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     they used to calve. My question is, are they even
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     coming up this way anymore or are they even calving in
     Twin Lake Hills anymore? The other question is, is the
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     population up or down in 9B?
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                     MR. RINALDI: Sure. Okay so.....
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                     MR. TREFON: And one more.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Go ahead. Okay.
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                     MR. TREFON: Is the hunt that's going
     for caribou herd in Unit 17 and 18 Mulchatna caribou or
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     is that another herd?
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                     MR. RINALDI: You said in Unit 18, was
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    that it?
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                     MR. TREFON: 17/18.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Yeah, well, I'll start
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     with that one real quick. So the hunt management of
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     the Mulchatna Caribou Herd is Unit 18, portions of 9,
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     17 and portions of 19A and 19B have been administered
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    by that registration caribou permit that you all got if
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     you were hunting Mulchatna caribou in the past few
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     years. That was the same permit that the Feds used and
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     it was a collaborative approach to initiating State
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harvest and Federal harvest as well. So that 503, that

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1 was not offered -- I guess that was the other piece of my conversation here, is, this was the first year that there was no harvest opportunity allowed on the Mulchatna Caribou Herd under 503. I've been told by the biologist in Region 5 out of Bethel, that there's 5 no other caribou in Unit -- well, there was a question 6 7 about whether or not there were some reindeer running around north of the river and I don't think they 8 9 believe that there are caribou up there, so potentially 10 any caribou that are that far north may be part of the 11 Mulchatna Caribou Herd but it's hard to tell when the 12 range is this contracted. We don't see really any caribou from the Mulchatna herd in Units 19A and 19B. 13 14 The harvest has been nominal if there has been any 15 harvest. Obviously there's caribou adjacent to the 16 east and up north, but I don't think we're seeing much 17 calving activity in the Twin Hills area either.

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 $\,$ Did I get all the questions answered, I think I might have.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah. You're basically pretty much saying that the Mulchatna does not migrate any more other than a few sparse groups here and there other than the.....

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MR. RINALDI: Yeah. Yeah, so

there's.....

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MR. TREFON:Mulchatna -- yeah,

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MR. RINALDI:there is consider -yeah, thanks, there's considerable movement during the calving season as they move from winter to calving grounds then they eventually move off of their calving grounds into these aggregates that we've seen. is some movement between 17 and 18, but for the most part it's these two bulk areas, it's retracted. And, you know, caribou, as the population waxes and wanes, you know, they're going to utilize the landscape differently. So landscapes that were more available 20 years ago in the hills of Lake Clark when I worked there, there were lots of caribou running around there but now the bulk of the herd does is not migrating and they're focused on the habitat that's available in these key areas. There is that group of caribou in the Iliamna Hills there that have been discussed and we're starting to, you know, I think the Park Service said

they wanted to put some collars on them there, we are also going to be putting some collars out on that herd and looking what the movement and interchange is between that group and these larger groups and we don't really expect much at this phase of the population.

MR. TREFON: Okay, thank you, appreciate that. The only thing that, I don't know if you'd have an answer for, I mean you collar a few animals and follow them around, have there been any increase or decrease in population in 9B for caribou, it's just a question. I mean I know the hunt range it's declining but it would be nice to know.

MR. RINALDI: Yeah, you know, I know there's animals in 9B, I can't speak to -- Dave's not on the line but I can't speak to what the population is solely in 9B. I do know that the NAP is doing well and is growing as the SAP is, of course that's a lot further away from 9B. But I can't -- we don't think there's a lot of Mulchatna animals that are using Unit 9 except for that area that we discussed earlier.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ TREFON: Okay, thank you. Appreciate it. I'm actually looking at your mailout. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, you're welcome. If you think of any others Billy just speak up. Dan, did you also have questions, I think.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, some questions and comments. I was glad to hear, it sounds like you're saying that your researchers are looking at diet. Do they have any preliminary results, you know we hear so much about climate change and so on, is there any sense of the range is changing or quality of food is different? Okay.

MR. RINALDI: Thanks for the question. Through the Chair. No, that stuff, that information -- our -- we have a physiology lab at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks in Palmer, it's an old USDA lab that this region has taken over that area and we have captive animals in an analytical lab to look at diet and nutrition. It's a very unique lab and we're really fortunate to have it. However, the samples have only been submitted and I don't have any preliminary results. This does feed into the traditional work and

the landscape work that Bill Collins and Don Spalinger and I believe Staff in Togiak were doing in past years, and this will feed into an ultimate goal of doing a landscape-wide assessment of habitat for the Mulchatna. It's just not in the financial cards for the Department to pick that effort up at this time even though it's one of our most important objectives.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, that's interesting. I know when the herd was at or near peak, if I were to fly down to Aniak or something, you could tell where the herd might have been, it looked like there had been a dirt bike rally out there, the tundra would be really torn up in places. And some other places I think I found when I was hunting that stuff was just barren, it made me wonder in a low snow year if the herd didn't just kind of damage their own range. So just curious.

MR. RINALDI: Yeah.

MR. DUNAWAY: The other thing you

22 were....

MR. RINALDI: I can....

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ DUNAWAY: Oh, go ahead, and then I have another item -- go ahead.

MR. RINALDI: Oh, I was just going to agree with you Dan. My first exposure to the Mulchatna Caribou Herd was 20 years ago when I worked for Lake Clark National Park and I remember flying around with Leon Alsworth and just looking — I thought they were ATV trails and they were not ATV trails, they were caribou trails and I had worked, you know, in the Arctic and a variety of other places by that point and seen a lot of caribou activity but I had not seen anything like what I saw in the hills of Lake Clark in the early 2000s, it was impressive.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah. Yeah. So it was — because I was flying back and forth to Aniak quite a bit and the upper lakes area here. So as far as management, and I don't want to beat you up on it but I think this is where having a person on the ground, in the villages building personal relationships can make a real difference on moderating any potential illegal harvest and greatly improving understanding of what's going on. I heard many times how Ken Taylor commanded

so much respect going up to the villages and then after him, Larry VanDaele. And I've also heard of finger pointing at potential illegal harvest upon the Kuskokwim and I think, if at all possible, getting a biologist, and hopefully enforcement guys, instead of going around just looking for tickets, it might be great if they could work -- go into these villages, develop relationships and explain why it's so important to protect this herd right now. But you probably know an awful lot of that, I just thought I'd throw it out there. Okay.

MR. RINALDI: Yeah, thanks Dan. Through the Chair. Much of what I presented to --well, let me back up. I, as the Regional Management Coordinator, wholeheartedly agree with your statement and your concern about making sure that we have Staff members on the ground. I think that's critical. It's critical at so many levels, but it's obviously critical to have that person to be a part of the community and to gain that trust. So, of course, the Department is also on board with that and that's the model that we want to continue to operate. If I had additional fundings and PCNs I'd put two people in King Salmon and two people in Dillingham, but that's absolutely where we want to go and that's where I want to continue. So, yep, I'll just leave it at that.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I might try to contact our wildlife enforcement guy here or -- I used to be around Jim Cockeral, I think public outreach in the villages by the enforcement could go a ways. I know that Refuges sometimes have enough Staff that they could be in the villages a little bit more and I think it works a lot. If you had opportunity to talk to some of the higher level wildlife enforcement folks, I'd encourage you to bring it up to them as well.

Thanks for the report, this is all good info.

Is this going to get summarized in like a pamphlet or a sheet that could be emailed around, another way to reach the community?

MR. RINALDI: Well, yeah, and that was the other point, thanks for reminding me inadvertently. So the other -- you know I mentioned that the Mulchatna InterAgency Management Group there, we've been working

1 on outreach and developing products and disseminating information, and that was our plan, to not only provide presentations but standalone presentations for places that we could not actually get to on the ground and engage the community, a village council, or city council meetings, or maybe some corporation meetings, 6 7 things like that, and do some on the ground outreach one on one with people. But obviously the pandemic has 9 put a kink into that. So we've refocused our efforts 10 on providing these same types of services that can meet 11 both approaches, in person approaches and virtual 12 approaches and obviously, unfortunately the departure 13 of Brian in that position has put a hamper to that 14 process, but much of what I've discussed related to 15 caribou is part of this presentation, which we want to 16 make available to the public and make real easy to 17 administer. So that's one of our immediate objectives, 18 we've just had a little setback on that.

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24 25 So, yes, that on the ground, and getting to communities that we normally don't engage with I think is really important. I think some of the products that we've produced, the mailings, the radio discussions and radio ads and things like that have gotten to some of these communities but we can always engage further.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Well, KDLG was on yesterday, I hope they dialed in today, this is the kind of stuff that they could help disseminate. So thanks Todd.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, thank you much. Any more questions.

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MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard.

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38 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead, 39 Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Yes, thanks. Yeah, Todd, one more thought there. Were you going to give us an update on the predator -- the predation on this herd too?

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MR. RINALDI: Yeah, I can give you a brief one. I don't have specific numbers but I can talk about trends and ethicacy, kind of broadly. So we've had the predation control in portions of 17C and

B and portions of 19B and portions of 9(indiscernible) 1 if I'm remembering correctly. Sorry if I got my numbers mixed up. There is the greater Mulchatna predation control area and there's a small area called 5 the Kemuk area. That smaller area is closed to same-6 day airborne until February 1st. That's an agreement 7 that the Department has with local communities to allow them to get out and have at wolves prior to same-day 8 9 airborne being implemented. But the larger area which 10 amounts to 10,000 square miles does -- has been in 11 effect, or has been active for the last five or six 12 years. Effort comes and goes. Some years we have 13 considerable effort, some years we have no effort and 14 obviously effort and ethicacy of the program is really 15 defined by weather. You know flying days and the 16 ability to track animals. So unfortunately some years 17 if we get a couple of years where there's just not good 18 weather we lose engagement and interest from same-day 19 airborne pilots and gunners. We do pick up new people 20 every year and -- but we try to maintain the same 21 number of pilots in an area. If we have a number of 22 pilots that aren't engaging or unable to take advantage 23 of their permit, we will increase the number of pilots 24 if they're available and qualified.

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So early on in the program success was limited. And then we had a couple years where we had high harvest of wolves on -- so that's the other piece, is that, this predation control area is really focused on the Unit 17 calving grounds. And so it seemingly did have an effect or we saw a numerical response early on with a high number of wolves being removed followed by a year of high calf survival but we haven't -that's not to say that -- it's -- that's only one data point basically. So we have additional years of data, harvest has been pretty low. However, the saving grace is that the calf to cow ratio in the 17 portion of the herd is pretty high and as you herd calf survival is pretty high. So it's probably not a linear relationship there but in some years there seems to be some kind of an effect, but it's unclear if that is a direct effect of removing predators.

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MR. WILSON: So the wolf population

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ RINALDI: It will happen again this year, we will have the program -- say again.

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MR. WILSON: I guess I was more curious about, you know, the wolf and the bear, you know, the numbers, you know, in relation to the last few years even though they've been hunting on them. How's that working out?

MR. RINALDI: Yeah, so we don't have a current brown bear estimate for brown bear populations in 17. It's a difficult number to attain. I'll speak a little bit more about bears in a few minutes when we talk about moose. We had a collar study going on wolves in Unit 17 and as you can imagine there was considerable turnover in those collars in that study sample size. So we're trying to tease some information, some population information out of the information that we've collected, the demographic, the movement information and the pack size information that we had previously. I don't currently have a number, unfortunately. That's being assessed now and being compared with population assessments or surveys that were done in 2012 and that produced wolf numbers of --I don't remember offhand, it was about average, it was about five per thousand. So I can't really speak to a number today. I was hoping to have this information from our research folks, we should have it for the Board of Game.

MR. WILSON: Through the Chair. Thanks, Todd. Yeah, no, I was just -- I was very curious because, you know, trying to figure out why the crash of the herd, you know, part of that conversation that we're all having is how does predation, you know, have a play in this and just seeing if there was any more info on how that was going so that's why I asked the question, but thank you.

MR. DUNAWAY: Dan here.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Todd, you know, I think you heard me yesterday say that bear abundance seems to be pretty high, brown bear. Is there much information on bear predation on caribou, or caribou calves? Over.

MR. RINALDI: Yeah, thanks, Dan. Through the Chair. There is information. I think it's been presented before. I don't currently have it right in front of me. But there was a predation -- there was a predation study, it was basically a calf survival study that was done for a number of years up until about 2018 and then it continued in 1920 [sic] and I think we've got some information coming in from this year, a limited effort. I think that that project is completed. The breakdown of predation was, you know, it was mostly wolves and bears and there was some other types of predators, like Golden Eagles and -- I don't think there's any Bald Eagles, but there's certainly a considerable of unknowns including a number of poor little calves that drown in those rivulets every year. And so -- but I don't have the final numbers on that and the percentages on that. Just to understand that it's the level of predation that we would -- it's the proportions of predations that you would expect of any herd, whether it was disproportionate it's -- you know, whether or not there was a disproportionate take by predators it's unclear but the early information suggested that wolves were taking a considerable number of caribou and that's why the Board of Game initiated that predation control area. And we had similar succe -- well, we've had success on the SAP although it was a different approach for predator removal. There were wolves that were removed from the SAP and as you know the SAP has been growing basically ever since. Not necessarily the sole factor in that herd's recovery but certainly a prominent factor in that herd's recovery.

So did I answer everything?

 MR. DUNAWAY: Well, kind of. I was talking with a friend from Koliganek about a week ago and, you know, he was really pointed to these super abundance of salmon seems to be producing a lot of brown bears and I just wondered if there might be an increase in brown bear predation on caribou. I know the up river -- we call them the up river boys, have been pretty hard on the wolves with Sno-Gos for some years and a friend of mine who was trying to do some aerial hunts last spring said he had a hard time finding wolves but we start wondering if -- we are tamping the wolves down pretty good but what can we do about brown bears. Maybe we could talk about it in moose and talk about it in that context. Okay.

0162 1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Any 2 other questions or comments. 3 4 (No comments) 5 6 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Todd, 7 why don't you go ahead with your final segment to this 8 presentation. 9 10 MR. RINALDI: Okay. Let me just close 11 -- I have too many things open on my screen, I 12 apologize for this. 13 14 (Pause) 15 16 MR. RINALDI: Okay. So let's talk a 17 little bit about moose. So this is a topic specific to 18 Unit 17, I'm not going to talk about moose in 9. I'm 19 not prepared to talk about moose in Unit 9 but I can 20 answer some potential questions. 21 22 A couple of things I wanted to point 23 out. 24 25 So there is a management objective for 26 moose in Unit 17A, B and C, they're all different. And 27 these management objectives were defined by the Board 28 of Game some time ago. Unit 17A, the objective is to 29 manage for a minimum population of 300 moose with a 30 target population of 1,100 to 1,750. And that 31 population objective is also identified in a document 32 that members of the community, the Department, and Fish 33 and Wildlife had drafted and that document was not 34 adopted by the Board of Game but it has been guiding 35 our management approach in Unit 17A. In 17B our 36 objective is to manage for a population of 4,900 to 37 6,000 moose with a human objective of 200 to 400 moose, 38 that's the harvest objective. And to achieve and 39 maintain a density of one moose per square mile on 40 habitat considered moose range, and we won't delve into 41 that, but we'll just focus on the numerical numbers --42 the other numerical numbers here. And then in Unit 43 17C, which encompasses Dillingham, is to manage for a 44 population of 2,800 to 3,500 moose with a human use 45 objective of 165 to 350 moose and to also maintain a

So where are we at currently with

minimum density of a half a moose per square mile in

what's considered good habitat.

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0163 population objectives. 2 3 In 2017 we conducted a survey in 17B 4 west which essentially put the population at 1,497. 5 And so the issue here is that the area is really big and with weather patterns and stuff it's really hard to 6 7 survey the whole unit at one time so it's been divided into 17B west and 17B east. And so we got an estimate 9 of 1,497 with pretty good accuracy, it was plus or minus a few moose, and calves made up 16 percent of the 10 11 total population. So with the sightability correction 12 factor, which is a model that we do through field 13 trials to determine how many moose we missed based on 14 moose observed and collared animals, the population is 15 closer to 1,700. So if we combine that with the 16 previous estimate from previous years in, I don't know 17 if it was the west -- the east portion, we're probably 18 looking at a population that is just about that 19 approximates the lower end of that population objective 20 in 17B, which is 4,900 to 6,000. In 17C we conducted a 21 GSPE survey, that's a very precise or accurate 22 geospacial population estimator in 17C in 2020. Now 23 this survey was done in the spring so because it was 24 done in March -- or because it was done in February, 25 antler drop had occurred and we don't get that 26 composition information, or sex ratios that we like to 27 get and can obviously get in the fall when surveys are 28 done under those conditions. The survey basically 29 yielded an estimate of 2,126 so with the sightability 30 correction factor it's about 2,800 moose plus or minus 31 400, which is actually not bad. So that puts us a few 32 hundred animals under the population objective in 17C. 33 So -- and harvest in these units -- I guess I didn't 34 talk about -- I did talk about 17A -- as I mentioned 35 17A currently, through U.S. Fish and Wildlife surveys 36 and other historical information, we believe the 37 population to be at probably above objectives in 17A. 38 39 (Teleconference interference -40 participants not muted - line on hold) 41 42 MR. RINALDI: And as a reminder that 43 objective as 1,100 to 1,750, we're probably just over 44 that by a hundred, but it does require some attention. 45 46 So let me get back to harvest

47 information here. 48 49

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So over the last few years we've had a

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number of hunts. The total number of permits in the registration hunts has increased a little bit over the past few years but they do remain pretty steady. The non-resident participation in the hunts in the area has actually waned over the last couple of years. And, you know, in some areas the relationship between caribou hunting opportunities and moose hunting opportunities are attractive for non-residents, it doesn't seem to be the case here because there is no caribou opportunity in most of these areas — in all of these areas in 17 here. But the pandemic also probably decreased the participation by non-resident take.

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14 The situation in 17C, as you may recall 15 we did not offer -- I got to remember my hunting numbers here, RM -- is it RM585 -- here, I got my 16 17 numbers right. We didn't offer RM585 last year because 18 the number of animals harvested in the general season 19 in 17B and 17C has been increasing and has been 20 increasing with the draws to some degree, participation 21 has remained about the same locally. This year, 22 participation seems to have remained about the same as 23 its been for previous years, even accounting for the 24 fact that there wasn't caribou opportunity this fall. 25 And so the numbers in 17C, because the number of bulls 26 in the proximity of some of these moose aggregation 27 areas to Dillingham has put some pressure on the 28 population but also research efforts in 17C over the 29 last three or four years, four years has suggested that 30 we have high productivity of moose in 17C and we have 31 -- so high pregnancy, high birthing, but the calves are 32 not surviving on the ground, and we're losing a lot of 33 them in the first couple of weeks of life, which is 34 normally how it operates in the moose world, but we're 35 losing a lot on the ground and survival to November is 36 not that great either. So the information that we've 37 collected suggests that it's likely bears and that 38 survival is really low. I think one estimate of 39 survival last year for the calves was seven or eight 40 percent, which is the lowest I've heard -- back 20 41 years ago when the Nelchina was experiencing high 42 levels of predation there was a 12 percent survival 43 rate on those moose. So it's pretty low. We've had 44 information from a couple years. We've drafted a 45 feasibility assessment for intensive management that 46 will be presented to the Board of Game and as I 47 mentioned earlier, intensive management does not 48 necessarily imply predation control or removal of 49 predators, there are other things that can be done. I 50

do caveat that by if the Board does decide to move into the realm of bear removal, it's been the Department's experience that participation and harvesting high number of bears or removing high number of bears through predation control has limited success. And if the Department removes bears it's going to be exorbitant in price and I don't know if -- so anyways this is what....

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MR. RINALDI:the -- this is what the feasibility assessment takes into consideration. It takes into consideration all the biological and social information as it pertains to this moose herd and it provides the information for the Board of Game to evaluate what might be the best process to move forward in managing the moose.

It looks like the harvest was up again this year in the fall but it's unclear whether or not RM585, which traditionally has served as a clean up hunt to make sure that we get all of the harvestable surplus available; it may not happen this year. But I encourage everyone, I know this is a big ask, I know this is — if you have the opportunity to hunt 17A then I would encourage you to hunt 17A, there's a lot of moose over there. I know that's a haul for most people on the phone here, but if that's an opportunity, we encourage you do to that.

Any questions.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{MADAME}}$ CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Todd, appreciate it.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Dan here.

40 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead, 41 Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: I kept expecting to hear at least some tentative numbers for recent harvest as best you can, maybe from a general historical comparison.

48 MR. RINALDI: Yeah, so thanks for the 49 question. Through the Chair. Obviously reporting is

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still ongoing. We still have a number of registration moose permits that are out. I guess I should back up a little bit, and mention -- I mentioned this yesterday, but for those that weren't listening yesterday, we got a couple of moose hunt request -- extension requests this fall, one was for 17C and to extend the season there and due to these conservation concerns we're currently discussing we were unable to offer an extension to the hunt. There was also a hunt extension request for Unit 17A for the registration hunt out there and we were able to extend that hunt for an additional -- I think it was 10 days, but we made sure that we had two weekends included in that period there, and that was authorized by the Director and above because there is that surplus of animals in 17A so we were able to offer that opportunity.

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I can speak to some of these numbers, you know, RM583 and RM587, we had -- you know as of me drafting this presentation and collecting this information, we have 136 bulls killed out of 760 permits. We've got just about 100 people still left to report on this. That number in comparison to previous years, there were more permittees last year and more people reported, but I think that's just a timing thing, and more bulls were reported as being harvested last year in 583. In 587 we had -- this is the nonresident hunt, there was -- which has a non-resident component, there were 35 permits issued this year versus 32 and 34 in the most recent previous years. Nine bulls were killed this year and it looks like there is a few permits that are still out that we're waiting to report on. RM587 last year we had 16 reported bulls taken with only 32 hunters. And then the general harvest which effects most areas in Unit 17, that number's actually dwindled and, again, I think this is because of the pandemic, but we -- the last couple of years we've been holding pretty steady for general season harvest tickets at about 140, this year there were only 106 that were issued this year and I don't have any reporting information -- I do, there were 40 males killed out of that 106 and in past years there were 48 and 31, so it seems like the success of those general season hunters increased a little bit this year. But a lot of that information is still out there.

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Did that help, Dan.

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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, it does. It does.
     I think some of us are still adjusting to calling these
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    by these registration numbers so I'm trying to always
    kind of floundering around to figure out what you're
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    talking about but I think I got it now. So, yeah, and
    by information, I'm hearing a number of folks are
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     really hoping we get travel conditions that will allow
     them to go over to 17A when snow and ice improves.
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     Okay. Thank you.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Yep, thanks, Dan.
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     through the Chair. And you guys will notice, I don't
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     know if it's on your packet for Board of Game
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    proposals, but there is Board of Game proposals to fix
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    that season more regularly in that winter period. We
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     originally tried to be flexible with the weather and
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     open that hunt when the weather was appropriate but it
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    doesn't seem like it's given hunters the flexibility
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    needed to be successful so we've got a Board of Game
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    proposal to fix that. And actually I think there --
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    yeah, there is a Board of Game proposal to fix that
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     season.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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     you for that. Any questions.
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                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Rich Wilson.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, go
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     ahead, Richard.
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                     MR. WILSON: Yeah. I quess I'm still
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    waiting on -- and I don't know if it's going to happen
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    with Todd here or if it's something further down the
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     line when we get into proposals about some of the
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    population in 9B and 9C. I have not heard anything
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     spoken of those areas yet so I am still waiting for
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     some reports on that.
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                     Thank you.
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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Todd, do you have that information available or are we going.....

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MR. RINALDI: I don't....

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:to wait until we get into the proposals?

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                     MR. RINALDI: I don't have that
     information available. The request for State Staff was
 2
     to provide Mulchatna caribou stuff. I can find -- I can
     find that information and provide it for this afternoon
 5
    but it will take a little bit.
 6
 7
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, please
 8
    do that, we would appreciate it.
 9
10
                     MR. RINALDI: Okay. Yep.
11
12
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Anything
13
     else, Richard.
14
15
                     MR. WILSON: Not at the moment,
16
     actually there....
17
18
                     MR. RINALDI: Actually I can
19
    provide....
20
21
                     MR. WILSON: .....there is a proposal
22
     out on, you know, 9B and C, so we need to hear some
23
     information on that before -- I mean at some point
24
     during the discussion so we know what's up with that.
25
     Thanks.
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27
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Absolutely.
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29
                     MR. RINALDI: Madame Chair, this is
30
    Todd again. I can provide this update now.
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32
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, okay,
33
    please do.
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35
                     MR. RINALDI: So as you all know
36
     portions of Unit 9 have a positive C&T, the amount
37
     reasonable necessary for moose in Units 9A, B, C and E,
38
     combined, is 100 to 140 bull moose per year. The
39
    management goals in Unit 9 is to protect, maintain and
40
     enhance the moose population in its habitat in concert
41
    with other components of the ecosystem to provide the
42
    greatest sustained opportunity to participate in moose
43
    hunting and to provide an opportunity to (indiscernible
44
     - distortion) moose.
45
46
                     (Teleconference interference -
47
    participants not muted)
48
49
                     MR. RINALDI: In 1999, the Board of
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0169 1 Game found that moose in Units 9B, C and E met the criteria to be considered as important for providing 2 high levels of consumptive use. Under the State's IM law, there were no IM programs initiated for moose but 5 there are IM programs on the Peninsula for caribou and moose may have benefited from those programs 6 7 inadvertently. There is a population objective for 9B. It is 2,000 to 2,500 moose. In Units 9C and 9E 8 9 combined there is a population objective of 3,000 to 3,700.... 10 11 12 (Teleconference interference -13 participants not muted) 14 15 MR. RINALDI:to 3,700. So 16 additional management objectives which are identified 17 in our species management report and plan are to 18 maintain existing densities in areas with moderate or 19 high moose densities and this is really only applying 20 to Unit 9E currently. Increase low density populations 21 where habitat conditions are not limited and that only currently applies to Unit 9 remainder. And maintain 22 23 sex ratios of at least 25 bulls to 100 cows in medium 24 to high density populations and at least -- such as 9E 25 -- and at least 40 bulls to 100 cows in low density 26 areas in 9 remainder. 27 28 (Teleconference interference -29 participants not muted) 30 31 MR. RINALDI: So let's see, population 32 status. Let's see so the Board member was mostly 33 interested in 9B information so we don't need to go 34

down the Peninsula on this, correct?

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Richard.

MR. RINALDI: Is that correct?

MR. WILSON: 9B would be very helpful at this time, yes. Thanks.

MR. RINALDI: Okay. Okay. Yeah, so we've got -- we did composition counts in Unit 9, mostly in 9B, 9C and 9E, surveys are usually flown in cooperation with Staff from Becharof National Wildlife Refuge. The information that I currently have is only going up to 2018 for composition information. This is a 2020 table so it looks like we might have a few years

0170 1 with no information available. But the calf to cow ratio, which there isn't an objective -- isn't an objective for, is 20 to 100 cows, which is okay, you know, it's not low but it's not high, I guess it's in 5 the average. Most higher density moose pop -- and that's actually pretty good for a low density or 6 7 moderate density moose population -- or habitat. In higher density areas we would expect of having 9 objectives of at least 25 bulls to 100 and -- I'm sorry 10 calves, or even 30 so -- I misread that, so let me take 11 a step back. That's calves to 100 cows and that's 20, 12 and that's a little bit low, we would like to see that 13 higher. In most areas we are looking at in the numbers 14 of 30 in very productive herds, now -- now that --15 there's a lower to medium density population so it's 16 not going to be that high. However, the bull to cow 17 information from the 2018 survey indicated really high 18 bull to cow ratios. But these surveys as I mentioned 19 were conducted without snow so it becomes more 20 difficult to identify and detect animals, but also it 21 becomes -- it becomes biased towards bulls because 22 bulls with antlers become very visible more so than 23 cows so we need to take that information with that 24 caveat there. And so -- so that's kind of where we're 25 at right now. 26 27 And then for -- let me give you the 28 population estimate for Unit 9 -- 9B -- I don't have 29 that number right in front of me, maybe someone from 30 the Refuge has that population estimate in front of 31 them for 9B. 32 33 (No comments) 34 35 MR. RINALDI: I don't think there's 36 been a GSPE done so I think we're just relying on 37 composition information in 9B. And that's all I have 38 for now. 39 40 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. We 41 also have a.....

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43 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: proposal for 9C this afternoon and if you have information for 9C that would be helpful as well.

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard,

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0171
 1
     again.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Sure.
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 5
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes,
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    Richard.
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 8
                     MR. WILSON: Thanks, Todd. Yeah, you
 9
     know, from my perspective here, you know, we're trying
10
     to deal with some proposals but through the years being
11
     on this RAC Board, we've always had agencies coming
12
     forward and supplying us with our needed numbers for
13
     population estimates and not just composition surveys.
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15
                     (Teleconference interference -
16
     participants not muted)
17
18
                     MR. WILSON: I understand that, you
19
     know, composition surveys are easier to do because you
20
     got -- you know you've got them piled up in a couple of
21
     brush piles here and there and they're easier to count
22
     and easier to get your ratios. But it doesn't tell me
23
     what the population is. It doesn't give me any idea at
24
     all on how, overall, what our population looks like.
25
     And you've done a lot of -- you guys got a lot of info
26
     on Unit 17 and very up to date and you got some good
27
    numbers. 9B, 9C, 9E, we are still struggling. And
28
    that's another reason why people on the ground here in
29
    King Salmon, or this area, I just feel like we're being
30
    left out from these, you know, all agencies, nobody
31
     seems to be able to give us real numbers, and how are
32
     we supposed to deal with proposals, or help our people
33
     out if we don't have real numbers. And it's just
34
     frustrating sitting here hearing the lack of. So I
35
     will stop right there for now.
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                     MR. RINALDI: I'd like to address that
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     please.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, please,
41
    go ahead.
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                     MR. RINALDI: So I was asked to come in
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     and address specifically the Mulchatna Caribou Herd and
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     not to address things on the Alaska Peninsula,
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     recognizing that portions of Unit 9 is in the Bristol
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     Bay Advisory Council area. I don't have that
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     information readily available. I think it's -- I would
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     remind you that this is a Federal process here and that
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OSM has provided the information to inform the RAC in this process and that the Board of Game has been asked to come to provide input, an additional perspective on these topics, but I think a lot of the information that you're seeking for is prepared for in the OSM documents. The lack of a population estimate for 9B --that's in front of me -- I don't have this information at my fingertips at the moment but I'm looking into that. The difference between population estimates and composition estimates is some populations -- so basically we never get the snow conditions to do a survey down in 9 so we're forced to do snowless surveys, as I mentioned before in my presentation, so there is an attempt to have some information. We're not choosing to do a composition information because it's easier to do, we're doing a composition survey because that's the only information that we can get. So instead of surveying a whole population under snowless conditions and potentially having a completely unreliable number we're relying on these objectives and these herd indicators to indicate the health and the growth of the herd.

And that's where we're at.

So I've put in a request to find out if we do have a population estimate for that unit. I'm guessing that we don't because we never have the conditions to fly a snow-filled survey which would give us that estimate. And so these things are decisions —they're logistical decisions and we still try to attain the best information available. But I will provide the additional moose information when I get it.

MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is

Robbin.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, Robbin, go ahead.

MS. LAVINE: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair and through the Chair. And also, Mr. Rinaldi, we're really grateful for your report and everybody else who's provided reports this morning. We organized the alternative agenda in order to provide information that will support your discussion, Council members, when you get to all of the wildlife proposals and closure reviews that are still -- we have yet to address. So we have, I believe, eight -- yep, we have

eight proposals and wildlife closure reviews to take action on before the end of this meeting. And I think one of the things that we were looking at when providing a -- requesting reports was not just on resources for the whole region, which we understand is of great interest to you, but specifically requesting reports to inform discussion when you take action on these wildlife proposals and closure reviews. And, again, I would request -- or ask for your apologies --or my -- or I would extend my apologies and ask for your forgiveness as we transition Staff, but we will take notes now and if you are interested in a specific report across all region, we're going to compile a list for the winter agenda and we can address those requests at the end of this meeting.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you. Thank you, Robbin. Just seeing that 9C is on here, do we have further information coming for that proposal because it is on our agenda so it should have been acknowledged by you guys and if it's coming later, that's great.

MR. RINALDI: Is this the -- this is Todd, is there still a request for moose information in 9B or 9....

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MADAME}}$$ CHAIR MORRIS LYON: No, our proposal is for 9C.

MS. LAVINE: So Mr. Rinaldi, and through the Chair, this is Robbin LaVine. And we do have Wildlife Proposal 22-41, which is caribou in Units 9, 17, 18 and 19, that would be the Mulchatna Caribou Herd range. We have Wildlife Closure 22-05 for moose in Unit 9C. And so that is the one that we didn't reach out to you about. So that's our failing, not yours Mr. Rinaldi.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. And if it's possible, Todd, can we have that information available for us this afternoon. We'll be taking a lunch break here shortly and if we can have that information for our discussion that would be awesome.

MR. RINALDI: Yes, through the Chair. This is Todd. There is no current population estimate for moose populations on the Alaska Peninsula. The most recent population estimate that was able to be achieved for a unit-wide estimate in Unit 9B was 1,200 animals, but that was seven or eight years ago. So the management of the moose on the Alaska Peninsula is through composition surveys and through monitoring those growth parameters and those health parameters that I identified in those ratios previously.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. All right, well, we'll move forward with that then. Any questions from the Council on the rest of the moose information.

MR. DUNAWAY: This is Dan.

 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, not so much a question as a comment. I think Robbin touched on it, is I think between Staff turnover in several agencies we're kind of caught in this kind of unfortunate blank spot here a little bit, and we still don't have a report from like the Becharof Refuge, which typically might have addressed more of what moose survey stuff they would do but I don't think they would be found up in 9B. So -- but, yeah, I think Todd's trying probably triage with all the demands, on his part, delivering what was written down, when I think a lot of the Council typically hopes to get an overview on generally bears, moose, wolves, caribou, ptarmigan, other species, generally and then drill down specifically to say like 9C moose. But is Dave Crowley -- question, is Dave Crowley kind of unavailable for discussion of what he knows? Okay.

MR. RINALDI: Through the Chair, this is Todd. Yeah, Dave Crowley's available. But as I mentioned we manage moose on the Alaska Peninsula through moose composition surveys and those parameters so we're not going to have population information. All these flights in 9B, 9C, and 9E are done in cooperation with the National Wildlife Refuge so the information they have is the same information that we have. What I am unclear on is whether or not there was any survey that was completed this year. And I can ask Dave to

0175 1 come on board for this afternoon if you'd like to have more discussion on it, but we're not missing any information. We're not -- there isn't a data gap here. There's a data gap here because we can't obtain that 5 information in this type of habitat so we use these surrogate variables that indicate population, health, 6 7 growth and individual nutritional. So that's where 8 we're at. 9 10 So relative to the moose density, you 11 know, the moose density is not quite what it's supposed 12 to be, an objective, but that also can be how a 13 composition survey is done. So I will ask Dave to 14 chime in this afternoon but I'll remind you that there 15 isn't -- there isn't population specific information for 9 because of our inability to collect that 16 17 information, and that's why we're taking this approach 18 with the Wildlife Refuge, to do it this way. 19 20 21 you, Todd.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Todd. I think they often explain that pretty commonly. It seems like some years we hear about some trend surveys from the Park Service as well. Okay, we'll go with what we got and, thanks. I was trying to clarify, I hope I didn't add confusion.

28 29 30

Thank you.

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32 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thanks, Dan. 33 Okay, let's.....

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MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is Robbin.

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38 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead, 39 Robbin.

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MS. LAVINE: And one more thing I would like to add and I believe Mr. Rinaldi did mention it, is that when we receive these proposals or we come up and review the closures we do have our Staff, OSM Staff that summarizes all of the available information on the populations that are impacted by the proposals. So when we get to those proposals you will have OSM Staff that has researched this issue and will be summarizing the most avail -- you know, the most recent information

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     they had at the time of writing.
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                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, thank
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     you. We acknowledge and appreciate that as well. Any
 7
     other questions or comments.
 8
 9
                     (No comments)
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11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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    Hearing none, it appears to be a good time for us to
13
    possibly take a lunch break. And I'm going to ask my
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    Council members if they all feel like they can achieve
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     that in an hour's time, about 1:10 come back so that we
     can keep our time -- we've got a lot to get through
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17
     this afternoon, is that possible.
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19
                     MR. TREFON: It works for me, this is
20
    Billy.
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22
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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24
25
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I'd like a lunch
26
    break.
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28
                     MR. WILSON: What was the time again,
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     you were kind of muffled and I didn't get the time that
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     we were coming back online.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: We'll come
33
    back online at 1:10, will that work.
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                     MR. WILSON: 1:10, thank you, yes.
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37
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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39
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Roger. Works for me.
40
41
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Thank
42
     you, Dan. Lary, is that good for you.
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44
                     MR. HILL: Yes.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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     see everybody at 1:10 again, thank you.
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                     (Off record)
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0177
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                     (On record)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Can you
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     start us off by making sure the rest of our Council is
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     here and we'll get started.
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 7
                     MS. LAVINE: Absolutely, thank you,
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    Madame Chair.
 9
10
                     Billy Wasillie Trefon, are you on.
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12
                     MR. TREFON: Yes, I am.
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14
                     MS. LAVINE: There you are.
                                                  Hi.
15
16
                     Dan Dunaway, are you on.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, I am.
19
20
                     MS. LAVINE: Hello, Dan.
21
22
                     Lary Hill, are you on.
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24
                     MR. HILL: I'm here.
25
26
                     MS. LAVINE: Hi, Larry.
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28
                     Richard Wilson, are you on.
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                     MR. WILSON: I am here.
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                     MS. LAVINE: All right. Madame Chair,
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     with you, we have all current five members online,
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     thanks.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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     you so much, I appreciate that. Thanks everybody for
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     showing back up on time and let's go ahead and jump
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     right in so we can get through the rest of these items
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     for today. Let's start here with our wildlife
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     proposals and closure reviews. Who's on that Robbin.
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                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair. Through the
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     Chair. First up is Wildlife Proposal 22-39 and OSM
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     Biologist Kendra Holman will be presenting that
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     analysis. Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.
49
     Go....
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MS. HOLMAN: Good afternoon, Madame Chair. Members of the Board. My name is Kendra Holman and I'm a Wildlife Biologist for the Office of Subsistence Management. This presentation will be a summary of the analysis for Wildlife Proposal 22-39 submitted by ADF&G starting on Page 34 of your meeting books.

13 books

The proponent requests to create specific harvest regulations for Alaska hare in Unit 9 and 17 stating that the once abundant Alaska hare in Unit 9 and 17 are now at a very low density and has a patchy distribution throughout the Bristol Bay and the Alaska Peninsula. The Alaska hare is sometimes called jackrabbits, tundra hare or Arctic hare. The Alaska hare is called the tundra hare in Federal regulations but the Alaska hare appears to be the dominant term and contemporary usage including State regulations. The Alaska hare is a different species than the snow hare despite being lumped together in Federal regulations.

Board of Game adopted a proposal in 2019 establishing a specific State harvest regulation for Alaska hare in Unit 9 from November 1st to January 31st and limiting the harvest to one hare per day with a max of four hare per season. ADF&G has also submitted a Proposal, 24, to the Board of Game January 2022 meeting to include Unit 17 with an identical Alaska hare management structure as Unit 9. They have also submitted Wildlife Proposal WP22-45 to create a specific harvest regulation for the Alaska hare in Units 18, 22 and 23.

The Alaska hares are moving -- are among the most poorly understand [sic] game species in Alaska. Anecdotally, abundance is well below historic levels throughout the range of the species. The last known eruptive population on the Peninsula occurred in the winter of 10953/1954. The Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge ranks the Alaska hare as the Refuge's number 3 prioritized resource of concern as an ecological significant endemic species vulnerable to the influences of climate change. In

2018 ADF&G initially -- initiated a multi-year study to evaluate movement and mortality as long-term capture techniques. Little is known about the harvest of the Alaska hare. Household harvest service -- surveys indicate that it is harvested throughout the communities of Western and Southwestern Alaska.

If this proposal is adopted the Alaskan [sic] hare season will be reduced, although hunters will still have the opportunity to harvest hares during the winter when they are out engaging in other subsistence or recreational activities. The change in daily and overall harvest limits may be effective in reducing the harvest which could translate into an improvement in the conservation status of these populations. Any positive effects these changes have on the Alaska hare population will benefit subsistence users in the long-term despite the immediate reduction in subsistence opportunity.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP22-39 with modification to modify the definition of hare in Federal regulation to include the Alaska hare.

Thank you, Madame Chair and members of the Board. I'll be happy to field any questions.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you very much, Kendra, appreciate that. And we're just going to go right down our presentation procedure on these proposals. So report on (breaking up) consultations, Orville, do you have anything for us.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard here. You're getting kind of hard to hear.

 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I'm sorry, hum, I haven't changed anything. I'll try and speak more directly. I said we'll go right on to report on Board consultations for tribes and ANCSA Corporations and I'll call on Orville, if he has anything.

MR. LIND: Good afternoon, Madame Chair. Council members. This is Orville Lind, Native Liaison for Office of Subsistence Management. During our consultation held on August 19th, we did not have any questions or comments on that proposal. Thank you, Madame Chair.

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 1
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
 2
    you, Orville. Agency comments, ADF&G.
                     MR. RINALDI: Good afternoon. This is
 4
 5
    Todd Rinaldi with the Department of Fish and Game. The
    Alaska Department of Fish and Game supports this
 6
 7
    proposal and was the author of this proposal for the
    reasons stated in the proposal, and as presented by
 9
     Rick Merizon previously.
10
11
                     Thank you.
12
13
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.
14
    Federal.
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16
                     (No comments)
17
18
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I take it to
19
    mean that we have no Federal agency comments then.
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                     MS. CHISOLM: Through the Chair this is
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22
    Linda Chisolm. The Aniakchak SRC is reviewing this
23
    proposal, we do not have an official comment at this
24
     time but I believe we will at our next meeting for the
25
     RAC. I can say that members of the SRC have discussed
26
     their experience with seeing a lack of Alaska hare down
27
     in the central Peninsula area for quite some time now.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
30
    you. Okay, then....
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                     MS. RUPP: And, Madame Chair, this is
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     -- oops, sorry.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.
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37
                     MS. RUPP: This is Liza Rupp, Lake
38
     Clark National Park and Preserve. On behalf of the Lake
39
     Clark SRC, I'm not sure if -- sorry, you cut out, so
     I'm not sure if this is the correct time for this but
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41
     I'll follow Linda. Anyway, I'd like to report that the
42
    Lake Clark SRC met on the 8th of October -- sorry, 6th
43
    of October and they voted to support this proposal.
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45
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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     you. It is the proper time, Liza, and sorry.
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48
                     MS. RUPP: Okay, thanks.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Any other
 2
     Federal agency comments.
 4
                     (No comments)
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 6
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: State tribal
 7
     comments.
 8
 9
                     MS. CARTY: This is Courtenay. I guess
10
    the only thing -- Curyung Tribe, Courtenay Carty for
11
    the record. The only thing I would add from the tribal
12
    perspective is that we did not receive notice of this
13
    tribal consultation opportunity for August. I did just
14
    send Orville an email asking to get back on the
15
    distribution list so that we could be better active
16
    participants.
17
18
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
19
    you for that. We do always appreciate getting your
20
    participation and I know that Orville will see to it
21
    that that happens. We will -- any other tribal
22
    comments.
23
24
                     (No comments)
25
26
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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    Advisory Group comments, other Regional Advisory
28
    Councils.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair, this is
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    Dan.
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33
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Dan, go
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    ahead.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I can say that the
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    Nushagak Advisory Committee, I think, is still trying
38
     to decide when to meet and has not addressed these
39
     proposals. Thank you.
40
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
41
42
    you. Any other Regional Advisory Councils, did we have
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    one on our side?
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                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Rich Wilson.
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    Yes, I think our AC here is also looking to schedule
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     and we have not addressed these proposals.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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 1
     you. So that pretty much covers our Fish and Game
     Advisory Committees. Is there any others that you can
 2
     possibly point us to, Robbin.
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                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair.
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    Not at this time.
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 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. And
 9
     that pretty much covers our Subsistence Resource
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     Commissions, too, if I'm not mistaken, is that correct?
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                     MS. LAVINE: I believe so, yes, thank
13
     you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Summary of
16
     written public comments.
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18
                     MS. HOLMAN: Madame Chair, this is
19
     Kendra. There were no written comments received on
20
     this proposal.
21
22
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
23
     you, Kendra. Public testimony. Is there anyone online
24
     that wishes to give us testimony on this proposal.
25
26
                     MS. CARTY: This is Courtenay Carty.
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     I'll testify as an individual and not as -- taking my
     Tribal Administrator hat off for a minute. I am a
28
29
     rabbit hunter myself. I feel like -- I appreciate
30
     seeing some limitation put in, no limit, wide open
31
    brings up conservation concerns, or I guess makes room
32
     for conservation concerns but when you're out rabbit
33
    hunting you usually get multiple rabbits at a time.
34
    One rabbit is one meal, at least for my household. And
35
    four per season is probably not enough to meet a
36
     subsistence need for any family that relies on rabbits
37
     for harvesting as a food source. And so although {\rm I} am
     appreciative of putting in some type of limitation, I
38
39
     think as a hunter I see this as a pretty harsh
40
     limitation, if I could say so myself.
41
42
                     That's all I have, thank you.
43
44
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
45
     you. Anyone else who wishes to testify from the
46
     public.
47
48
                     (No comments)
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0183 1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 2 hearing no others would anybody care to put it on the table and we can begin our discussion. 4 5 MR. DUNAWAY: This is Dan, move to 6 adopt. 7 8 MR. WILSON: Richard, second. 9 10 MR. HILL: Second. 11 12 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 13 have a motion and a second to adopt WP22-39 (breaking 14 up), which will establish season harvest limits for 15 Alaska hare. Dan, since you're the maker of the motion 16 I'll give you the floor first. 17 18 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you. I'm glad to 19 see the State is being attentive to some of these 20 populations that are not the charismatic megafawna. 21 I've seen a couple of these animals in my time, they 22 aren't real abundant. The concern Courtenay expressed, 23 I need to remind the public this is strictly for the 24 very large Alaska hare, that's not near as common as 25 the snowshoe hare that I believe has a more liberal bag 26 limit, and this would allow an occasional harvest. So 27 I'm going to be supporting this. 28 29 Thank you. 30 31 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 32 you, Dan. Richard, you have the floor next. 33 34 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, thank you. 35 Yes, I had a question for the proponent on this one 36 here. Why -- I mean I see one hare per day, four per 37 season. And I'm not so much concerned about that as I 38 am the dates. Why January 31st, that'd be my first 39 question? 40 41 MR. MERIZON: Through the Chair. 42 is Rick Merizon with the Alaska Department of Fish and 43 Game. I'm happy to answer that question. 44 45 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, please 46 go ahead. 47 48 MR. MERIZON: In 2017, an advisory --

that proposal went before -- that proposal was created

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1 to go before (breaking up) and it was believed that those dates would still allow folks that are out trapping, traveling across the country on snowmachine to have a harvest opportunity for Alaska hares and it would allow hunters to cover more ground in pursuit of Alaska hares as opposed to during either the spring, 6 7 summer or fall. It also created a window, obviously a broad window for which the Alaska hare protected in the breeding and rearing seasons in the spring and summer. 10 So those two reasons combined it was believed that 11 those dates would still afford a reasonable opportunity 12 for folks to get out and harvest Alaska hares. So we 13 figured -- I -- when Fish and Game submitted that 14 proposal, just to keep the same dates to reduce hunter 15 confusion, regulatory confusion.

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MR. WILSON: Through the Chair, Richard here. Thanks for that update. I, myself, you know, the winters here have kind of switched a bit so we don't have any winters until January, February and March, and these hares, you know, typically don't do mating -- their mating season is in May and June. And it doesn't -- I don't believe it starts in February. I haven't seen any information to show that it starts in February, usually they are in May and June. So I would be more in favor of this proposal if it went on through March, some portion in March, perhaps the 31st at the very latest but definitely up to March 15th because this is a winter resource. And typically our people are hunting these on snowmachines and you have that little longer days and the spring is generally when I notice people are here more apt to be hunting. Okay.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Sorry guys I got dropped off the call. So I heard your response, Richard, and is that a question then or just a comment in general then for consideration.

37 38 39

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MR. WILSON: Yeah, that's be, you know, if they could -- for me if the date was changed to March say 15th, just to be on the safe side, I would be more apt to look at this proposal more seriously.

42 43 44

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Just looking at the dates there myself. Other comments.

45 46 47

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, this is Lary.

48 49

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, Lary,

0185 please go ahead. 2 3 MR. HILL: Yeah, I kind of have the 4 same question as Richard in that during the mating 5 season like a lot of other animals, they -- these hares 6 congregate in certain areas and when there's a mating 7 season, like other animals, they're a lot easier to catch and so I would almost be for having the season 9 cut off, you know, mid -- late April, or even as March 10 15th as Richard talked about. 11 12 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Other 13 comments. 14 15 MR. WILSON: Nanci, Richard here. 16 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, go 17 18 ahead, Richard. 19 20 MR. WILSON: So the ptarmigan season 21 closes -- is that April 15th or is it closed April 1st, 22 I'm trying to shoot from memory here, what's our date 23 on the closure of ptarmigan, do we know? Anybody? 24 25 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, for some 26 reason I thought it was the first but I could be wrong. 27 28 MR. MERIZON: This is Rick Merizon 29 again with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. I'm 30 happy to answer that question. In Unit 17 the 31 ptarmigan season closes April 30th. 32 33 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: The 30th 34 okay. 35 36 MR. WILSON: What about Units 9B, 9C, 37 9E? 38 39 MR. MERIZON: Again, through the Chair, 40 this is Rick Merizon. For all of Unit 9 the season 41 back in 2018 was shortened to close on February 28th, 42 and that was through -- and I'm sorry, those are State 43 regulations currently. The Federal regulations, I'd 44 have to look up here momentarily. 45 46 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Are you 47 thinking you'd want to offer something that's going to

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49 50 have some uniformity Richard.

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0186
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                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, yes.
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    would like to hear what that date is on our Federal
     lands here, please.
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 5
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I'm
 6
     showing....
 7
 8
                     MR. RINALDI: This is Todd.....
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10
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
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     last day of February on the Federal side. Go ahead,
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     Rick, you may have something more.
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14
                     MR. MERIZON: Yeah, again, this is Rick
15
    Merizon with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
    Also the Federal regulations mirror Federal
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17
    regulations, in Unit 9 the ptarmigan season closes the
18
     last day of February. And in Unit 17 ptarmigan season
19
     closes April 30.
20
                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, that's
21
22
     rather interesting how it's so different, you know,
23
    being just across the border, one unit to the next, you
24
     know, you have over a month lapse of time for cut off.
25
    But that's not the point here. The point here is I
26
    think I would still stick with my March 31, I was just
27
    trying to get some clarity there. If we were to -- in
    order for me to think about this proposal in a positive
28
29
    way I think I would have to go with March 31st and
30
     start off at November 1st is fine.
31
32
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Would
33
    the maker of the motion consider an amendment to the
34
    motion?
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36
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, if they want to --
37
     I would just see that as a friendly amendment.
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39
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
40
     you want to state that, Richard, as a friendly
41
     amendment, please.
42
43
                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, yes, I
44
     would.
45
46
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Any
47
     other discussion, we're now discussing the amendment of
48
     changing the date to the end of March, March 31st.
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0187
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                     MR. WILSON: I would like to.....
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 3
                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is
 4
    Robbin.
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 6
                     MR. WILSON: ....hear from the
 7
    proponent on this one, if I could.
 8
 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Go
10
     ahead, who.....
11
12
                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is
13
     Robbin.
14
15
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, go
16
     ahead, Robbin.
17
18
                     MS. LAVINE: I -- I -- can you hear me?
19
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, I can.
21
22
                     MS. LAVINE: Okay, great. I just wanted
23
     to clarify that -- are you proposing to accept the --
24
     adopt the proposal as modified by OSM but then making a
25
     friendly amendment to extend the season to March 31st?
26
27
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: No, at the
28
    moment we're....
29
30
                     MS. LAVINE: Or are we adopting.....
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32
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
33
     .....discussing.....
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35
                     MS. LAVINE: .....as written.
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37
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: We're
     adopting as written with an amendment at the moment.
38
39
     If the amendment passes then we will probably be
40
     passing that amended and approving it as amended.
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42
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair.
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44
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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46
                     MR. HILL: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Any other --
49
     yes, Lary.
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0188
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                     MR. HILL: I would vote to accept the
 2
     amendment.
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 4
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
 5
     Question's been called, let's vote on our amendment to
 6
     accept new dates of March 31st in place of the current
 7
     date. All in favor, please signify by saying aye.
 8
 9
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
10
11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
12
     Amendment passes. Any more discussion on the main
13
     motion.
14
15
                     (No comments)
16
17
                     MR. HILL: Question.
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Question's
20
     been called. All in favor of main motion as amended
21
     please signify by saying aye.
22
23
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
24
25
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. WP22-
26
     39 hare, Units 9 and 17 establishing the harvest season
     has passed, amended, with the closure date of March 31.
27
28
     Does that suit your needs, Robbin?
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30
                     MS. LAVINE: Yes, it does, Madame
31
     Chair, thank you.
32
33
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.
34
     Let's move on to WP22-40 wolf/wolverine, Units 9B, 9C,
35
     17B and 17C.
36
37
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair.
38
     Members of the Council. For the record my name is
39
     Robbin LaVine, Subsistence Policy Coordinator for OSM
     and acting DFO for this Council meeting and I will be
40
41
     presenting the analysis for WP20-40 [sic]. That
42
     analysis can be found on Page 44 of your Council books.
43
44
                     Proposal WP22-40 was submitted by the
45
     Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory Council and
46
     it requests that Federally-qualified subsistence users
47
     be allowed to use a snowmachine to position wolves and
48
     wolverines for harvest on Federal public lands in Units
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9B, 9C, 17B and 17C provided the animals are not shot

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from a moving snowmachine.

The proponent states that the use of snowmachines to position wolves and wolverines is a traditional practice in rural areas. And the proposed regulation will mirror Federal regulations in Unit 23. The proponent continues, in April 2020, the Federal Subsistence Board addressed Proposal 20-26 to position wolves and wolverine on BLM lands in Units 17B and C. The Board deferred the proposal to a working group of the Council and Federal Staff and State Staff to develop and recommend language to define positioning —the position of animals for the Board to consider. This proposal, now, 22-40, replaces deferred Proposal 20-26.

In 2020 the Council submitted Proposals 20-26 and 20-27. Proposal 20-26 requested that Federally-qualified subsistence users be allowed to use a snowmachine to position wolves and wolverines for harvest on BLM managed lands only in Units 9B, 9C, 17B and 17C and Proposal 20-27, also submitted by the Council, requested a unit-specific regulation for Unit 17 allowing use of a snowmachine to assist in the taking of a caribou and allowing caribou to be shot from a stationary snowmachine using the regulatory language adopted by the Board of Game in February 2018.

So that regulatory language read:

In Unit 17 a snowmachine may be used to assist in the taking of a caribou and caribou may be shot from a stationary snowmachine. Assist in the taking of a caribou means a snowmachine may be used to approach within 300 yards of a caribou at speeds under 15 miles per hour in a manner that does not involve repeated approaches or that causes a caribou to run. A snowmachine may not be used to contact an animal or to pursue a fleeing caribou.

During the April 2020 Board meeting, the Board took up Proposal 20-27, discussed and adopted it. The Board then considered Proposal 20-26, the Board deferred 20-26 and suggested further consideration of the proposal by the Council working group to; 1, extend the analysis to include all Federal lands in Units 9B, 9C, 17B and 17C, and, 2, to identify specific language that may reduce complexity between State and Federal regulations, and, 3, to anticipate

and address regulatory conflicts between proposed regulatory language and agency-specific regulations.

2 3 4

Current events. The local AC submitted Proposal 23 to the Board of Game for consideration at their January 2022 meeting. Proposal 23 requests allowing the use of a snowmachine to position wolves or wolverine for harvest in Unit 17 and that they may be shot from a stationary snowmachine. The Nushagak AC states Proposal 23 seeks to eliminate current conflicts between regulatory prohibitions and common local hunting practices and that this opportunity is already available to users in Units 18, 22, 23 and 26A.

Following direction from the Board, a working group formed to develop recommendations for deferred Proposal 20-26. The working group met several times via teleconference between July 2020 and May 2021. At the February 2021 Council meeting, Bristol Bay Regional Advisory Council meeting, the working group reported to the Council that they were in agreement to expand the analysis to include all Federal public lands in Units 9B, 9C, 17B and 17C. Subsequently this proposal was submitted for the 2022 regulatory cycle. So here we now have 22-40.

However, after submitting this proposal the working group met again in May and agreed to further clarify the term, position, using the same regulatory language as proposed in Proposal 20-27. And that was the using the snowmachine to assist, and assist of taking of caribou means snowmachine may be used to approach within 300 yards at speeds under 15 miles an hour, et cetera.

So alternatives considered.

 When Proposal 20-26 was proposed, it requested changes to regulations on BLM lands only in Units 9 and 17. BLM lands only occur in Units 9B, 9C, 17B and 17C. When the proponent submitted 22-40 the request was expanded to include all Federal lands in the same subunits before. Now, an alternative to consider is that leaving out Unit 17A, which is also in the area was an oversight and the proposed regulatory changes should take place on all Federal public lands in Units 9B, 9C and all of Unit 17. The Council may want to further consider this alternative.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support Proposal 22-40 with modification, to utilize the same regulatory language as Proposal 20-27 and to include all Federal public lands in Unit 17.

The modification should read: In both Units 9 and Unit 17 unit-specific regulations, on Federal managed lands a snowmachine may be used to assist in the taking of a wolf or wolverine and a wolf or wolverine may be shot from a stationary snowmachine. Assist in the taking of a wolf or wolverine means a snowmachine may be used to approach within 300 yards of a wolf or wolverine at speeds under 15 miles per hour in a manner that does not involve repeated approaches or that causes the animal to run. A snowmachine may not be used to contact an animal or to pursue a fleeing animal.

 $$\operatorname{\textbf{Thank}}$ you, Madame Chair. I am ready to respond to questions.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you for that, Robbin. This is one that all of us are fairly familiar with and we'll go through the process here. Actually because it's an update, I'll first open it up to Council questions should anybody have any questions for Robbin on the current proposal. Go ahead.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, good. Then let's get a report on Board consultations, tribes and ANCSA Corporations. Orville.

MR. LIND: Yes, Madame Chair, this is Orville Lind, for the record, Native Liaison for OSM. During the consultation session we did not have any comments or questions on that proposal.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you. Agency comments, ADF&G.

MR. RINALDI: Good afternoon, Madame Chair. This is Todd Rinaldi with the Department of Fish and Game. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game supports this proposal as it will reduce hunter

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0192
 1
     confusion through aligning the Federal and State
 2
     regulations.
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 4
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
 7
     you. Federal.
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 9
                     (No comments)
10
11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
12
     hearing none, tribal.
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14
                     (No comments)
15
16
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Move
17
     on to advisory groups. Other Regional Advisory
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     Councils, Fish and Game Advisory Councils, both of --
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     in fact, I'm just going to say that as I heard before
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    neither one has met yet and they'll be taking them into
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     consideration. Are there any comments that any of
    those entities would like to make on this particular
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23
    proposal.
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25
                     MR. DUNAWAY: This is Dan.
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27
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,
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     Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I just want to say I
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     think Robbin's summary accurately reflected some of the
32
     State Advisory Committee's activities in the
     development of State regulation proposals as well as
33
34
     regarding this proposal. Thank you.
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36
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
37
     you, Dan.
                Then our Subsistence Resource Commissions,
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     did we have any input from them yet.
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                     MS. CHISOLM: Through the Chair, this
41
     is Linda Chisolm speaking on behalf of the Aniakchak
42
     SRC. The SRC has no official comment on this proposal.
43
     Discussion, I think, has been limited because of their
44
     focus on Subunit 9E and I believe there was also some
45
     discussion points about the snow free winters of the
46
     last decade precluding the use of snowmobiles for
    positioning anything currently.
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48
49
                     Thank you.
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1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 2 you, Linda. Liza, did you have anything. 4 MS. RUPP: Yes, thank you, Madame Chair. 5 Liza Rupp, on behalf of the Lake Clark SRC. The SRC did discuss this but unfortunately at the time we only 6 7 had the basic proposal, we didn't have the OSM analysis so they didn't really have the full context in front of 9 them. So they had one comment, was that they wanted a 10 clear definition of what position meant. Again, which 11 was in the OSM but we didn't have that at the time, so 12 they have no official position on this proposal at this 13 point. 14 15 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 16 you. Other Subsistence Resources that I missed. 17 18 (No comments) 19 20 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 21 Summary of written public comments, is that Robbin. 22 23 MS. LAVINE: Good question, Madame 24 Chair. And that is something that I should have 25 remembered and need to review. Hold on, please. There 26 are none, thank you. Oh, wait, wait, wait, that 27 was the wrong analysis. Hold on folks. Ah, okay, I 28 will confirm there are none. 29 30 Thank you, Madame Chair. 31 32 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 33 you for checking Robbin, we do appreciate that. Any 34 public testimony at this time. 35 36 MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, this is 37 Gayla Hoseth with BBNA. 38 39 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Gayla, 40 please, go ahead. 41 42 MS. HOSETH: Yeah, I wasn't sure if I 43 was to comment on the tribal section or wait until this 44 section to comment. I just wanted to bring up that when we were going through the annual report during --45 46 at the beginning of the meeting yesterday that we were 47 going to bring up the issue of still waiting for the

Solicitor and this proposal is what kind of started

that conversation that we had, how many years ago. And

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I'm just glad to finally see that this is moving forward and thank the Bristol Bay Regional Advisory Council for putting in this proposal to extend it to all Federal public lands in Units 9B, C, and 17B and 17C. So I just wanted to bring up the issue of us still waiting to hear from the Solicitor when decisions like this are being made, once it gets to the Federal Subsistence Board level.

10 MS. LAVINE: Hello, Madame Chair, this 11 is Robbin.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes.

MS. LAVINE: Through the Chair. Gayla, I did reach out to the Solicitor's office and the leadership Team at OSM yesterday after our discussion and I said that, you know, our gathering here wishes to have a definitive answer on how Board members take action on regulatory proposals and I paraphrased some of the questions that rose up during the first day of the meeting, which I think amount to our, the Board members, taking action with their agency-specific regulations in mind, or do they take action under authority of Title VIII of ANILCA, or, again, does ANILCA trump agency-specific regulations, so that's what I sent out to our leadership and the Solicitor's office.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{And}}$ here's a prepared answer that I can share with you.

And that is, in all cases Board members strive to follow the law, however, sometimes the law can be ambiguous or unclear. When needed, the attorney's in the Solicitor's office try to assist Board members by clarifying the law or resolving those ambiguities in accordance with Congressional intent. These discussions typically constitute confidential attorney/client communications that are not open to the public. Additionally, if the Board adopts a regulation or adopts a motion and takes action, that someone impacted by that regulation believes it's contrary to applicable law, then the appropriate recourse is to first exhaust all administrative options before seeking of the Board's decision by the U.S. District Court. And to exhaust all administrative options means a person needs to submit a request for reconsideration in accordance with 50 CFR 100.20, or commonly referred to

0195 1 as Section .20 of our Federal Subsistence Regulations. So, if ever there is an action taken, one can submit a 2 request for reconsideration on an action taken on 4 proposals. 5 6 Thank you, Madame Chair. 7 8 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank 9 you very much, Robbin. And hang on just a second, 10 Gayla, I'll give you an opportunity to comment as I'm 11 sure you will want to. And I am just -- I'm 12 disappointed in that answer. That still does not give 13 us clarity on where the Board is really (indiscernible 14 - cuts out) when they're taken by the Board and I don't 15 necessarily think that it's in the subsistence user's 16 interest. And, you know what, Gayla, go ahead. 17 18 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, I think we 19 lost you. 20 21 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, I'm 22 here. I think maybe we lost Gayla and we'll try and 23 give her another opportunity, I guess, in the future. 24 25 MS. HOSETH: Oh, no, Madame Chair, I'm 26 still here. 27 28 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, okay, 29 good enough. 30 31 MS. HOSETH: Yeah. 32 33 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Gayla, did 34 you want to comment. 35 36 MS. HOSETH: Yes, I guess I did. You 37 know it was a lot to absorb and I would like to see 38 that in writing, I guess, so that we can dissect the 39 information that Robbin just read to us. I mean that's 40 been an answer that we've been waiting for for awhile. 41 And I think an issue that would be -- that should be 42 brought up at the Federal Subsistence Board, is to make 43 sure that ANILCA is being followed and that when these 44 proposals are being voted on, you know, I -- I believe it was U.S. Fish and Wildlife, 50 CFR 36 if I remember 45 46 correctly, I can't remember the CFR exactly, but that 47 was stated on the record as to why that was voted down,

no, when even some other units, in Unit 23, that this

was an allowable method of take. So I would think

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that, you know, as these are being voted on, that
ANILCA is being followed. And then when this was taken
up two years later, as the regulatory cycle changed,
then it was unanimous consent and it voted, you know,
everybody was in favor of this proposal after we
brought up this issue and we held it to the fire, of
our concerns. So I think that, you know, we should be
able to read what Robbin just said, we should have a
formal response back so that we could look at that and
learn through this process.

So, thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep. I'm disappointed. But Robbin I'm very grateful for you getting a response and it would be very helpful to see it, if we can have it, you know, sent it out to those who are participating, at least, that would be awesome and appreciated. And I'll get us back on track here. Any other public testimony for this proposal.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. I will entertain a motion and I would remind whomever might be considering a motion that we have two different options before we make a motion. We have the original motion as written and then the one that OSM has offered which includes 17, all of Unit 17. The floor is open for a motion.

MR. DUNAWAY: This is Dan here.

34 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Dan, go

35 ahead.

MR. DUNAWAY: I'd like to move to adopt WP22-40, using the recommended lang -- and somewhat altered language provided by the subsistence folks that analyzed it. I like the idea that it includes -- it's more inclusive. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank

44 you.

MR. TREFON: This is Billy here, I'll

47 second it.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank

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0197
     you, Billy. Page 57, here it is, Dan, is that the one
 2
     you are proposing and Billy seconded.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, I believe so.
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    Robbin was doing such a good job I didn't follow page
 6
    by page there.
 7
 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I did
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     (breaking up) speaking to Robbin, can you confirm that,
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     Page 57, is the modification.
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12
                     MS. LAVINE: Just one moment, Madame
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     Chair. I believe....
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15
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I'm on Page.....
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17
                     MS. LAVINE: Yep, Page 57.
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19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. So we
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     have a motion, the modified motion is on the table and
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     open for discussion. Dan, I'll go ahead and give you
22
     first crack at discussion.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. As I said in my
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    motion, I think the OSM preliminary conclusion and
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     suggested modifications are an improvement. I also
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    have been involved with this issue, both through the
28
    Advisory Committee and Board of Game process, as well
29
     as here at the RAC, and I think there's pretty strong
30
    local support and demand for it. So I thank the OSM
     for their thorough analysis and improvement. And since
31
32
     also the RAC was the author of this, and it seems like
33
     it meets muster now, I will be supporting it.
34
35
                     Thank you.
36
37
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
38
     you, Dan. Billy, would you like to speak to the
39
     motion.
40
41
                     MR. TREFON: Yeah, I support this idea.
42
     It's going to help with the hunting and the positioning
43
     and improve on getting access to these animals. Yeah,
44
     I support this.
45
46
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
47
     you. Any other comments.
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49
                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard.
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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

Richard.

MR. WILSON: Yes, thank you. Yeah, you know, I mean I kind of understand why we needed a little extra language, which OSM preliminary conclusion put in there, but I was hopeful that it would have just stayed simple with the original motion, I mean the original proposed language. It just -- it seems -- I know at one point it kind of verifies -- or I mean satisfied some people that you've got to be within 300 yards, you can't be any closer than 300 yards, but every circumstance is different. Every area that we work in is different. You could be behind a bush, or a set of bushes and the caribou could be just on the other side and they don't see you or hear you or the same with the wolves, wolverine; I mean it's like they're putting a limit on your distance. I mean I get it, you know, in order for some people to be satisfied with this proposal that it's got to be -- you know, you got to have these limitations but it just complicates it for me. And I wish it could have stayed simple with the original proposed language.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I do hear what you're saying Richard. Any other comments.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, this is Lary.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, Lary,

33 go ahead.

MR. HILL: This having it 300 yards, unless you're on a big lake that's longer than 300 yards and you stop, and there's some rolling hills, you're -- your animal would be gone. You'd have to start the snowmachine again and go again to a spot that the animal, and wait for the 300 yards. So I know we have to do something to satisfy all the Feds that -- but it does seem kind of not really understanding the conditions or the needs of the hunters.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: One other comment would also be, you know, just to those concerns, which I agree with, is that I'm hopeful that

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    by adopting this proposal we will have a place to start
     with and once it's in place and shown to be effective
     we could improve upon it in the future.
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 5
                     Any other discussion.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair, Dan.
 8
 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,
10
     Dan.
11
12
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I know Richard and
13
     Lary make some good points. I think for background, I
14
     think the language that we're using was originally kind
15
     of customized for the Nushagak Peninsula where a big
    part of it, in the wintertime is almost featureless,
16
17
     and it's like being out there in the middle of Lake
18
     Iliamna, it's just flat and almost no cover. So I
19
    think it's in anticipation of situations like that.
20
     I'm hoping and maybe some of the Federal agencies can
21
     speak up how they might enforce it, but -- in fact, the
22
    last caribou I got, we'd been wandering around looking
23
     for caribou and then I came up over a rise and there's
24
     some caribou like right there coming my way, I stopped
25
     immediately. So I'm hoping that in those kinds of
26
     situations, Richard, you know, you're driving along and
27
     all of a sudden, oh, my gosh, there's a caribou or a
28
    moose or a wolf, wolverine on the other side of the
29
     alders, you weren't pursuing it in my mind at that
30
    point, you were cruising. But like the last hunt I was
31
    on we had to break off several times because we'd come
32
     over a very slight amount of cover and there'd be
33
     caribou 300 yards away and they would immediately flee
34
     and then we are supposed to stop pursuing those. I
35
     think that's kind of the clarification.
36
37
                     I would invite any of the Federal
38
     agencies that might be able to clarify how they might
39
     enforce this.
                    Okay.
40
41
                     Thank you.
42
43
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
44
     you, Dan.
45
46
                     (No comments)
47
48
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Any other
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     comments.
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0200

1 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard.
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3 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Richard,
4 yes.

MR. WILSON: Dan, I see kind of your point there, you probably weren't in pursuit of it at that point but there's other circumstances, you know, where the wolf, wolverine could be on a -- you know opposite side of a timber patch, and the timber is only 100 yards through, and you could sneak up, you know, within -- well, within 300 yards, which you hope to, because 300 yard shots, you know, not everybody can do a 300 yard shot.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah.

MR. WILSON: And what are the -- you know the officer out there that is watching you pursue this animal, you know, he's got his scope on him, he's got his depth-fin -- I mean his meter's out and he's, you know, 250 yards, okay, I'm going to cite this dude, I mean where does this stop. I mean how does -- it seems like simpler was better rather than including this 300 yards -- you know I can see 15 miles an hour, you know, you approach something very slow and not fast, you know, which we generally do, but to put a distance on a shot, to me is not -- it's not proper for us people to be able to be limited for distance on how to shoot an animal. Because a lot of times that far away, somebody going to shoot it with a 22 mag or something smaller, it's going to -- you're going to wound it, you're going to wander off. There's a lot of different circumstances there and to me it just puts a barrier on what the actual need of the people were asking.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, through the Chair. Yeah, I hear you loud and clear, Richard. It's going to require a lot of judgment. I was wondering if Kenton from the Togiak Refuge was available to speak or anybody. But, yeah, it's sticky, any way you go but I guess that's the language — it got hammered out over quite a bit of hard work here in Dillingham for the caribou. And there's some of our trappers over here really want some means of being able to hunt wolverine and wolf as has been done in the past. I haven't hunted them so I'm a little uninformed on it. Okay.

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1 MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is
2 Robbin.
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4 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Robbin, go
5 ahead.
6

MS. LAVINE: I just want to review the language. When I hear you talk about being limited to a distance of 300 yards, I don't believe that's what the language is saying. I think — the language says a snowmachine may be used to approach within 300 yards of a wolf or wolverine, at speeds under 15 miles an hour. So basically saying that once you get within 300 yards, you know, keep — keep your vehicle at speeds of 15 miles or less in a manner that does not involve repeated approaches causing an animal to run or using a snowmachine itself to contact the animal, basically, you know, hitting the animal with a snowmachine. So I think that's what the language is saying, is, that once you get within 300 yards, you know, bring the machine down to 15 miles an hour or less.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you for that clarification, Robbin, that's really helpful.

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair. Again, I feel that's kind of up to the officer, it doesn't -- some may see it differently so, yeah, I still have trouble with it.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Definitely could be an argument but if the intent is there and if we're passing it with that intent, as we all just heard and I think that there would be a pretty strong case there.

MR. TREFON: Yeah, this is Billy here. Listening to your comments there, listening to Lary and Richard and all them, I do have to agree with what you guys are saying about this 300 yards because up in my country 300 yards, I mean, we don't do too much 300 yard shots out here in the mountains in the timber, I mean that's open country hunting there. Most of our hunting up here is under 200 yards. 300 yards, 500 yards, that's a long shot even in open country. But I do support the idea of what Robbin was saying that, if you get within so many feet, slow the machine down, I

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    mean that can get hashed out later and this is a
     stepping stone, a beginning, I guess a foundation and
     from there we could only improve on it, I hope.
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 5
                     Thank you.
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 7
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
                                                Thank you.
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 9
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.
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11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.
12
13
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I'm just trying to
14
     reach Kenton and he may be trying to get on.
15
    have to -- between he and I think he has his
     enforcement officer, they might be able to help us out
16
17
     a little bit. Let's see if he speaks up here. Over.
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                     MR. MOOS: Yeah, I'm on.
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21
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
                                               Thank you,
22
    Kenton.
23
24
                     MR. DUNAWAY: There's a bit of
25
     confusion on this whole rule -- proposed rule on this
    positioning an animal and approaching within 300 yards,
26
27
     and -- well, maybe we could just ask Richard to explain
28
    his concern, he could do it better than I. Over.
29
30
                     MR. WILSON: Through the Chair, Rich
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     Wilson here. Yeah, you know, the way it's -- it says
     assist in taking of a wolf or wolverine means a
32
33
     snowmachine may be used to approach within 300 yards of
34
     a wolf or wolverine at speeds under 15 miles an hour.
35
    And like we've been discussing here with the Council
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    members that there's a lot of cases -- I mean, you
37
    know, we have very diverse country here, you know, the
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    Nushagak area is very different than the Lake Iliamna
39
     area of 9C or a lot of different opportunities come in
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    different distances and to be able -- to have to be
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     limited to 300 yards, that's a long shot and a lot of
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    us don't take long shots, we get closer than that. And
43
     so it just seems like this -- having that 300 yards in
44
     there, I understand to slow your vehicle if you're
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     approaching, which makes sense, but to limit a distance
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     it just seems counter intuitive to what we're actually
47
     trying to do here.
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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.

MR. MOOS: Yes, through the Chair. I think I can give a little bit of clarification on this. The way my understanding is, is that what it is there's no speed restriction up to 300 yards, once you get within 300 yards that's when the speed restrictions go into effect. So once you hit the 300 yard mark, and, again, this is something -- the whole idea behind this is to not unnecessary harass or push animals, so, you know, if you come around a corner and you're going 50 miles an hour and all of a sudden you're within 100 yards of an animal, is that a citable there, again, our officers are going to use good discretion and common sense. However, if it's wide open country and you're a half mile away and you continue to pursue, you know, up to 50 yards at 50 miles an hour, that would be a violation. So at 300 yards is when the speed restrictions start kicking in.

Does that make sense?

MR. WILSON: Through the Chair, yes, it does. Thanks for that clarification there. You might want to look at the language there just a little bit and change a word or two, Dan, maybe you can help me here, or somebody, to help to -- when an individual reads that, they don't see it as I see it, like 300 yards is the closest you can get. It needs some little bit of language change there to help this language barrier.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Well, you guys, you keep me around for a reason, that's what I've been working on. How does this sound. A snowmachine may be used to approach a wolf or a wolverine but when you are within 300 yards your speed must be at or under 15 miles an hour.

MR. DUNAWAY: That's a lot clearer.

MR. WILSON: Very good. Very good,

43 Nanci.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. So maybe we should put this on the table then, if somebody wants it I'll hand it off to them.

MR. DUNAWAY: I would view that as a

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     friendly amendment, or included as a friendly amendment
     as clarifying language or replace that portion with
 2
     your clarifying language. Is that adequate Robbin, or
     do I have to try to get legal language. Over.
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 6
                     MS. LAVINE: I think that you are clear
 7
     in your intent. And the only thing I would request is
     it sounds like Nanci had that written down, Nanci,
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 9
     could you read it one more time and I'll be prepared.
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11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, I'll
12
     read it slowly. A snowmachine may be used to approach
13
     a wolf or a wolverine, but when you are within 300
14
     yards your speed must be at or under 15 miles an hour.
15
16
                     MS. LAVINE: Beautiful. But when you
17
     are within 300 yards -- hang on -- your speed -- sorry
18
     guys, I'm slow -- must be at -- what was that 15?
19
20
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: At or under
21
     15 miles an hour.
22
23
                     MS. LAVINE: At or under, got it, 15
24
     miles an hour.
25
26
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: And then I
27
     would just add to Richard, this will keep us a bit
     safer because it says directly, use to approach, so
28
29
     that means if you're coming around a corner at 50 miles
30
     and end up within 50 yards you weren't using it to
31
     approach, you were just moving along on your own and
32
     that was not the intent. So I think the word,
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     approach, there -- or excuse me the three words, use to
34
     approach, also clarifies for those circumstances when
35
     you end up much closer than that and going much faster
36
    than that.
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38
                     MR. WILSON: I agree, Nanci, thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. So we
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     will add that as a friendly amendment if the second,
42
     Billy, will agree.
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44
                     MR. TREFON: Yep, I agree. I'm good.
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                     MR. HILL: This is Lary, I agree.
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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Anything

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else.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Nanci. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: You're welcome. Somebody care to call for the question. MR. TREFON: Question. MR. HILL: Lary, question. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, question's been called. Let me restate it here. All in favor of accepting WP22-40 as amended with the new accepted language, please signify by saying aye. IN UNISON: Aye. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that's passed. We can move on to WP22-41, caribou, Units 9, 17, 18 and 19. MS. HOLMAN: Madame Chair. Members of the Board -- or the Council. My name is Kendra Holman and I will be providing the analysis for WP22-41. issue being addressed was submitted by the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and the Yukon National Wildlife Refuge and can be found on Page 64 of your meeting books. This proposal requests that the Federal in-season manager be delegated authority to open and close seasons, announce harvest limit, and sex -- set sex ratios for caribou in all portions of Unit 9A, 9B, 9C, 17A, 17B, 17C, 18, 19A and 19B via delegation of authority letter, appendix 1, which can be found on Page 86 of your meeting book. The proponent states that the summer of 2019 and 2020 population estimates for the Mulchatna Caribou Herd was 13,500 caribou, which represented a 50

The proponent states that the summer of 2019 and 2020 population estimates for the Mulchatna Caribou Herd was 13,500 caribou, which represented a 50 percent decline from the previous five years and is well below the State's minimum population objective of 30,000 caribou. The proponent notes that the 2019/2020 Federal and State seasons were shortened due to conservation concerns. The 2020/2021 season was also shortened providing for a bulls only harvest in August and September, while the rest of the season remained closed. This request will help conserve and recover the Mulchatna Caribou Herd and provide the flexibility needed to make harvest management decisions in a timely

manner. The proponents recognize that this request will reduce the harvest opportunity in the short-run but that conserving the Mulchatna Caribou Herd will not increase -- will increase harvest opportunity in the future. The proponent also states that harvest of other resources, such as moose, may increase in response to this proposal.

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9 As the result of the dramatic 10 population increase the Mulchatna Caribou Herd 11 experienced during the 1990s, harvest regulations were 12 liberalized throughout the range of the herd. By 1997 13 both State and Federal seasons in portions of Units 9, 14 17 and 19 extended from fall through spring with 15 liberal harvest limits and few restrictions. The population declined from 2004 to 2014 during which time 16 17 the State and Federal regulations for the Mulchatna 18 Caribou Herd became increasingly restrictive including 19 shortening seasons, reducing harvest limits, 20 eliminating non-resident seasons, and requiring the 21 RC503 registration permit. From 2015 to 2018 the 22 Alaska Board of Game and the Federal Subsistence Board 23 began liberalizing the Mulchatna Caribou Herd 24 regulations. In 2019 the ADF&G decreased the harvest 25 limit of the RC503 caribou registration hunt, this was 26 followed by the Federal Subsistence Board approving a 27 special action request to decrease the harvest limit 28 for the 2019/2020 season. This included closing Units 29 18, 19A and 19B caribou hunting except by Federally-30 qualified subsistence users with a harvest limit of one 31 bull and delegating authority to the Togiak National 32 Wildlife Refuge manager to open and close seasons 33 throughout the herd range. This request was approved 34 due to serious conservation concerns for the Mulchatna 35 Caribou Herd and support from the affected Regional 36 Advisory Councils and local users. In 2020 ADF&G began 37 liberalizing by announcing a bulls only hunt across the 38 range of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd RC503, the Togiak 39 National Wildlife Refuge manager announced an identical 40 Federal hunt for the 2020/2021 season. The Board of 41 Game received several proposals concerning the 42 Mulchatna Caribou Herd during the Central and Southeast 43 region call for proposals. They will consider proposed 44 changes in Units 9 and 17 in January of 2022, which is a rescheduled meeting from January of 2021 due to 45 46 Covid. Proposals -- proposed changes for Units 18 and 47 19 will be addressed at the Western Arctic and Western 48 region and Interior -- and Eastern Arctic region 49 meetings respectively.

The population size and distribution of 1 2 the Mulchatna Caribou Herd has changed dramatically over the past 40 years. The current range of the Mulchatna herd is depicted on Figure 1 on Page 69 of 5 your meeting book. The herd primarily occurs in two 6 distinct populations, the eastern segment and the 7 western segment, with the calving and -- with separate calving and seasonal areas. Based on radio collared 8 9 animals, mixing between these two subpopulations is 10 low. The herd peaked at 200,000 caribou in 1996 declining steadily to 18,000 caribou in 2013. Between 11 12 2014 and 2016 the herd stabilized at around 28,000 13 caribou and then most recently in 2009 [sic] population 14 estimates have declined to 13,500, which well below the 15 State's minimum population objective. The western 16 segment's population has declined since 2012, with the 17 eastern segment's population increasing between 2014 18 and 2016 and then declining back to 2012 levels in 19 2019. Population numbers can be seen on Figure 4 -- in 20 Figure 4 on Page 79 of your meeting book. Bull/cow 21 ratios of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd have been 22 depressed since 2001. Cow/calf ratios have also been 23 low and below State objective. While ratios have 24 improved in recent years, they are still below the 25 State management objective of 35 bulls per 100 cows, 26 and continue to be a conservation concern. While the 27 cause of this decline is unknown decreased range 28 quality, predation, particularly by brown bears on the 29 calving grounds, icing events, deep snow and harvest pressure may all be contributed to the decline. Given 30 31 the recent substantial declines in the Mulchatna 32 Caribou Herd population conservation measures are 33 warranted.

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Reported caribou harvest has declined in correlation with the caribou population from almost 4,000 caribou in 2000 to 28 caribou in 2020/2021 season. Reported harvest numbers can be found on Figure 5 and Table 2, which can both be found on Page 81 of your meeting book. Household harvest surveys as well as law enforcement information and observations indicate actual harvest may be higher than reported harvest, although the magnitude of this unreported harvest is unknown.

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The effects. While this may changed -- made -- this change may decrease harvest opportunity for Federally-qualified subsistence users in the short-term, it may help conserve the Mulchatna Caribou Herd

0208 to ensure future harvest opportunities. 2 3 If this request is approved the Federal 4 in-season manager would be delegated authority to open 5 and close the season, announce harvest limits, and set sex ratios across the range of the Mulchatna Caribou 6 7 Herd. The conservation benefits of adopting WP22-44 --WP22-41 are uncertain. Delegating authority to an inseason manager provide management flexibility which is 9 10 critical in response to the changing herd conditions in 11 a timely manner. 12 13 The OSM preliminary conclusion is to 14 support WP -- Wildlife Proposal 22-41. 15 16 Thank you, Madame Chair. Members of 17 the Council. I'll be happy to field any questions. 18 19 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, we'll 20 open it up to questions first. 21 22 (No comments) 23 24 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 25 hearing none. Orville, do you have anything from tribes 26 or ANCSA Corporations. 27 28 MR. LIND: Madame Chair. Council 29 members. During the consultation there were no 30 comments or questions on that proposal. Thank you, 31 Madame Chair. 32 33 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 34 you, Orville. Agency comments, ADF&G. 35 36 MR. RINALDI: Good afternoon, Madame 37 The Alaska Department -- this is Todd Chairwoman. Rinaldi. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game 38 39 supports giving the Federal in-season management to the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Togiak National 40 41 Wildlife Refuge has been an excellent partner in 42 research, monitoring and outreach when it comes to the 43 Mulchatna and other collaborative efforts. And they 44 have been a longstanding partner for the common goal of 45 conserving the Mulchatna Caribou Herd and its range. 46 47 Thank you. 48 49 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank

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0209
    you. Federal comments.
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                     MS. FLEEK-GREEN: Yes, through the
 4
    Chair. This is Susanne Fleek-Green, Lake Clark
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    National Park and Preserve. We support this proposal
    as well. But I also just want to note that Kenton has
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 7
    been extremely transparent and communicative over the
     last year and a half as he's gone through different
 9
     closures and so I applaud that and gives us a lot more
10
    confidence in how this will move forward. So I just
11
    wanted to state that for the record, that he has shown
12
     exemplary communication with other Federal agencies.
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14
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
15
     you. Any other Federal agency comments.
16
17
                     (No comments)
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
20
    tribal.
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22
                     MS. CARTY: This is Courtenay with
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    Curyung. I think, you know, our Council hasn't weighed
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     in on these, but myself, as Staff, would support this
25
    proposal and I think it would definitely improve, I
26
    guess, the seasonality of the hunt to respond to
27
    weather conditions and then also free up some time in
28
    the management system, not having to deal with special
29
     action requests coming in a day or two before the hunt
30
    ends to try to extend the season.
31
32
                     Thank you.
33
34
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
35
    you, Courtenay.
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37
                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is
38
     Robbin.
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40
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
41
    Robbin.
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                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, I apologize
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     for not being as thorough as I can in my duties. I
     realize that when we have a section for advisory group
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     comments I can report on some of the other Regional
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    Advisory Councils that have already met and taken
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     action on some of these multi-region proposals. And so
49
     the YKDelta has met and did take action on this
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0210
    proposal, WP22-41. The Council supported the proposal,
    however asked the Refuges to consult with local
    residents to incorporate local knowledge and on the
    ground observations in their decisionmaking process.
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 6
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
 7
 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
 9
                     (No comments)
10
11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, we'll
12
    move on to advisory group comments. Other Regional
13
    Advisory -- I think Robbin announced where those came
14
    from, knowing that you have given us those, we'll move
15
    on to Fish and Game Advisory Committees which we know
16
    have not met yet. Subsistence Resource Commissions.
17
18
                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is
19
    Robbin.
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21
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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23
                     MS. LAVINE: And I'm sorry, I realize I
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     also got out of sequence when I -- when I jumped in.
25
    But I also have been informed that the Western Interior
26
    has met and they also supported WP21 -- 2022 -- or 22-0
27
     -- or 22-41 -- thanks, bye.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
30
           So written public comments then, Robbin, do you
31
    have any of those for us.
32
33
                     MS. LAVINE: I -- wait, please ask that
34
    question again.
35
36
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: We're
37
    looking for summary of written public comments.
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39
                     MS. LAVINE: Ah.
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                     MS. HOLMAN: Madame Chair, this is
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42
    Kendra. There were no written comments received on
43
     this proposal.
44
45
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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           And public testimony. Anybody on line care to
47
     give their personal public testimony.
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49
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. At
 2
     this point I would consider a motion to adopt.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Well, Dan, here. I'll
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     move to adopt as recommended. I also kind of like the
 6
     language that the YKRAC included, encourage local
 7
     consultation. Thank you.
 8
 9
                     MR. WILSON: Second. Richard, here.
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11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Perfect.
12
     Thank you, Richard. We have a motion and a second.
13
     Dan, would you like to discuss it any further.
14
15
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I think Courtenay
16
     said it really well, is getting some of this taken care
17
     of now really beats kind of the in-season scramble when
18
     people are hard to contact and it also puts it out to
19
     the public ahead of time, full notice. And my
20
     impression that where we've done this before has worked
21
     pretty well. And as Susanne said, Kenton seems to be
22
     easy to work with and communicates with many folks.
23
     I'm favoring this.
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25
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.
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     Richard, would you like to speak to it next.
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                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, thank you,
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     yes. I'm looking on Page 63 of this proposal, the
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     proposed regulation, and it's going down in units and
     it's got us down as Unit 9C, Alagnak River drainage and
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     it's got dates that -- it says August 1st through March
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     15th and 9C, the last portion of that is also March
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     15th, and I'm curious that the proponent made this, why
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     those dates would be different than 9B, March 31st as
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     opposed to March 15th, 9C. That'd be my first
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     question.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Does
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     somebody have an answer?
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                     MS. GREDIAGIN: Madame Chair, this
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     is....
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                     MS. HOLMAN: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: We can toss
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0212 a coin or you two can decide. MS. HOLMAN: This is Kendra Holman. I 3 4 just wanted to verify, you're looking at the existing 5 Federal regulations on which -- can you say the page 6 again that you were looking at? 7 8 MR. WILSON: Page 63. 9 10 (Teleconference interference -11 participants not muted - on hold) 12 13 MR. WILSON: And that's the proposed 14 regulation. 15 MS. HOLMAN: So those dates are the 16 17 dates currently in regulation and then they state may 18 be announced because we didn't have a -- at the time 19 when this was written, not received what was going to 20 be determined for this season at that time as we were 21 still waiting on it so that's why it still says season 22 may be announced, but those dates are the dates that 23 are currently in regulations so they still would remain 24 there. Those aren't being proposed to be changed, just 25 when the season may be announced. 26 27 MR. WILSON: Through the Chair, thank 28 you. 29 30 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep. 31 32 MR. WILSON: Yes, that'd be, I guess, 33 I've often wondered why we are so different and we're 34 picking on the same herd and once again we're just 35 across the border on 9B, 9C, you know, it's just a 36 separation of the Alagnak River there. And so I guess, 37 you know, not to put a monkey in the wrench, but this 38 -- maybe it's just me -- you know, to see things equal 39 across the board it seems like those dates would need to mirror others like 9B, March 31st. That'd be my 40 41 first observation, Madame Chair. 42 43 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, thank 44 you, Richard. It is curious because as you go down the 45 whole list there you see a couple others for 18 also at 46 March 15th and I do not -- I'm with you in 47 consternation about why -- then 19 is also March 15th 48 -- why -- however, I would point out that this -- the

proposal we have on the table actually has nothing to

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do with that but it's something we should take note of and perhaps look into putting a proposal in for the next go around to make sure all those dates match up.

MR. WILSON: Thank you. That'd take care of my first question there, or I guess wish. The second thought I had, in-season management -- I mean the manager, I'm assuming this is all coming out of Togiak; is that correct, or is that what's proposed?

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That is my understanding, he will be in charge of this.

MR. WILSON: So I guess my question is out there to Andy, Andy if you're there, you know, how does this look? I'm just trying to see how this looks, you know, throughout all of -- you know what you're proposing here, all of 9A, B, C, 17A, 17, 18, 19, I guess I'm trying to see how that would look here in Units 9B and C with, you know, delegation being -- I mean the authority given to Andy or whoever over there at Togiak National Refuge, how that would look for us here as far as contacting or being in contact with our local entities here in King Salmon. How has that been working in the past and how would it look if this went through?

MR. ADERMAN: Through the Chair, this is Andy Aderman. Can you hear me all right.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Sure can.

MR. WILSON: Yes, I can, thanks, Andy.

MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, and Kenton could probably address this but just one thing -- or a couple things to point out. The proposal before you is a joint effort between us and the Yukon Delta Refuge and it doesn't specifically ask that the Togiak Refuge manager be appointed, that's -- it's just asking that a Federal manager be appointed so we can avoid getting into these, you know, last minute do this and have to approach the Board. But, yeah, whomever the -- and Kenton's been the in-season manager in the recent past and that and it's -- there's a lot of language written into what he needs to do or that person needs to do, you know, and that involves contacting Fish and Game, the other Federal agencies that have land within the range of the Mulchatna. So contacting the Chairs of

the three RACs that are involved, so Bristol Bay, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta, and Western Interior. It's a -- you know it's a pretty extensive follow-up and coordination with all the folks involved really.

MR. WILSON: Thanks, Andy, through the Chair. Appreciate that come back there, it kind of gives me a little more light on how we're approaching this. And then I guess my last thought was, you know, we have -- we're calling it a satellite herd that's in 9C and just a bit portion of 9B perhaps from time to time and is this -- it's not considered the Mulchatna herd, it's called a satellite herd, from what I understand, so I'm assuming that's going to go down separately or is it part of this proposal?

MR. ADERMAN: Through the Chair. Mr. Wilson. I believe that in the past it's been considered as part of the Mulchatna herd and has been, you know, in those units it occurs it follows what the regulations were, or are. By the way we've got a couple of herds over on our west coast that seem to be resident herds but they are also managed as Mulchatna, you know, they're in southern Unit 18 and, you know, they're managed under the rules for Unit 18 for caribou.

I might point out that the March 15th closure for Unit 18 was, I think came about years ago because that's where the majority of where the harvest was occurring on the Mulchatna caribou and the other places where there was less harvest were generally March 31st closures.

MR. WILSON: All right, thanks, Andy.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.

MR. WILSON: That helps me with this here. I just, you know, that's a big duty for one entity there but I'm really hoping that the communication throughout the region is good on these, and not just, you know, the majority of the Mulchatna there but these satellite herds that we're calling them here, that we can view things perhaps differently or separately -- not differently but separately, you know, in looking at -- you know, I know there's more data to be had. But I'll leave it at that. I just appreciate your thoughts there, Andy.

MR. ADERMAN: Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I'm going to jump in and ask Kenton if he would like to tell us how he would see himself as managing this for us on this side, is there anything else that you would like to add from what Andy gave us?

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MR. MOOS: This is Kenton Moos, through the Chair. I'm guessing that you were directing that question towards me, I didn't hear the name at the beginning, is that -- this is Kenton again.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes.

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MR. MOOS: Yeah, again, this is Kenton Moos, Refuge Manager for Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and in-season manager. There's a couple things here real quick, too, the whole idea behind this is to streamline and to be able to make decisions in a timely manner. As far as, you know, if people have concerns I definitely recommend either giving myself a call or if you're near a Park call up the Park Superintendent and then they can communicate those concerns to me, as well as BLM land or other Refuge lands as well, like Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The whole idea here is for me to represent the Federal managers throughout the range of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd. And the reason for that is, if we don't have a single manager then we have five people who have to contribute to a decision and sometimes that can be very difficult to get done in a timely manner.

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So this -- I'll be honest with you, this is not something I'm asking for, but as far as management is concerned it makes a lot of sense. And that's what it comes down to, is, we want to be responsive, not only to the public, but also to the needs of the wildlife populations that these decisions are being made for. So this is just a way to be able to make those decisions in a timely manner and working with Alaska Department Fish and Game, so jointly, the Federal side as well as through the State side, so we can work together to make management decisions that are timely and, you know, we've been working really closely with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and it's working really well right now, as far as communication, and having a joint voice, because -- and it's not just between the Feds and the State, but it's also the

0216 1 tribal entities and organizations, or groups like the RACs here, we're trying to get that input so that our decisions that we make are good for the populations, the wildlife populations that we're managing but also 5 taking into consideration the needs of the users, 6 especially the subsistence users. 7 8 So that's the rationale behind this is, 9 so that we can do this quickly, timely, and as 10 streamlined as possible. Because as you all know, 11 government and bureaucracy can get bogged down and we 12 want to try to avoid that. I hope that makes sense to 13 you all. 14 15 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: It does, 16 thank you, Kenton. Okay, any other questions or 17 comments. 18 19 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, yes, thank 20 you. That helps out quite a bit here in my thinking 21 process here. Really appreciate it. 22 23 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 24 Anybody else. 25 26 (No comments) 27 28 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 29 hearing nothing then I would entertain a call for the 30 question. 31 32 MR. HILL: This is Lary, question. 33 34 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 35 question's been called. All in favor of adopting 36 Proposal -- let me find it again -- it's always the 37 paperwork that gets you -- WP22-41, please signify by 38 saying aye. 39 40 IN UNISON: Aye. 41 42 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that 43 one passes as presented. Let's go ahead and take about 44 a 10 minute break if it's okay with you guys. I need to get some motion going here and get my mind refreshed. 45 46 So let's come back at exactly 3:00 o'clock and we'll 47 try and finish up on these last ones.

MR. HILL: Yeah, Nanci, it's Lary. My

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     phone batteries might go dead so if you don't hear from
    me it's because my battery went dead.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, dang,
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     then let's -- you know what I'm going to call that off,
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     let's keep pushing forward because we need you on here
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     for voting. We have to have all of us here to make it
     work. WCR22-05 moose, Unit 9C, Kendra, are you ready
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     to give us that proposal.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Nanci, can I break
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     in....
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                     MS. HOLMAN: I am, Madame Chair.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: .....this is Dan. Can I
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    break in, this is Dan.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,
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     Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I just looked, my phone
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    might have been muted for the vote but I voted in favor
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     just to make absolutely sure my vote got counted on
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     that last action. Okay.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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     you. Okay, Kendra, go ahead, please.
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                     MS. HOLMAN: All right. Hello, Madame
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     Chair. Members of the Council. Again, I'm Kendra
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    Holman, Wildlife Biologist for OSM, and this will be a
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    presentation, summary of analysis of Wildlife Closure
    Review WCR22-05. It can be found starting on Page 90
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     of your meeting book.
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                     This closure location is Unit 9C, that
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     portion draining into the Naknek River from the south,
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    public lands are closed during the December hunt --
     December for the hunting of moose except by Federally-
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     qualified subsistence users hunting under these
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     regulations.
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                     In the 1990s the Alaska Department of
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     Fish and Game issued emergency orders closing the
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     December antlerless moose harvest in all or parts of
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    the Naknek River drainage in Unit 9C. In 1992 ADF&G
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     proposed that the harvest limit be changed from one
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    moose to one bull in the entire drainage. As a result
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1 of this action the Naknek drainage was divided into two hunt areas and the December hunts were closed except by 2 Federally-qualified subsistence users -- the area 4 draining into the Naknek from the north and the areas 5 draining into the Naknek from the south. Additionally, 6 this action closed Federal public lands for moose 7 harvest during December except by Federally-qualified subsistence users. In 1995 the fall season was 9 extended and the Federal registration permit required 10 during the August hunt. In 2006 the antlerless harvest 11 was eliminated but a Federal registration permit 12 required for both winter and fall seasons. In 2008 a 13 Unit 9 moose working group was established to better 14 understand the conflicts in the region and develop 15 management strategies and recommendations. The 16 recommended strategies were to submit proposals to the 17 Alaska Board of Game and the Federal Subsistence Board 18 to create a registration permit for moose in Unit 9, 19 conduct educational outreach directed at local moose 20 hunters, offer educational trapping seminars in the 21 Unit 9 villages and proposed creating a registration hunt for moose throughout Unit 9 that would increase 22 23 the information available to wildlife managers about 24 the moose hunt, increasing the exchange of information 25 between the biologists and moose hunters during the 26 permit distribution, and allow managers to redistribute 27 hunting pressure to help eliminate user conflict. In 28 2011/2012 regulations were liberalized based on the 29 recommendations of the working group. In 2016 it was 30 determined that a State permit is required for both the 31 fall and winter seasons and a closure review -- the 32 closure was reviewed and determined to maintain status 33 quo.

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Since the early 20th century moose on the Alaska Peninsula gradually expanded the range southward. This expansion was accompanied by dramatic population increase until the 1960s when the population peaked and began a decline. Assessments of the moose population, status and trends in Unit 9 are difficult. Current State population objectives for moose in Unit 9 are to maintain existing densities in areas with moderate or high densities, the moderate units are Units 9A through D and high densities of Unit 9E. Increase low density populations to a half a moose per square mile which would be Units 9A through 9D and maintain sex ratios of at least 25 bulls per 100 cows in medium to high density populations or Unit 9E, and at least 40 bulls per 100 cows in the low density

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1 areas, which would be Units 9A through 9D.

Moose population status and trends in Unit 9 are difficult for several reasons, including the low moose densities, snow and weather conditions that are frequently inadequate for surveys. In 1991 the Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge began conducting aerial surveys of the moose. The surveys provided the bull/cow and the calf/cow ratios with the total densi -- total density estimates. Figures 1, 2 and 3 of your meeting book show this information [sic].

Alaska resident moose harvest in Units 9B and 9C occur by registration permit RM272, nonresident moose harvest in Units 9B and 9C occurs by registration permit RM282, which reports moose harvest can be parsed out by subunit. It is not possible to distribute by hunt area. Therefore, the number of moose reported harvest -- harvested only within the closure area is not available. Although reported moose harvest within all of Unit 9C provides some insights. 2000 to 2019 the total population -- total reported moose harvest in 9C averaged 29 moose, ranging from 16 to 43 moose per year. Between 2010 and 2015 80 to 90 percent of the moose in Unit 9 harvest occurred in September. Figure 4, which is on Page 101 of your meeting book shows the breakdown of reported moose harvest in Unit 9C by local and non-local users from 2000 to 2019. Local users are defined as those with a customary and traditional use determination.

If this closure is rescinded, non-Federally-qualified users would be able to harvest moose on Federal public lands within the portion of 9C draining into the Naknek River from the south during December. It may also result in an increased moose harvest, the increase -- though the increase is expected to be small -- would be -- increases are expected to be small. Moose density within the closure area is below State management objectives for moderate density most population. Moose densities within the closure area are very low and the population trend is uncertain. A conservative approach is to maintain the closure until moose densities increase and the population exhibits an increasing trend.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{The}}$ OSM preliminary conclusion is to maintain the status quo.

0220 1 Thank you, Madame Chair. Members of 2 the Council. I'll be happy to answer any questions. 3 4 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you, Kendra. Council members, questions. 5 6 7 (No comments) 8 9 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. We'll 10 move on to Board consultations. Orville, anything from 11 the tribes or ANCSA Corporations. 12 13 MR. LIND: Madame Chair, Native 14 Liaison, OSM. There were no comments or questions on 15 this proposal. Thank you, Madame Chair. 16 17 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you. 18 Agency comments, ADF&G. 19 20 MR. RINALDI: Good afternoon. Thank 21 you, Madame Chair. This is Todd Rinaldi with the 22 Department of Fish and Game. The Department of Fish 23 and Game supports the removal of this closure. The 24 current moose population in this area is stable. And I 25 do have Dave Crowley, the area biologist for Unit 9 on 26 the phone and he's willing to share more information 27 including the rationale behind our position. 28 29 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Dave, 30 go ahead. 31 32 MR. CROWLEY: Thank you, Madame Chair. 33 Dave Crowley, Department of Fish and Game in King 34 Salmon. Currently the Unit 9C, I've got composition 35 information here. During recent surveys, 2019 and 36 2020, we found that there's quite a high bull to cow 37 ratio between, oh, 60/70 bulls per 100 cows and also 38 pretty good calf survival to November, December when we 39 do the surveys. In 2020 we had 28 calves per 100 cows 40 which is really quite good for Unit 9C. Our current 41 harvest is -- it's fairly low. Let me -- I've got that 42 file pulled up here, harvest in the last five years, 43 the harvest was between 24 and 34 moose annually taken, 44 almost all of which was during the, of course, the fall 45 season. During the winter season, which I believe this 46 proposal is addressing, the winter season in that area 47 of 9C flowing into the Naknek River from the south,

just looking over the harvest locations for the last

five years, 2016 to 2020, I've only got a dozen moose

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 that were harvested during the winter season and most of those were taken in the King Salmon Creek, or Paul's Creek drainage, the Smelt Creek drainage, which does flow from the south but that's State lands, if I recall correctly. So it's really the Big Creek, the Upper Big Creek that is in Federal lands and the reported harvest in the last five years from that far up the creek, you know, it's -- it looks like it's zero, it could be one, depending on how far up one report was but I mean in the last five years maybe one moose has been taken up in Federal lands, up that Big Creek drainage during the winter season.

So I think that rescinding the closure would have virtually no impact on harvest up there, and even if it did we actually have room for more bull harvest. And the Department did put in a proposal to the Board of Game to actually increase the season in 9C, including a winter season to allow more harvest by resident hunters and we also propose to increase the moose season in Unit 9B, at least the fall season.

So we do have additional bulls available for harvest, harvest quota of bulls based on our composition surveys and also our calf survival is looking pretty good. We did a calf survival study in 9B and 9C from 2017 through '19 so three years looking at calf mortality, in particular, and surprisingly calf survival was pretty good during our little study and that was discour -- sorry -- that was encouraging and I think that's being reflected in our bull/cow ratio now.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you. And now I'm going to go ahead and open it up for questions right now, too, just because I know that some of our Council members have been hoping to hear from you Dave. Questions.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard here.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

45 Richard.

MR. WILSON: Yeah, thanks, Dave. Yeah, earlier on I was just looking for numbers instead of just the -- I'm at a loss for words here now. I was

 looking for real numbers on population estimates and wondering if you had any. Lately we've been having to work off of your composition surveys, bull to cow ratios, calf to cow ratios, knowing that your surveys are done in areas where they're concentrated. But to get an overall look at how the herd is actually doing it'd be nice to know if we had some real numbers to attach to that and that's what I was looking for earlier. Do we have any of that.

MR. CROWLEY: Through the Chair. Good afternoon, Richard. Sorry, I have not been available, I was actually flying surveys up until this morning when we had to bail on them because of weather here. No, Richard, the last actual estimate we did for moose was in 2012 for Unit 9B and we had an estimate of around 1,200 moose, it was a pretty good survey. The problem is it's really difficult to set up these surveys and we were prepared to do it -- we, being myself and Chris Petersen, for years in Unit 9C, trying to get one completed. We had the survey set up. But if we had the conditions we didn't have the airplanes, and vice versa. It's really difficult to get all the logistics lined up with our weather windows and that's been the main problem. So we've really hit the composition surveys a lot harder, especially in 9C and 9B is more difficult because up until recently I haven't had an airplane in town to take advantage of the weather windows up there.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted - on hold)

MR. CROWLEY: That's changed, I got Dan Peppin on board now. I can fly with both, both as a private contractor and with the Fish and Wildlife Service. But, anyway, no, we don't have estimates. We're working off of composition surveys. And the larger the area we can cover, the (cuts out), you know, how the herds are doing by subunits. And, yeah, I admit that 9B is difficult. Some of the subunits are way up on the north end of Lake Iliamna and I know that in 2019 we tried several times to get out to some of these outlying areas but it's hard. It would be great if we had those population estimates but there's just so many of our Alaska where we don't have that and we have to manage using composition data and that's what we're doing here.

Thank you, Madame Chair. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Dave. Anything else, Richard. MR. WILSON: Well, thank you. Madame Chair, yeah. Through the Chair. Dave, appreciate that. So it's your impression that this area that's in concern here, where the proposal is, is that our population is good and can sustain extra harvest if that was to occur; is that correct? MR. CROWLEY: Yes, sir, that's correct. Thank you, Madame Chair. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. MR. WILSON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Stand down for now. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Richard. Any other questions for Dave. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, hearing none, Federal agency comments. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, hearing none, Federal agency comments.
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that was to occur; is that correct? MR. CROWLEY: Yes, sir, that's correct. Thank you, Madame Chair. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. MR. WILSON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Stand down for now. MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Richard. Any other questions for Dave. (No comments) MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, hearing none, Federal agency comments. (No comments) (No comments)
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15 16
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19 Stand down for now. 20 21
20 21
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Richard. Any other questions for Dave. (No comments) MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, hearing none, Federal agency comments. (No comments) (No comments)
23 24 25 (No comments) 26 27 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 28 hearing none, Federal agency comments. 29 30 (No comments) 31
24 25 (No comments) 26 27 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 28 hearing none, Federal agency comments. 29 30 (No comments) 31
25 (No comments) 26 27 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 28 hearing none, Federal agency comments. 29 30 (No comments) 31
26 27 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 28 hearing none, Federal agency comments. 29 30 (No comments) 31
MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, hearing none, Federal agency comments. (No comments)
28 hearing none, Federal agency comments. 29 30 (No comments) 31
29 30 (No comments) 31
31
NADAME CHAIR MODDEC IVON
32 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Tribal
33 comments.
34
35
36 (No comments)
37
MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
39 Robbin, other Regional Advisory Councils.
40
MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, not on this
42 one, thanks.
43
MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. And
45 Subsistence Resource Commission comments.
46 47 (No comments)
47 (No comments) 48
49 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
50 MADAME CHAIR MORKIS BION. Oray,

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0224
 1
    hearing none there. Then Kendra, do you have any
    written public testimony for which.....
 2
 3
 4
                     MS. HOLMAN: No, Madame Chair. There
 5
    wasn't....
 6
 7
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
 8
     ....cover....
 9
10
                     MS. HOLMAN: There were no written
11
     comments on this.
12
13
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Perfect.
14
    Any public testimony.
15
16
                     (No comments)
17
18
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Board
19
    members, would anybody care to put a motion on to adopt
20
    this.
21
22
                     MR. DUNAWAY: It's your home country
23
    Richard.
24
25
                     MR. HILL: This is Lary, motion to
26
     adopt.
27
28
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Lary
29
    made a motion to adopt, do we have a second.
30
31
                     MR. TREFON: Billy, I'll second it.
32
33
                     MR. DUNAWAY: This is Dan, second.
34
35
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Bill,
36
     you got your second in there. Lary, would you like to
37
     speak to this motion.
38
39
                     (No comments)
40
41
                     MR. DUNAWAY: I hope his battery didn't
42
    die.
43
44
                     MR. HILL: Yeah, I think my phone was
45
    on mute. But I'm for this motion.
46
47
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
48
     you. It was on mute. Billy, would you care to speak
49
     to it.
50
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0225
 1
                     MR. TREFON: I don't really have much
    to say to it, I mean it's down in Naknek area, but if
 2
     it's going to increase their take on moose and improve
    their chances I'm supporting it.
 5
 6
                     MS. GREDIAGIN: Madame Chair, this is
 7
    Lisa, if I could clarify.
 8
 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, go
10
     ahead.
11
12
                     MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, Lisa Grediagin for
13
     the record. And so this is a closure review, and
14
     closure reviews are different from proposals. So you
15
     don't support or oppose a closure review, or motion to
     adopt, you need to -- there's three choices. You can
16
17
     either maintain status quo, so maintain the closure as
18
         Eliminate the closure, completely. Or modify the
19
     closure, like, you know, open to non-Federally-
20
    qualified users or closed to Federally-qualified users.
21
     So the motion needs to either be motion to maintain
22
    status quo, motion to eliminate, or motion to modify
23
     the closure.
24
25
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, I see
26
    that now. Sorry I missed that to begin with. Lary,
27
    would you care to revise your motion.
28
29
                     MR. HILL: I keep losing my mute here.
30
    Yes, I'd like to remove that closure under that section
31
     that's listed on the executive summary.
32
33
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. So
34
     you are putting a motion on the table to eliminate the
35
     closure; is that correct?
36
37
                     MR. HILL: Yes.
38
39
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
40
    Billy, is that also your wish?
41
42
                     MR. TREFON: Yes, if that's the
43
    recommendation of the State, yes -- at their
44
     recommendation, yes.
45
46
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
47
    Comments.
48
49
                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard.
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0226
 1
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,
 2
     Richard.
 3
 4
                     MR. WILSON: Yes, I'd like to hear what
 5
     our Federal agency there in King Salmon has to say
 6
     about this here, I'd like to hear some comments from
 7
     them, please.
 8
 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that
10
     sounds good. Who would like to.....
11
12
                     MR. SMITH: Madame Chair.
13
14
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
                                                Yep, go
15
     ahead, is that Danny or Bill.
16
17
                     MR. SMITH:
                                 This is Bill.
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
20
21
                     MR. SMITH: Bill Smith, Supervisory
     Biologist for Peninsula Becharof Refuge. I tend to
22
23
     agree with the State that the winter harvest, December
24
     harvest probably has minimal effects on the population
25
     of the portion draining from the south, the Big Creek
26
     unit. We presented as much data as we had available to
27
    us that showed some of the population data from the Big
28
     Creek and the Park border units which represents the
29
    moose in that part of the world, I'll asterisk that
30
    with that data gets incredibly messy really quick when
     you start looking at such a small scale. The
31
32
     information data presented to you on the growth of the
33
     9C area is probably the better way to be looking at
34
     things. So there's a little bit of concern with the
35
     Big Creek unit, if you look at it as a small scale,
     there doesn't -- there seems to be a little bit of a
36
37
     population decline there, whether that's harvest or
38
     mortality or predation, vastly unknown.
39
     interchange between the Big Creek Corridor we monitor
40
     now, which is a very narrow riparian corridor on the
41
     Big Creek unit compared to the Park border unit which
42
     is up on the Katmai country -- Katmai National Park.
43
     It's hard to compare apples to apples anymore since
44
     2018, since we switched those trend units around a
45
     little bit in size and configuration. But we're trying
46
     to provide the Committee with as much as possible. I do
47
     tend to agree that -- there's a little bit of a concern
48
     in my mind on what's going on with Big Creek, possibly,
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based on one year of observations last year, and we

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0227
    tried to reflect that in the data. And admittedly when
    you start looking at that scale things get a little
    messy a little quick, but I would tend to agree that
    moose harvest in December is probably not the
    contributing factor, if harvest is a factor in general.
 5
 6
 7
                     (Teleconference interference -
 8
    participants not muted - on hold)
 9
10
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
11
    Richard.
12
13
                     MR. WILSON: Thanks for that. Yes, Rich
14
    here. Yeah, just trying to wrap my mind around what it
15
     looks like up in there and how it would be impacted if
     we were to change this up a bit (indiscernible - cuts
16
17
     out)
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: You kind of
20
     cut out there, Richard, were you good, say again.
21
22
                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard
23
    here. Yes, thanks for the information there, Bill.
24
     I'm thinking through it here, so, thank you.
25
26
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: No, I
27
     appreciate that also, that would be right in my
    backyard. I was surprised to hear that there was only
28
29
    possibly one and maybe that one wasn't even taken there
30
    in the last five years, I believe, Dave, said, in our
31
    winter hunt. So, yeah, that gives me actually a great
32
    deal of comfort knowing that pretty much any move we
33
    make on this isn't going to make a whole lot of
34
    difference because there hasn't been an awful lot of
35
    pressure there.
36
37
                     Any other questions.
38
39
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I have one.
40
41
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.
42
43
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Dan here. I want
44
     to clarify again what it means to remove this closure
     if -- I think it was Kendra outlined, would this then
45
46
     open it up to Anchorage guys flying in and hunting or
47
     how on that? Okay.
48
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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Kendra.

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0228 1 MS. HOLMAN: Madame Chair, this is Kendra. Lisa can kind of help guide me through this. I 2 apologize, I've only been at this for four months here. But my understanding would be, yes, that this would 5 open it available -- open it to be available to residents of the state and potentially non-residents. 6 7 Somebody can correct me if I'm wrong on that one. But 8 that's my understanding. 9 10 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Lisa, can 11 you confirm. 12 13 MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, Madame Chair, this 14 is Lisa. And, yeah, Kendra's correct, this would open 15 it up to, you know, anyone hunting under State regulations and the -- but, you know, they have to 16 17 follow the State regulations. So currently the State 18 just has a season for residents from December 1st to 19 31st. So I mean it would be up to the State whether or 20 not to change that to open it up to non-residents but 21 residents hunting under State regulations. 22 23 24 you. 25 26 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, and..... 27

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank

28 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That would 29 -- go ahead, Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Dan here again. I seem to remember a lot of consternation when caribou hunting went to Tier II and all of a sudden there was these Anchorage guys qualifying. I'm just wondering, do the folks there want to add potential competition. I know it sounds like there's not a lot of impact but I'm just wondering -- I think we better be very careful about

the impact of removing that closure. Okay.

39

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, Dan, but the State only allows subsistence qualified people, in-state people to hunt that, that's not an out of state hunt. At this point, certainly if they opened it back up we could review that again, but it currently is under State regulation if we lift this.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. I'd still -- I think State views all Alaskans as subsistence hunters. Maybe Dave could step in. I just -- I want you to be

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0229
     real aware in case, you know, you got 10, 15 Anchorage
     guys showing up to go hunting. Okay.
 2
 3
 4
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep,
 5
     absolutely, valid point. Dave, have you seen much
 6
    pressure....
 7
 8
                     MR. CROWLEY: Madame Chair, this is
 9
     Dave Crowley.
10
11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, go
12
     ahead.
13
14
                     MR. CROWLEY: Yeah, I was just going to
15
     say that, yes, that December season is only open to
16
     resident hunters but they could be residents from
17
     anywhere in the state. We have not seen any non-local
18
    hunting pressure in that December season in at least
19
     the last five years, and I think it's been longer than
20
     that so very, very little participation by non-local
21
     resident hunters.
22
23
                     Thank you.
24
25
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
26
27
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Madame Chair.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, go
30
     ahead.
31
32
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I think when the
33
     State changed some of the rules in the Togiak moose
34
    hunt, I started getting emails and text from folks in
35
     Juneau and other places, I don't know if they ever
     followed through because I think the restrictions, I
36
37
     don't know the places they were going to access was
     going to be really challenging, but, you know, I just
38
39
    want to make sure everybody's eyes are wide open on it
40
     and the folks in the area there are comfortable.
41
     Anyway, just trying to draw out some points there.
42
43
                     Thank you.
44
45
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
46
     thanks.
47
48
                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard.
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0230 1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, go 2 ahead, Richard. 3 4 MR. WILSON: Yeah, you know, our 5 thinking process, it seems to be like we're, you know, it's kind of okay for a little more harvest there but 6 7 we're being cautious so what about if we were to put an amendment in there to say for -- you know, for 9 Federally-qualified people, and that would eliminate 10 anybody from out of the area on that, for that 11 particular time of year. 12 13 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Lisa, 14 is that a question for you that you could let us know 15 the possibility or if we would need a whole new 16 proposal. 17 18 MS. GREDIAGIN: No, that would be 19 maintaining status quo. So that's currently what the closure is, is that public lands are closed during 20 21 December except by Federally-qualified subsistence 22 users. So if that's the route the Council would want 23 to go then you would just have a motion to maintain 24 status quo. 25 26 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 27 28 MR. HILL: Madame Chair, this is Lary. 29 I'm going to withdraw my motion. 30 31 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. The 32 motion just has been withdrawn, the second, Billy. 33 34 MR. TREFON: Yes, I do. I think we 35 should stay status quo. 36 37 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: So you do 38 want to withdraw the motion as well. 39 40 MR. TREFON: Yes. 41 42 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: All right, I 43 think you were the second, but I think that's clear. 44 Okay, very well, let's start over again. Would anybody 45 care to put a motion on the table. 46 47 MR. DUNAWAY: I'll move to accept the

status quo as recommended by OSM. This is Dan.

48

0231 1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okav. 2 3 MR. WILSON: I will second that. 4 5 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 6 Richard is our second. Do we have any further 7 discussion. 8 9 (No comments) 10 11 MR. TREFON: Question. 12 13 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Question's 14 been called in the matter of WCR22-05, moose Unit 9C 15 December closure to non-Federally-qualified users, to maintain status quo. All in favor please signify by 16 17 saying aye. 18 19 IN UNISON: Aye. 20 21 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, motion 22 passes. We will move on to another Wildlife Review 23 Closure, so this is another status quo, modify, or 24 shutdown and this is on caribou Unit 17 Nushagak 25 Peninsula. Kendra, please go ahead. 26 27 MS. HOLMAN: Madame Chair. Members of 28 the Council. Again, this is Kendra Holman and I'm a 29 Wildlife Biologist with OSM. I will be presenting a 30 summary of the analysis for Wildlife Closure Review 31 WCR22-07. It can be found on Page -- starting on Page 32 104 of your meeting books. 33 34 The closure location for this one is 35 Unit 17A and 17C and that portion of 17A and 17C consisting of the Nushagak Peninsula south of the 36 37 Ugashik River, the Tuklung Hills, the Tuklung Hills and 38 west of the Tvativak Bay, excuse me if I -- I apologize 39 if I said that wrong -- public lands are closed -these public lands are closed to the taking of caribou 40 41 except for Federally-qualified subsistence users unless 42 the population estimate exceeds 900 caribou. 43 44 The caribou were reintroduced to the 45 Nushagak Peninsula in 1988. In 1994 the Federal 46 Subsistence Board adopted a proposal which established 47 the harvest season for the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou

Herd in Unit 17A and 17C and instituted a closure for

all users except residents of Togiak, Dillingham,

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1 Manokotak, Twin Hills, Aleknagik, Clark's Point and Ekuk. The regulations liberalized until 2001 while 2 continuing to be closed to everyone except Federally-4 qualified users. In 2002 regulations became stricter 5 as the herd started to decline. This was followed again by liberalization until 2015. In 2016 temporary 6 7 special actions were approved for Federal public lands to be open to caribou harvest by all Alaska residents. 9 The harvest limit was increased to three caribous, 10 subsistence harvest of Nushagak caribou were exempt 11 from the prohibition of same-day airborne harvest and 12 winter season was extended. ADF&G then announced the 13 State season that was later opened on Federal public 14 lands known as RC201. For the 2016 to 2018 regulatory 15 years multiple proposals were submitted. The Federal Subsistence Board approved the proposals to increase 16 17 the harvest limit and combine the split season. In 18 April of 2016 Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and ADF&G 19 requested that the closure be lifted as long as the 20 population remained above the upper population 21 objective of 900. In 2018 this Council voted to 22 rescind the Federal caribou closure due to concerns 23 about long-term sustainable -- long-term sustainability 24 of the herd. The closure was modified to only close 25 caribou hunting on the Nushagak Peninsula except by 26 Federally-qualified subsistence users unless the 27 population estimate exceeds 900 caribou. In 2020 the 28 Togiak National Wildlife Refuge manager announced the 29 daily harvest limit of one bull and an annual quota of 30 five bulls and five Federal permits were issued.

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The Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Herd was established in 1988 when 146 caribou were reintroduced where caribou had once been an important subsistence resource for area residents. The herd is cooperatively managed by the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Herd Planning Committee which consists of Federal, State, tribal and local residents. Management objectives for the herd agreed upon by the committee include the population of 20-0 to 600 caribou with an optimum of 400 caribou, a bull to cow ratio from 30 to 45 bulls per 100 cows and a harvest objective of 10 to 30 caribou.

42 43 44

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

45 46 47

MS. HOLMAN: Within the first 10 years following reintroduction the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Herd grew from 146 animals in 1988 to over 1,200 in

49 50

1997. Subsequently calf recruitment and adult female survival decreased and the population fell below 500 caribou by 2006. In 2015 the population had increased to an estimated size of over 1,400 caribou and remained above population objectives through 2019. However, the population declined to a minimum count of 209 caribou in 2020, which is the lowest count since 1989, the first year following reintroduction. The cause of this decline are not clearly understood and are most certainly multi-factored. Table 1, which can be found on Page 111 of your meeting book shows the sex and age composition, minimum counts and population estimates.

A study of wolf predation from 2007 to 2011 found that wolf predation is not a primary driver of herd population dynamics. Brown bears are common in the Nushagak Peninsula and likely have learned to exploit the caribou population but their impact on the herd is not known. Halibut decline from over grazing is a serious concern. Between 2002 and 2017 lichen cover on the Nushagak Peninsula declined from 48 percent to 30 percent. Assuming the cover — the current rate of change continues, the lichen is projected to be zero by 2026. If over grazing occurs caribou will likely leave the Peninsula before starving. It is not known whether the immigration of — would be temporary, seasonal or long-term.

In 2011 the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Management Plan harvest strategy was revised. The strategy established an estim — an annual harvest goal based on population size and trend and allows harvest when the population exceeds 200 caribou and is stable and/or increasing. It calls for liberal harvest when the population is 800 caribou or greater and recommends harvesting all animals over a minimum count of 750 caribou. In 2020 the committee has set the harvest objective of 10 to 20 caribou and agreed upon a harvest quota of five bulls for the 2020/2021 season.

 From 1994 to 2020 the harvest ranged from zero to 378 caribou per year. This information is broken down on Table 2, which can be found on Page 113 of your meeting book. In 2016/2017, and the 2019/2020 years had the highest harvest and likely contributed to the recent population declines.

The existing closure strikes an effective management compromise particularly due to the

to reduce the population. The Alaska Department of

Fish and Game is in support of this proposal,

maintaining the closure at this time.

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0235
 1
                     Thank you.
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 3
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
                                               Okay, thank
 4
    you, very much. Federal agency comments.
 5
 6
                     (No comments)
 7
 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, tribal
 9
     comments.
10
11
                     MS. CARTY: Thank you, Madame Chair.
12
     Courtenay Carty, Curyung Tribe. I have a lengthy
13
     conversation with our Second Chief JJ Larson this
14
    morning, who sits on the planning committee for
15
    Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Herd for the tribal council.
16
    He's unable to participate today due to a work
17
     conflict. After speaking with Chief Larson we
18
    definitely want to continue supporting the closure
19
    until more information is provided. It's imperative to
20
    maintain the subsistence priority for this population.
21
22
                     Thank you.
23
24
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that's
25
     good advice, thank you, Courtenay. Advisory Groups.
26
     Other Regional Advisory Councils, Robbin.
27
28
                     MS. LAVINE: Nope, thank you, Madame
29
     Chair, no other Regional Advisory Councils met and
30
     deliberated on this closure. Thanks.
31
32
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
33
     you. Fish and Game Advisory Committees, never mind, we
     know that they haven't met on these. And then
34
35
     Subsistence Resource Commissions.
36
37
                     MR. DUNAWAY: I don't think there's any
38
     SRCs that apply to this area. Okay.
39
40
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, good
41
    point, thank you, Dan. Okay, summary of written public
42
     comments then, Kendra.
43
44
                     MS. HOLMAN: Madame Chair, there were
45
    no written comments on this proposal -- closure review.
46
47
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
48
     you. And any public testimony from anyone.
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0236
 1
                     (No comments)
 2
 3
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. We're
 4
    ready to have a motion made, and remember this is a
 5
     closure review so it'll be for either maintaining
 6
     status quo, dropping it or modifying it.
 7
 8
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Dan here.
 9
10
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.
11
12
                     MR. DUNAWAY: So this is kind of in my
13
    backyard and some of my hunting country sometimes.
14
     I'll move to maintain the status quo. I have to say I
15
     admire how the Refuge manager uses the management
16
     committee. I believe that Chief Larson, as mentioned
17
     earlier, has participated and had some good comments as
18
    well as Courtenay and Gayla and others. IT seems to
19
    work pretty well. Fish and Game's usually involved.
20
    And so I move to keep the status quo.
21
22
                     Thank you.
23
24
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Do we
25
    have a second.
26
27
                     MR. WILSON: Rich Wilson, second.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
30
    you, Richard. Dan, did you care to have any other
31
     comments to add to those.
32
33
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Sorry, I should have left
34
     it later, but that's all I had, thank you.
35
36
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That's fine.
37
    Okay, and, Richard, would you care to speak to this.
38
39
                     MR. WILSON: I'm good, thanks.
40
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, sounds
41
42
    good. Any other comments from the Council on this one.
43
    I think we're all pretty cut and dried on it.
44
45
                     MR. TREFON: Ouestion.
46
47
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
48
     Question's been called. All in favor of maintaining
    the status quo of WCR22-07, Unit 17. Nushagak
49
50
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0237
     Peninsula, please signify by saying aye.
 2
 3
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
 4
 5
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
 6
     That's four ayes. That closure passes, status quo
 7
     maintained. And let's move on to our statewide
     proposals and we'll start with WP22-01, so Pippa I
 8
 9
     think you can clarify this one for us, please.
10
11
                     MS. KENNER: Madame Chair, what would
12
     you like me to clarify? Madame Chair, can you hear me?
13
14
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I can, I'm
15
     sorry, I was on mute. I was just saying that I believe
     you're the presenter for WP22-01, at least according to
16
17
     my agenda....
18
19
                     MS. KENNER: Yes.
20
21
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
22
     it's somebody else, please, have them step forward.
23
24
                     MS. KENNER: I just wanted to make sure
25
     you can hear me.
26
27
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I can, thank
28
     you.
29
30
                     MS. KENNER: Great. Great.
                                                  So good
31
    morning, Madame Chair and members of the Council. The
32
     analysis for Proposal WP22-01 begins on Page 117 of
33
     your Council books. And my name is Pippa Kenner and
34
     I'm an anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence
35
    Management in Anchorage. A lot of you probably don't
    know me. I am presenting this proposal because it's a
36
37
     statewide proposal and all of the Councils are acting
38
     on it. I wish I could be there in person and get to
39
     know you a little bit better but maybe in the winter.
40
41
                     Anyway, this proposal was submitted by
42
     the Office of Subsistence of Management and it requests
43
     to clarify who is and who is not a participant in a
44
     community harvest system. So first I'll describe
45
     community harvest systems in Federal regulations. And
46
     just to let you know there are no community harvest
47
     systems in the Bristol Bay region at this time.
48
49
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Pippa, could
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0238 1 I.... 2 3 MS. KENNER: So community harvest.... 4 5 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Just 6 curious, who's the maker of this proposal, I guess I 7 could look it up too. 8 9 MS. KENNER: The Office of Subsistence 10 Management. 11 12 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 13 you. 14 15 MS. KENNER: You're welcome. So a community harvest system generally allows hunters to 16 17 harvest animals up to a community harvest limit. 18 Individual harvest limits such as one moose don't apply 19 to hunters in a community harvest system. Each hunter 20 may continue to harvest until the community harvest 21 system is met. These regulations generally describe 22 what animal species may be taken, where they may be 23 taken and who may take them. The regulation describing 24 community harvest system is split between Pages 120 and 25 121 in your Council book. And it says, an animal taken 26 under Federal or Stat regulations by any member of a 27 community with an established community harvest system 28 for that species counts towards the community harvest 29 limit for that species. 30 31 (Teleconference interference -32 participants not muted - on hold) 33 34 MS. KENNER: And an animal taken as 35 part of the community harvest limit counts towards 36 every community member's harvest limit for that species 37 taken under Federal or State of Alaska regulations. 38 39 So what the regulation doesn't say is 40 that a person might not want to participate in a 41 community harvest system for moose, for example. This 42 proposed regulation clarifies that a person can request 43 a registration system where only people who register 44 may participate in the community harvest system. 45 46 So currently, as I said before, there 47 are no community harvest systems in regulation in the 48 Bristol Bay region. This proposed regulation will not 49 affect existing community harvest systems in Federal 50

0239 1 regulations. 2 3 The OSM preliminary conclusion is to 4 support the proposal. We believe subsistence users and 5 others will find this revised regulation less 6 confusing, easier to use. 7 8 And, finally, this Council will be the 9 eighth to hear eighth to hear this proposal. The 10 proposal is a request to change a general regulation 11 that affects all regions of the state and so we're 12 asking all Regional Advisory Councils to act on the 13 proposal. 14 15 Thank you, Madame Chair. That's the 16 end of my presentation. 17 18 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you, 19 Pippa. Questions. Council members. 20 21 (No comments) 22 23 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Just 24 for my clarification, just because we don't have any 25 out here and I'm not as familiar with them, basically 26 this proposal is just having people state if they want 27 to be part of a community harvest system or not; is 28 that correct? 29 30 MS. KENNER: That's correct. 31 32 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 33 you. Sometimes I just like simple terms, I guess. 34 Orville, can we get a report on Board consultation 35 tribes and ANCSA Corporations. 36 37 MR. LIND: Yes, Madame Chair. Good 38 afternoon again. Orville Lind, Native Liaison, OSM. 39 There were no questions or comments on this proposal. 40 Thank you. 41 42 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 43 you, Orville. Agency comments, ADF&G please. 44 45 MR. SCOTT: Good afternoon, Madame 46 Chair. This is Ryan Scott with the Department of Fish 47 and Game out of Juneau and I'll be providing comments 48 for the statewide proposals.

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0240
 1
                     So for WP22-01, the State doesn't have
    an official position on the proposal, however, we do
     support any language in an attempt to clarify the
    various roles of people operating in community hunts
 5
     and those opting out of those as well.
 6
 7
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
 8
 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
10
     you. Any Federal agency comments.
11
12
                     (No comments)
13
14
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
15
    Tribal.
16
17
                     (No comments)
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Moving on to
20
     advisory groups. Other Regional Advisory Councils.
21
    Robbin, do you want to fill us in on those that have
22
     already made.....
23
24
                     MS. KENNER: Madame Chair, this is
25
     Pippa Kenner and I have the recommendations of the
26
    other Councils. So seven Councils have heard the
27
    proposal, five are in support. One took no action
28
     until the winter meeting because they ran out of time.
29
    And another deferred to regions with community harvest
30
     system. Thank you, Madame Chair.
31
32
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
33
     you. And we know that the other two have not had
34
     anything so we'll move on to summary of written public
35
     comments. Is that you Pippa.
36
37
                     MS. KENNER: Yes, there were no -- we
38
     did not receive any written public comments before the
39
     public comment deadline. Thank you, Madame Chair.
40
41
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.
42
     Public testimony. Would anybody care to personally
43
    testify on this one.
44
45
                     (No comments)
46
47
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. What
48
     are the wishes of the Council then.
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0241
 1
                     MR. WILSON: Rich Wilson. Wish to
 2
     adopt WP22-01.
 3
 4
                    MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
 5
    you, Richard. Do I have a second.
 6
 7
                     MR. HILL: Lary Hill, second.
 8
 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, we've
10
    got a motion. Richard, would you care to speak to the
11
    motion.
12
13
                     MR. WILSON: No, I'm ready.
                                                  Thanks.
14
15
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Lary.
16
17
                     MR. HILL: I'm good.
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
20
    Anybody else.
21
22
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Dan here.
23
24
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,
25
     Dan.
26
27
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, this is Dan.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, Dan,
30
    please.
31
32
                     MR. DUNAWAY: I'm just curious, what
33
    was the other RAC that took no action due to having no
34
    community harvest in their area?
35
36
                     MS. KENNER: That was the Seward
37
     Peninsula Council earlier in the afternoon.
38
39
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, okay. I was kind of
     leaning towards no action but -- so I'm kind of curious
40
41
     -- or I suppose if we were to support it, if we ever
42
    had the eventuality of a community hunt, it might
43
     operate under clearer guidelines. I'm kind of
44
     undecided. Thank you.
45
46
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
47
    questions or comments.
48
49
                     (No comments)
50
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0242
 1
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, then a
 2
    call for the question.
 4
                     MR. TREFON: Question.
 5
 6
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Question's
 7
    been called. All in favor of supporting WP22-01 as
    presented, please signify by saying aye.
 9
10
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
11
12
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Richard, I
13
     think you're the only one I haven't heard from or if
14
     you were speaking when somebody else was.
15
16
                     MR. WILSON: I said, aye, this is
17
    Richard.
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Nay, same
20
    sign.
21
22
                     (No opposing votes)
23
24
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Did
25
     somebody else have a comment, I believe the motion
26
    passes.
27
28
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I think everybody
29
    voted.
30
31
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, that's
32
    what I understood as well.
33
34
                     MR. HILL: This is Lary. My phone is
35
    going dead. It's going dead like right in the next two
36
    seconds.
37
38
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, we
39
    have two left. Can we continue on, Robbin, Katya, can
40
     you give me direction here.
41
42
                     MS. LAVINE: Hello, this is Robbin,
43
    Madame Chair.
44
45
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes.
46
47
                     MS. LAVINE: We do have a quorum with
48
     four. And the only thing I would -- you know, I would
49
     ask, if Lary, you can email us timeframes for your fall
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1 meeting and any items you might want to add to the
2 annual report, you can do so via email. Thanks.
3
4 MR. HILL: Okay, I'm gone. Goodbye,
5 thanks everybody.
6

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Lary, appreciate your time. Okay, then let us continue on. Pippa you are our next presenter again for WP22-02.

9 10 11

7

8

MS. KENNER: Thank you, Madame Chair. Good afternoon, members of the Council. Can you hear me.

13 14 15

12

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: We can hear you.

17 18

19

20

21

MS. KENNER: Excellent. Okay. The analysis for Wildlife Proposal 22-02 begins on Page 135 of your Council books. And, again, for the record I'm Pippa Kenner and I'm an Anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence Management in Anchorage.

222324

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This proposal was submitted by the Office of Subsistence Management. We wish to clarify in designated hunting regulations that currently prohibit the use of a designated hunter by a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. So earlier we were talking about community harvest systems, now we're going to talk about the designated hunter system. And the current regulation is on Page 137 and it says: If you are a Federally-qualified subsistence user you may designate another Federallyqualified subsistence user to take deer, moose and caribou on your behalf unless you are member of a community operating under a community harvest system. Now, what we propose is to remove the language that says, unless you are a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. And we want to remove this language because if you choose not to register for your community's harvest system, you still retain your individual harvest limit such as one moose and you should be able to designate that harvest limit to someone else to harvest for you through the designated harvester system. So designated harvester, already in regulation, this is just to clarify that if you're not registered in a community harvest system, you may designate another hunter to harvest on your behalf.

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0244
 1
                     The OSM preliminary conclusion is to
 2
     support the proposal. And, again, you will be the
     eighth Council to take action because this involves a
 4
     statewide regulation.
 5
 6
                     Thank you, Madame Chair. That's the
 7
     end of my presentation.
 8
 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
10
    you, Pippa. Questions.
11
12
                     (No comments)
13
14
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Orville, do
15
     you have any tribal or ANCSA Corporation comments.
16
17
                     MR. LIND: Madame Chair, good
18
     afternoon. Council members. No comments or questions
19
     on this proposal. Thank you.
20
21
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you,
22
    much. We'll move on to agencies, ADF&G, please.
23
24
                     MR. SCOTT:
                                 Thank you, Madame Chair.
25
     Ryan Scott with the Department of Fish and Game.
26
     Again, the State doesn't have a position on this
     proposal. We simply would encourage OSM to ensure that
27
28
     reporting is timely and accurate as these community
29
    harvests and designated hunter programs continue.
30
31
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Thank
32
     you for that. Anybody from the Federal agencies.
33
34
                     (No comments)
35
36
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Tribal.
37
38
                     (No comments)
39
40
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Pippa,
41
     could you give us a breakdown of the other Regional
42
     Advisory Councils.
43
44
                     MS. KENNER: Yes, Madame Chair, this is
     Pippa Kenner. Four Regional Advisory Councils have
45
46
     supported the proposal. One took no action until the
47
     winter meeting because they ran out of time. One
48
     deferred to regions with community harvest systems.
49
     And, finally, one supported with modification to
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0245
    clarify that participants in a community harvest system
     cannot designate another Federally-qualified
     subsistence user to harvest on their behalf, which is
 4
    already implied in the regulation.
 5
 6
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
 7
 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
 9
     you, Pippa.
                 And we have no -- okay, summary of written
10
    public comments, any, Pippa.
11
12
                     MS. KENNER: Yes, there were no written
13
    public comments submitted during the comment -- public
14
     comment period. Thank you, Madame Chair.
15
16
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Do we
17
    have any public testimony.
18
19
                     (No comments)
20
21
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
22
     Hearing none, it's ready to be put on the table if
     anybody would care to do so.
23
24
25
                     MR. DUNAWAY: I was wondering -- I'm
26
     tempted to move to adopt. I was intrigued by that one
27
    RAC that added additional clarity, Pippa.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Well,
30
    if you want to put it.....
31
32
                     MS. KENNER: Yeah.
33
34
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: ....on the
35
     table and we can discuss it.
36
37
                     MR. DUNAWAY: I was hoping Pippa could
     restate that language and if she -- I don't know if she
38
39
     could have an opinion, or just repeat again what they
     did. Over.
40
41
42
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
43
44
                     MS. KENNER: Madame Chair, may I
45
    answer.
46
47
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Please do.
48
49
                     MS. KENNER: Thank you. This is Pippa
50
```

1 Kenner. The Eastern Interior Alaska Council supported with modification to clarify that participants in a community harvest system cannot designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to harvest on 5 their behalf. So there was a little bit of confusion 6 about exactly what this regulation change would do. 7 And it does -- the purpose of the change in regulation is to clarify that if you are not a participant in a 9 community harvest system you may designate another 10 hunter, which is the modification to this proposal that 11 was made by the Eastern Interior Alaska Council. 12 13 MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Madame Chair. 14 Thank you, Pippa. So my head's buzzing with the 15 language. I think I'm just going to move to adopt as 16 recommended by OSM. 17 18 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 19 you. Then let me.... 20 21 MR. WILSON: Rich Wilson, second. 22 23 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:take a 24 liberty here as the Chair before we get a second --25 Pippa, did you not say that that was actually already 26 covered in previous language after you told us about 27 that comment? 28 29 MS. KENNER: Yeah, thank you, Madame 30 Chair. I'm worried that I said that backwards, I don't 31 think I did. But, yeah, under the community harvest 32 limit regulations a person no longer has an individual 33 harvest limit and, therefore, they can't designate 34 somebody else to harvest on their behalf and so the 35 modification that was suggested by the Eastern Interior 36 Alaska Council is already implied in regulations, they 37 want this written into the designated hunter 38 regulation. 39 40 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Dan, 41 are you still okay with that then. 43 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah. Unless somebody 44 likes a better idea. I can see having all the words in 45

42

there is sometimes a lot better. So I could withdraw my initial motion and say move to adopt the language recommended by Eastern Interior.

47 48 49

46

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Well, it's

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0247
    up to you, it's your motion.
 2
 3
                     MR. DUNAWAY: I think I'll move that,
 4
    my final thing there, move to adopt language as
 5
     recommended by Eastern Interior Council. Thank you.
 6
 7
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Do we
 8
    have a second to that.
 9
10
                     MR. WILSON: Rich Wilson, second.
11
12
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
13
    have a motion and a second, we now have this officially
14
    on the table. Dan, would you like to give us a
15
     statement or any comments.
16
17
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Some of these hunting
18
    regulations allows us -- we used to be able to fit the
19
    whole State regulations in a little square book that
20
    fit in my back pocket when I was 10, and, now we have
21
     almost an old fashioned Sears catalog, but if it's
22
     clearer and, also it seems to protect the individual
    who cares to hunt separately, it protects their rights
23
24
     and opportunities so that's why I'm inclined to support
25
     this.
26
27
                     Thank you.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
30
     you. Richard do you care to comment.
31
32
                     MR. WILSON: Call for the question.
33
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
34
35
    Question's been called on Proposal WP22-02 adopting
36
     the language as presented by the Eastern Interior
37
     Council, all signify by saying aye.
38
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
39
40
41
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
42
    motion carries, it will pass with the Eastern Interior
43
     language approved by us as well. WP22-37 ptarmigan,
44
     Unit 9D, establish C&T use determination, Brent, are
45
     you available.
46
47
                     MR. VICKERS: Yes, I am, can you hear
48
    me.
49
```

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I can, please, proceed.

MR. VICKERS: Okay, thank you. Hello Madame Chair and members of the Council. My name is Brent Vickers, and I'm the Cultural Anthropologist Supervisor at the Office of Subsistence Management. The analysis of this proposal begins on Page 153 of your Council books.

Wildlife Proposal 22-37 submitted by Della Trumble of King Cove requests a change to the customary and traditional use determination for ptarmigan in Unit 9D from all rural residents to the residents of Cold Bay, King Cove, Sand Point, Belkofski, Sanak, Pauloff Harbor, Unga and Nelson Lagoon.

Discussion. In the proposal, the proponent states that ptarmigan is an important resource for the residents of Unit 9D. Through Proposal WP22-37, the proponent requests the evaluation of the uses of ptarmigan by rural residents of the communities listed. There have not been any Federal determinations made for customary and traditional uses of ptarmigan in Unit 9D.

Regulatory history. In 1990 the Federal Subsistence Board assumed subsistence management responsibilities on Federal public land and adopted existing State customary and traditional use determinations. The State did not recognize customary and traditional uses of ptarmigan in Unit 9D and no proposals to change customary and traditional use of ptarmigan in Unit 9D have been submitted since inception of the program.

Community characteristics. All communities listed in the proposal are located within Unit 9D. Belkofski, Sanak, and Pauloff Harbor are no longer occupied. The communities of Cold Bay, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon and Sand Point are currently occupied year-round.

Eight factors for determining customary and traditional use. Customary and traditional use by rural residents of a community or area is generally exemplified through eight factors in regulation that include a pattern of use excluding interruptions beyond

the control of rural residents of an area, near the community or area. The Board has recognized customary and traditional uses of brown bear, caribou, moose and wolf in Unit 9D for residents of Cold Bay, King Cove, nelson Lagoon and Sand Point. There's no formal harvest reporting for ptarmigan, however, ptarmigan harvest is captured in subsistence surveys. Residents of each of the Unit 9D communities reported using and sharing ptarmigan in the most recent comprehensive subsistence surveys conducted. Resident have harvested ptarmigan locally typically within 30 miles of their homes. The author of a 2021 comprehensive subsistence report in King Cove noted that ptarmigan were hard to find and many people believed them to be over hunted. Many households said they did not go hunting because the population is depressed.

Effects of the proposal. Currently all rural residents may harvest ptarmigan in Unit 9D. Recognizing customary and traditional use of ptarmigan in the communities in Unit 9D will restrict Federal harvest opportunities for other rural residents, however, most hunters prefer to pursue opportunities for the harvest of resources close to home so this is not seen as a hardship.

OSM preliminary conclusions. Support Proposal WP22-37 with modification to recognize a customary and traditional use of ptarmigan by all residents of Unit 9D.

Justification. The Board has already recognized customary and traditional use of terrestrial animals and fishes in Unit 9D by communities of King Cove, Cold Bay, Nelson Lagoon and Sand Point. Based on these previous determinations communities of Unit 9D have already established a recognized pattern of harvest and use of wild resources in the area consistent with the eight factors. In addition, each community has demonstrated use of ptarmigan as well as demonstrated patterns of harvesting resources close to home. Finally, recognizing customary and traditional use for all residents of Unit 9D, rather than just those with permanent settlements in this analysis will account for changes in settlement patterns within the unit.

Thank you.

0250 1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. We'll 2 open it up for questions, any questions. 4 (No comments) 5 6 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 7 hearing none, we'll move on to any reports on Board 8 consultations from Orville. 9 10 MR. LIND: Madame Chair. Board 11 members. Orville Lind, Native Liaison. There were no 12 questions or comments on this proposal. Thank you. 13 14 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 15 you, Orville. Agency comments ADF&G. 16 17 MS. JONES: Through the Chair. Hello, 18 this is Bronwyn Jones with ADF&G. The Department has 19 discussed this proposal and ADF&G takes no position on 20 this proposal but we encourage additional subsistence 21 harvest and needs research for ptarmigan in Units 9D to 22 provide adequate data when assessing subsistence 23 harvest needs. Thank you. And I'd be happy to respond 24 to any questions. 25 26 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, 27 thanks, Bronwyn. Are there any questions for her. 28 29 MR. DUNAWAY: This is Dan here. 30 31 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead, 32 Dan. 33 34 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Bronwyn, when I 35 lived in Sand Point quite a few of the old timers would 36 tell me about how they hunted ptarmigan as kids, which 37 I understood some of them were kids or slightly before during World War II, Sand Point wasn't evacuated like 38 39 other places. I'm highly convinced that this should be 40 -- this C&T should be granted. These old timers would 41 speak of going to other islands by boat and shooting a 42 lot of ptarmigan and canning them up in jars and such 43 and sometimes going to the mainland as well, Balboa 44 Bay, Stepovak Bay and so on. So I think they certainly deserve it. I think it's no different in King Cove and 45

Nelson Lagoon as well. So anyway, I kind of wanted to

give you that information, it's a little piece of data,

I guess. But -- and I hunted them a lot while I was

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there, too.

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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
 2
    you, Dan. Any other comments or questions for Bronwyn.
 4
                     (No comments)
 5
 6
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Hearing
 7
    none, any other Federal agency comments.
 8
 9
                     (No comments)
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11
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
12
    hearing none, any tribal comments.
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14
                     (No comments)
15
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Other
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    Regional Advisory Councils, I'm not sure who to call on
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18
    for this. Were there any other comments on this from
19
     other Regional Advisory Councils.
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21
                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is
22
     Robbin. The Kodiak/Aleutian Regional Advisory Council
23
     supported as modified by OSM. Thanks.
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25
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
26
    you. And we can skip on to -- well, no, the
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     Subsistence Resource Commissions, did we have anything
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    Liza or -- who is our liaison for down there, Linda,
29
    right?
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31
                     MS. CHISOLM: Through the Chair. No
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     comment.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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35
    you very much. Can we have a summary of the written
36
    public comments, Brent.
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                     MR. VICKERS: Yes, hello, this is Brent
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              There are no written comments, thank you.
    Vickers.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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42
     you. Then do we have any public testimony.
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44
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
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    Council, it's in your lap, what would you care to do
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    with this one.
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0252 1 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Rich Wilson. 2 Wish to adopt 22-37 with OSM's conclusions. Thank you. 3 4 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 5 have a second. 6 7 MR. DUNAWAY: Second. Dan, here, 8 seconds. 9 10 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, Dan, 11 thank you for the second. Okay, Richard, would you 12 like to speak to your motion. 13 14 MR. WILSON: Yeah, call for question. 15 16 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Perfect. 17 Question has been called, all in favor of adopting 18 WP22-37 C&T in Unit 9D as modified by OSM, please 19 signify by saying aye. 20 21 IN UNISON: Aye. 22 23 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that 24 motion also passes. Oh, man, we got through those, 25 guys, thank you, that was awesome. Now, to move on to 26 identify issues for fiscal year 2021 annual report. 27 Robbin, do we already have a partial list that you can 28 start us off with and/or does anybody have anything 29 right off the cuff they know for sure they'd like to 30 add. 31 32 MS. LAVINE: Hello, Madame Chair. 33 Members of the Council. Before we identify issues for 34 the 2021 annual report, I just want to read the exact 35 wording from ANILCA on what the annual report shall 36 contain. I'd like to remind you that Section 37 .805(a)(3)(d) of ANILCA, Title VIII outlines what the 38 Council's annual reports shall contain, and they are: 39 40 Identify -- identification of current 41 and anticipated subsistence uses of fish and wildlife 42 populations within the region; an evaluation of current 43 and anticipated subsistence needs for fish and wildlife 44 populations within the region; a recommended strategy 45 for management of fish and wildlife populations within 46 the region to accommodate such subsistence uses and 47 needs; and, recommendations concerning policies, 48 standards, guidelines and regulations to implement the

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strategy.

I have a number of issues I've noted but primarily as recognizing, you know, for importance of calling people in and having reports presented. So perhaps you all could start me off on a list of interests for you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Council members, anybody have anything that they definitely would like to see on this year's report.

 MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard. I'd just like to, you know, identify the need for agencies, you know, in our section of the woods here, so that we have the proper -- so we have good information, okay. I just would like the agencies in King Salmon, I know it's a challenge with budgeting and all, but just to have, you know, good representation from our end. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you, Richard. Anybody else.

MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair, Dan.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, it seems like lately the situation with salmon in Chignik, king salmon in general, are kind of perennial ones these days. Around the Nushagak area bear predation on moose and caribou is increasingly a concern among folks. I know Fish and Game is -- doesn't -- isn't too able to step in and resolve that but I'm hoping to discuss it more with Advisory Committees, if there's something that we can do with regulations to help reduce bears.

There's a couple other -- one other thing, I don't know if this would fit in our annual report, but this running on a phone and Teams at once, it works for me because I have a computer with a plug in, landline phone right next to it, but the jumble we get into, it would be nice if we could somehow just use Teams if we're still doing this system. If that could be somehow blessed to be legally recorded would be nice.

And those are things I could think of at the moment. Thank you.

0254 1 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 2 you, Dan. Billy, do you have any. 4 (No comments) 5 6 MR. DUNAWAY: It's been a long meeting. 7 8 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: It has. 9 Billy, you may be on mute, we're not hearing from you. 10 I'm hoping we still have you with us. 11 12 MR. TREFON: Yeah, I'm still here, I'm 13 listening. 14 15 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 16 you have anything you'd like in the annual report. 17 18 MR. TREFON: No, I have nothing. 19 20 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank 21 you. I was not letting this meeting go by without --22 and I guess I'm just choosing to take this place 23 because I think it would be fine to end up in the 24 annual report as thank you for giving us such a 25 fantastic Regional Coordinator in Donald Mike for so 26 many years. I totally appreciated him. And, Robbin, 27 you've done a fantastic job, Katya, thank you for your assistance, we certainly are hoping that you are able 28 29 to fill his shoes with somebody that is also familiar 30 with the region and able to help us out as we move 31 forward and we look forward to meeting that person. I 32 just can't say a good enough and warm enough for all 33 that Donald did for us. And I don't think there's 34 just, you know, anybody as perfect as he was out there, 35 but we do look forward to hopefully having somebody on 36 board with us soon. 37 38 The other thing I would have, too, is I 39 feel like our bear issues out there are becoming more 40 forward and in front of our face. The numbers, I 41 think, will proven in the next surveys that are done, 42 the numbers are definitely growing and quickly, like 43 really, really fast. I spend a lot of time in the 44 field during the summertime and this year was definitely the highest numbers of bears that I've seen 45 46 in a number of different places, not a single place, 47 and there's just no doubt that we're going to have to 48 keep an eye on that and we'll probably be looking at

some proposals to keep that under -- and my biggest

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fear, I guess, with it, is that, what's going to happen if and when our salmon runs start going in numbers, any types of numbers whatsoever. With this kind of rising growth in our bears, I definitely see that we'll have even more extreme predation issues on our moose and caribou, especially if they don't have all the salmon that they need in the coming years.

And I am also still worried about our shorebird die-offs, and I'd like that to be kept on the table as an issue to be watched and considered.

 $$\operatorname{And}$$ those are the only things that I actually had on my list.

Can you fill us in, Robbin, on some of the other things you took notes of and we can decide if we think it's something we'd like on there.

MR. TREFON: This is Billy here.

MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair.

MR. TREFON: I might have missed it.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, go ahead, Billy.

MR. TREFON: Weren't we supposed to be discussing State proposal with the emperor geese and the extended moose hunt in 9B.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, we're going to probably once Robbin finishes.

 MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair. Members of the Council. You're right we did have Board of Game Proposal 204 and I think 32 through 50 of the -- the emperor geese proposals to the Board of Game. We can complete identification of issues for your next annual report and then move to address those proposals.

And so I'm recognizing what you brought up, Billy, and then I would also like to respond to the Chair's request that I review my notes for any particular issues. And most of the notes that I took were what we needed in -- to ensure that we had the Council informed, as you requested, at the next meeting.

One of the things that I have is that, Billy, you wanted to specifically invite input from local AC and SRC Chairs and potentially invite them to the meetings. So that might be an action that we can take between now and winter. I have Fish and Game reports on Units 9B and 9C, in particular, for caribou and moose in the east side of the Bay. We have a request for the document response regarding ANILCA versus agency-specific regulations, and I know that that is an ongoing interest and that could also be part of your annual report and potentially the response can be included in a reply or in your report. That's another note that I have.

And those are the notes that I have at the moment -- oh, and, of course, inviting back the.....

MR. DUNAWAY: The bycatch, yeah.

MS. LAVINE:North Pacific -- yes, the bycatch issue. And we had a number of people, not all planned, attend to discuss some of -- so we had Stephanie Madsen of the At Sea Processors Association who wasn't scheduled, who I found -- and you may have found her information to be interesting and informative. Rick -- I mean, sorry, Mark Fina, and Chris Woodley, may also be invited back in the winter, as well as the North Pacific Fisheries Marine Council.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ DUNAWAY: Yeah, thanks for remembering that.

MS. LAVINE: And those are -- yeah.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: So those sound like agenda items, which is very helpful, thank you, Robbin. But on any of those items, that you would like to see on our annual report for the Council.

 MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair. The only one that I -- I think about -- you know, we're looking also for your thoughts and your guidance in regards to what you would like from the annual reports, and, in particular, the replies. We, at OSM, and the Federal Subsistence Management Program, rely heavily on your reports to inform our process, inform the Board, and to track issues and so almost everything you put -- I would say everything you put in your annual reports are

incredibly useful. And, I, as a former analyst, I review annually, you know, sometimes monthly old reports so that I can track an issue, when was this first raised, when did we start noticing changes in a particular resource, when did it become critical, and critical for you. So any information you can share, as well, is incredibly important.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you. Okay, with that in mind, Council members, is there anything else you would like to add from Robbin or that came along in your brain.

MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is Robbin, and maybe I can be a little more helpful here. Again, this is new for me, but I've got a list that you all just shared with me recently and I will read through them and they're going to be fine-tuned later as I review the transcripts.

 $$\operatorname{But}$$ the list -- I have seven issues here -- or seven topics.

The first is the need for agencies and Staff within region to represent each part of our regions and -- in order to keep up to date information and to have that expertise. So that's one.

King salmon, chinook salmon and their declines, is just a general concern, and of note, the Chigniks, in regards to what is happening there with salmon is of general concern and of note.

Bear predation. In particular, you've discussed and have noted the high number of bears, that they are increasing and there is concern that we will see increased predation on moose and caribou as salmon populations decline.

No. 5 is shorebird die-off.

 $$\operatorname{No.}$ 6 is phone and Team venues. And that may or may not be something you want to keep.

 $$\operatorname{No.}$$ 7 is the Council expressing gratitude for the expertise and service of retired OSM Staff member and Council Coordinator, Donald Mike. And

we all express gratitude for his service.

 And then I would also just like to say per Item 6. I really do hope we can all be in person soon. And I hope -- I hope that we can develop a protocol that will allow us to meet in person and not have to worry quite so much about teleconferences and Teams platforms.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you. Okay, would anybody else like to add anything to our list thus far.

MR. DUNAWAY: I want to add one more item. Trying to refill and maintain a fully seated Council. We need representation from the Togiak area and from either Bristol -- Southern Bristol Bay and/or Chignik area. Yeah, because it's juts better to have more members. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Absolutely. Absolutely. Okay, anything else anyone.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Then I'm going to -- let's see, I would like to back up to address these proposals, I remembered it as we were halfway through our annual report as well. And I apologize for not having gone right into them since we already had proposals on our mind but let's back up to them. And I'm thinking the best thing that -- I think what we would like to do, and correct me if I'm wrong, Council, is probably just have a brief discussion about these proposals, and if we can all agree that we like and supported by the Council, then we would have you, Robbin, or whomever you deem the person to do it, write a letter for the public comments for the proposals and submit them in time for the public comments to be submitted to show our support or our unsupport, whichever the case may be. Does that sound like it's plausible, Robbin, and is that what the Council would be happy with.

MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is Robbin. And, yes, as the acting DFO, I would imagine that that is the responsibility of your Council

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    Coordinator to track your comments, to formulate them
     in a letter and then submit them to the Board of Game.
     I would just -- if -- if Katya is listening and on hand
     I know she is tracking two Councils at the moment, but,
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    Katya, if you could confirm -- and if she's not here we
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    will continue until we hear otherwise.
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                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
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    you.
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13
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: And,
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    Council, is that agreeable with you, is that what you
17
    had in mind.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Fine with me.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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                     MR. WILSON: Yeah, it would be nice if
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    we can get through that rather quickly.
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26
                     (Laughter)
27
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: It's getting long.
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                     MR. TREFON: Yes.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
     Sounds good. Then not hearing back from Katya yet,
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     let's go ahead and start wit King Salmon area
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    proposals, Proposal 204, hunting seasons and bag limits
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     for moose. Billy, do you want to maybe -- or, actually
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     I guess if we've got Dave or somebody online, if they
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     could give us the lowdown on this and then Billy can
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     tell us if he wants to support it and then we can move
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     forward.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Madame Chair, this is
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     Todd Rinaldi with Department of Fish and Game, and I
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     can lead the discussion on Proposal 204.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
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                     MR. RINALDI: Okay, real quick.
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     Proposal 204 is a proposal that was developed from the
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Department, and, Dave, who was obviously instrumental in this proposal. What it seeks to do is add five days to the fall season in Units 9B and C, and add 15 days to the winter season in 9C, only for resident hunters under registration moose permit RM272, which currently exists. The proposal would also remove the split of 6 7 Unit 9C into the Naknek River drainages and the remainder portion. The only difference, currently, is 9 a two week later winter season for that remainder 10 portion. The proposed winter season dates would span 11 the entire range of the current winter seasons for both 12 portions of Unit 9C. The proposed season dates would 13 be Unit 9B September 1st through the 25th, and December 14 15th through January 15th, in Unit 9C, September 1st 15 through the 25th, the same as in the fall, and December 16 1st through January 15th, one month longer than 9B.

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Dave discussed must of this. Currently much of the background information, but as he mentioned earlier, the moose populations in 9B and C are currently above management objectives regarding bull to cow ratios and they can sustain additional bull harvest. As we discussed earlier there is no moose population estimate for Unit 9, however, the composition surveys that we complete in collaboration with Becharof indicate that the bull to cow -- well, I quess not necessarily in 9B, but the composition surveys indicate in 9B were high in 2018 and was 67 bulls to 100 cows in Unit 9C in 2020 so that's very high. The calf mortality study that Dave was discussing earlier indicated a very productive popu -well, a productive population, and also adequate calf survival. And then, again, as he discussed very little non-resident harvest in those areas that are open to non-residents.

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And this is a Department proposal so we do support providing additional moose hunting opportunity for residents in Units 9B and C and we hope that by taking advantage of this higher bull to cow ratio and the calf survival rate we can potentially provide an additional source of meat for those who would normally rely on the Mulchatna Caribou Herd.

43 44 45

Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you, Todd. Appreciate that. And then, Billy, do you want to give us your two cents on it since you brought

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1 it forward first.

MR. TREFON: Yeah. The reason I brought this up here is because, well, Nondalton, we always had a concern about the hunt in our area, especially for how hard it is for us to get meat up here, and we support the idea of extending the moose hunt. But when I'm looking at this proposal that was submitted, that was sent to me by mail, it doesn't have a whole lot of explaining other than the proposal, and it has one short sentence saying, extend moose season into Unit B -- 9B and 9C and hunt area in Unit 9C as follows, and it shows the old date of September 1 to September 20th. For resident opening hunt. And then this winter hunt, it hasn't changed, December 15 to January 15. But in bold letters it shows the change and extension of the hunt, I guess this is the change, it shows September 1 to September 25th. That where is Nondalton have a little problem with this proposal. mean there's nothing wrong with extension, it's just -it's supporting more toward moose in rut than it is -if you're going to open, open a week earlier, instead of a week later. That's the concern we have here.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,

30 Richard.

MR. WILSON: Yeah, in the very beginning of this, I did have a talk with Dave there in some preliminary discussions. And I also showed my interest in, you know, and appreciated the thought of extending opportunity to our residents but also indicated that I -- I mean, here, also that anything after the 20th, the meat is questionable, so if we were going to give more opportunity for residents, we're talking meat people, not horn people, that opening it up earlier would be our preference rather than staying open later in the September month.

 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. I would say -- I'm rolling this around in my brain and I think the best way to approach this is to have our Coordinator prepare a letter -- why don't we -- if one of you would voice a recommendation to make to the Board of Game on this proposal with the dates being,

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     and basically we've already given our reasoning behind
     it, then we can put it to a vote and if we have full
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     support we can have that letter prepared.
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                     MR. TREFON: Okay, this is Billy. I'll
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     submit that proposal to the Board of Game to have the
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     date changed from the last week of August to the
     September 20th, instead of the date that was submitted,
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     from September 1 to September 25th. To have the
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     addition in front of -- the beginning of the season and
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     not the end.
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                     MR. WILSON: And this is Richard I
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    would support that.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: And before
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     we do that, let's have a definite date, let's say
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     August 25th, does that make sense?
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                     MR. TREFON: Yeah, because it's now
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     September 1 through September 25th, so that would be
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     five days before -- yeah, the 25th.
23
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Do you want
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     it the 26th then.
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27
                     MR. TREFON: Yeah, you can give it a
28
     date.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I think we
31
     need to. So August 26th to September 20th, and that we
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     would agree to -- we've already given our reasoning, I
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     guess, is what I'm trying to say. It has been a long
34
     day. Okay. So do you agree with that, Richard, as the
35
     second.
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                     MR. WILSON: Yes, I would.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Going
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     to go ahead and call for the question then, all in
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     favor of showing support of August 26th through
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     September 20th, Board of Game support on Proposal 204
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     please signify by saying aye.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I was hoping to make a
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     comment.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Oh, go
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     ahead.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thanks. Well, I
    think the dates you're offering up. Here in
 2
    Dillingham, I think former Biologist Woolington
    typically resisted extending the dates into the later
 5
    fall like that even though some people asked for it, he
    felt that it would make -- the bulls would be more
 6
 7
    vulnerable and possibly could be excessive harvest.
    Over your area, Billy, you might get a whole lot more
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    visitors from Kenai, they've been coming in and calling
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    and it almost seems a little more geared to trophy
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    hunting than meat hunting.
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13
                     So I'll be in support of this,
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    extending on the early side, rather than the late side.
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16
                     Thank you.
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18
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thanks.
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    Call for the question. All in favor please signify by
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     saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that's
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     three ayes. Robbin, if you would please help us out
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     and make sure we get that in in time for comments we'd
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     appreciate it. And then proposals on the emperor geese
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     here, I'm wondering if we can bundle them up. Gayla,
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    maybe I'll call on you, it's something that you work
30
    very closely with, maybe I'll call you and see if
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     you're available on the floor to give us kind of a
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     lowdown on a way that we could potentially blanket this
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    without having to go through them one by one and show
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     support, if indeed you have it for us.
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                     So, first off.....
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                     MR. LARSON: Thank you, Madame Chair,
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     this is....
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: ....we will
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     -- there's a bunch of.....
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                     MR. LARSON: This is Cody Larson with
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     BBNA. And Gayla's not able to join the call right now
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    but I would like to make a couple of comments that she
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     suggested, on her behalf.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Cody,
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0264 1 I would accept those comments, and this is like Proposal 32 through -- I'm not even sure here, I'm just 2 scrolling through them -- they sent them to us yesterday, which I took a look at them and that's what 5 made my cringe was there's so many of them, and I'm hoping you can kind of give a blanket -- through 50, I 6 7 quess, so, yeah, there's a lot of them. And so then I'm going to -- if you guys will entertain, I'll ask 9 Cody to give us his comments and hopefully that's going 10 to help summarize these for us so that we can offer up 11 something that would be supportive that would be good 12 for our region. 13 14 Is that okay with everybody. 15 16 MR. SCOTT: Madame Chair, this is Ryan 17 from Fish and Game. 18 19 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, go 20 ahead, Ryan. 21 Yeah, just real quick. 22 MR. SCOTT: 23 I've been involved with these for a long time and I'm 24 here to help answer questions and I can also deliver a 25 quick overview after Cody if you'd like. 26 27 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that's 28 awesome. I'm going to go ahead, if my Council still 29 agrees, and in the interest of brevity, is that okay 30 guys to give Cody the floor first, is that good. 31

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yep.

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MR. WILSON: Yes, give me a number please.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. the proposal numbers that I have start with Proposal No. 32 and, Cody, with that I'm going to give you the floor.

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MR. LARSON: Thank you, Madame Chair. And I'll attempt to accommodate the brevity. I'm going to speak just to Proposal 32. It's the proposal that the Co-Management Council put together and, Gayla, Chair -- or Co-Chair, Chair of the Native Caucuses of the Co-Management Council is just requesting support on that proposal and presumably that can be in the form of an RC, or a letter to the Board of Game supporting

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     Proposal 32 and made no mention of support of any of
     the other proposals. But that's the brief comments
 2
     I've got on all of those proposals that you've got in
     front of you, is requesting support for Proposal 32.
 5
 6
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. So
 9
     you're telling us that Proposal 32 is the one that you
10
     would like us to concentrate on. With that, can we
11
     have -- oh, I forgot who it was from Fish and Game that
12
     was online....
13
14
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Ryan Scott.
15
16
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
                                               .....can you
17
     give us a.....
18
19
                     MR. SCOTT: Yes, Madame Chair, this is
20
     Ryan Scott with the Department of Fish and Game.
21
22
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you,
23
     Ryan, sorry, I forgot your name.
24
25
                     MR. SCOTT: Yeah, no worries. So, and
26
     I'll be brief as well. There are a total of 87
27
    proposals addressing emperor geese spread between the
28
     Region 4 in statewide meeting this coming winter.
29
     Proposal 32 was put together by the Migratory Bird Co-
30
    Management Council, of which I am a member as well, and
31
     was submitted to the Board of Game. That particular
32
     proposal asks for the elimination of all non-resident
33
     hunting of emperor geese.
34
35
                     It's important to recognize that we
36
     offer 25 drawing permits for emperor geese and there's
37
     about a total of 150 emperor geese taken during the
38
     fall/winter season and only 25 of those are issued to
39
     non-residents. There's two things -- two seasons that
40
    happen with emperor geese. There's the fall/winter,
41
     sport season, if you will, and then there's the
42
     spring/summer subsistence season. And right now these
43
    proposals are only addressing the fall/winter season.
44
     So for all 87 of these proposals, the Department is
    going to be neutral on them because they're allocative
45
46
    in nature and that's the Board of Game's job to sort
47
    that out, whether or not we reduce or eliminate non-
48
     resident hunters, the remaining 86 proposals, in one
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variation or another ask for an increase in non-

49

resident permit availability. And, again, all 87 proposals we will be neutral because the Board has to allocate the resource.

A little background on geese. The first time in over 30 years, was held in 2017 and it's open right now in 2021. We have seen a slight decline in goose numbers. Every year the Fish and Wildlife Service does a survey on the YKDelta and we use that as our index and it has been declining over the last few years and so we're operating in an area of conservation measures, being careful with the number of birds harvested and working with the AMBCC to implement spring/summer conservation measures as well.

That was very quick, there's a whole lot in the background there but that's where we're at with that and I'm happy to take questions.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: That is awesome, thank you, Ryan, we really appreciate that. Go ahead, Council members, questions.

MR. DUNAWAY: Dan here, I have a question. About what do you think the allowable harvest should be or could be total for the goose population currently. Okay.

MR. SCOTT: Through the Chair. That's a great question. So we are limited by Federal regulations to 500 birds in the fall/winter season at the present time because we have those conservation concerns. If everything was hunky dory and we were above our 28,000 birds observed on surveys, we could provide for 1,000 birds. With that said, we just don't see the harvest. At least the reported harvest. We only see about 150 birds being taken annually. We know additional birds are taken but we can't gage the extent of that. During the spring/summer season, we estimate somewhere in the neighborhood of 7,500 emperor geese being taken, and that's the midpoint of the estimate, there's a lot of variation around it. But that's, you know, quite a bit.

So back to your question, what do we think we could actually take. I don't think we know that yet. There is some work being done right now that's kind of zeroing in on answering that very question. If we assume we're taking in the

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     neighborhood of, you know, 76, 50, or 7,700 birds and
     we've got a downward trend, it's probably going to be
 2
     below that. Yeah, I guess that's how I would respond.
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 5
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, thank you. Because
 6
     I thought I had read a long time ago somewhere, you're
 7
     kind of allowing up to 500 -- oh, one other question
     then is how many -- I think you do it by permit, even
 9
     for residents, how many permits are issued and maybe
10
    Cody knows, to local Alaskan residents so far, or per
11
     season. Okay.
12
13
                     MR. SCOTT: Yeah, we do, the fall/winter
14
     season is managed under a registration permit, there's
15
     not a limit and they're available, you know, throughout
    the state as well as online. Again, the non-residents
16
     are the ones that go through the drawing process. So
17
18
    for the number of permits issued, it looks like -- I
19
     just wanted to -- in 2020, we don't have all the data
20
     for 2021 because it's not over quite yet, there were
21
     393 permits issued. And that includes the 25 drawing
22
    permits. And in that year we had 132 birds harvested
23
    by residents and 18 reported harvested by non-
24
     residents.
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26
                     MR. DUNAWAY: That's really helpful.
     That gives me a picture of what's going on.
27
28
     appreciate that, I'll defer to others, thank you.
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30
                     MR. SCOTT: yes, Sir.
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32
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you,
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     Dan. Those are interesting numbers. Other questions,
34
    Council members.
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36
                     MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair, this is
37
    Robbin.
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39
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
                                                Robbin, go
40
     ahead.
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42
                     MS. LAVINE: I just wanted to share
43
     that these proposals were reviewed by the
44
     Kodiak/Aleutian Regional Advisory Council. The Council
45
     supported Proposal 32, and opposed Proposals 33 through
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     50.
         Thanks.
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48
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay,
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thanks, I really appreciate that Robbin, since we're

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    not doing this formally, that's good information for
     us. And you don't know that any other Regional
 2
     Advisory Councils have reviewed this.
 4
 5
                     MS. LAVINE: No, not that I'm aware of.
 6
     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Thank you.
 9
     Okay, Council members, any other questions or comments.
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11
                     MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, Richard
12
     here.
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14
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, this is Dan -- go
15
     ahead, Richard.
16
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                     MR. WILSON: Yeah, I just -- you know,
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     I haven't had a chance to review a lot of this stuff
19
     and it's coming before us in the short-term here. We
20
     just got this information yesterday and it seems like
21
     to do it justice we would need more time, it seems like
22
    we're kind of crunching through this stuff and
23
     realizing that Council members wanted to address these
24
     two issues but, yeah, I'm struggling through it.
25
26
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I agree.
27
     And I think, you know, what I'm blaming it on Covid.
28
     Because part of the problem is that all the meetings
29
     and proposal and comment periods have gotten all
30
     screwed up with all the schedule changes and all the
31
    restrictions all of us have had and so we are having to
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    work a bit harder and faster and in a more confined
33
     space than we're used to. But I think that if we are
34
    interested in supporting these we do need to take them
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    into consideration and, to me, in a nutshell, basically
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    what they're asking for is to support Federally-
37
    qualified user -- or, excuse me -- Alaska users hunt
38
     only versus opening it up to non-residents, and I think
     that that's what we're really considering when we're
39
     consider accepting Proposal 32. If I'm wrong, somebody
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41
    please correct me.
42
43
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Well, not a correction
44
    but I have a comment.
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46
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, go
47
     ahead, Dan.
48
49
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I had studied this
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up I think a year ago now as I look at them, it's coming back to me. I'm surprised at the incredible interest from non-resident hunters, non-local hunters, at the same time I think it's awfully selfish to close off non-residents for only 25 birds. This is a national resource that we have to share with people 6 7 from the Lower 48 or -- not so much, I think they mostly winter in Alaska, but some may reach -- but, 9 still it's a national resource on national lands in a 10 lot of cases and I don't see that the Alaskan 11 residents are making full use of the permits available to them, and to begrudge them 25 birds seems excessive. 12 13 Further I looked through some of those proposals and a 14 few people I know, who are local residents around the 15 Bay and other places, are actually supportive of 16 allowing a little bit more non-resident hunting.

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So I would support the status quo for the moment of the 500 or the 525, I guess, with the 25 non-residents, it just doesn't seem fair to me, such a small take. I used to shoot these birds when I lived in Dutch Harbor and I know they were extremely cherished by the King Cove, Sand Point area folks, they call them beach geese, so I want to respect the subsistence needs and harvest. But I think if we're going to get a little support and buy in from other aspects of the hunting world you need to accommodate them a little bit. So I don't support 50/50 like a lot of the other proposals ask, but I do not support total closure.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. Well, I'll actually jump into the middle of this debate, even being Chair, and step out of my role for a second and just comment. I remember, with great glee, the opening of emperor geese again and the celebration we had with it, and how happy we were to have them back. And I think the reason that I would consider supporting this Proposal 32 is just the fact that the numbers have started going down. We were the ones who worked hard, we, being Alaska residents, to bring back this population, and to see to it that it got to a level that it could be hunted again and right now I feel like from the information -- that is very limited -- but the information that we do have it does not support anything really opening up and that in -- mostly in the interest of being able to conserve as much as possible and keep things under wraps until we know we have a

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    stronger population, I would actually entertain the
     restriction and consider it possibly in the favor of
     these.
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 5
                     Anybody else.
 6
 7
                     (No comments)
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 9
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: With that
10
    being said, does anybody want to put a proposal on the
11
     table in support of or not, do we just let this one
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     fly.
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14
                     MR. WILSON: I'm debating. I just
15
     really can't go either way here, I'd just kind of let
16
     this one fly myself.
17
18
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay.
19
20
                     MR. DUNAWAY: I was just wondering
21
     about if we could transmit a little bit of this
22
     discussion to the Board of Game showing the thoughts
23
     that we've expressed. Is that possible? Over.
24
25
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I believe
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    written public comments to not have to be necessarily
27
     in support or in opposition to, but can merely offer
28
     exactly that, a comment. So absolutely. Are you
29
    willing to do that for us, Robbin, just capture off of
30
     the tapes here what our comments have been.
31
32
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair.
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     I've been taking notes and I will certainly review the
34
    transcripts to ensure their accuracy and we can send a
35
    letter to the Board of Game on Proposal 32, and
36
     potentially Proposal 32 through 50, or just Proposal
37
     32, and then comments on emperor geese in general.
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39
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I
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42
    think so. Thank you very much, I appreciate that.
43
     other comments from other Council members on this.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Madame Chair.
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47
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead,
48
     Dan.
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MR. DUNAWAY: One last thing I should note, that hunting the birds in -- I didn't shoot very many in Unalaska, but people ended up giving me their birds because mostly outsiders didn't like eating them. They taste a little kelpy but I was happy with them. That's why I'm kind of wondering if more of this -- the outside interest is just kind of the uniqueness of the bird, but -- so to allow a few to be taken, but, yeah, I would like to see the majority taken by local folks who eat them.

Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MADAME}}$$ CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, that's a good comment to include in there. Thank you, Dan. Anyone else.

(No comments)

 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, let's keep moving on then, we're getting close guys. So the next thing up is Item F, Fall 2021 Council application nomination open season. And I would just encourage everybody and anyone who has friends that they know are, you know, long-time and knowledgeable subsistence users to start talking to them and seeing if we can't convince them to two meetings a year and just sharing their knowledge, and making sure their voices for their local communities are heard. This is on the agenda here for Robbin, and, Robbin, I'll hand it over to you.

MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair. I have -- I have text prepared, which I will read, but before I do I -- I want to speak from my knowledge of the region, my knowledge of so many people that I have worked with, that I have engaged with over the years as a Dillingham resident, as a person who has conducted research in Southwest Alaska and someone who continues to love to work in Southwest Alaska, there is so many highly qualified people with knowledge and information and of all ages, right, so we -- we would.....

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Absolutely.

MS. LAVINE:love to have applicants of all ages and experience levels because that diversity will help grow this Council. So I also would like to say that I have been talking with many of you before the meeting and I am grateful for the

discussions I've had also with BBNA and Curyung and everybody else who's committed to beating the bushes and encouraging people to apply. So with that said I'll read the text and that is:

So I would like to thank all Council members for your service on the Council and on behalf of the user groups that you represent, your knowledge and experience is of great value to the Federal Subsistence Program.

We're currently going through some difficult times during the pandemic but at the same time we are constantly working to have robust Councils with full memberships. And we are looking to you, Council members, for help because you are our connection to the communities that you represent. And, Robbin adds, and all of you who are listening from the region.

So the 2022 Council application period was opened on September 17th, 2021 and it will close February 28th, 2022. We are encouraging you to help us to spread the word about it in the region, in the communities and help us recruit new applicants. You know the people in your region and you can also share firsthand experience of what it means to serve on the Council and what is involved and how much time it takes. You can also nominate the candidates if someone is interested in applying but is having a hard time filling out an application. So the application packets are available on the website; www.doi.gov/subsistence and under regions, and it's a fillable copy and it will be posted soon as well. We also plan on mailing a number of application packets to the current Council members when we receive them from the printer so you can hand them out to interested persons or organizations and tribes.

Additionally, we are mailing around 2,000 copies of the application packet to various addresses across the state. So if someone needs a copy to be faxed to them we can do it as well. We are hoping to have a good number of qualified applicants applying this year so we are able to fill out all the vacant seats and have alternates available for the situations when Council members resign, or move out of reason -- or region, as has happened this year.

So we will make a special appeal to the members of the Bristol Bay Council, your Council currently has four vacant seats and there was not enough applications from your region to fill all these vacant seats for next year, and I don't know where we're at in regards to how many we do have, but you can have -- you're meant to have a 10 person Council and as of now we don't have enough applicants starting in 2022 to have all those 10 seats filled.

I want to let the Council members know that if you are aware or know good perspective applicants, you could nominate them by filling out an application form, and if you need help, please let us know.

So that is all. I can't say enough, how important these Council member positions are to our Program, to all our Staff, and I can't tell you enough how delightful it is to work with you all. I think it's what makes our work meaningful at OSM, so thank you very much.

And I am done, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank you. Thank you, Robbin, I appreciate that. And everybody keep it in mind, you know, especially when you got somebody coming to you with concerns and, you know, I think of people that come to me that have questions about any portion of our resources, they're the excellent candidate for this right away, and suggest it to them or follow-up by actually getting them nominated.

Okay, that being said, let's move on to confirming meeting dates. Is everybody still good with our winter 2022 dates of February 8th and 9th, hopefully in person, hopefully in Naknek, will that still work.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ TREFON: Hello, this is Billy here. I got one more question before we go there about this applications from Robbin.

MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead.

MR. TREFON: What if there's more than one applicant from one community.

0274 1 MS. LAVINE: We'll take them. 2 3 MR. TREFON: That's all I needed to 4 know, thank you. 5 6 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: There's no 7 rule on that, yeah, we're good on that, we just want to have regional representation. We've really been 9 missing somebody from down south for a long time now, just since, oh, shoot, I can see his face and I can't 10 11 even think of his name, we had him out of Chignik Lake 12 -- I was just thinking about him last night after I 13 dropped off the meeting, but, anyway, yeah, that's our 14 preference, but certainly we need them filled by 15 knowledge people. 16 17 MR. TREFON: Okay. 18 19 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep. 20 February 8th and 9th, does that still work in 21 everybody's calendar. 22 23 MR. TREFON: 8th and 9th of January. 24 25 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: February. 26 27 MS. LAVINE: February. 28 29 MR. TREFON: Yeah, I believe that will 30 work for me because right now I have actually three 31 different meetings scheduled plus I got the training 32 with (indiscernible), which I don't know the schedule 33 yet. So that'll work. 34 35 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay. 36 Richard, good for you. 37 38 MR. WILSON: I'm looking at my calendar 39 as we speak. Let's see here, I guess tentatively that would work. I guess if something changes I'd have to 40 41 let you know. 42 43 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, that 44 sounds good. Dna, how does it look for you. 45 46 MR. DUNAWAY: I'm not as booked up as 47 these other guys, so as far as I know it's good, and I 48 like that time of year to get it done so it frees up 49 the rest of the spring in case hunting conditions are 50

0275 good. Thank you. 2 3 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, sounds 4 good, yep. And I've already got it on my schedule too, 5 so I'm planning on it. So let's stick with those dates then and let's take a look at the fall dates, we need 6 7 to pick those. I know I'm always the problem on this one, and basically I will not be available until after 9 October 23rd, those two weeks, because typically I 10 close down around the 20th so that'll be my last one, 11 so anytime after the 23rd will work for me, if anybody 12 has a preference. 13 14 MS. LAVINE: Madame Chair. 15 16 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Go ahead, 17 Robbin. 18 19 MS. LAVINE: So since your Council book 20 was printed a number of Councils have met, and if we're 21 looking at dates beyond the 23rd, that first week we 22 already have two Councils meeting and we typically, and 23 out of necessity do not book more than two Councils per 24 week. So that would leave the week of October 30th and 25 it is wide open from October 31st through November 4th. 26 27 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: What are the wishes of the Council, what works for you? 28 29 30 MR. WILSON: That works for me because 31 the last Tuesday of the month I have other commitments 32 for another meeting so if we can avoid the last Tuesday 33 of the month is my preference. 34 35 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: And I would 36 prefer we miss the last Monday of the month for the 37 same reasons so let's try for the 1st or 2nd, or 2nd 38 and 3rd, does anybody else have a preference. 39 40 MR. DUNAWAY: The 1st and 2nd. 41 42 MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: 1st and 2nd. 43 44 MR. WILSON: Sounds good. 45 46 MR. TREFON: That'll work..... 47 48 MS. LAVINE: Thanks. 49

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                     MR. TREFON: .....for me.
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 3
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Great.
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    Let's put it on the calendar.....
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 6
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you.
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 8
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON:
                                               ....then
 9
     please.
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11
                     MS. LAVINE: 1st and 2nd, that's
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     November 1st, that's a Tuesday and Wednesday November
13
     2nd, and it would be in Dillingham.
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15
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yep, okay,
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     that sounds good. Then -- and you'll let Lary know as
17
     well, correct, Robbin.
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                     MS. LAVINE: Yeah, I've been in email
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     contact with him and he said he was wide open and no
21
     comments or issues to add to the annual report.
22
23
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
24
     you. I'll ask for closing comments, Dan, do you want
25
     to start us off.
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27
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, thank you. Well, a
     long meeting but a good one. And it's fun to have been
28
29
     able to know Robbin and Pippa and all the rest of you
30
     previously. I appreciate all the work, Todd, Fish and
31
     Game, thank you for everything you contributing, you're
32
     sure trying to carry quite a load. Thanks to everybody
33
     and hopefully we're face to face next time.
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35
                     Doi.
36
37
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Yes, please
38
     face to face next time. Richard.
39
40
                     MR. WILSON: Yes, thank you all.
41
    Really appreciate it. I really liked, you know,
42
     inviting people for the bycatch. Those kind of things
43
     really go a long ways for us because we kind of know
44
     what's happening in our outer waters. I do have an
     interested person for one of these seats and so I'll be
45
46
     anxious to get that application when you send it to me.
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48
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Wonderful
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news, thank you, Richard. Billy, go ahead.

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                     MR. TREFON: Yeah, this was actually a
    very good meeting, very helpful information. We
 2
    covered a lot of information in a short while. And I
    really appreciate the hard work that Robbin did, it
 5
     sounds like she had an awful lot of workload going
    there. And like Lary and everybody else said, I hope
 6
 7
    the next time we see each other again it'll all be in
 8
     person.
 9
10
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Okay, thank
11
    you.
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13
                     MR. WILSON: I got one comment for
14
    Orville, if he's still on there.
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16
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: I'm sorry?
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18
                     MR. WILSON: I said I got a comment
19
    Orville if he's still on there, to pass on that smirky
20
     smile over to Donald.
21
22
                     MR. LIND: Yes, Brother Richard, I am
23
     still on.
24
25
                     MR. WILSON: Okay, thank you. And,
26
     thank you, Robbin, excellent job.
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28
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Absolutely,
29
    guys, everybody.....
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31
                     MR. LIND: Thank you, everyone, Quyana.
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                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: ....that
34
    participated in the meeting. This is an absolute
    miserable way to be attending meetings and holding
36
    meetings and I appreciate everybody's attention and all
37
     their input and all their participation, it's the only
38
     way it could move forward and I'm looking forward to
39
     seeing everybody in person in February. I'm going to
40
     adjourn.
41
42
                     MR. WILSON:
                                  Okay, God Bless all.
43
44
                     MR. TREFON:
                                  Thank you, bye-bye.
45
46
                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                  Thank you.
47
48
                     MADAME CHAIR MORRIS LYON: Adjourned.
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 1
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Robbin.
 2
                     MS. LAVINE: Thank you so much Dan, so
 3
    good hearing your voice, everybody. I hope I can see
 4
 5
     you all at Naknek this winter, bye.
 6
 7
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Bye-bye. Doi.
8
9
                     (Off record)
10
11
                       (END OF PROCEEDINGS)
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0279	
1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
4)ss.
5	STATE OF ALASKA)
6	
7	I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the
8	state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court
9	Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:
10	
11	THAT the foregoing pages numbered through
12	contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the
13	BRISTOL BAY SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
14	MEETING, VOLUME II taken electronically on the 27th day
15 16	of October 2021;
17	TILDE the transcript is a true and
18	THAT the transcript is a true and correct transcript requested to be transcribed and
19	thereafter transcribed by under my direction and
20	reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and
21	ability;
22	ability,
23	THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or
24	party interested in any way in this action.
25	
26	DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 13th
27	day of November 2021.
28	
29	
30	
31	Salena A. Hile
32	Notary Public, State of Alaska
33	My Commission Expires: 09/16/22
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