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0135
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                YUKON KUSKOKWIM DELTA SUBSISTENCE
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                    REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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                          PUBLIC MEETING
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                            VOLUME II
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                      ONC Multi-Purpose Room
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                         Bethel, Alaska
11
                          April 5, 2023
12
                            9:07 a.m.
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    MEMBERS PRESENT:
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   Raymond Oney, Chairman
19 Wassilly Alexie
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    John Andrew
    Jacqueline Cleveland
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   Norma Evan
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    James Landlord
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   Myron Naneng
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    Henry Parks
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   Alissa Rogers
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    Richard Slats
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    Regional Council Coordinator, Brooke McDavid
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0136
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                      PROCEEDINGS
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                   (Bethel, Alaska - 04/5/2023)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, folks I quess
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     we're ready to go to start our morning session, or
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     second day of our meeting. I'll go ahead and call the
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    meeting to order. The time now is 9:07 a.m. Before we
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     get started I'll ask Brooke to see if there's any
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     housekeeping before we get started.
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14
                     Brooke.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Good morning everyone. Brooke McDavid, Council
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    Coordinator for the record. I just wanted to remind
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     folks that we're going to take up two items out of
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     order this morning. We'll begin with the public
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     comments on non-agenda items. We have two folks signed
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    up to testify. If anyone else would like to give a
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     comment this morning, just fill out a blue card and
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    bring it up to me, please. We should also remember to
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     ask if anyone online wants to comment. And then we'll
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    take up Agenda Items 12E and F, and that will be the
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    Alaska Board of Fisheries Proposal 173, and the
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    Temporary Fisheries Special Action FSA23-01. And after
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    those two fisheries items we'll jump back into the
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    wildlife reports with the Togiak Refuge.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is
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    Myron.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead. I was
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     going to ask to see if there were any other Council
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    members online. Myron, go ahead.
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                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, I think it would be
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    proper to start off the meeting with the roll call of
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    the RAC members.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you.
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     Secretary Richard, can you do a roll call.
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                     MR. SLATS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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| 0137 | | |
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| 1 2 | | Roll call. |
| 3 | | Henry Parks. |
| 5 | | MR. PARKS: Present. |
| 6 7 | | MR. SLATS: Normal T. Evan. |
| 8 9 | | MS. EVAN: Present. Good morning. |
| 10 | | MR. SLATS: John Andrew. |
| 12 13 | | MR. ANDREW: Here. |
| 14 15 | | MR. SLATS: Walter A. Morgan. |
| 16 17 | | MS. MCDAVID: He's excused. |
| 18 19 | | MR. SLATS: Walter A. Morgan. |
| 20 21 | | (No comments) |
| 22 23 | | MR. SLATS: Okay. Jacqueline |
| 24 25 | Cleveland. | |
| 26 27 | | MS. CLEVELAND: Here. |
| 28 29 | | MR. SLATS: James Landlord. |
| 30 31 | | MR. LANDLORD: Here. |
| 32 | | MR. SLATS: Alissa Nadine Rogers. |
| 34 | | MS. ROGERS: Present. |
| 35 36 | | MR. SLATS: Phillip Peter. |
| 37 38 | | MR. ANDREW: Excused. |
| 39 40 | | MR. SLATS: Wassilly B. Alexie. |
| 41 42 | | MR. ALEXIE: Here. |
| 43 44 | | MR. SLATS: Raymond Oney. |
| 45 46 | | CHAIRMAN ONEY: Here. |
| 47 48 | | MR. SLATS: Myron Naneng. |
| 49 50 | | <u>.</u> |
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| 0138 | MD MANERA M |
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| 1 2 | MR. NANENG: Here. |
| 3 | MR. SLATS: Robert Hoffman. |
| 4 | MN. SLAIS. NODELC HOLLMan. |
| 5 | (No comments) |
| 6 | (NO Conditiones) |
| 7 | MR. SLATS: Robert Hoffman. |
| 8 | THE SHAID. ROBERT HOLLMAIL. |
| 9 | (No comments) |
| 10 | (No Commence) |
| 11 | MS. MCDAVID: Robert is also excused. |
| 12 | not notified notified to discount |
| 13 | MR. SLATS: Excused. Richard Slats is |
| 14 | here. Mr. Chairman, we have seven present, and three |
| 15 | are telephonic. |
| 16 | |
| 17 | CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Richard. |
| 18 | |
| 19 | MR. SLATS: Thank you. |
| 20 | - |
| 21 | CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, |
| 22 | Richard. Let the record show that we have three that |
| 23 | are excused for this meeting so, thank you again. To |
| 24 | get started, as Brooke mentioned we could go ahead and |
| 25 | take those that are going to be providing public |
| 26 | testimony on non-agenda items. First, online we have |
| 27 | Chris Tulik. |
| 28 | |
| 29 | MR. TULIK: Members of the Council. My |
| 30 | name is Chris Tulik. First of all I'm going to speak |
| 31 | as a concerned subsistence user. Let it be known that |
| 32 | I am not representing or speaking for the U.S. Fish and |
| 33 | Wildlife Service. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. |
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| 35 | When I was listening to the Council |
| 36 | reports yesterday I was thinking and flashing back to |
| 37 | what I used to hear from the elders who have gone |
| 38 | before us and what I've been recently been hearing from |
| 39 | the Yukon and the lowest Yukon River villages for the |
| 40 | last year. Now, Ray Oney was talking about the people |
| 41 | who used to travel and spend some time at different |
| 42 | campsites and how the main village would be like a base |
| 43 | of operation. Indeed, yes, our people used to live a |
| 44 | semi-nomadic lifestyle following the seasons throughout |
| 45 | the year. Moving from one site to the next where food |
| 46 | is more abundant and available. But this lifestyle has |
| 47 | changed to where we no longer have multiple campsites. |
| 48 | |

49 He also talked about the change in 50

climate that is having effect on our resources and the environment. And we are experiencing and living the prophecies of our ancestors in our lifetime today in this weather and climate that we are having.

I used to hear my father, uncles and other elderly people talking about the change in weather conditions which have been occurring throughout their lifetime and how they've noticed clear rivers and streams that have become murky. How the layers of snow have changed over time and how the shapes of the snow drifts had also changed. And they've also noticed the shifting direction of the snow drifts that they've known. And these are just a few of the many changing conditions they've noticed.

Those people back then were observant. They observed everything from morning throughout the day until night. They wake up in the morning, come out of their hut, the first place, look at the sky and they will be able to tell what the weather will be like on that day.

Anyway, they used to say (In Yup'ik) how our ancestors knew so much about the future.

My father was born between 1895 and 1901 and he used to talk about the knowledge he had heard and learned from his elders whom had heard from their ancestors about the predictions of how the weather will change in the future. And lately we have been hearing a lot about climate change and how people are beginning to notice it and how the Western science, the scientific research and study is also making it known to the public and satellite images of the melting Arctic ice proves it. And I used to hear my elders talk about the severity of the weather conditions will grow more intense and powerful and the latest is Typhoon Merbok which we experienced for the first time in our lives. The change in climate is a factor that is driving the direction of our future.

And over the last 8 years I've been listening to the people talking about the poor chinook salmon runs on the Yukon and Kuskokwim River and restrictions being imposed on the communities. More and more people are also beginning to point at the Bering Sea trawl fishery bycatch. Just recently Area M intercept fishery was brought up, I mean people started

talking about it when the chum salmon return in record low numbers. I noticed that myself, too, here.

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So what are the responses we are getting from the Area M commercial fishing communities. They are blaming climate change for the low salmon returns when we are trying to express our points of view. Yes, they are partly right on that. But they don't seem to understand that they are also adding to the -- adding pressure to the already troubled salmon runs. And not only that they don't seem to understand our views but they are also saying that they are trying to make a rightful living and provide for their families, which is fine, how we see it. But what about us. Don't we have as much subsistence right as they do commercially to make a living and provide for our families.

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What about the high seas fishery which had become the focus of our communities concerning the poor chinook salmon returns. I do know the fishery has observers on each vessels of the fishing fleet out in the Bering Sea documenting and reporting bycatch, not only salmon but other species too. And I have also heard that the warming ocean temperature is the contributing factor causing the poor salmon returns. And I know that NOAA is a Federal agency managing the fishery out there in the Bering Sea. But beyond what I know about high seas fishery, the high seas commercial fishing industry is a major industry operation for me to be able to grasp and fully understand. But the thing is many of our leaders testified before the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council last fall pleading the Council to reduce high seas bycatch, even down to zero, which we all heard was denied, yet NOAA claims to say that it works closely with tribal governments and the State. And also many of our leaders testified before the Board of Fish on Proposal 140 to reduce fishing times or other reasons but it was not honored and it was voted down. Yet Alaska has a law referred to as the Subsistence Priority directing the Board of Fisheries to provide reasonable opportunities for subsistence uses first before providing other uses of any harvestable surplus of fish. What I think in my own opinion is happening is that the people at the decisionmaking table are prioritizing commercial fishing rights over our subsistence fishing rights. But like we heard Tim yesterday we can only resort to a last option.

But I wanted to say something about that too, many of you probably have heard or have even known Harold Spark. I've known him, he was the one who got the CDQ going, or he's the one who started it. He's stood before the Council, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council so many times and every time he would testify before the Council to make a claim that it can work, that he was being turned down over and over again, but every time that happens he would return, sit back, think about it and ask himself, what did we miss. So if it takes something like that for us to convince the decisionmaking people to think about that, we could also make it happen.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Quyana}},$\operatorname{\textsc{Mr}}.$$ Chairman, and members of the Council.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, thank you. Thank you, again. Next online we have Mary Matthies.

MS. MATTHIES: Good morning. Thank you, Mr. Chair and members of the Board. I'm still getting used to this. But anyway my name is Mary C. Matthies. I am -- I forget what I checked off on that little box there.

MS. MCDAVID: It does say that you're here to offer your own views but if you want to speak on behalf of ONC you can change it.

 MS. MATTHIES: Yes, I could do both. So recently I had -- you know, I -- I'm sorry, let me start over. I serve ONC as the Natural Resources Interim Director, I also serve as the Environmental Program Coordinator. I'm from Bethel.

And so I recently had attended the Board of Fish meeting in Anchorage and I was there to witness testimonies provided by so many people from the AYK region. It was very sensitive subjects that they were bringing to the table and so before the testimony started there was, you know, one of the Board members

of the committee had made a statement saying that it's going to get very sensitive in there and that they need to be prepared and having heard that and also hearing that they do have a commercial fishing background, to me that — it just proves that they have a conflict of interest because their families participate in commercial fishing. And to them that is their own, I guess, not only source of income but probably plays as the largest part of their income and they're profiting and just filling their pockets while our people suffer trying to gather their subsistence foods and being restricted from harvesting when it's time to harvest during certain seasons during the year, especially during the summer where we take pride and value and gathering and fishing for salmon, all salmon species.

Then, of course, there's my opinion on -- I've been taking steps back and reflecting and looking at everything that I've been studying while serving ONC. Like there's ANILCA law and history of Alaska, stories that were passed down from our ancestors in relating to subsistence rights and their concerns and there was a course that I was taking with UAF that was teaching about Alaska history and sharing some stories that were shared by the -- you know, those people that were living then, our ancestors, and they said that generations....

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted - music playing)

MS. MATTHIES:to come, in the future, will have to continue fighting for our subsistence rights to continue. And the way that the State of Alaska is running, in my opinion, it's not fair because the State of Alaska does not recognize tribal sovereignty, they don't recognize or value -- or put value in the same values that our people do, which is relying on the ways of the land and waters and most communities throughout the region of Alaska, not only the AYK region but through the whole state, I think that over time our people have become divided, we're no longer united, like how things were in the past. So it's like if you look at the way -- how AFN was formed, the reason behind it, why was it formed, and then if you look at it now it seems that the way -- the reason why AFN was formed, they're forgetting their way because there's just so much going on in the world, there's just so much and we're all being distracted

with what the State of Alaska is echoing or saying and 1 then it's being passed around and echoing and circling around and many of these corporations, organizations, even with the RACs, in my opinion. Because like if you look at the way conservation is applied to our people along with being regulated, limited, restricted while 6 7 the State of Alaska takes and abuses our resources -and also reflecting at Area M, that they are harvesting so much salmon and not enough salmon is, you know, 10 being able to migrate through the channels that they're 11 supposed to flow through to reach our river systems and 12 tributaries and then there are people who work for the 13 State of Alaska who go out to our villages to gather 14 information, which is put under scientific methods that 15 they're studying just to gather information about like 16 where our people are harvesting or catching fish, in 17 what river and how many and they report -- you know they gather all that information, they bring it back to 18 19 the Board, and yet the State of Alaska refused to 20 accept our cultural and traditional lifestyle because 21 they don't have the same views as we do, or understand 22 the meaning of gathering subsistence foods and sharing 23 it and having it throughout the winter.

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I'm sorry, I didn't come prepared. I didn't write this out.

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And our region is, you know, going through a lot of pressure from other outside resources like Donlin. Recently there was a meeting here in Bethel and then there was -- I mean the meeting was with the Mother Kuskokwim Coalition and they were meeting with -- I forget who was it -- I wasn't here I was on leave -- sorry -- but anyways we had invited KYUK to gather a report about what was going on and the opposition towards Donlin and KYUK stated that they won't take up -- or write up a story, or share the stories or put on a report about what is going on with, you know, tribes who are in opposition of the mine and to me that's -- you know it just shows the same cycle of how Donlin has been working, keeping everything a secret. They're buying our resources out to keep voices -- our voices quiet so that they can continue progressing with the mine development.

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We need to become united with our people and not just focus or be distracted about who belongs in what district or what region. Our people have been divided for too long. Our elders are being

forgotten. Their voices are going away, just like what our ancestors had predicted. We see less and less interactions with youth and the elderly, like how it was -- like when I was growing up we had elders come to school and teach. We even had sessions where we were taught how to work on nets and stuff, how to sew, et cetera, and our way, our traditional ways, you know, is being forgotten, it's slipping right through our hands because people who are leaving now are being distracted by what is happening in the moment.

 $$\operatorname{But}$ than you for your time, that's all I have.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Mary. Appreciate your comments. Do we have any questions or comments for Mary at this time.

James, go ahead.

MR. LANDLORD: Yes, I -- during that testimony for that Proposal 140, one of the people that made testimony brought up customary trade where you barter, and one of the Board members said they do not recognize that. It was traditional knowledge, they rang it up, the people that brought the testimony, and one of the Board members said we do not recognize traditional knowledge, it's not in our laws, so no matter how much we bring it up to the Board of Fish, you know, they're not going to recognize it unless they change their policies, I guess. But they started bringing up -- because we use traditional knowledge and our people, you know, even though up river, up north, but they said they don't recognize it it's not in their laws.

Doi.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, James.} \\ \mbox{Do you care to respond.}$

MS. MATTHIES: What was the question?

MR. LANDLORD: Regarding people that made testimony for that Proposal 140. One of the people that made a testimony and brought up traditional knowledge, one of the Board of Fish Board members brought -- said that they don't recognize traditional knowledge, they said it's not in their laws to do that.

1 MS. MATTHIES: Yes, that's true. I've seen it in their books, I've seen it, it's in their 2 statues also. And then, you know, they still send -they send people out to our communities to gather 5 information which is, you know, it's all put under 6 scientific methods. They call our traditional values, 7 our culture, they label it under scientific method and there is -- it's not scientific, I mean, you know, our 8 9 ways we have our own studies, we have our own knowledge 10 and wisdom because we were born and taught with it, 11 about it, we value it, we appreciate it, it's like it's 12 embodied in our being. It doesn't matter where we go, 13 like if we travel out of the state it's still with us, 14 our survival to hunt and knowing that when we -- what 15 we gather is filling, it's filling, it's better than 16 what is bought from the store.e And then speaking 17 about the store, you know, the food stamps, the SNAP 18 benefits haven't been issued for months, I don't know 19 for how long, but people living in the rural 20 communities, they are suffering because there is not 21 enough jobs out there in their villages and their 22 stores don't have enough food and, you know, I believe 23 they are pretty much forced to go out and hunt 24 regardless of what is restricted, like moose or muskox.

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It's just -- we all are going through a difficult time, I think.

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MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Richard, go ahead.

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MR. SLATS: Thank you, Mary. You know thank you for bringing up Donlin, you know, something that we hardly ever discuss but it's also something that has been getting pushed through, you know, like even though -- you know like when it first came out, you know, back in 2012 or when it first was in, you know, consultation processes, they didn't hit all the villages to consult with Donlin and I forget when, exactly the dates but I didn't have my notes in front of me but it's also -- when they came up with final environmental impact statement, they had 10,668 pages and gave the tribes 30 days to comment and then they approved the record of decision, you know, the record of decision came out not too long and then it was mostly because of the best, or the mines around Alaska have not had any major spills or any of those things so it's moving forward and to this days there's those coal

1 mines further up north that have been abandoned and they're not leaching toxins into those open pits that 2 they abandoned. Donlin Gold promises to be one of the 4 biggest open pit mines in the world and it's only with 5 our storm surges, like I've been saying and all of 6 these things that are coming into being about what --7 is that, there are -- there are all of these things and if there is going to be a spill there are 13 tribal 8 9 communities down river from where that is proposed and 10 Beluga there is going to be a 14.5 inch diameter that's 11 going to cross the Alaska Range and to where the Donlin 12 side is going to be and that's going to be their -- you 13 know, like the Pipeline, 325 miles long off of Beluga 14 to where the Donlin site is going to be. So it's best 15 practices as they say, but it's also that when -- when 16 BLM opened millions, millions of land for exploration 17 and stuff like this, mineral exploration they used best 18 science, you know, the practices, and they didn't ask 19 any of the people that are in and around those areas 20 that they opened up but they will be exploring for 21 mineral and, you know, like -- you know to do mines and 22 things like this but it also needs to be understood 23 that contrary to popular belief science is not always 24 right. Because when climate change first was starting 25 to be talked about back in the '70s and '80s, you know, 26 what we were reading was that climate change is not 27 going to happen in our lifetime but maybe in our 28 children's children's lifetime but it's happening today 29 and it's already made its -- made its turning point. 30 So climate change is here to stay and it's going to 31 continue.

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And then for everybody's -- I don't know if I'm supposed to be saying this but the North Pacific Fisheries Management has a task force of local and traditional knowledge integrating the North Pacific Management's Council proce -- integrating local and traditional knowledge into the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council's process. So that's in the works. We just got done this past couple months and we're going to be submitting that to the fisheries. So they're going to hopefully buy into it, the Council will buy into it and that they will start considering entering local and traditional knowledge into their process.

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So I just wanted to point those things

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out.

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1 Thank you, Mary, I appreciate your
2 coming up.
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4 MS. MATTHIES: Thank you.
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6 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Mary.
7 Appreciate your comments, they're well taken. Thank
8 you. Next in line we have Tim Andrew.

10 MR. ANDREW:

MR. ANDREW: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Members of the Regional Advisory Council. Staff and guests. My name is Timothy Andrew. Like I said yesterday I was born and raised on the Yukon River in the community of Marshall. My parents are Nick and Nastshia Andrew. My dad is currently going to be 90 years old this coming October. And throughout many, many years that I've been taught by him and, you know, the stories he tells and everything, he told about, you know, his grandparents and all the relatives that he grew up with.

But one of the people that really stands in my mind is my -- in the Western point of view he would be my grand uncle, Alexander Isaac, born and raised in the tundra back here in the Johnson River and also up in Ohagamiut, the former village of Ohagamiut, and what he used to tell me and also my uppa, another grand uncle because my dad was an orphan, our paternal side was not that huge, but he -- my uppa, grand uncle, Richard Boots, we called him (In Yup'ik) or Big Boots. And I thought about the wisdom of what they have told me over the years and amongst all those other influences, including, you know, people that have sat in your seats before, like the late Robert -- the great Robert -- it's totally slipping my mind.

REPORTER: Bob Aloysius.

MR. ANDREW: Robert Aloysius. Bob Aloysius. We think about Paul John, we think about David David, we think about Harry Wilde, you know, we think about all those people who that have sat where you sat and all the wisdom that they have brought forth and placed on the record, their wisdom, what they have been taught past generations and placed it on record. And I am very, very grateful that I was able to experience that time when these people were in your positions and also the people that influenced my life and how I look at my world view, Bob Aloysius used to

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1 say he is a product of his grandmother and he also has a PhD in tundra. And a PhD in tundra, the traditional way of growing up with traditional values and traditional teaching. A lot of that weighed very heavy 5 on his mind when he sat in your seat in determining population status and determining climate change and 6 7 climate change factors and allocation issues and communicating with other RAC members that are affected 8 9 like the Western and Eastern Interior. And a lot of 10 these people became very well respected for their 11 contribution. And I hope and pray that we will see the 12 continuation. You know you've heard a lot of testimony from other people than myself. I'm just a young punk, 13 14 or like how Bob Aloysius used to say I'm a practicing 15 elder, I'm 60- I'm going to be 64 this coming December. So I've done my -- I've done my tour around and I've 16 17 also been educated. I have a bachelor's degree in 18 business administration. What did that have to do with 19 natural resources, I'm not sure. But a lot of the 20 statistical knowledge, or statistical teaching that I 21 had during college associating with other people, the 22 research ethics, what goes into research, and all those 23 Western concepts that I've learned throughout schooling 24 from kindergarten -- we didn't even have kindergarten, 25 from first grade up until I graduated from college, all 26 the Western views that have been put into my head, you 27 know, we've been educated by this Western system, we've been fooled that Christopher Columbus discovered 28 29 America, we've been told about how the Pilgrims got 30 along so well with the Wampanaga and the East Coast 31 that they had -- the Thanksgiving celebration, you 32 know, all these happy stories that have been told upon 33 us and we found the real truth behind them.

And then you look at the traditional knowledge that we have been so heavily influenced by. You know we have the wisdom of our elders, how thick the ice is and the storms, the growth of the trees, willow grass, the behavior of the migratory birds, salmon and moose, and trying to take those into consideration to this product of a traditional way of life and this Western teaching really creates a conflict in people, especially people in decisionmaking roles that you hold and for my years, 20 years with AVCP has really created that, you know, which way do I go, do I take on the traditional knowledge sense or do I take the Western view approach, so in decisionmaking there's a lot of things you have to consider on the Western knowledge side. You know Western knowledge

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comes out with paper, you know, we have publications, maybe sometimes like the (indiscernible) study on the -- impacts of the trawl fishing upon the Yukon River or for Western Alaska, I mean they come out with these great big volumes, sometimes many volumes of product over a short period of time and a lot of that is based on a lot of other literature, you see that literature cited, citing publications from the 1930s, 1920s, all the way up to 2016, you know, but you have to take a look at these various things and see the validity of the studies that they have undertaken, the things that they have considered to come up with that report. And you also -- you have to question each of the data points, the quality of data.

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Some of the experiences that I've had, we've looked at years when we saw in salmon studies, we saw where there was the weir in a certain stream, all -- predi -- you know, several days without the -throughout the entire summer because of the high water washout, you know, we had a large period of rain, you know, data that's considered for a publication to come out. The other thing that -- the other thing that I've discovered is in one of the salmon studies that we were pondering upon, you know, we started questioning the data about quality of salmon -- or quality of escapement, what is being counted in the weirs, what is being counted in the salmon project. And they say -you know, the Department of Fish and Game says, yea, we made escapement, we made escapement, yea, yea, us, we did it, and they did it on behalf -- or on the cooperation of the people, both the people of the Yukon and Kuskokwim River made sure that these yea moments came when they made escapement. But if you question the people that work at the weirs, what was that escapement, what was that salmon escapement, you know, these -- if you look at the data, the ASL data, if you have -- if you look at the ASL or age, sex and length data of what's being considered off these weirs, if you look at that data and some of them are -- most of them are mostly jacks, three to five year old king salmon jacks that came back and contributed to the escapements. You see that year after year after year after year after year after year, whether it be chums, whether it be kings, cohos, it affects an outcome that we are in today, zero salmon on the Yukon River, a dwindling stock on the Kuskokwim River and no longer any chum salmon in the Nome Subdistrict. We see the Unalakleet River happening the same way too. And, you

know, it's the same way as when we look at moose, when we look at caribou, when we look at other things that are surviving out there, the nature, you know, the moose — the cow moose will not breed with a one year old bull moose, it's going to want to breed with a great big gigantic 72 inch spread moose, fully mature, great big bones, big neck, pure muscle and full of (In Yup'ik) and vinegar, you know, they're going to go after those breeders, the ones that are very strong. And it's the same way with our salmon. These little things that contribute to our return and if they become the majority, our salmon, our lush fish, our sheefish, blackfish, all the fish breeding with those little tiny, weeny runs, will only contribute to a decline of our resources and then all of a sudden the crash.

So pressure must be, or there must be an emphasis in our future contribution to science that we need these great big king salmon, these 70, 80, 90 pounders, we need the majority of them to be in our spawning grounds. We need great big fall chum. need great bit cohos to contribute to the genetic pool to make sure that we continue to see those come back year after year after year as we have seen and what our elders have told us, you know, they've never seen anything like what's happening today on the Yukon River. My dad being 90 years old lived on the Yukon River for the majority of those years and he said he'd never, never seen the Yukon River eel like James was talking about, going from a steady production, always on time, always there down to absolutely nothing or going up and down and he has never seen that in salmon either.

So there's been a lot of change that's occurred in the recent years, a lot of climate change, a lot of climate factors, a lot of -- even some of our traditional knowledge is being affected by climate change. You take into consideration about the stories -- the elders used to tell about going out ice fishing with, you know, during this time of the year, they'd be out there and they'd dig these six foot holes in the ice to just be able to ice fish to snare beaver. But nowadays, you know, we have break up that occurs in April, we have early break up, we have thinner ice, we have rain throughout the winter, we have less storms, we have less floods that are occurring, both on the Yukon and the Kuskokwim River Rivers. My Uppa Isaac used to tell us about the floods, he used to say,

flooding is good for the land, for both the Yukon and Kuskokwim River Rivers and he said the benefits of the floods is that it washes out our land, you know, the big floods, the ice, the great big thick ice that we used to have, it used to flood up and down Kuskokwim River and I can see the wisdom behind that. You know it takes all the old nutrients that have just petered away to nothing and contributes new nutrients into the ground and all these wash off into our river systems and contributes to the, you know, from the smallest cells to insects and other things that the salmon depend on when they live in the river systems. You know all that is -- you know, we have a curve ball that's occurring with our resources, with our foundations of our wisdom.

But those are just the small little things that we have to consider at this point. You know there's quality of data, there's -- you know, there's forever changing climate issues, the wisdom of our elders, and I highly respect where you sit to make these determinations and just wish you all well in what you do.

And also one more thing I'd like to talk about, is the importance of the decisionmaking process within the Native American community in the Lower 48. There's a tribe or many tribes in the Lower 48 that when they are going to make a decision, a very, very important decision, which you all make during your meeting process and throughout the year, that they consider the impacts of what decisions I'm going to make. It's not only for us, but also for seven generations in the future. What if -- if I vote yes, if I vote no, how is it going to affect seven generations and, you know, there's a lot of value in that. Not saying, you know, it's not -- it goes contrary to how it's going to affect me, right here, right on this Earth right at the moment, how is it going to affect our children, grandchildren, greatgrandchildren, future generations. The burden is heavy, you know, considering both sides, the Western view, Western science and traditional knowledge and I wish and hope and pray the best for all of you, especially for the young people, Jackie, Alissa, Norma, you know, for those up and coming blooming generations, that we continue to have these foundations, these solid foundations to help us in our decisionmaking process and, of course, the wisdom of our elders and some of

0152 you are becoming elders, along with myself and others. 2 3 Quyana. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Tim, 6 appreciate your comments. I know we're kind of short 7 on time right now and we have a lot of work ahead of us to consider so your points are well taken. Sure 8 9 appreciate your comments. Again, thank you. 10 11 MR. ANDREW: Quyana. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: At this time we don't 14 have anyone to provide testimony on non-agenda items, 15 we'll go ahead and take a 10 minute break before we go into the Board of Fish proposals. There's a couple of 16 17 action items that need to be considered. So we'll go 18 ahead and take a 10 minute break at this time. 19 20 MS. EVAN: Mr. Chairman. 21 22 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Norma. 23 24 MS. EVAN: I'd like to make a 25 testimony. I'd like to talk about something I'm 26 worried about in our region, especially Marshall. 27 Calista Corporation is..... 28 29 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, maybe in the 30 morning, can you take it up in the morning. 31 32 MS. EVAN: All right. 33 34 CHAIRMAN ONEY: We'll continue our 35 testimony on non-agenda items in the morning. Like I mentioned we have some action items that need to be 36 37 brought forward because there's other RACs that are meeting at this time and they're relying on us on a 38 39 couple of items that come from our area that needs to 40 be considered for them to consider also. So if you 41 could take it up in the morning, first thing in the 42 morning we'd appreciate that. 43 44 Thank you. 45 46 MS. EVAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 47 48 CHAIRMAN ONEY: We'll take a 10 minute

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break.

(Off record) (On record) CHAIRMAN ONEY: I'll go ahead and call the meeting back to order. I'll go ahead and turn it over to Brooke to continue our meeting. Brooke. MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. we are taking up Agenda Item 12E, Alaska Board of Fisheries Proposal 173. And just a little background information. This proposal was submitted by the

Native Village of Quinhagak for the AYK Board of Fisheries meeting this past cycle. Unfortunately the proposal was misplaced by the Department and it didn't get taken up at the meeting so they are having a special meeting later this month and the comment deadline for this proposal is this Friday. So if the Council would like to take it up and comment on it, we can be sure to get a comment submitted by the end of

the week. And I won't speak too much to the proposal but you can read it here and I'll let Jackie talk about it.

27 lt.

But this is an Alaska Board of Fisheries proposal for District 4 and it aims to close fishing on Sundays and also to allow only one gillnet to be operated per vessel.

Thank you.

about it although we can't testify.

MS. CLEVELAND: Thanks, Brooke. again, this is Jackie Cleveland. I'm from Quinhagak. And while I'm going through this proposal, I want to note that I'm representing the Native Village of Quinhagak and we came up with this proposal last winter when everything opened up for submissions. And the Council had a list of issues they wanted to address but of the list of issues, but two were able to be eligible for proposals to the Board of Fish. And one of two were lost, like Brooke said, and then not published, so that's why no one really knew about them, so we do appreciate that there's going to be a special meeting

1 So I'll just give a little bit of background. And like I've mentioned before we haven't 2 had consistent data since 2015 when we lost the weir, 4 and I feel that -- or a lot of us feel that we've been 5 fishing blindly since then without this data to gage 6 how we're really doing out there and in the meantime 7 we're sharing this resource with the world, and I really do mean the world because we are a World 9 Renowned Sportfishing spot, hot spot, and we get people 10 from all over the world there and then we have a small 11 scale commercial fishery and then we have pretty much 12 an unrestricted subsistence fishery compared to the 13 rest of the region. We do have the no Sundays, which I 14 know it sounds like it's -- the Sundays was requested 15 by the village, yes, for one because it's a rest day 16 but also because during the weekends we felt like all 17 the traffic that was coming from everywhere else, after 18 two consecutive days of -- or after two consecutive 19 days of heavy subsistence fishing we did notice -- we 20 would notice in the river there'd be a lot less fish. 21 And so like everywhere else we had lower king numbers, which we still made the escapement last year based off 22 23 the aerial survey but on the lower end, but the chum 24 have still not been counted since then, the only 25 information we get for chum is the two years of 26 commercial fish which the chum were six percent of the 27 overall catch -- two years -- the last two years of 28 commfish. And it's just becoming concerning. Because 29 2015 is kind of a long time ago now.

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So this one was to address, I quess, the biggest impact was out in our bay, District 4, and we were getting a lot of reports from the locals that they're seeing boats, bigger boats with multiple nets, two and three -- up to three nets sometimes. And that's -- for Quinhagak, since we are in a shallow bay and a shallow river most of our boats don't exceed 18 feet and 50, 50 horsepower. There are bigger ocean boats but for the most part we do -- we're on the smaller side and we've always used one net.

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So it doesn't necessarily affect the village by asking for one net per boat because as it is now it's one net per user so as many people in the boat there is, there can be that many nets and that's a little much for one of the last standing fisheries of the region.

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So I think I kind of just said it.

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0155
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                     I was going to read the paragraph --
    and we do -- we do respect our local commercial fishery
    so we did kind of -- you know, we included the
     commercial fishery too, because they do fish out in the
 5
    bay so this is for commercial and subsistence fishing
 6
    out in the bay.
 7
 8
                     And I hope that made sense but I'm here
 9
     for questions if anyone has any.
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11
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Do we have any
12
     questions for Jackie at this time, on Proposal 173.
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14
                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is
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    Myron, I have a question for Jackie.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
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                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, Jackie, so the
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     closure would be from midnight Saturday night to
21
    midnight Sunday night?
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                     MS. CLEVELAND:
                                     Yes.
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25
                     MR. NANENG: So that would be the
26
    proposal?
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                     MS. CLEVELAND: The propos -- as it
29
     stands we already have Sundays without -- that was our
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     only restriction besides the six inch mesh and 50
31
     fathoms. What we're adding to it is to just have one
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    net per boat operating out in the bay rather than
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    multiple nets in one boat. So make it one net per
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    boat, rather than one net per user. If that makes
35
     sense?
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                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, that's clear enough.
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     I would support the proposal.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any other questions for
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     Jackie at this time on Proposal 173.
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43
                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: If there's no other
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     questions or comments for Jackie, if there's anyone
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     that wants to entertain a motion at this time.
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                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman this is
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0156
    Myron. I move to accept the proposal as presented by
    Native Village of Quinhagak.
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 4
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Myron.
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    Myron moves to accept the Proposal 170 as presented by
 6
    Native Village of Quinhagak, do I hear a second.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Second. But I think the
 9
     word has to be support.
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11
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, the Board has to
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    be in support. And seconded by John. All those in
13
     favor signify by saying aye.
14
15
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
16
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                     MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Standby -- standby,
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    Brooke has a comment -- wait, standby.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: You're correct that the
23
    motion is to support Proposal 173. We do need a little
24
     discussion for the record to be able to submit as a
25
     comment. And that should come from another Council
26
    member besides Jackie.
27
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, you heard the
29
    recommendation.
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                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
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                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, currently with
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     fisheries, whenever they open them on the Kuskokwim
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     River, subsistence openings, and when they have fishing
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     openings on the Yukon, they requested this to have one
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     net per boat. In the past before the salmon stocks
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     (Indiscernible - cutting out) more than -- I mean in
41
     light of that, to help rebuild the fisheries stock,
42
     that proposal regarding it, the fish there at
43
     Quinhagak.
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45
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Myron.
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47
                     Okay, the motion has been brought
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    before and seconded by John Andrew, I could go ahead
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     and ask for a vote. All those in favor signify by
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0157
     saying aye.
 2
 3
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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 5
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those that oppose
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     signify by saying nay.
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 8
                     (No opposing votes)
 9
10
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion
11
               Thank you. Thank you, Jackie.
12
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                     MS. CLEVELAND: Quyana. And just -- I
14
     didn't vote just so you guys know.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: And 'just for the
17
     record Jackie abstains from voting.
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19
                     Okay, next on the -- the next item on
20
     list is Temporary Fisheries Special Action, FSA23-01,
21
     Kanektok River chinook and chum salmon.
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                     MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair and
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24
     members of the Council. My name is Pippa Kenner and
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     I'm an Anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence
26
    Management in Anchorage. With me today on
27
    teleconference is OSM's Fisheries Biologist Kevin
28
     Foley. And we are presenting a special action request
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    that we call FSA23-01. After my presentation we will
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     ask the Council to provide a recommendation to the
    Federal Subsistence Board, more on that later. This is
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32
     an action item on your agenda.
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                     So what is this special action request.
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36
                     The Native Village of Quinhagak is
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     asking the Federal Subsistence Board to close Federal
38
     public waters of the Kanektok River drainage to the
39
     harvest of both chinook and chum salmon except by
40
     Federally-qualified users for the month of June in 2023
41
     and 2024. For people here in the room, a fact sheet
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    describing the special action request is available as a
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    handout on the table at the side of the room, and
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    Council members have this fact sheet also. The fact
     sheet is also accessible at the Office of Subsistence
45
46
    Management Program web page which is at doi, for
47
    Department of Interior dot.gov/subsistence. You can
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    hover over statewide on the horizontal menu, click
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fisheries and then scroll down to the link below the

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text FSA Fisheries Special Action 23-01. This will link -- this link will bring up the fact sheet.

So the mouth of the Kanektok River is near the village of Quinhagak on the east side of Kuskokwim River Bay. The Kanektok River drainage is entirely within and adjacent to the outer boundaries of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and our Federal public waters that would be affected by this special action request. The primary effect would be on the sportfishery. Sportfishermen would not be eligible to target chinook and chum salmon including catch and release fishing during June.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MS. KENNER: The Native Village of Quinhagak said it submitted this request because chum salmon stocks in Western Alaska are in decline with the poorest returns on record. Escapement goals throughout the Arctic Yukon Kuskokwim region are not being met and the long period of decline of chinook salmon stocks throughout the state.

 The Native Village of Quinhagak suggested that precautionary management actions are necessary due to the lack of available salmon assessment data for the Kanektok River and particularly for chum salmon.

The Office of Subsistence Management is currently analyzing the request including the potential effects it would have on chinook and chum salmon populations and on people who harvest the fish. The analysis will be available at our OSM web page before the Federal Subsistence Board meets to act on this special action request on July 19th. That meeting will start at 1 p.m., on July 19th.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

19th.

MS. MCDAVID: Sorry, Pippa, it's April

MS. KENNER: Thank you, very much, Brooke. The Federal Subsistence Board will consider the OSM Staff analysis, public testimony, input from

tribes and Native corporations, input from the State and other management agencies and recommendations from the affected Regional Advisory Councils, which are the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Council and the Western Interior Alaska Council. The Board may approve, approve with modification, reject or defer this special action request to the next fisheries regulatory cycle that begins in 2024.

So to recap.

The Federal Subsistence Board has received a special action request from the Native Village of Quinhagak to close the Kanektok River drainage to the harvest of chinook and chum salmon except by Federally-qualified subsistence users, basically residents of the region, during the month of June in both 2023 and 2024. The Board is scheduled to meet on Wednesday, April 19th, to act on this special action request. So, again, this is an action item on your agenda. We're asking the Councils to provide a recommendation to the Federal Subsistence Board. We are asking you to support, support with modification, not support or defer this special action request.

The Native Village of Quinhagak submitted a companion proposal, Proposal 94 to the Alaska Board of Game to close the non-resident sport harvest of chum salmon June 1st through July 15th. The proposal was amended but then rejected by the Board of Fisheries at its recent meeting in January. The Board of Fisheries cited a lack of conservation concerns for chum salmon at that time and that ADF&G can address any concerns through emergency order authority as justification for their vote. Last week, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game closed the region, including the Kanektok River drainage to sportfishing targeting of chum salmon including catch and release from April 5th through December to protect chum salmon in periods of low abundance and provide future sportfishing opportunities. In another announcement, the Alaska Board of Fish and Game said it does not anticipate any commercial gillnet openings in Kuskokwim River Bay fishing districts. It said the 2023 preseason outlook for chinook and chum salmon in Kuskokwim Bay fishing districts is for well below average runs.

Mr. Chair. Thank you for your time.

0160 1 That concludes my presentation and -- of the special action request submitted by the Native Village of Quinhagak. I, and my colleague, Kevin Foley, or all of us are standing by to try and answer any questions you 5 might have. 6 7 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Pippa. 8 Do we have any questions or comments for Pippa on this 9 temporary fisheries special request FSA23-01. 10 11 MS. CLEVELAND: Mr. Chair. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie. 14 15 MS. CLEVELAND: Quyana. Through the Chair. This is Jackie. I just wanted to point out 16 17 when you said amended, did you mean for the dates of 18 June 1 to June 30? 19 20 MS. KENNER: Thank you very much for 21 Through the Chair. Yes. the question. 22 23 MS. CLEVELAND: Okay. Because there 24 was a mix up when we entered both proposals. One was 25 for the dates of June 1 to June 30, which is this one, 26 and then the other was for June 1 to July 15th. 27 28 Thanks. 29 30 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any other questions or 31 comments for Pippa at this time on Proposal Temporary 32 Special Action Request FSA23-01. 33 34 MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is 35 Myron. 36 37 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead. 38 39 MR. NANENG: I find it ironic that Fish and Game's concerned about the low returns of chums as 40 41 well as chinook salmon when the Board of Fish has voted 42 to allow for commercial fisheries down in Area M. 43 44 So that's my comment. 45 46 I just wanted to point out that 47 restrictions are being placed on subsistence users 48 while commercial fisheries has been authorized by the

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Board of Fish.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Myron. Is there any other questions or comments at this time from the Council.

Brooke, go ahead.

MS. MCDAVID: I just wanted to clarify for the Council because we've been talking about two different issues here. We were talking about the subsistence fishing and the commercial fishing and now this special action specifically addresses sportfishing in the river, and so that is what you will be making a recommendation to the Board about for this FSA23-01; whether or not you think that sportfishing for chinook and chum salmon should be closed to non-Federally-qualified subsistence users during the month of June in the Kanektok River.

Thank you.

MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is

22 Myron.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.

MR. NANENG: Yeah, the reason why I made my comment is that it may be related to sportsfishing, but if there's low returns of chums as well as chinook salmon you can rest assured that they'll do whatever they can to close off subsistence fisheries. That is something that I don't want to see when it seems like it's very hypocritical to allow for commercial fisheries that is known to be intercepting salmon bound for Western Alaska rivers and streams. So that's the reason why I made my comment.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Myron. So noted. If there are no other comments I guess we could entertain a motion at this time.

MR. NANENG: I would move that this proposal would be strictly limited to sportsfishing, and not to affect subsistence without the opportunity for the Regional Advisory Council as well as the Federal Subsistence Board to address the potential impact on subsistence fishery if they're closing it due to lack of escapements of those salmon stocks. I'm sure you can rest assured that they're going to try to implement or find ways to reduce opportunities for

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0162
 1
     subsistence fishermen.
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                     That's my comment, and that's the way
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 4
     I'm making my motion.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. There's a motion
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     on the floor by Myron to accept Special Action Request
 8
     FSA23-01, do I hear a second.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Second.
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12
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Second by John Andrew.
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    At this time I'll ask for discussion.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: James, go ahead.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Kanektok River, is that
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     all of it in Federal waters? Yes?
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                     MS. KENNER: Thank you for the
23
     question. Through the Chair. Yes.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Okay, thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, go ahead.
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                     MS. CLEVELAND: I might have heard that
30
     question another way. Did you ask if the whole
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     Kanektok River is Federal water?
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33
                     MR. LANDLORD: Yes. (In Yup'ik)
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                     MS. CLEVELAND: No.
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37
                     MR. LANDLORD: Okay.
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39
                     MS. CLEVELAND: So at about Mile 43,
     the Kanektok River becomes -- it becomes Federal waters
40
41
    when we hit the Refuge. So around the halfway point,
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     for lands anyway -- I might be wrong, sorry, Pippa, for
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     the restriction any.....
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                     MS. KENNER: Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa, go ahead.
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                     MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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0163
    Just to clarify, for the purposes of Federal fisheries
    subsistence management, the entire drainage is within
    the outer boundaries of the Refuge and are considered
    public waters and under the purview of the Federal
 5
     Subsistence Board and this Council.
 6
 7
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, any more
 8
    questions or comments from the Council.
 9
10
                     Brooke, go ahead.
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12
                     MS. MCDAVID: I would ask that there be
13
     a little bit of discussion, justification for while the
14
    Council would like to support this.
15
16
                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: James, go ahead.
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                    MR. LANDLORD: We have to give our
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     justification to vote if why yes and why no. Okay.
    When low return on chums and chinooks, I think that's
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23
    when we should disallow non-subsistence users, is that
24
    the word, for sportsfishing or even for commercial,
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    even in the State statutes, I think when fish are in
26
    decline, I think subsistence priority takes over in
27
    Federal waters.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa you had your hand
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    up.
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                     MS. KENNER: I was making motions, Mr.
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    Chair, I apologize. This is Pippa Kenner for the
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    record. We did interrupt Mr. Landlord.
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36
                     MR. LANDLORD: Go ahead.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: Yeah, I just want to
39
    restate what James said to make sure I have it correct
    for the record. It sounds like you all are in support
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41
    of this because of the low numbers of chinook and chum
42
    salmon currently and you feel that sport and commercial
43
    fishing should be restricted at this time for
44
    conservation reasons. Is that correct?
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                    MR. LANDLORD: Yes.
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48
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you.
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0164
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                     MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Richard, go ahead.
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                     MR. SLATS: Yes. I just have a simple
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     question, would that map up there have what we need to
 7
     be looking at if we wanted to?
 8
 9
                     MS. MCDAVID: There's also a map,
10
    Richard, on the handout, on the back.
11
12
                     MR. SLATS: Oh, I see, okay, thank you.
13
14
                     MS. MCDAVID: It's zoomed in a lot more
15
     than the wall map.....
16
17
                     MR. SLATS: Right here, okay, thank
18
     you.
19
20
                     MS. MCDAVID: .....so that you can see
21
     the Kanektok drainage.
22
23
                     MR. SLATS:
                                 Thank you.
24
25
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa, go ahead.
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27
                     MS. KENNER: Thank you, very much, Mr.
28
     Chair. For the record this is Pippa Kenner. I just
29
     wanted to say that I think some people were a little
30
     surprised when we talk about Kwethluk Corporation lands
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     being the waters running through Kweth -- Kwethluk
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     Corporation lands being Federal public waters and I
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     just wanted to put out there that somebody might want
34
     to consider that as an amendment -- I just kind of
35
     wanted to slow down a little bit until everybody had
36
     time to digest that information.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: Pippa, do you mean
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     Quinhagak, not Kwethluk?
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                     MS. KENNER: Did I say Kwethluk.....
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                     MR. ANDREW: Yes.
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                     MS. KENNER: Why don't I just go home.
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47
                     (Laughter)
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                     MS. KENNER: Why am I even here.
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0165 1 (Laughter) 2 3 MS. MCDAVID: You're doing great. 4 5 MS. KENNER: One of those K places, 6 yeah, no, I'm sorry. Quinhag -- Quintikot -- Quinhagak 7 Corporation lands. And I was just a little bit concerned that not everybody understood fully what that 8 9 meant and that maybe Jackie would want to say more. 10 11 Thank you. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, go ahead. 14 15 MS. CLEVELAND: There's a little bit of 16 confusion on my end, sorry, Pippa, you said the 17 drainage runs through some corporation land, and that 18 that may affect the operation -- or wait, can you state 19 your question again, sorry? 20 21 MS. KENNER: Thank you, again, for the 22 question. Through the Chair. This is Pippa Kenner for 23 the record. So, Jackie, what I meant to say is that 24 not everybody is aware that even on private lands that 25 run -- waters that run through private lands that are 26 in the Refuge are Federal public waters. And I think 27 this was news to not only you, but maybe some other 28 people, and so the -- the -- these waters that flow 29 through Quinhagak Corporation lands that are used by 30 the sportfishery would also be closed. So I just 31 wanted to make clear what the effect of the proposal 32 would be. 33 34 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 35 36 MS. CLEVELAND: Okay, that makes sense 37 now. Thanks. 38 39 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Do we have any other 40 questions or comments for Pippa at this time. 41 42 MR. ANDREW: Mr. Chair. 43 44 CHAIRMAN ONEY: John, then Richard. 45 46 MR. ANDREW: Mr. Chairman, I have no 47 question. Normally whenever you have conservation 48 concern of any species, the Department or the Service

usually automatically issues a closure for

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0166
     sportfisheries or a rod and reel fishery. I wonder if
     this motion is necessary. Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa, go ahead.
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                     MS. KENNER: Thank you for the
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     question, Mr. Andrew. Through the Chair. Let me try
 8
     to clarify that. Do you mean....
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10
                     MR. ANDREW: If you have a conservation
11
     concern of any species for this one it's on chinook and
     chums, usually the Department and Service usually
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13
     announce a closure for sportfishery, or what you call
14
     rod and reel.
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16
                     MS. KENNER: Thank you, again, for
17
     the....
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19
                     MR. ANDREW:
                                  Thank you.
20
21
                     MS. KENNER: .....thank you, again, Mr.
22
     Andrew, for explaining that. Through the Chair.
23
     is Pippa Kenner. They can. It all depends when they
24
     get to the point that they think there is a
25
     conservation concern serious enough to close.
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    with our Federal in-season manager, he does have the
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     in-season authority to open and close fisheries to non-
    Federally-qualified users but this is a special request
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29
    that we've received from a tribe to -- directly to the
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    Board.
31
32
                     Thank you.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Thank you.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: This is Brooke. I just
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    wanted to follow up, John, also. So Quinhagak
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     submitted -- the Native Village of Quinhagak submitted
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     this because they feel that there is a conservation
     concern from their observations and there is limited
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    monitoring of salmon in the Kanektok River so they felt
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    that they wanted to submit this, to be proactive.
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44
                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Richard, did you have
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     something.
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                     MR. SLATS: Yes. Prior to that
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0167 question, what you had just stated awhile ago was new to me so I'm wondering if you could -- could you repeat what you were just saying about the -- that comment you 4 just made. Pippa. 5 6 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa. 7 8 MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Slats. Through the Chair. This is Pippa Kenner for 9 10 the record. I think you're talking about the private 11 lands and corporation lands? 12 13 MR. SLATS: (Nods affirmatively) 14 15 MS. KENNER: Okay. So private lands including tribal corporation lands, the waters that 16 17 flow in those lands that are within the Refuge for the 18 purposes of management of subsistence fisheries are 19 under the jurisdiction of the Federal Subsistence Board 20 so the Federal Subsistence Board, the in-season manager 21 through his delegated authority can open and close 22 those fisheries, you know, based on conservation and 23 other concerns, if he has a justification. 24 25 MR. SLATS: Thank you. 26 27 MS. KENNER: You're welcome. 28 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, Pippa, you 29 30 mentioned someone that was online that may help you, I 31 was wondering if that person might have any comments. 32 33 MS. KENNER: Mr. Chair, I think you're 34 talking about my co-worker Kevin Foley. Kevin, do you 35 have any comments? 36 37 MR. FOLEY: Mr. Chair. It's Kevin Foley, for the record, Office of Subsistence 38 39 Management, Fisheries Biologist. Thank you for taking 40 up this matter. I do not have anything to add at this 41 point. Thank you. 42 43 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you. 44 more questions or comments at this time. Jackie, go 45 ahead. 46 47 MS. CLEVELAND: Quyana. Through the

Chair. From Native Village of Quinhagak's perspective, the other reason we submitted this proposal, besides to

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be proactive, is because there were people who were concerned of the mortality rate of sportfish, of catch and release. There were observations of seeing more dead fish along the gravel bars when we do have years of sportfish in comparison to the year we didn't have it in 2020, people -- or local residents were observing that there were a lot less dead fish on the bars.

So the -- maybe it's not in the language, but I remember that being our other reason why they addressed it as well.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa, go ahead.

MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I did have one other concern about understanding the effects of this proposal. In part of the justification it sounds like we are going to say that, you know, because of conservation concerns of chinook and chum salmon, the commercial fishery and the sportfishery should be restricted at this time, and I just wanted to remind everybody we're just talking about the sportfishery. And I'm not sure if Quinhagak wants the commercial fishery closed. But when this proposal — in this proposal it won't have any affects in marine waters.

Just wanted to point that out.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, you had a question Bill [sic].

 MR. BLIHOVDE: If I could. This is Boyd Blihovde, the Refuge Manager at Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. Mr. Chair. I guess it's a question and a comment. I wanted to clarify and make sure that I understand it.

But the way I understand it is that this only would affect the targeting and the retention of these two species. So there's going to be sportsfishing going on on the Kanektok River unless the proposal was somehow amended. And I just wanted to clarify and make sure that that's understood.

That's similar to what happens on the Kwethluk River and other salmon bering tributaries on the Kuskokwim when it's closed to sportfishing, is that, we can't or we haven't been able to justify closing all fishing with rod and reel for sportsfish because they're targeting other species sometimes like rainbow trout, grayling.

 $$\operatorname{Just}$ want to make sure everybody understands that, and that I understand it too.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you. Thank you for that clarification.

Jackie, go ahead.

MS. CLEVELAND: So thanks Boyd for pointing that out. I can also add that, yes, there are still going to be sportfish activities on the river for the other species such as trout, yeah, so mostly trout is what they'll be targeting. I just wanted to clarify, thanks.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you.

James, go ahead.

MR. LANDLORD: Thank you for your comment, Boyd. This special action is only for chinook and chum and he brought up that -- and you brought up that trout and grayling are also caught for sportfishermen.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie.

MS. CLEVELAND: Through the Chair. Yes, so I meant by that that there are other species in the river at the same time as chinook and chum. Like there's reds but they never bite so the only way you can catch those by rod and reel is if you snag them, or by accident. So around that time, if they're not targeting chums or kings, they're targeting trout, which we have a trout population with grayling, but they're mostly targeting rainbow and dollys and chum would be, from what I've read and heard, secondary, in their targets.

48 So they'll still be there, for the 49 trout mainly.

0170 1 MR. LANDLORD: Does Quinhagak want to amend to include grayling or trout? Grayling I think 2 come in the falltime, in -- in spring, how about trout? 4 5 MS. CLEVELAND: Through the Chair. 6 Although we do have a little concern over the other 7 species, because of the pike population that's been introduced and growing steadily, it's still not --9 we're still catching trout and we're told by managers 10 that to get rid of the -- a species it has to be 11 somehow -- you have to get rid of 70 percent of the 12 pike in order to make an impact. So that's kind of 13 complicated now. But there is still enough trout to 14 allow for sport at this time. 15 16 What was the other part of the -- (In 17 Yup'ik), or did I answer you James? 18 19 MR. LANDLORD: I think Boyd brought it 20 up that we might want to amend this proposal..... 21 MS. CLEVELAND: Yeah, Quyana. 22 23 24 MR. LANDLORD:to include trout 25 and grayling because they might be accidentally caught 26 too rather than the chinook and chum. 27 28 MS. CLEVELAND: Yeah, Quyana, for 29 reminding me. In order for that to happen, the whole 30 Council would need to vote on amending the proposal. 31 So I wouldn't have that answer for you today, on behalf 32 of the Council, they are meeting tomorrow. 33 34 MR. LANDLORD: Thank you. 35 36 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead. 37 38 MS. MCDAVID: I just have a suggestion 39 that since the Native Village of Quinhagak wouldn't be 40 able to meet, that maybe we would leave the special 41 action as is unless there's something that the Council 42 wants to change. 43 44 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa, go ahead. 45 46 MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For 47 the record this is Pippa Kenner. I'm not sure but it 48 might help to clarify that when -- if this special 49 action was approved by the Board, when it was

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0171
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     implemented by the Federal in-season manager, it's
     likely there would be -- it would result in gear
     restrictions, gear that specifically targets chinook
     and chum salmon, probably would not be allowed. And if
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     somebody caught a chinook or chum salmon they would
    have to immediately return them live back to the water.
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 7
     So this isn't catch and release fishing. You wouldn't
     have the gear that specifically targets those types of
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     fish.
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11
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any more comments or
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     questions for Pippa at this time.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Through the Chair. I have two questions. First one is
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     for Jackie. Jackie, are you needing our support
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    because I believe we still can support your proposal as
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     long as we put the amended language in our support so
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    that if it does go back to your tribe, that they will
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    see the changes that we would like to see or we support
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    with the changes, that way we're not having to wait
    until our next meeting to give some support. Because
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29
     after we're done with this meeting, I don't believe
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    we'll be able to give any support. So I really, truly
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    want to make sure that we're supporting your community
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     and your tribe.
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                     The second question, Mr. Chair.
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     Through the Chair. Is going to be to our Board Staff.
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                     Are we -- can -- can we give our
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     support with the suggested amended language so that we
39
     can ensure that we're supporting our communities and
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     tribes.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, go ahead.
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                     MS. CLEVELAND: Yes, so, right, Alissa,
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     we are asking for the Board's support today. As is.
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     As is.
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0172
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                     Thanks.
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                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is
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    Myron.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
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                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, I made that motion
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     to support the restriction of the sportsfishing to non-
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     Federally-qualified fishermen in light of the issues
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     that are addressing chums and chinooks and I think for
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     the time being now to get that implemented before this
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     coming summer we need to support that proposal so that
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     it can move forward to the bigger Board for their
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     approval. So -- but they -- I would support the
     proposal as presented right now. If there are going to
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17
     be any amendments then they can come up with the
     amendments at the fall meeting.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Myron.
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     I feel the same way too. I don't think we should wait
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     for the next cycle to bring this up again. I think
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     they're asking that this proposal, special action
24
     request, be implemented during this June and June of
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     2024, and I don't want to see it brought up in the next
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     cycle so I think we should act on this, as written, by
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     Quinhagak and that it be adopted by this Board as is.
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                     If there's no other....
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                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Through the Chair. Was Myron's motion seconded?
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Tina.
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                     REPORTER: Yes.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: Yes, Myron's original
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    motion was to support the special action and it was
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     seconded by John Andrew.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Oh, okay.
                                             Thank you, Mr.
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     Chair. Through the Chair. Call question.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. If there's no
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0173
    other comments, Alissa calls for the question. All
     those in favor of the special action request to FSA23-
     01 signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those opposed signify
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    by saying nay.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion
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     carries.
              Thank you.
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15
                     (Pause)
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17
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. We're
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    back to our regular agenda. We'll go ahead and
19
     continue with under new business, wildlife reports.
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    First on the list is Yukon Delta Refuge.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: They did that yesterday.
23
24
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Oh, they did that
25
     yesterday. Next we have online is Togiak Refuge, Andy
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     Aderman with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Andy, if
27
     you're available online, you're next.
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                     MR. ADERMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
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     is Andy Aderman, can you hear me okay?
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yes, we can hear you,
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     thank you.
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                     MR. ADERMAN: Okay. My report is in
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     your meeting books starting at Page 40. But I just
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     want to talk to two things real quick.
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                     I'm going to go to Page 41 first and
     then lower down on Page 41 mentions a moose survey that
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    we did last October. It occurred in the Goodnews River
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    drainage and also in the Togiak drainage area, which is
    just outside of your region. So what we found is the
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    moose population is about a little less than 500 in the
    Goodnews area. And that's consistent with a survey
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    that we did back in 2020, where we counted a minimum of
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    450 moose. So I think the population is increasing but
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at a slower rate there in Goodnews.

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The other item, I'm going to go back to Page 40 and it has to do with Mulchatna caribou. Most of what I have written there you saw at your fall meeting. Updates are in that lowest paragraph there. We were able to get out and do a composition survey last October on the caribou that are in the area from Quinhagak south down to Cape Newenham, Cape Pierce area and then going northeast as far as the Meyokoik River (ph). And what we found was 44 bulls per 100 cows and 46 calves per 100 cows, which are really really strong measures for both bulls and calves.

Let's see, the other thing is we had collared some caribou a year ago out in that area and those caribou have stayed, essentially, in the same area where they were captured. We, being Fish and Game and Fish and Wildlife Service deployed some more collars in the area north of Goodnews Bay last month, and so far those animals are staying in the same general area as where they were caught. It's a little early yet to tell what these caribou are going to do. We've seen caribou out in this area for the last 15, 20 years, but in smaller numbers, you know, 15, 20 years ago. We counted a minimum of 470 caribou last June, and I'm sure we missed some along the way.

The last thing I'd like to talk about is something that came up yesterday, somebody mentioned -- I think it might have been you, Mr. Chairman, report on hoof rot. And what I know about hoof rot in the Mulchatna Caribou Herd is it occurred in 1999 where several caribou were seen limping, had swollen joints down near the hoof and it probably killed some caribou, it probably helped the predators that eat caribou, wolves and bears, probably make it a little easier for them to catch, but -- and hoof rot is caused by a bacteria that is in the soil. It's a natural bacteria. It's been there all along. What happens, and it's mainly with caribou and reindeer is they have a skin break just above the hoof and the bacteria gets in that skin break and then they become infected and it swells the joint, it gets like an abscessed, it'll be kind of pussy and, yeah, theoretically they say people could get it but there's never been a documented case of people actually getting hoof rot themselves.

And I guess the last thing is, if you would, let me defer to Alaska Department of Fish and Game and give a real quick brief update on brucellosis

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    in the Mulchatna Herd, and then I'll take any questions
     after that.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Andy.
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                     MR. ADERMAN: Okay.
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                     MR. LANDSIEDEL: Good morning, Mr.
     Chair. This is John Landsiedel, Area Biologist for
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10
     Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Dillingham.
11
     work very closely with Togiak National Wildlife Refuge
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     in capture and radiomarking and sampling the Mulchatna
13
    Caribou Herd.
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15
                     And as most of you well know the
    Western Mulchatna reside closer to you over the winters
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17
     than they do us in Dillingham. Our research biologists
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    have put pretty extensive work in over the last decade
19
     and it appears that brucellosis is present in the herd
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     right now, it's in all the sampling. It roughly occurs
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     at about a 37 percent prevalence rate in the herd.
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     It's spread through afterbirth and breeding so bodily
23
     fluids. Bulls can spread it to cows, cows can spread
24
     it to cows, primarily on the calving grounds is kind of
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     what we suspect if not through the breeding season. It
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     can cause their joints to swell up and their testicles
27
     to swell up as well which reduces their ability to move
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     through the landscape potentially making them more
29
     susceptible to predation. We can get it through
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     improper meat care and exposing yourselves to bodily
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     fluids, not necessarily blood, I wouldn't first say,
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    but I wouldn't 'want to get blood inside a cut or
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     anything, and I don't say that to scare anyone, but the
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     Department does have information regarding proper
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     cooking techniques to reduce the risk. And by all
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     indications it is more prevalent, there's more
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    brucellosis prevalent in the Western Mulchatna Caribou.
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                     And with that I'll kick it back to
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     Andy.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, John.
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                     MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, if any -- Mr.
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     Chairman. If there are any questions about what I
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     reported on in the moose or the caribou, I'll try to
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     answer those.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. Do we
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have any questions or comments for Andy at this time. Go ahead, Jackie.

MS. CLEVELAND: Hi, Andy, this is Jackie. I wanted to ask about your -- it says that there was another -- or that you guys had planned to deploy additional radio collars on caribou in this area in March of 2023 and I'm wondering if there happens to be a count for that March 2023 -- I don't know if it's called a survey, but are the numb -- or based on your observations from that March 2023, are the caribou numbers rising from the last numbers of 12,000 or so?

Thanks.

MR. ADERMAN: Through the Chair. Ms. Cleveland. I believe the caribou numbers have been increasing all along. What we were doing last month was capturing, we were targeting cow caribou and -- and we'd select usually one animal from a group and tag that animal and move on but we weren't actually doing a count per se, but we didn't have any trouble finding caribou on the landscape and, you know, they were scattered from Jacksmith Bay all the way down to Cape Newenham, and even a little bit northeast of there going towards Togiak. But I really believe that the numbers of caribou are increasing in that area, but it remains to be seen, you know, if some of these collars move off and go somewhere else and, you know, whether they return or not, that might be a migratory animal but so far it seems like the caribou in that area stay pretty close to where we initially encountered them and caught them.

MS. CLEVELAND: Thanks.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. Do we have any questions or comments for Andy at this time.

MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is

 Myron.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.

MR. NANENG: Yeah, Andy, this is Myron Naneng. I'm originally from the village of Hooper Bay and I've hunted moose up around Kusilvak, which is north of Scammon Bay, and I know that there's a large number of moose up near the mouth of the Yukon and

0177 1 we're seeing a lot of moose migrating south towards Hooper Bay and even swimming across the bay towards the 2 other side of the bay and now there's more sightings of moose down in Nelson Island and it seems like they're 5 moving kind of towards the south. Have you observed 6 any moose increases due to that migration, if any? 7 8 MR. ADERMAN: Through the Chair. Mr. 9 Naneng. I don't get up that area much beyond Kanektok 10 River area. But, you know, that drainage has certainly 11 increased here in the last 10 years. It went from single digit numbers of moose to, I think our last 12 13 count was 236 and that was a couple of years ago. We 14 have some collared moose in -- that were collared in 15 the upper Kanektok River that I know one of them moved 16 over towards the Great Ridge, remains to be seen if it 17 comes back. But it doesn't surprise me that, you know, 18 moose are expanding out into new areas where people 19 haven't seen them in the past or haven't seen very 20 many. So I think they're just -- they're looking for a place to call home, if that makes sense. 21 22 23 MR. NANENG: Yeah, I think it makes 24 sense because we're seeing moose on the lower Kuskokwim 25 River areas that we've never seen before. I know 26 there's a boundary between YK Delta Refuge and the 27 Togiak Refuge, but those moose don't recognize 28 boundaries and so I wouldn't be surprised if they're 29 migrating down south because animals don't know of any 30 boundaries that ever exist except your mental capacity 31 we make boundaries. 32 33 MR. ADERMAN: I understand that 34 completely. Okay. 35 36 MR. NANENG: So I just ask that 37 question because with a lot -- since the moose 38 population is expanding further south than they ever 39 did before. 40 41 MR. ADERMAN: I appreciate your 42 observation, thank you. 43 44 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you. 45 more questions or comments for Andy at this time. 46 47 Wassilly.

MR. ALEXIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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This is Wassilly Alexie. I'm from Russian Mission. I just got a comment. I caught a moose, I think it was December, around Russian Mission area. Have you guys ever encountered a moose with -- this moose I caught, it had on the back, two foot by two foot section of no hair, no fur on the back and maybe two or three inch crust of puss all the way around the back of the moose. First time I ever seen that.

MR. ADERMAN: Through the Chair. Mr. Alexie. I have seen moose before that were missing extensive patches of hair on their back and had an injury, which I took to mean that that animal had an encounter, most likely with a brown bear, and was able to get away from it, at least temporarily. You know, I think an animal that's injured like that, you know, they're not as mobile and, you know, if that wound is pussy and probably smells pretty bad, they probably had every bear or wolf, you know, tracking them down. Not that they can't make it but it's a little tougher life to live being injured.

So I don't think it's all that unusual. Probably most moose end up dying that are in that situation. But it happens.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN ONEY: Does that answer your question, Wassilly?} \\$

MR. ALEXIE: Yes, thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: I know you mentioned about the population increase in that area but increasing at a slow rate. Is there any reason for that, is that the feed that they rely on that's making the moose population grow at a slow rate?

MR. ADERMAN: It could be habitat. I don't think so. And I say that because we -- we track these cows in the spring, mainly starting mid-May, to early June. We're interested to see who's having calves and how many calves, are they having twins or are they having singles or nothing at all and we've observed in the Goodnews drainage a couple times cow moose with triplet calves. And if a population is having lots of calves they're not nutritionally stressed. You know if they don't find enough to eat they're probably not going to get pregnant or if they do they can't carry a calf to term. And so that occurs

in areas where there's a super high density or a number of moose that, you know, the habitat can't' support long-term.

So the other thing is, you know, 15 years ago there weren't very many moose in like the Goodnews or Kanektok and now that has changed and it probably took a little bit for predators, mainly brown bears, but I'd throw wolves in there as well, kind of key in on those calving cows and adult moose for that matter, but I think sometimes it takes a little bit -- a few years before bears get proficient at hunting moose, and, anyway, that can help slow down the growth. You know calves are pretty easy to get at, rather than adults but they get both.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. Another question I had was you mentioned that you have collared caribou and they stayed in the area where they were captured. In my mind I know caribou migrate long distances, even to calve. I know Western Caribou Herd does migrate a long ways. And maybe you could kind of educate me on why they're staying in the same area where they're captured.

Thank you.

MR. ADERMAN: Mr. Chair. I think it's because there's really good habitat in that area that they're staying in. The caribou that we caught were well rounded, you couldn't hardly see any rib bones, you know, through the skin. They were, you know, in pretty good shape for, you know, March. You're most of the way through the winter. But I think there's really good lichen that they like to eat and there's a fair amount of willows along the streams and other places. They eat a lot of willow leaves when they first come out and, again, we'll have to see, you know, what happens with these ones that we collared, and see if they -- they might end up moving and they may just relocate to another area and stay put or they may go there, you know, like a different wintering area and then they go back, maybe towards the Coast to have their calves. It just -- it just -- we'll know more as time goes on.

But, yeah -- and then the areas -- the other parts of the Mulchatna Herd use, or have used in the past have changed. Some wintering areas over by

Lake Iliamna, that was the traditional wintering area, I think, back in the '70s, '80s, and early '90s and then that's -- that's changed somewhat over time. And, yeah, nothing ever stays the same, it just may take awhile before they decide to move into different areas or not.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. And the next question I have is, I know, probably Yukon Delta would best fit this question, if there's any collaring still going on on the Yukon Delta side, just to if any of those moose that are migrating south would be good to know if there's still collaring going on with Yukon Delta.

MR. ADERMAN: Yes, and I would encourage you to talk with Patrick Jones with Fish and Game there. I know he's been involved with some collaring moose but he could tell you better where and how many and what those collared moose are doing.

MR. BLIHOVDE: Through the Chair. This is Boyd at Yukon National Wildlife Refuge. I don't know if Patrick Jones is on so if he's not I can answer for you.

We support and help them at times with that collaring project. They're collaring between -- on the Yukon, between roughly Paimiut and down to the Coast getting close to Emmonak. And they've seen some interesting things with movement, some of the collared animals going from the Yukon to the Kuskokwim or from the Paimiut area out to the Coast, great distances. So I agree with him there that Patrick Jones could give a lot more information on the details.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, that answers my question. Any more questions at this time.

(No comments)

MR. ADERMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, next on the agenda is the wildlife closure reviews by ${\tt Tom\ Plank}$, ${\tt OSM}$, Wildlife.

MR. PLANK: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Members of the Council. My name is Tom Plank and I'm a
Wildlife Biologist with the Office of Subsistence

Management. And before we get into the closure review
analysis, I will provide an overview of the process for
these reviews.

In August 2020 the Board approved a revised closure policy which stipulated all closures will be reviewed every four years. The policy also specified that closures, similar to regulatory proposals, will be presented to the Councils for a recommendation and then to the Board for a final decision. However, regulatory actions on closure reviews are limited to retaining, rescinding or modifying the closures. Actions such as changing seasons, harvest limits or delegated authority to inseason managers are outside the scope of closure reviews. To this end closure review analysis are being presented to the Councils now during the call for wildlife proposals to inform their decisions on whether or not to submit a proposal addressing the closures that would be outside the scope of the closure review.

This is not an action item. It is just informational. However, if Councils do decide to support a proposal to address the closure, a motion and vote is needed. The Councils will make a formal recommendation on the closure reviews during their fall 2023 meetings and the Federal Subsistence Board will take final action on these closure reviews in April 2024.

So before I proceed to the summary of analysis, are there any questions on the closure review process?

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Tom. Do we have any questions or comments for Tom at this time regarding wildlife closures.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Seeing none, go ahead,

45 Tom.

MR. PLANK: Thank you, again, Mr.
Chair. Members of the Board. Again, for the record my
name is Tom Plank, Wildlife Biologist, Office of

1 Subsistence Management.

And I will be presenting a summary of the analysis for Closure Review, WCR24-38, which begins on Page 46 of your meeting books.

Wildlife Closure Review 24-38 pertains to the closure of moose hunting in a portion of Unit 18 except by residents of the 13 communities located within the hunt area plus Kalskag and lower Kalskag. Unit 18 is depicted in Figure 1 on Page 48 and is referred to as the Kuskokwim hunt area.

This closure has been in place in some form since 1991. At that time all Federal public lands within Unit 18 were closed to non-Federally-qualified users and in 2010 the current boundaries of the lower Kuskokwim hunt area were established and the closure within the new hunt area was modified to allow moose harvest only by residents of the 15 communities that were found to be the most dependent on this resource. The 13 communities located within the hunt area plus Kalskag and lower Kalskag. In 2022 the Board adopted WP22-44 to extend the fall season in Unit 2 [sic] and establish a may be announced winter season with a modification to clarify the regulatory language and to delegate authority to the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Manager to announce the winter season via delegation of authority letter. In November 2022 the Board approved WSA22-04 to amend the delegation of authority to delegate the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Manager the additional authority to determine the number of permits to be issued and any needed permit conditions for the may be announced winter season.

The moose population was small during the 1990s, which led to a harvest moratorium beginning in 2004. The moratorium was effective in allowing the establishment of a harvestable population and it appears that the population along the Kuskokwim main stem and tributaries continues to grow. Lack of snow cover in recent years precluded population surveys in 2015 and 2020. A survey completed in 2020 shows an increase in the moose population in different zones which exceeds State population objectives. Current -- browse surveys indicate that the population in Zone 1 is potentially reaching a point that will limit or stop growth and Zone 2 is about one half of what it could

1 be.

Bull/cow ratios have been consistently above the minimum State management objective until 2020 when it fell to 25 bulls per 100 cows. Calf/cow ratio also remains high which may indicate a growing population. The harvest has been allowed in the Kuskokwim hunt area since 2009 by State registration permit. The harvest has increased notably since then doubling between 2014 and 2017. And since 2011 reported harvest has averaged 183 moose annually.

The demand still outweighs moose availability. And from 2009 to 2019 an average of approximately 1,450 hunters have obtained permits to harvest moose in the Kuskokwim hunt area each year but only 10 percent of permitholders have successfully harvested moose.

The OSM recommendation is to maintain the closure in Unit 18 because demand still far outweighs the number of moose available for harvest and retaining the closure ensures that the 15 communities that have demonstrated the most dependence on this resource continue to have a subsistence priority on Federal public lands.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members of the Council. I'd be happy to field any questions.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Tom. Do we have any questions or comments for Tom at this time on WCR24-38.

MR. ANDREW: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: John, go ahead.

MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a question, I'm not -- a little bit of generic information in there about the boundary lines for the Kwethluk and Kasigluk because it doesn't show what you brought out there. But I do know on the Kasigluk River, I think the boundary lines at the mouth of what you call the Columbia Creek, but in Yup'ik they call it (In Yup'ik), and I'm not too familiar but last time when I saw it it was at the base of Three Step, because Three Step starts right at Kwethluk, at the base of the Three Step, on the east side it's right in the (In

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     Yup'ik) and there's a little place where you go across,
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     they say that's the boundary line and hardly anybody
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     reaches that by boat and a few miles below there's a
     little place called -- there's no trees, I don't know
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    what they call it, but there's several lakes where they
     go for geese right there, and that would be an ideal
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 7
     line for it. But on the Kwethluk it's between Three
     Step and the mouth of Magic Creek, or a place called
 9
     Kwethluk, that means Old River. My people, they are
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     familiar with the mouth of Magic Creek or Kwethluk, and
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     on and off they've been asking if they could move that
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    boundary line to -- at the very mouth of Magic Creek,
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     or Kwethluk, it's a little bit below Three Step on
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     -- on the Kwethluk River. And I'm talking about three
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     different rivers right now. Because I've been up there
    by boat and most of the time when the water level is
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17
    low we have trouble reaching Zone 2 area. Only people
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     in small jet boats or bigger jet boats that come up
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     from Bethel usually make it, not too many, and they
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    have trouble filling their quota from Zone 2 and people
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     in small outboard motors rather not go up that far
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    because you'll ruin two or three props trying to make
23
    it up to that boundary line and they're really
24
     expensive. And if your motor blows up you need 10,000
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    bucks to replace it, anywhere from 8 to 10,000 and I'm
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    talking about real life. I've experienced that, too,
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    myself, because my grand nephew's borrow my boat and
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    they say -- they'll call me, we had a break, or our
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     engine blew up and I said to them maybe you got to wait
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     for three years for another motor.
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32
                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Tom, go ahead.
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                     MR. ANDREW: My -- my question is, how
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     do we change those boundary lines? Thank you.
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                     MR. PLANK: Thank you, Mr. Chair and
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    Mr. Andrew. I'll have to check on that because I'm not
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     that familiar with the area to be honest with you. I
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     would ask for Boyd's help on that.
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MR. ANDREW: Yeah, I think he's familiar with the lines up there.

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MR. PLANK: Thank you, sir.

MR. ANDREW: Boyd's familiar with the

lines, I think, yeah. But for my village, coming from my village we know the local rivers. Thank you.

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MR. BLIHOVDE: Yes, you're right, you do. Through the Chair. This is Boyd, again, from Yukon Delta, and so two things.

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You're right, access is difficult during the summer and during that September period when the hunt is going on, you're right. And that is one of the justifications that we made for the winter hunt that Tom mentioned, is that, we've had difficulty or just the local population of people have had difficulty in meeting the quota which is right around 110 animals in Zone 2, referred to as Unit 2, we usually call it Zone 2 of Unit 18. And so because of that difficulty for access we said, well, let's have this winter hunt as another opportunity when snowmachines could be used to go up into that unit maybe a little bit easier. And we're looking at -- we were just talking with Tom about discussing other ways we could change that -- you know, proposed changes to that winter hunt to make it even a little bit more accommodating to people. So that's one thing.

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Two is that Zone 2 of Unit 18, I wasn't here when it was established but it was sort of an agreement with the State of Alaska, ADF&G to sort of separate Unit 18 into what's mostly State land in Zone 1 and mostly Federal land in Zone 2, and so the reason that boundary was established was because once you get to Mudd Hut on the Kwethluk and Magic Creek and then obviously up towards Three Step you're almost entirely in Federal land and it keeps people out of any trouble with law enforcement because that zone is essentially right there at Magic Creek currently so it's right there on the Kwethluk on Magic Creek, and we've told law enforcement on the Federal side, if people are close to that Magic Creek area, you know, don't be hard on them, don't give them tickets for being right there because it's a -- a moose may be shot and then move a great distance before somebody picks it up. So that's hard to enforce that line anyway, and we can't put boundary signs it's just too big of an area to go and put boundary lines at every spot because that's been proposed to.

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But I just wanted you to know why that came up and it's mostly because of a management

0186 1 boundary of Federal versus State, and so we're kind of limited on how far we could move it because it needs to be on Fed -- you have to be on Federal land technically in Zone 2 and be a Federally-qualified user. 5 6 MR. ANDREW: It may be cheaper to buy 7 buoys and mark the rivers. You just anchor them on the 8 side of the river and that's your boundary line. 9 10 MR. BLIHOVDE: That's been brought up 11 too. 12 13 MR. ANDREW: Or make a big giant red 14 flag on both sides of the river. 15 16 MR. BLIHOVDE: That's..... 17 18 MR. ANDREW: Or right at your boundary 19 line. 20 21 MR. BLIHOVDE: I wish -- yeah, there's 22 got to be a way. One thing I would just recommend to 23 anybody out there who's listening from the public, too, 24 is the app, OnX, if you have your phone and you've got 25 that OnX app it tells you if you're on Native allotment 26 land, if you're on private land, State land and it's 27 fairly accurate even without a signal, cell phone 28 signal, so that's helpful too. 29 30 MR. ANDREW: Yeah, the local boys up 31 there they know their boundary lines but it's a problem 32 for people that never traveled the river before or 33 people that come up from, most of them the Bethel area, they always have trouble navigating the river, 34 35 especially at low water. 36 37 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead. 38 39 MS. MCDAVID: I just wanted to follow 40 up, too, that it is possible to submit a proposal 41 requesting that the boundaries be changed but we could 42 maybe confer.... 43 44 MR. ANDREW: Certain cycle or time. 45 MS. MCDAVID: Yeah, so the call for 46 47 proposals is open but we would probably want to have a 48 little further discussion about exactly what you would

like to see changed and the impacts that it would have.

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1 MR. BLIHOVDE: And if I could, Chair.

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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Boyd.

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MR. BLIHOVDE: This is Boyd again. And I will say that we've heard some criticisms for our -you know I don't like it to be called a closure, it's a restriction on the users, right, that it's restricted down to just Federally-qualified users and those 15 communities that Tom mentioned, and you could call that a closure, I guess, or a restriction that not everybody in Alaska, or not everybody in the United States is allowed to get that permit and come hunt in that zone. But I support it because especially now, we've talked to others in other agencies, especially now with the caribou closure and salmon populations like they are, that I feel it's not the right time to open it up further to other users. The 15 villages that have that right to hunt there, I think, really need it, and we're trying to give other opportunities, like for these winter opportunities so that more permits could be available.

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That's my opinion, thanks.

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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.

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MS. MCDAVID: Also because -- I just wanted to point out that this -- the Federallyqualified subsistence users are the residents of these 15 communities so something the Council, in reviewing this closure, should make sure is that there aren't additional communities who you might feel have customary and traditional use of this area, that you might consider adding. If these 15 communities represent the folks that use this area, that's just something to think about.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, who would best answer that question about other users that may be included in this proposal?

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MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair. I think that's up to you guys, if you -- if you have -- you know, just from being residents of the area, if you know of anyone. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Pippa.

MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, this is Pippa Kenner. I personally have never heard from the communities of Kwig, Kong but I've always wondered if maybe they should be included. The 15 communities are included as part of what we call a Section .804 of ANILCA prioritization based on who's most dependent on the resources. So I think if you are going to consider modifying that, what I see as the communities that might be considered are Kwig and Kong.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Pippa, for that clarification. I know probably John would best answer that question because he utilizes that river and knows who, indeed, are the areas that may be hunting in those areas too. Maybe if we could maybe have John kind of also include those villages that may use that resource in those two areas I think it would be beneficial for us to add those villages too if they're utilizing those two zones for moose hunting.

MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is

Myron.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.

MR. NANENG: Yeah, what villages were just mentioned that they were not included?

 MR. NANENG: Yeah, I just want to comment that I've gone down hunt -- bird hunting during the falltime down at Kwig and close to Kong. We've seen moose there in that area. There's moose that show up every year down in that area and local people have observed them. And they go to one of the sloughs just a little bit below Tuntutuliak and I've heard that they've hunted moose in that area too during the falltime when it's been opened. So I know that people from the village of Kong and Kwig have gone all the way up the Yukon River up above Talawixsak to go moose hunting before moose started appearing down river towards the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. So I would think that they would be included in this proposal so

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     that you can give them opportunity because they also
     rely on moose for extra meat during the wintertime.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Myron.
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     So you're proposing to include the villages of Kwig,
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     Kong and Quinhagak?
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                     MR. NANENG: Yes, I am.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. So
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     noted. Any more comments or questions for Pippa or Tom
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     at this time.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Tim, you had your hand
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     raised, I'll give you a chance to comment.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Yeah, thank you, Mr.
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     Chair. Tim Andrew for the record. We don't usually
     get this option to ask questions of people presenting
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     outside of the Council process. But I'd like to point
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     out on Page 55, Table 1, if you take a look at the
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     table there you see some pretty significant changes in
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     the bull to cow ratio and calf to cow ratios from 2007
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    when it was documented. We went from 98 bulls per 100
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    cows down to 25 bulls per 100 cows in 2020. Same thing
    with the calf to cow ratio, from 73 down to 45.
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    those are pretty significant drops in what I can
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     observe there. And the reading information behind
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     that, it doesn't really disclose why that's happening
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     to this certain moose population and I'd just like to
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     see if I can possibly get a clear cause of what exactly
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     is happening with the moose on those two data points.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     I'll just go back to my seat and
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     listen.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Tim.
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                     Tom.
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                     MR. PLANK:
                                 Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Thank you, Tim. I would ask if ADF&G or if somebody is
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     online that that would better be able to answer that
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     question, or maybe Boyd.
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0190 1 Thank you. 2 3 MR. BLIHOVDE: I'll give a pause to see 4 if anybody's going to speak up, but this is Boyd from 5 And in my opinion that's an easy one. Yukon Delta. Because our hunts and especially since that time, Tim, 6 7 has been just bull hunts. So we've only had a bull hunt in Unit 18, Zone 1 and 2, ADF&G and our Zone 2 9 hunt, we've agreed, just needed to be bull only and we 10 were comfortable with talking to biologists there, that 11 having a 30 to 100 or three to one, cow to calf -- I'm 12 sorry, cow to bull ratio, so that is what we've gone 13 with and even been talking about a cow hunt, opening 14 something like that in the future if the population 15 keeps increasing and that would help address that ratio 16 issue. But we feel there's enough bulls out there, 17 biologically, to breed with the cows that are out 18 there. 19 20 So I guess that's all the explanation 21 on that one. 22 23 I did want to bring up, if I could, Mr. 24 Chair. 25 26 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Boyd. 27 28 MR. BLIHOVDE: Christopher Tulik back 29 there brought up a good question that I didn't know the 30 answer to, is this process, is it okay for us to 31 discuss timing of the hunt or are we pretty much bound 32 by the open season that the State has and is that what 33 we're currently following. I think we are, but, you 34 know, if there's no way to change that, because you 35 bring up access and, you know, timing affects access 36 for our folks going to Zone 2. 37 38 MS. KENNER: No, now is the time. 39 40 MR. BLIHOVDE: Great. Thank you. 41 42 MS. MCDAVID: This is Brooke. To 43 answer Boyd's question, the Council does have the 44 opportunity to submit both Federal and State proposals 45 to change regulations at this time. 46 47 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Tim, go ahead. 48 49 MR. ANDREW: Yeah, if I can ask a

follow up question and perhaps discussion. In the literature behind the closure review, the cow -- or calf to cow ratio, there's a discussion about the twinning rates and the number of calves to cow, which indicates their nutritional value decreasing, and could this be the cause in Zone 2 that -- that the calf to cow ratio is declining because of the feed -- food situation out there because the moose population increases.

MR. BLIHOVDE: Well, I'm glad you phrased it -- this is Boyd again from Yukon Delta. Well, I'm glad you phrased it, if it could be, and the answer there is yes. And the State biologist and our biologist have talked a lot about, just like the Yukon we're seeing a lot of moose, especially in the winter, congregating in those islands along the main river channels where there's lots of willows and they're dependent on those willows, you see the browse, you know, lines, and so there's concern that during the wintertime, at least, there's limited food availability. So that's why we're starting to discuss those ideas of different things like a cow hunt opportunity in the future and things.

So thanks Tim.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. You mentioned if there's anyone from ADF&G that might be online too, unless we answered the question already.

Brooke, go ahead.

 MS. MCDAVID: Well, I do want to give ADF&G an opportunity to respond if they're available at this time. I also can let you all know that if they're not, we can arrange to try to plan for a presentation on the moose this -- at the fall meeting.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: We'll go ahead and take that route. Do you have more to present Tom -- go ahead, Brooke.

MS. MCDAVID: Sorry, just one more comment, Mr. Chair. I did want to make sure that we circle back around to the possible addition of those three communities that were mentioned and perhaps after lunch we could -- when we do the call for proposals, we could get clarification from our wildlife supervisor

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     about what action the Council would need to take to add
     those communities and revisit that at that time.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you,
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              Thank you, Tom, appreciate your presentation.
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                     Thank you.
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                     So if we could go ahead and take a
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     lunch break and then circle back -- yeah, we can go
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     ahead and take a lunch break and then come back again
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     and continue with this proposal.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MS. MCDAVID: What time do you want to
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    come back.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: The time now is 12:07,
    we could come back at 1:30. Lunch break until 1:30.
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    We'll come back at 1:30. Thank you. Thank you all
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    that's online.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Good afternoon,
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    we're back on record and we'll continue our meeting.
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    The time now is 1:42. Maybe just for the record if we
     could announce the Council members that are online with
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    us this afternoon.
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                     MR. NANENG: This is Myron, I'm online.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Myron.
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                     MS. EVAN: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair.
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    Norma Evan here.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Norma.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, are you with
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     us?
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                     MS. ROGERS: I'm here, thank you, Mr.
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     Chair.
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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. We're all present so we could go ahead and continue our meeting. For housekeeping or next item that we'd like to bring up I'll turn it over to Brooke at this time.

MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Before we jump back over to Tom with the next closure review information, Chris Tulik did give me that job announcement flier for the RIT positions that they let us know that they're hiring for, yesterday, I'm going to go ahead and pass a copy out to you guys so that you can take it back to your village and if you know anyone you think might be a good fit to encourage them to apply.

Thank you.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Tom. When you're ready you could go ahead and proceed.

MR. PLANK: Thank you, Mr. Chair and members of the Board. For the record my name is Tom Plank, and I'm a Wildlife Biologist in the Office of Subsistence Management. And now I'll be presenting a summary of the analysis for Closure Review WCR24-43 which begins on Page 65 of your meeting books.

Wildlife Closure Review 24-43 pertains to the closure of moose hunting in Unit 19A Remainder to everyone except residents of the six local communities. Unit 19A Remainder is depicted in Map 1 on Page 66 and includes the western portion of Unit 19A.

Unit 19A Remainder was closed under Federal regulations in 2007 because of conservation concerns including low productivity, low bull/cow ratios and high hunting pressure. A Section .804 analysis determined that residents of Tuluksak, lower Kalskag, upper Kalskag, Aniak and Chuathbaluk and Crooked Creek to be most dependent on Unit 19A Remainder moose populations. Authority was delegated to the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Manager to annually establish harvest quotas and permits, number of permits. The closure for the Lime Village Management Area was eliminated in 2020. And then in 2022 the Board of Game adopted Proposal 171 dividing

Unit 19A into two subunits, 19A and 19E, which is on Map 2 on Page 71 of your meeting books.

Unit 19A Remainder primarily falls into the Aniak survey area. ADF&G surveys this area opportunistically. While the moose population in the Aniak survey area appears relatively stable between 2006 and 2010, it increased significantly in 2017. Density estimates for the Aniak survey area in 2017 were well above the management objective and highest ever recorded. ADF&G also surveyed the entire western portion of Unit 19A for the first time in 2017 and density estimates for the larger area were just below management objectives. In 2020 the western portion of 19A increased to 5,200 moose with a density of .9 moose per square mile. While bull/cow ratios are within management objectives they were on the lower end in 2016 and 2017 averaging 21 bulls per 100 cows. Calf/ cow ratios have met or exceeded management objectives since 2011. Predation likely influenced moose abundance in Unit 19 and may be limiting population growth.

In 2019 ADF&G estimated the harvestable surplus for Unit 19A Remainder at 160 to 165 moose per year. Total reported harvest is roughly about 150 moose per year, however, low bull/cow ratios in 2016 and 2017 suggest few surplus bulls are available for harvest.

OSM's recommendation is to maintain the closure in Unit 19A. No change to the closure in the western Unit 19A is recommended due to low bull/cow ratios in 2016 and 2017 and because reported harvest estimates -- approximates the same as the harvestable surplus. Additionally, density estimates are below management objectives and the Yukon Delta Refuge Manager has delegated authority to adjust in-season harvest parameters.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members of the Council. I'd be happy to field any questions.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Tom. Do we have any questions for Tom or comments at this time.

MR. SLATS: What pages were you on?

MR. PLANK: Thank you. Through the

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    Chair. The closure review starts on Page 65 in your
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    books.
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                     MR. SLATS:
                                 Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Again, is there any
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     questions or comments from the Council at this time in
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     regards to WCR24-43.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, you can
13
    go ahead and proceed.
14
15
                     MS. MCDAVID: Sorry, I lost my train of
16
     thought.
17
18
                     (Laughter)
19
20
                     MS. MCDAVID: So if the Council doesn't
21
    want to have any more discussion about that closure
22
     review, it will come up at your fall meeting for you to
23
     vote on at that time so it was informational at this
24
     stage and you can move on to the next agenda item if
25
     you would like.
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, I think that's
28
    the process that we'd like to take.
29
30
                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chair.
31
32
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Myron.
33
34
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, I want to know if we
35
     added the two villages that I suggested, Kwig and Kong
36
     to that Unit 18 closure area.
37
38
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.
39
40
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thanks for that question,
41
    Myron. So the next item on the agenda is the call for
42
    wildlife proposals and that will be the time where we
     can draft the proposal to add those two communities and
44
     I think also Quinhagak was the third community to that
45
    list.
46
47
                     MR. NANENG: Yukon Delta National
48
    Wildlife Refuge
49
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MS. MCDAVID: And if you're okay we'll let Tom go ahead and give the introduction to the call for wildlife proposals and then we'll circle back to that suggestion.

Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ NANENG: Okay, thanks for the clarification.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Tom.

MR. PLANK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And, again for the -- thank you, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. And, again, for the record my name is Tom Plank, I'm a Wildlife Biologist with OSM. And like Brooke said now is the call for the wildlife proposals and the Council's opportunity to submit proposals to change Federal subsistence wildlife harvest regulations. An informational flier on how to submit a proposal to change Federal subsistence regulations can be found in Tab 2 of your meeting books. Proposals need to include the regulations you wish to change, the specific changes you are proposing, an explanation of why the regulation change should be made and any additional information that may help in evaluating the proposed change.

The window to submit proposals opened February 27th and closes April 12th. The Council can vote to submit a proposal during this meeting and your Council Coordinator will then officially submit it. Also the opportunity for Councils to submit proposals is available during this entire meeting. If a Council member thinks of a proposal later or in response to another agenda item they are welcome to suggest submitting a proposal then. Of course anyone can submit a proposal as an individual as long as it's before the submission window closes.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I'd be happy to answer any questions about the proposal process and will standby while the Council discusses possible proposals to submit.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Tom. Do we have any questions or comments for Tom at this time in regards to proposals, change to wildlife.

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0197
 1
                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is
 2
    Myron.
 3
 4
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
 5
 6
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, I move that we add
 7
    Quinhagak, Kwig and Kong to that Unit 18 proposal in
 8
     that closed area.
 9
10
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Myron.
11
12
                     MR. NANENG: And have our Council Staff
13
     submit that as an amendment to that proposal.
14
15
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Myron.
16
    Motion on the floor by Myron to include the three
17
     villages that were mentioned earlier, Quinhagak, Kwig
18
     and Kong. Is there a second.
19
20
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Second.
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Second by Jackie.
23
24
                     Discussion.
25
26
                     Pippa, go ahead.
27
28
                     MS. KENNER: Nevermind.
29
30
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. It's been moved
31
     and seconded, we're at discussion stage now.
32
33
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, this
34
     is Myron.
35
36
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
37
38
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, when I've gone bird
39
    hunting or during the falltime down around Kwig and
40
     Kong area, I've observed some moose in that area
41
     running around, like in October, and I know that people
42
    from the two villages have gone all the way up to above
43
    Talkwiksak to moose hunting in the past before the --
44
     the moose openings that are occurring down in the lower
45
     river so that's why I'm supporting that the three
46
    villages be included in this proposal.
47
48
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. Any
49
    more comments in regards to the proposal.
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0198 1 MR. BLIHOVDE: Mr. Chair. 2 3 MR. NANENG: I call for the question. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, if there's no 6 other comments the question is on the floor. All those 7 in.... 8 9 MR. NANENG: I think there was somebody 10 who wanted to..... 11 12 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Myron, I 13 didn't get that. 14 15 MR. NANENG: Yeah, somebody wanted to 16 call for your attention, Mr. Chair. 17 18 MR. BLIHOVDE: Yeah, Mr. Chair -- Mr. 19 Oney, this is Boyd, the Refuge Manager at Yukon Delta. 20 And I just wanted to make a clarifying comment that --21 to make sure that everybody understands that -- and to 22 make sure maybe I'm not understanding -- but the area, 23 quote/unqoute that's closed or restricted in Unit 18 is 24 just Zone 2 we call it, and it is -- like John Andrew 25 was referring to, a line that cuts across close to the 26 Three Step Mountain area, it's just a little down 27 stream on the Kwethluk River of that, so I'm sure Myron may already know that but I just want to make sure that 28 29 he does know, that that's the only thing we're talking 30 about, is just adding those villages to that Zone 2, 31 which it is -- it is quite a distance and it opens at 32 roughly the same time Zone 1 does, which -- and -- and 33 it can stay open at slightly different times, but at 34 the time that there's a moose hunt in Zone 1, you know, 35 and Zone 1 can close at times and Zone 2 still be open 36 but I just want to make sure that Myron knows that 37 that's quite a distance for them to travel. 38 39 That's all. 40 41 MR. NANENG: Yeah, I understand that 42 but it's like over 300 miles roundtrip to go up to 43 Talaweiktsak and back from those villages so looking at 44 the map it's a lot shorter travel for those villages to

go to Zone 2 area than compared to having to travel all

the way beyond the Kuskokwim corporation lands to go

villages to be included.

moose hunting. So that's why I'm suggesting the three

48 49 50

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0199
 1
                     MR. BLIHOVDE: Fair enough. I just
 2
    wanted to make sure, thank you.
 3
 4
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, go ahead.
 5
 6
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Quyana. And through
 7
     the Chair. I just wanted to add that Quinhagak does,
     in fact, hunt in Zone 1 and 2. Not -- not as much, of
     course as Eek and Tunt, but there are years when it is
 9
10
    more difficult for us to get a moose and the chances
11
    are better in Zone 1 and 2 and some do travel in there,
12
    which is important for us being that we have a closed
13
    caribou season.
14
15
                     Thanks.
16
17
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Jackie.
18
19
                     Okay, if there's no other comments or
20
     questions, if someone could call for the question.
21
22
                     MR. NANENG: I call for question, Mr.
23
     Chair. This is Myron.
24
25
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Myron calls for
26
     the question. All those in favor of supporting a
27
    proposal signify by saying aye.
28
29
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
30
31
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those opposed signify
32
    by saying nay.
33
34
                     (No opposing votes)
35
36
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion
37
               Thank you.
     carries.
38
39
                     Okay, is there anyone else from the
40
     Council that would like to include other proposals
41
     since we're on that agenda item now.
42
43
                     Jackie, go ahead.
44
45
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Thanks again, this is
46
     Jackie. I wanted to mention that the Native Village of
47
     Quinhagak is planning to submit a proposal to extend
48
     the existing moose hunt we have, which is from
49
     September 1 to 30 and we want to extend it from
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0200
     September 1 to October 15 to match our neighboring
     drainages and because we are in a -- we go through
     times of food insecurity in the winter so say when Zone
     1 or 2 opens for a winter hunt, how much we wish we
 5
     could be a part of that.
 6
 7
                     Thanks.
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Jackie. My
10
     understanding is that you want to extend the moose hunt
11
     from September 1 to October -- from September 1 to
12
     September 30 to September 1 to October 15.
13
14
                     MS. CLEVELAND:
                                     Yes.
15
16
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, is there a
17
     second.
18
19
                     MS. MCDAVID: Do you want to....
20
21
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Tom, go ahead.
22
23
                     MS. MCDAVID: Just a point of
24
     clarification, I think Jackie was not necessarily
25
     asking that the Council put in this proposal, just to
26
    make you aware of what the Native Village of Quinhagak
27
     is planning to do.
28
29
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Oh, I see.
30
31
                     MS. MCDAVID: But I think Tom has a
32
     point he would like to clarify.
33
34
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Tom.
35
36
                     MR. PLANK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I
37
     just wanted to clarify with Member Jackie, when you
38
     said you wanted to extend it to October 15, just to
39
     verify which one of the regulations because there's two
40
     of them there. One of them is south of the Eek River
41
     drainage, north of the Goodnews River drainage, and the
42
     other one is Goodnews River drainage and south of the
43
     Unit 18 boundary. I just wanted to verify, are you
     planning both of those or just one of those?
44
45
46
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Through the Chair, can
47
     you say the second one -- oh, here it is never mind.
48
49
                     (Pause)
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0201
 1
                     MS. CLEVELAND: So that part I didn't
    see before, I'm sorry, so I wanted to ask -- and things
     look different when they're in the books, you know, so
     I believe both of them include Quinhagak.
 5
 6
                     MS. KENNER: Thank you, Madame Chair
 7
    [sic]. No, one includes Quinhagak and one is from the
 8
     Goodnews River south to the Unit 18 boundary.
 9
10
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Okay. So that Unit 18
11
    boundary got me confused for a second, sorry.
12
     for south of Eek River drainage and north of Goodnews
13
    River drainages, what we know. And then they have --
14
    when we're applying for a hunting permit it has a
15
     different number, and, I'm sorry, I don't remember it.
16
     R, I think 17.
17
18
                     MR. PLANK: Through the Chair. I think
19
     it's RM617.
20
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Yes. I knew it had 17
21
22
     and R. So that's the area I'm referring to, thanks.
23
24
                     MS. KENNER: And through the Chair.
25
     I'd like to add this, I spoke before -- this is Pippa
26
     Kenner for the record.
27
28
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie.
29
30
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Thanks. And sorry I
31
    didn't mention before, this was just for your
32
     information and to -- I was going to mention that it
33
     will come up in November for us to vote on, and that
34
    was it.
35
36
                     Thanks.
37
38
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Jackie. Is
39
     there any more call for proposals at this time.
40
41
                     (No comments)
42
43
                     MS. MCDAVID: Any changes that folks
44
    would like to see in your communities for the hunting
45
    regs.
46
47
                     (Pause)
48
49
                     MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair asked me to
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meeting and vote on that if you would like, then.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you.

(Pause)

MS. MCDAVID: If the Council -- any Council members think of additional proposals by the end of the meeting that maybe haven't come up now we can still submit a proposal by the end of the meeting so we could move on, I guess, Mr. Chair, if there are no other suggested proposals for Federal regulations at this time.

just mention that a member of the proposal had brought up a muskox proposal that they intend to submit and I believe that was a Board of Game proposal. The Council will have the opportunity to take that up at the fall

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Brooke, for that. If there's no others we could continue with our agenda. Next in line is call for Alaska Board of Game Western region proposals.

MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So there is a concurrent call for proposals for Board of Game proposals for the State of Alaska. So the call for proposals that Tom just shared with us was for Federal. On Page 83 of your meeting books you will see the call for proposals for the Board of Game. The proposal deadline for the Western region is Monday, May 1st, and Board of Game will be meeting in Fairbanks next year in March to take up Interior -- nope, nope, sorry, wrong dates -- that's from Interior -- for the Western region in January next year.

So if the Council is interested in submitting any Board of Game proposals this would be the time to bring those forward.

Thank you.

 $\hbox{CHAIRMAN ONEY:} \quad \hbox{Is there any} \\ \hbox{recommendations coming from the Council on anything} \\ \hbox{that they see with the Board of Game proposals.} \\$

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, just keep in mind that the deadline is May 1, 2023 so if you have

any ideas or any proposals you'd like to submit please mention that.

We could go ahead and move on to the next item on the agenda. The next item is.....

MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair, sorry to jump in. We did do the temporary fisheries special action and the Board of Fish proposal before lunch, and we did the Council charter review already so that would bring us down to 12H to review the annual report.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Brooke. We are now on H, review and approve FY22 Annual Report.

Brooke.

MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So at your fall meeting the Council brought up a number of topics that you wanted included in your annual report and I drafted that and your draft annual report does start on Page 88 of your meeting books. If you'd like to look through that, there were some additional topics that we heard talked about earlier. One was potential stipend, the topic of adding that. And also a topic about muskox.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: John.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ ANDREW:}\ (\operatorname{In\ Yup'ik})$$ On subject of the annual report.

INTERPRETER: Every year since 1992 we have been joining in the Federal Subsistence Board year after year. And when we take part in a meeting we leave our family to come here for the meeting and since 1992 our Council stipend has never been increased even though we struggle to be here. I, myself, would like to ask from the Councils, the YK RAC to increase our stipend.

Earlier Jackie mentioned about the Bering Sea area and how they asked for additional stipend so we need help to increase our stipends, every one of us that come to the meeting, not including the Staff but just the Council members. Ever since Regional Advisory Council formed we have never

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0204
     addressed it or increased.
 2
 3
                     Thank you.
 4
 5
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, John.
 6
 7
                     Brooke.
 8
 9
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I
10
     just passed out to you the draft letter that Jackie had
11
     brought up earlier, that the Central Bering Sea AC had
12
     drafted, and there is also a second page and this is
13
     from the Federal Advisory Committee Act and that is the
14
    Act that governs your Council's activities and it
15
     explains in this Act about compensation guidelines.
16
17
                     So the Board -- the Federal Subsistence
    Board doesn't have jurisdiction to give you payment for
18
19
    being -- for your time on the Council, that would have
20
     to come from the Secretarial level, so if you do want
21
     to request a stipend it would be my suggestion to make
22
     a motion to write a letter to the Board asking the
23
     Board to forward that request to the Secretary.
24
25
                     Thank you.
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: John, go ahead.
28
29
                     MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
30
     I'd like to make a motion to request the Secretary of
31
     the Interior that we have our Coordinator write a
32
     letter requesting for assistance on our stipends.
33
34
                     Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
35
36
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, John.
37
    Motion on the floor by John Andrew to request to write
38
     a letter to Department of Interior to put in a stipend
39
     request to -- because of our time that's taken away and
40
     to be able to be here and also mention about no
41
     increase for a number of years. Do I hear a second.
42
43
                     MR. LANDLORD: Second the motion.
44
     James Landlord.
45
46
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Second by James
    Landlord. Discussion.
47
48
49
                     Jackie.
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MS. CLEVELAND: Quyana. This is
Jackie. I am sharing this letter today as an example,
or I guess a template example, maybe something similar
that we can ask for for this group. This was a
collaboration -- this letter came into reality after
the cooperation of David Carl -- it's mostly his
language in here and then they called me for some input
and I offered some additional input and then our
Coordinator wrote it. But it seems pretty simple. If
there are any questions, though, I'll try to answer
them about this letter.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Do we have any questions or comments for Jackie at this time regarding to the template that was handed out.

Brooke, go ahead.

MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair. Perhaps Jackie could just read a couple of the points, the main points in the letter for justification, for the record, and then we'll also have this as part of the written record.

Thanks.

MS. CLEVELAND: Okay. This is Jackie again. So for a couple years now David Carl has been bringing up the issue during our meetings that sometimes we go home at a negative balance after meetings because of not getting per diem and with a high rate of everything, the cost of everything here. He has been a member a lot longer than I have so he spoke that it's just never been adjusted for the whole 10 years he's been on the Council but, yet, inflation rises and cost of living is rising. And then I kind of offered that we do offer the local and indigenous knowledge perspective from our rural ares which, you know, we still feel under represented and under valued and this is -- by not getting a stipend or doing this as a voluntary job also plays into that. And I felt that to make a well rounded decision in the end, you know, we are -- our indigenous knowledge is needed, our observations in our villages are needed, we are the ones that are there in the front lines. So I feel like, you know, they need our observations in order to make sound decisions.

And then I also added there are -- you know we work as tribes and not bureaus and the -- I quess this makes sense for the bureaus because, you know, they're on the road system, they have cheaper grocery stores they can survive from and don't have to travel and these smaller aircrafts that often get cancelled a lot too and we get weathered in a lot, there's also a language barrier, we pay the most for everything, our cost of living is the highest. And we have customary and traditional ties to the land and water where we're at. So these decisions that are made are more -- they have a more profound effect on us because we are there, like I said on the front lines and living nit and surviving.

The other Board members seemed to agree about all these points.

And, the last paragraph was by -- David Carl's point is that when we are at these meetings, we're pretty much the only ones that aren't paid. The -- you know the Staff are paid, the bigger Board are paid and, yet, we are still getting the lower side of the per diem that they often -- or we often end up spending our own money on these trips for.

And those are the points that we made.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Jackie. Is there any more additions.

Doi.

Richard, go ahead.

 MR. SLATS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Richard Slats for the record. I don't have anything against the letter or the suggestion or the recommendation. But, you know, I just wanted to point out that the per diem and the Federal per diem rates, the (Indiscernible) set standards are set, they have a scale for per diems, room and board and meals and incidentals, travel to different villages — it varies for different villages. Meals and incidentals are, you know, like has to do with hotels and things like this. But — and those are set, set rates for different communities. And those are given.

But the thing that we worked on in the

past with a different organization that I was with is for the executive board members to conduct -- because we had a fiscal sponsor -- or a fiscal sponsor applied and got grant money for additional -- additional money that we could use and at that time we called it honorarium. I don't know if that would be if that would be but honorarium is what it was called.

And, you know, like for when we travel, you know, these people travel away from their communities and they have families, children that they still have to feed. And while they're away from their families they would like to be able to do some shopping and get some things because we're all from villages. And then so -- and then more times than not when we travel away from our villages we get stranded, things like this, and me, I just like to sav -- you know, when we go out to eat and everybody goes to good restaurants, I just sneak away and go buy a hot dog or something and then try to come home with, you know, a little bit -- you know, whatever I could save up so I could use that for my utilities, you know, utility payment.

So I'm thinking that if we can set up -- come to an agreement to have a set rate on a daily basis so that that could be added on to our per diem. But, you know, for the day. And that's something that could be worked with the Office of Subsistence Management and those people that appointed us. So I just wanted to point these things out and I agree with, you know, like it's really hard for -- even for a single kid like me to come here and -- and, you know, like I end up using all my per diem for, you know, like things for, you know, just being here because it's --Bethel is expensive and, you know, just like that. And it's just like when we travel away, anywhere else, we just always -- almost always end up using our per diem before we even get home and sometimes it just would be nice to be able to go out and do some shopping and take some things home for our families and things like that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Richard. Any more comments at this time.

48 MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is 49 Myron.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.

MR. NANENG: Yeah, good afternoon everyone. I could hear what people are saying but if, you know, for those of us that are hosting, or in a host community that is holding the meeting we don't get paid anything. We don't even get paid for attending a meeting. I believe there should be at least some kind of stipend, not a per diem, but a stipend for all Board members who are participating at a meeting. It does not have to be the full amount that is being paid for those that have to come from villages but a stipend would be appreciated. I know -- I've talked about this with Robert Hoffman and myself, and he said oh you're volunteering your time to be on the Regional Advisory Council, yet it seems like everybody else is getting paid to be on the Regional Advisory Council and even by the big Board level.

So I just want to point that out, Mr. Chairman, that it would be at least appreciated if there was at least a stipend for those where the hos -- those people that live in a host village of a meeting.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Myron. I'll go ahead and take Tim, if you could make it short.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ ANDREW: I'll make it real short as far as this topic but I have an addition a little bit later.

I fully support what Jackie is saying, what RB Slats is saying about the need for stipends. You know the Federal Subsistence Management cannot do anything without you. They need you. They need your expertise. The Federal Subsistence Board needs your expertise. You have a unique expertise for the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta, we live here. We subsist. We gather. We observe things. There is no way that the Federal Subsistence Board can possibly attain that knowledge without your involvement in the process.

A lot of you take your personal time to come here to Bethel and go travel to villages and go travel to Anchorage for meetings, it takes a lot of time away from your families, it takes a lot of time away from your jobs, a lot of time away from you subsisting, going out and gathering things that you need to survive. You know there is a significant cost

that is not being recognized under FACA, Federal Advisory Committee Act or any other Act that affects your service to the resources of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge and its residents and also its subsistence users. Your participation is valuable in my eyes.

You know each year we struggle to find people to serve in your capacity. A lot of people don't have the time, they can't afford to give up the time to serve. Three days here in Bethel in the fall and in the springs. That's a lot of time away from work, a lot of time away from home and a lot of sacrifice. So I totally support this. Joe Blow Citizen Tim Andrew supports your efforts to gain a stipend for your services.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Tim. If there's no other comments or questions we could ask for a question.

MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman, I would also like to -- I forgot to mention this, that we -- while we're working on these things that we should also -- I would also like to suggest an Area M letter to go along with what we're working on, while we're working on this. This could be a different -- or could be done at a later time, thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke.

MS. MCDAVID: Thank you for that suggestion Richard. We do have a motion on the table to write this particular letter to the Secretary now and we could call -- someone could call the question for that and then we could take up your suggestion.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: John, go ahead.

MR. ANDREW: Question.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, question's been called to elevate the stipends for our annual report, all those in favor signify by saying aye.

| 1 2 | | IN UNISON: Aye. |
|--|---|--|
| 3 | | CHAIRMAN ONEY: Opposed, signify by |
| 4 | saying nay. | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 7 | | (No opposing votes) |
| 8 | | CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion |
| 9 | carries. Thank | |
| 10 | 0011100, 11101111 | 1000 |
| 11 | | Richard, go ahead and bring up your |
| 12 | comments regard: | ing muskox, I believe, or to write a |
| 13 | letter? | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | (Pause) |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman. I wanted to |
| 18 | point out Item 3 | 3 on the letter |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | MR. ANDREW: Annual report. |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | MR. SLATS:interception and |
| 23 | bycatch of AYK : | salmon in the Alaska Peninsula region, |
| 24 | Area M and Berin | ng Sea commercial fisheries. |
| 25 | | |
| 26 | | While we were talking earlier today it |
| 27 | - | might be a good point and, you know, |
| 28 | like I would als | so like to suggest that we, as a Board, |
| 29 | | |
| | | isory Council, that we suggest an Area M |
| 30 | | |
| 30 31 | | isory Council, that we suggest an Area M ecretary of the Interior. |
| 30 31 32 | | isory Council, that we suggest an Area M |
| 30 31 32 33 | | isory Council, that we suggest an Area Mecretary of the Interior. Thank you. |
| 30 31 32 33 34 | | isory Council, that we suggest an Area M ecretary of the Interior. |
| 30 31 32 33 34 35 | | isory Council, that we suggest an Area M ecretary of the Interior. Thank you. MR. ANDREW: Motion. |
| 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | letter to the Se | isory Council, that we suggest an Area M ecretary of the Interior. Thank you. MR. ANDREW: Motion. MR. SLATS: Do I need to do this in a |
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0211 1 MR. NANENG: Okay, Mr. Chairman, this 2 is Myron. 3 4 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead. 5 6 MR. NANENG: I would like to add in 7 that letter that the State of Alaska is a party to the Yukon/Canada Treaty that many times is being utilized to reduce subsistence fishing opportunities for the 9 10 Yukon River because of their objective to meet the 11 escapement goal of chinook salmon into Canada. You know if there's a good run of chums and low returns of 12 13 chinook salmon, and even the chum fisheries were closed 14 because they're trying to prevent interception of 15 chinook salmon on the Yukon River. So I just want to point that out for the rest of the Board. So I'd like 16 17 to request that that be added, and I make a motion to 18 that effect. 19 20 An amending motion to the letter. 21 22 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead. 23 24 MS. MCDAVID: Myron, this is Brooke. 25 I'm not sure we have to have a motion to add things to the letter. You can discuss what you would like 26 27 included in the letter at this point and I'll add it as 28 part of the justification. 29 30 MR. NANENG: Yeah, I just want the 31 record to reflect that we had this discussion about the 32 restrictions that are placed on the Yukon River 33 subsistence fishermen because of that Treaty 34 obligation. 35 36 MS. MCDAVID: I have noted your point 37 down, Myron, and we'll be sure to include that in the 38 letter. Did you have any other points you think are 39 important to include in the letter to the Secretary? 40 41 MR. NANENG: Okay. So that was what I 42 wanted to raise as part of it. 43 44 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you, Myron. 45 So noted. 46 47 MS. MCDAVID: Sorry, through the Chair. 48 And I misspoke, the letter will be to the Board asking 49 the Board to elevate it to the Secretary. Thank you.

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0212
 1
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any more discussion
 2
     from the Council.
 3
 4
                     MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman.
 5
 6
                     MR. NANENG: I call for....
 7
 8
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: We have a commentary,
 9
     Richard, go ahead.
10
11
                     MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman, if this
12
     letter could also include the chums along with the
13
     kings -- the kings and the chums -- include the chums.
14
15
                     Thank you.
16
17
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke.
18
19
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
20
     And I will note that the subject came up earlier in the
21
     meeting and if you would like to reference those
22
     earlier comments about the Area M issue by Council
23
    members you could do that and I can refer back to those
24
     comments.
25
26
                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
27
28
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
29
30
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
31
     Through the Chair. Can I make a request for a
32
     clarification of the purpose of this letter. It seems
33
     like -- we had a request to put this letter in so the
34
     Council members could receive a stipend. We should
35
     keep our subjects separated, that way they're not
36
     getting mixed messages. Because that's what I'm afraid
37
     is going to happen, they're going to receive this
38
     letter, they're going to look at the letter and they're
39
     going to be questioning what we're trying -- what are
40
     we trying to achieve in this letter. So we could do
41
     separate letters specific to those subjects so our
42
     point could get across to the Department of Interior.
43
44
                     One thing I've learned being in the
45
     positions that I have been, making sure that the
46
     subject line and the intention of the letter is simple
47
     and also not mixed messages.
48
49
                     So that might be a suggestion, Mr.
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0213
 1
    Chair. Through the Chair. Thank you.
 2
 3
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you,
 4
    Alissa. Point of clarification will be given by
 5
     Brooke.
 6
 7
                     MS. MCDAVID: Through the Chair.
 8
    Alissa, you are correct. We are intending to have two
     separate letters to avoid meshing these two -- very
 9
10
     separate issues. So we will send one letter about the
11
     stipend and now we welcome any comments you might have
12
     -- that you'd like to have included in the letter about
13
    Area M.
14
15
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you.
16
17
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. Any
18
    more questions or comments at this time.
19
20
                     (No comments)
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY:
                                    James, go ahead.
23
24
                     MR. LANDLORD: When one of the Board of
25
     Fish made a comment that according to the surveys that
26
    Alaska does in the villages, he said the villages have
27
     alternative fish to catch and he mentioned whitefish,
     sheefish and lush, they didn't want to prove
28
29
    interception of chums and chinook. I think those are
30
     separate -- sheefish, whitefish and lush don't -- I
31
     don't think they go out into the ocean. We were
32
     talking about interception of chums and chinook,
33
     especially chums in Area M, False Pass and they -- one
34
    Board member mentioned that we have other alternative
35
    fish to eat in the Yukon River and I don't think that's
36
     a good reason to say no on Proposal 140, because
37
     they're intercepting fish out there on False Pass. And
     that's what we wanted -- we were asking to open some
38
39
     hours so they could pass and they could go into the
40
     Yukon River and the Kuskokwim River but they still said
41
     no.
42
43
                     Quyana.
44
45
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, James. Tim,
46
     go ahead, I'll take you if you can make it short.
47
48
                     MR. ANDREW: Yeah, thank you, Mr.
49
     Chair. I had indicated earlier that I had one more
50
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thing about this letter -- annual report.

2

4

5

6 7

3 One thing that we cannot disregard in the Bering Sea as far as our salmon, what's happening on the Russian side. You know this Bering Sea is like a bowl of soup, United States takes a bit out of it, Russia side takes a bit out of it, it goes down and down and down. Right now we don't know what's 9 happening on the other side of the ocean as far as our 10 salmon, chinook salmon, chum salmon and everything else 11 that eats out of the Bering Sea. We don't know what 12 the bycatch is like over there, we don't know if 13 there's interception issues over there. We don't know 14 what's happening with our salmon on that side of the 15 border. And it appears to me like it's an issue that 16 we have to write, or to encourage the Secretary of 17 Interior to involve the Department of State in asking 18 these questions on what's happening on the Russian 19 side.

20 21

22

23

I don't know the dynamics of going through this process but I thought it would be important to try and understand what's happening on the Russian side.

24 25 26

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

27 28

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Tim.

29 30

MS. MCDAVID: Do Council members wish that we include something along the lines of what Tim just brought up also in the letter.

32 33 34

31

(No comments)

35 36

37

38

MS. MCDAVID: To include it in the same letter. I just want to make sure that that ask comes from the Council and not just from a member of the public. Thank you.

39 40 41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, Raymond Oney here. Yeah, I think we should include that also because if we're going to try and conserve the fish we have to look at the pictures as a whole. We just can't, like I said, the cycle of life is important to us, no matter whether it's international, national, or in-river, so that's what we're made of. That's why we're still here today because of what we've done in the past and what we're seeing today. So the depletion

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0215
    of salmon needs to be addressed as a whole, not only
    in-river users, it needs to be -- we have to look at
    the whole picture in order for us to take a stand with
    those other international people that may be destroying
 5
    some of our fish because like you said it's like a soup
    bowl and everybody takes a pinch out of it and we do
 6
 7
    need -- we need to make that known to the Federal
    Subsistence Board to elevate that to the Department of
 9
    Interior to let it to bring it out to where it needs to
10
    go to let them know that we need -- we need answers
11
    like that in order for us to start rebuilding our
12
     stocks.
13
14
                     And then back to the letter to
15
     Department of Interior, is there any more comments that
    we'd like to add from the Council.
16
17
18
                     (No comments)
19
20
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, is there
21
     a question.
22
23
                     MR. LANDLORD: Question, Mr. Chair.
24
25
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, a motion on the
26
    floor by -- question by James. All those in favor of
27
    writing a letter to the Secretary of Interior signify
28
    by saying aye.
29
30
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
31
32
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those opposed signify
33
    by saying nay.
34
35
                     (No opposing votes)
36
37
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion
38
     carries. Thank you.
39
40
                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
41
42
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
43
44
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
45
     Through the Chair. This might be a question for our
46
     Staff, would it be possible if we could write a letter
47
     to the North Pacific Management Fishery Council [sic]
48
     and -- and let's see who else here -- request changes
49
     to Alaska Department of Board of Fish, Area M fishing
50
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regulations, would we -- is that within our purview to create that letter.

MS. MCDAVID: Alissa, this is your Coordinator. Just to clarify. So you're wanting to ask the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to -- I'm sorry, I didn't quite understand, do something related to the Board of Fish?

MS. ROGERS: Yes. I would like us to -- I would like to see us about writing a letter to the North Pacific Management Fishery about the Area M fisheries regulations to the Board of Fish, because the Board of Fish is governed by the North Pacific Management Fishery -- for us to make changes in regards to adding to their tool box, reducing the amount of size -- and reducing the amount of hours we're going to need to start with them, to put that proposal so that we can continue making changes -- but I -- first, I wanted to find out if it is possible for our Council to write a letter directly to the North Pacific Management Council or do we have to go through the Federal Subsistence Board first, and are they going to pass this through or are they going to send it back to us and tell us we're (cuts off).....

MS. MCDAVID: Thanks for clarifying Alissa. You, as a Council, are able to write directly to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, however, I am pretty sure, and I don't want to misspeak, if somebody else wants to jump in, I do not think that the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council has any control over the Board of Fish because they're two separate processes, one is Federal and one is State.

Thank you.

(Pause)

MS. MCDAVID: Alissa, if you have concerns about the Board of Fish that are related to Area M and you wanted to share those I think those could also be added to the letter going to the Secretary of Interior.

MS. ROGERS: From our last meeting -- in our last meeting we had the -- we had requested a letter from our YKRAC, Western Interior, Eastern

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0217
 1
     Interior, Seward Peninsula, all the Councils that are
     speaking to the reduction of chinook salmon and chum
 2
     salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea commercial fishery.
    was wondering would we be able to collectively create
 5
     another letter similar to this so that we can continue
 6
     to keep the pressure on the North Pacific Management
 7
     Council to the declines of chinook and chum?
 8
 9
                     MS. MCDAVID: Alissa, yes, you could --
10
     you could write another letter about the chinook and
11
     chum bycatch caps that you all had wanted to see in
12
     your previous letter to continue that conversation.
13
14
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you. Mr. Chair.
15
     Through the Chair. I make a motion on the floor to
     continue our letter as a collective Regional Advisory
16
17
    Councils with Western Interior Alaska, Eastern Interior
18
    Alaska, Seward Peninsula Regional Advisory Councils
19
    that was drafted -- I don't remember when it was
20
    drafted but I have the draft in front of me -- sorry,
21
     I'm not feeling so well so my -- my -- I'm trying to
22
     speak while I have 102 fever right now -- so the
23
    Council further requests the Federal Subsistence Board
24
    to elevate the concerns expressed in this letter to the
25
     Secretary of Commerce and then in bullet -- on the
26
    subsistence salmon fishing on the Yukon and Kuskokwim
27
    River that was catastrophic for this year, and then it
```

35

36

37

38

in this letter.

28 29

30

And then if we could possibly also add, Mr. Chair, some areas in which we may be able to support in regards to Area M fishery, the bycatch fishery by reducing fishing hours. And then also adding in reduction of gear (indiscernible - cuts out) -- gear types and the....

information about the importance of subsistence as well

also goes on to the justification -- or sorry -- the

need for subsistence representation on the North

Pacific Management Council, that we can do updated

39 40 41

MS. MCDAVID: Alissa, you're breaking up, I'm sorry, we're having trouble understanding you.

42 43 44

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ ROGERS: So to include -- let me see if I can get closer. Can you hear me now?

45 46 47

MS. MCDAVID: Try again.

48 49

MS. ROGERS: Sorry. I apologize. I'm

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0218
     trying to talk as loud as I can. So include in that
     letter that we have written we'd like to continue on to
     write -- and a couple of additional bulletin points to
     add to that letter would be possible tools for the
     management in Area M, would be to reduce the hours,
 5
     fishing hours, reduce the gear type, reduce the sockeye
 6
 7
     and chum caps, reduce the intercept fishery, chinook
     cap, restrict the fishing areas and locations, reducing
 9
     the fishing periods and request that June 13th will be
10
     the delayed, the start date and the last bulletin would
11
     be to have window openers instead of having the fishery
12
     open 24/7.
13
14
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
15
16
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa. As
17
     you heard the motion, do I hear a second.
18
19
                     (No comments)
20
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Is there a second to
21
22
     Alissa's motion.
23
24
                     MS. EVAN: I second, this is Norma.
25
26
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, seconded by
27
     Norma. Discussion.
28
29
                     MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair.
30
31
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.
32
33
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you. So just as a
     reminder, the motion on the table is to write a letter
34
35
     to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and
36
     to also include the other RACs of the region as we did
37
     last year. Some of the points that Alissa brought up
38
     we can add to that letter, some of the points she
39
     brought up were related to Area M, which can go in that
40
     other letter. But now would be the time to discuss
41
     anything related to the letter to the North Pacific
42
     Fisheries Management Council.
43
44
                     Thank you.
45
46
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any more additions to
47
     the letter to North Pacific Fisheries Management
```

49 50 Council.

0219 1 Richard, go ahead. 2 3 MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair -- oh, go ahead. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Richard and then 6 Alissa. 7 8 MR. SLATS: Yeah, thank you, Mr. 9 Chairman. By the time they will read our letter they 10 will not be able to see it because the North Pacific 11 Fisheries Management Council is holding their meeting 12 starting yesterday up until the 11th. Their advisory 13 panel, you know, like a group like us that makes 14 recommendations or advises to the Council is meeting 15 starting today and ends on the 7th. My suggestion is 16 that we extend our stay and extend our travel and go 17 testify in person, or send a delegate. 18 19 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Richard. 20 21 Alissa. 22 23 MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 24 Through the Chair. Just reading off some notes that we 25 had from the prior meeting and the creation of the 26 prior letter. States that 95 percent of all America's 27 wild caught salmon comes from our Alaska fisheries. 28 And in order to create -- allow for passage of those 29 salmon to our rivers, we would need to reduce the 30 fishing hours and also reduce the standby hours. Those are two additional items that we need to add to our 31 32 letter that we didn't have in our prior letter, 33 favorable for the managers on the Aleutian Islands. 34 35 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 36 37 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa. Any more comments or inclusions to the letter to the North 38 39 Pacific Fisheries Management Council. 40 41 MR. PARKS: Mr. Chairman. 42 43 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Henry, go ahead. 44 45 MR. PARKS: For the record my name is 46 Henry. I just want to ask to see if it is possible for 47 one of the Council members, or the whole team to be 48 with us at our upcoming fall meeting. That's just my 49 question. Like one of those members, or the whole

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0220
    Council members to be with us.
 2
 3
                     Thank you.
 4
 5
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Henry.
 6
 7
                     Brooke.
 8
                     MS. MCDAVID: Through the Chair.
 9
10
    Henry. We can reach out to Staff with the National --
11
    with the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
12
     and see if anyone would like to attend our meeting. We
13
     do usually have Dr. Diana Stram present, but she's not
14
     a member of the Council, she's a Staff scientist for
15
     the Council, and -- but we can certainly give an
16
     invitation, it will not guarantee that anyone does
17
     come.
18
19
                     FATHER NICOLAI: Mr. Chairman, can a
20
    member of the audience say something.
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, there's a motion
23
     on the floor by the Board at this time.
24
25
                     FATHER NICOLAI: Mr. Chairman, can
26
     someone from the audience comment or not?
27
28
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: If you can make it
29
     short I'd appreciate it. Thank you. And for the
30
     record state your name and where you're from.
31
32
                     FATHER NICOLAI: This is Father Martin
33
    Nicolai from Kwethluk. I'm sorry to be such a person
34
    of bad (In Yup'ik) but for Alissa's request, all those
35
    items that she put forth on this Council to write a
36
    letter concerning all those things, they were already
37
    talked about and voted on in the past February Board of
38
     Fish meeting and some of us were there to listen to
39
    these things and they came in the form of proposals, to
40
     shorten the hours, to you know -- for the fish to pass,
41
     to those other areas of Alaska and elsewhere. During
42
     the Board of Fish they voted down all those proposals,
43
     including Proposal 140 so no matter what we say here
44
     now, no matter how many letters we write they're not
45
     going to act upon it. I don't think so.
46
47
                     Thank you.
48
49
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you,
```

0221
1 Martin. And I wanted to reiterate....

MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY:some of the words that Tim had mentioned earlier too regarding scientific booklets that North Pacific Fisheries Management uses and it could be volumes and volumes of that and my suggestion would be, that, because we're already writing a letter to the Department of Interior to elevate those concerns that Fish and Game and North Pacific aren't really listening to us and we want to elevate through -- the Federal Subsistence Board to elevate those concerns to the Department of Interior because we're not getting any good answers or being declined year after year. So like Martin Nicolai said these things are already brought up, and if we could just stick to that letter to the Department of Interior to elevate our concerns in that way to whatever direction that it needs to go from there. I believe those issues will be addressed -- that's all I wanted to say.

Alissa, go ahead.

MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Through the Chair. Mr. Nicolai, if you were there the proposal that was created through my tribe, Orutsararmiut Native Council, that I had proposed to be created, it had passed. So they took up one of the proposals that I had created and they had amended the language to change the times and change the, I believe, gear restrictions or something to that effect, so our voices are being heard. They're not being heard the way we want to be heard but they are being heard.

I can understand what it means to feel frustrated, it's a long -- it's been a long time trying to fight Area M and bycatch or trying to find ways of fixing solutions that seem very difficult for us to fix. But I believe in supporting the continuation and the pressure that needs to be done in order for us to continuously keep reminding them and keep telling them that we are here, our voices are here, we're telling you. That way when we go back in history and people are asking, where were these people, how come they didn't say anything, we'll go back and we'll say the Council wrote a letter, the people requested their voices to be heard, on paper, they got a hold of their

0222 leaders and they kept trying and trying and trying. 2 3 So I truly believe that reaching out to 4 whoever and everyone we need to reach out so everyone's on the same page is very beneficial for our voice to be heard. And I encourage you not to give up, and I truly 7 encourage you and your tribe to reach out and send letters and keep talking even if it sounds like we're 9 talking to a brick wall. I promise you our voices are 10 being heard. 11 12 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 13 14 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa. 15 there's no other comments can someone call for the 16 question. 17 18 MR. LANDLORD: Call for question. 19 20 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, James calls for 21 the question. All those in favor of writing a letter 22 to North Pacific Fisheries Management Council to 23 include the other three RACs signify by saying aye. 24 25 IN UNISON: Aye. 26 27 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those not in favor 28 signify by saying nay. 29 30 (No opposing votes) 31 32 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion 33 carries. Thank you. 34 35 Is there any more additions that we 36 would like to see included in our annual report or 37 letters to anyone at this time. 38 39 Brooke, go ahead. 40 41 MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair. I did hear 42 mentioned earlier that the topic of muskox should be 43 included. If the Council wishes for that topic to be 44 included it'd be great to have just a little bit of 45 discussion about that. 46 47 Thank you. 48 49 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you. I know 50

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0223
     it was mentioned earlier or yesterday about seeing
     increase of muskox inland from -- on the main land, and
     if -- I know people are beginning to see the population
     grow in some areas and if there's a way that either
 5
     Fish and Wildlife or Alaska Department of Fish and Game
     would at least update us on -- even put together an
 6
 7
     analysis, or whatever you call it, to give us, you
     know, information that could make us -- give us better
 9
     decisionmaking, if we're going to move forward with
10
     muskox for the future.
11
12
                     Pippa, did you want to comment.
13
14
                     MS. KENNER: (Shakes head negatively)
15
16
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Any comments,
17
     questions at this time in regards to muskox.
18
19
                     MS. EVAN: I have a comment on muskox,
20
     this Norma, Marshall.
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Norma, go ahead.
23
24
                     MS. EVAN: Last spring after the ice
25
     left on the Yukon when people started voting there was
     a lone muskox on the big sand bar near the mouth of
26
27
     (indiscernible), and there were seeing, I think,
28
     (indiscernible) slough, there was pictures and posts so
29
     there is an increase in the Marshall region also.
30
31
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY:
                                     Thank you, Norma.
32
33
                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, this is
34
     Myron.
35
36
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
37
38
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, thank you, Mr.
39
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MR. NANENG: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Back in the days when Fish and Wildlife and the State of Alaska were talking about bringing muskox out to the region, first it was out to Nunivak, the next place was to Nelson Island. The comments back then was to try and give -- grow the muskox herd to the point where people in the future will be able to hunt them for food. I know there's muskox up in Kuslivak, there's some a round Kalskag and there's some in between Bethel and the Johnson River. So I don't know exactly how much the herd has grown since the relocation of those muskox to the area. And I think

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0224
 1
    there needs to be -- you know, right now people hunt
    muskox but having to go to a certain village to get a
    ticket and also come to Bethel to pick up a permit and
    not everyone is able to afford that. I think if muskox
 5
     are going to be relocated to our area villages that
    there should be an opportunity for people to hunt them
 6
 7
    because in the past when one person caught a muskox
     over in (Indiscernible) they were cited for killing a
    muskox, and yet \operatorname{--} I believe the villages were the ones
 9
10
    that gave permission to Fish and Wildlife and State of
11
    Alaska to relocate those muskox on to our lands and
12
     instead of thanking us -- I would say ended up making
13
    criminals out of a few people from our region.
14
15
                     So I think that it should be an
16
     opportunity to hunt for muskox for food, and open and
17
     not necessarily by permit but if they're on Federal
18
     lands they should be for Federally-qualified
19
     subsistence users.
20
21
                     So that's my comment.
22
23
                     Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
24
25
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Myron.
26
27
                     Any more other comments or questions at
28
     this time in regards to muskox.
29
30
                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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32
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa and then Chris
33
     Tulik. Go ahead, Alissa.
34
35
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
36
     Through the Chair. Can -- Brooke, would you be able to
37
     let us know if we currently have a muskox subsistence
38
     regulation in the book? I don't have a regulation book
39
     in front of me right now.
40
41
                     MS. MCDAVID: I'll ask our....
42
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MS. ROGERS: And what is.....

43 44

MS. MCDAVID: Thanks for that question,
Alissa. Our Staff are going to provide you with an
answer shortly. Thank you.

48 49

(Pause)

MS. KENNER: Thank you, Madame Chair [sic]. This is Pippa Kenner with OSM. So Alissa this is a really good question. Through the Chair.

Currently we have an unusual customary and traditional use determination for muskox in Unit 18, including Nunivak and Nelson Island. It's called a no Federal subsistence priority. These were the types of determinations that were adopted at the beginning of the program when we thought the program was almost immediately going to go back to State management of subsistence uses on Federal public land, therefore, we have no customary and traditional use determination and without one we can't adopt regulations.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.

MS. MCDAVID: I just wanted to follow up on what Pippa said, and, say, that because the call for Federal proposals is open and Pippa can correct me if I'm wrong, if the Council wanted to submit a C&T proposal for muskox, now, is an opportunity to do so.

MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Through the Chair. I'd like to make a motion on the floor for musk C&T. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

MR. NANENG: Mr. Chair, this is Myron. I'd second the motion for discussion purposes.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you. Thank you. There's a motion on the floor by Alissa to request for a C&T for muskox and seconded by Myron.

Discussion.

MR. NANENG: Okay, Mr. Chair, this is Myron. My question is, you know, since the time that the muskox have been translocated from other parts of the world to the YK Delta, now some of the natural animals we have customary and traditional use with....

(Teleconference interference - background yelling)

MR. NANENG:and never having to have to get a permit. So is the customary and traditional use of those muskox going to (indiscernible) permits that people have had to get to be able to get to hunt muskox down in Nelson Island and Nunivak, that's -- that's very limiting. So I need further clarification from OSM as to what they mean by customary and traditional use of muskox....

(Teleconference interference - background yelling)

MR. NANENG:when our people have been restricted from being able to hunt these for food.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.

 MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to follow up on your question, Myron, and other Staff could please jump in if I misspeak. But I think the C&T proposal would be the first step in getting the customary and traditional use recognized and then to actually establish a hunt, a separate proposal would need to be submitted, is that -- and I would like clarification on that.

Thank you.

 MS. KENNER: Wow, great question. This is Pippa with OSM. So I've had a little bit of time to think about this now. So you're right, it can be combined in one proposal and the Council will deal with the customary and traditional use determination first and then will immediately go to area, harvest limit and season once they determine how many people they're providing for through the C&T.

I do have one other thing to say though, you know, there's three -- we look at muskox in kind of three different populations. There's a -- there's Nunivak Island, Nelson Island and then the main land, so you might want to include, you know, just one of those areas, like maybe we're talking about the main land right now. That's my suggestion right now.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.

MS. MCDAVID: I have a clarifying question that might help the Council. Is the main land population, does that include the animals in the Coastal area that come all the way up to, like Norma was talking about, near Marshall, or would that be a separate herd. Thank you.

MS. KENNER: Hey, really good question again. This is Pippa Kenner with OSM. Through the Chair. Yeah, so, you know, Nunivak Island is a distinct geographical place and Nelson Island actually is too. There's a river that separates that Nelson Island from the main land, and I can't remember what that river is called but anything off Nelson Island would be considered the main land.

MS. MCDAVID: Okay. So there would be no distinction between further in land and closer to the Coast as far as main land would encompass all of that?

MS. KENNER: That's what I described. There may be other descriptions.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: I'll go ahead and take....

MR. NANENG: Mr. Chair....

CHAIRMAN ONEY:Tim and then I'd like to have Chris comment too because he's been raising his hand in the back. Chris, can you come up to the front and be right after Tim.

MR. ANDREW: Okay, thank you, Mr. Chair. Just to clarify my proposal. It is not addressing Nelson Island. It is not addressing Nunivak. Those have already been taken care of. They have their regulations in place because C&T has already been taken care of. The Board of Game has done their process. The Federal Subsistence Board has done their process out there. This is the main land population. This is the (Indiscernible) Herd, this is the Mudd Volcano Herd, this is the Tundra Herd, but -- you know 21E herd, it's the Kilbuk Herd, main land muskox, those different herds, they have a distinct population. They have a distinct, whatever you call, muskox habitat that they stay in. Some wander off. Like Norma said they wander off to different places and establish their

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0228
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herds in various places, it's not just one great big herd, it's just these pockets that I'm trying to identify and identify a huntable population.

Now, the C&T process that Pippa and Brooke are talking about are kind of related to this but how that C&T comes out, I don't know, I can't foretell that issue.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Tim.

Chris.

MR. TULIK: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chris Tulik for the record. I just wanted to add to what Myron was talking about where the animals were spotted. I will tell you that -- because I've been traveling the Delta for much of my time and I've seen these animals pretty much everywhere traveling out to the Yukon, either -- along the Coastal trail directly to the Pilot Station and up through here -- from here to Marshall and then on my way from along the Coast from -- through Kong and Kwig, Kipnuk, and up through there, and even right in the middle of our region here, in Unit 18, I've seen these animals and they're all over. And I will say that these animals are transplanted animals from Nunivak Island. They were transplanted in, I believe, 1969, and there were a few of them that were transplanted out there. And then they -- their population started growing out there on Nelson Island and we've been around them from -- since that time and we've never considered these animals customary and traditional species. We've never harvested them until they were finally opened for a legal hunt in 1980 -- '84 I believe.

 So I can't quite agree with how Tim is trying to distinguish the population on the main land because all of these animals that we are seeing here on the main land are from Nelson Island. I mean the animals that we are seeing on the main land, the muskox that we are seeing on the main land are part of the larger population of the Nelson Island population, and we should consider them as one herd rather trying to distinguish them or separate them in regions.

Quyana.

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0229
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                     That's all I wanted to point out, thank
 2
    you, Mr. Chairman.
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 4
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Any
 5
    more....
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 7
                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, I just want
 8
    to make a comment.
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10
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
11
12
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah, so in essence we can
13
     call the muskox the invasive species that were
14
     transplanted by wildlife managers saying that at some
15
    point in the future that these animals will be used as
16
     a source of food for the people that live in the YK
17
     Delta.
18
19
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Myron.
20
21
                     Brooke, go ahead.
22
23
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair,
24
     this has been some good discussion. I just kind of
25
     wanted to bring us back to the first point that Myron
26
    had, or sorry if it wasn't Myron, someone brought up
27
    that we need to establish C&T for muskox and then you
     could also decide if you want to have a hunt open for
28
29
    them -- proposed hunt -- a proposal.
30
31
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you,
32
    Brooke.
33
34
                     Pippa.
35
36
                     MS. KENNER: Yeah, and then the other
37
     way to do it is to put a proposal in for -- in State
38
     regulations that would apply on all lands.
39
40
                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
41
42
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
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44
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
45
     Through the Chair. My motion on the floor was for --
     I'm sorry my brain just went blank -- my motion on the
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47
     floor was to create a customary and traditional use for
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    muskox so that we can create regulations or do
49
    proposals -- or, sorry -- create regulations in regards
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0230
    to the ability for Federally-qualified subsistence
    users to hunt muskox on the land. I am support of this
    to create the customary and traditional aspect. And
    then after that's done, later down the road, after we
 5
    get the information and data that OSM collects, then we
    can decide on how we would like to see that distributed
 6
 7
    as subsistence harvest.
 8
 9
                     I think we're getting too far ahead of
10
    the actual project itself.
11
12
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
13
14
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you,
15
    Alissa, for that -- I know it's been a motion and
     seconded, we had a lengthy discussion on it already. I
16
17
     think, like you mentioned, that C&T needs to be
18
     established in order for us to consider, you know, even
19
    for future hunts.
20
21
                     Brooke, go ahead.
22
23
                     MS. MCDAVID: Just a point of
24
     clarification for the intent of this motion, would it
25
    be for all residents of Unit 18?
26
27
                     MS. ROGERS: Yes.
28
29
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you.
30
31
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: If there's no other
32
     further discussion on this, is there a call for the
33
     question.
34
35
                     MS. ROGERS: Question.
36
37
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, question's been
38
     called. All those in favor signify by -- by creating a
39
     C&T for muskox for Unit 18 signify by saying aye.
40
41
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
42
43
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those that oppose
44
     signify by saying nay.
45
46
                     (No opposing votes)
47
48
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion
49
     carries. Thank you.
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0231
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                     Is there any more proposals that you'd
 2
    like to consider at this time.
 4
                     (No comments)
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 6
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.
 7
 8
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
 9
     I'll just bring us back to our annual report quickly,
10
    because we do need a motion for the annual report. So
11
    we have the annual report as written, with the topics
12
     as written, we've decided to write additional letters
13
     to go along with our annual report and then there were
14
     two additional topics that will be added to the annual
15
     report, one is about the stipend and the second is
16
     about muskox. So the Council could entertain a motion
17
     to approve the annual report with those two additions
18
     if you would like to wrap up this agenda item.
19
20
                     Thank you.
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Brooke.
23
24
                     Richard, go ahead.
25
26
                     MR. SLATS: Just to clarify and make
27
     sure that I'm on the same page, is that we're going to
28
    write to letters to the Secretary, one for our
29
    honorarium or stipends, and the second letter was going
30
    to be for the Area M?
31
32
                     MS. MCDAVID: Through the Chair. Yes,
33
    that's correct, Richard.
34
35
                     MR. SLATS: Yeah, thank you. Now, is
36
     this going to make it a third letter if we write a
37
     letter on muskox?
38
39
                     MS. MCDAVID: Through the Chair. Just
     to clarify. No, Richard, we're not going to write a
40
41
     letter.
42
43
                     MR. SLATS: Oh, okay.
44
45
                     MS. MCDAVID: We're just going to -- so
46
     in your books on Page -- starting on Page 88 is your
47
     annual report.
48
49
                     MR. SLATS: Okay.
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0232
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                     MS. MCDAVID: And we are just intending
 2
    to add an additional paragraph to that report that.....
 4
                     MR. SLATS: Okay.
 5
 6
                     MS. MCDAVID: ....includes muskox.
 7
    Thanks.
 8
9
                     MR. SLATS: Okay.
10
11
                     MS. MCDAVID: But we do need to approve
12
     the annual report with the additions.
13
14
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Is there a
15
    motion on the floor to include the two in our annual
16
    report, at this time.
17
18
                     MR. PARKS: Mr. Chair.
19
20
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Henry, go ahead.
21
22
                     MR. PARKS: For the record, Henry
23
    Parks. I move to accept our annual report with two
24
    additional letters.
25
26
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. There's a motion
27
     on the floor by Henry Parks from Nunapitchuk to include
28
     two letters in our annual report, do I hear a second.
29
30
                     MR. ALEXIE: I'll second.....
31
32
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Second.
33
34
                     MR. ALEXIE: ....this is Wassilly.
35
36
                     MS. ROGERS: Second.
37
38
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Second by Wassilly.
39
    All of those in favor signify by saying aye.
40
41
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
42
43
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those opposed signify
44
    by saying nay.
45
46
                     (No opposing votes)
47
48
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion
49
     carries. Thank you. Let's go ahead and take a 10
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0233
    minute break before we move on to the next agenda item.
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 3
                     (Off record)
 4
 5
                     (On record)
 6
 7
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: We are back in order
 8
     again. On the list we have Fisheries Resource
 9
    Monitoring Program update. Pippa Kenner.
10
11
                     MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair and
12
    members of the Council. Are we ready for fun, okay,
13
     this is a good topic. My name is Pippa Kenner and I am
14
     an Anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence
15
    Management in Anchorage. And joining me on the
16
     teleconference is Fisheries Biologist Kevin Foley with
17
     OSM. Hi, Kevin, are you there?
18
19
                     (No comments)
20
21
                     MS. KENNER: He must be on the -- he
22
     will be in a minute.
23
24
                     We plan to provide an update on two
25
     fisheries program topics, including the Fisheries
26
     Resource Monitoring Program and the Partners for
27
     Fisheries Monitoring. These will be brief updates and
28
    none are action items.
29
30
                     (Teleconference interference -
31
    participants not muted)
32
33
                     MS. KENNER: First up is the Fisheries
34
     Resource Monitoring Program. What is it.
35
36
                     The mission of the Monitoring Program
37
     is to identify and provide information needed to
     sustain subsistence fisheries in Federal public lands.
38
39
     The Monitoring Program also supports meaningful
40
     involvement in fisheries management by Alaska Native
41
     and rural organizations and promotes collaboration
42
    among State, Federal, Alaska Native and local
43
     organizations. These funding opportunities seek
44
     applicants for projects that address priority
45
     information needs that were developed by this Council
46
     at the fall meeting.
47
48
                     For the 2024 funding cycle it is
49
     anticipated that approximately 2.25 million dollars
50
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will be available for the first year of new projects. The call for proposals closed in February and applications for funding will be reviewed by Technical Review Committee, that's what we're getting ready to do now, and summaries of project proposals submitted for your region will be presented to you at your next meeting for your input on who we should fund.

If there are any questions we're happy to address them now.

That's the end of my presentation for the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Pippa, for that update. Do we have any questions or comments for Pippa t this time in regards to the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ KENNER: I -- I just got a question, there is no presentation in your materials for this update.

Jackie, go ahead.

MS. CLEVELAND: Quyana. Through the Chair. Hi Pippa I had a -- well, we've always actually wondered, in Quinhagak, in our bay, if we could have a monitoring program there as well and I know it's not in Federal waters, but can you think of an avenue of how our subsistence fishery can be included in a monitoring program through the Department of Interior?

MS. KENNER: Thank you very much for the question. Through the Chair. This is Pippa Kenner with OSM. The first thing we could do is next year, when we're developing our priority information needs, we might want to discuss the need for fish monitoring in the Kanektok River, and then when the call goes out for proposals, what we could do is work with you and develop a proposal to have some kind of monitoring in the river for salmon passage. I'm sorry we missed that this go around, so we can start working on it now. Yes, as far as eligibility, the Federal nexus with the Kanektok River is clear, it's within the Refuge, it's Federal public waters and we care about those

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0235
 1
     subsistence users. Yeah.
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 3
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Does that answer your
 4
    question, Jackie.
 5
 6
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Yes, thank you.
 7
 8
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you.
                                                       Do we
 9
     have any more questions or comments for Pippa at this
10
     time.
11
12
                     (No comments)
13
14
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, we could
15
     go ahead and move on to the next item.
16
17
                     MS. KENNER: I have one more thing to
18
    present, Mr. Chair.....
19
20
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Oh, sorry. Oh, sorry.
21
22
                     MS. KENNER: .....I'm sorry for
23
     interrupting you.
24
25
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Pippa.
26
27
                     MS. KENNER: Okay. Next up is an
     update on our Partners for Fisheries Monitoring
28
29
     Program.
30
31
                     This winter the Office of Subsistence
32
    Management sought proposals for this program to
33
     strengthen Alaska Native and rural involvement in
34
     Federal subsistence management. The Partners Program
35
     funds salaries for biologists and social scientists or
36
     education positions in Alaska Native and rural non-
37
    profit organizations with the intent of increasing the
38
     organizations ability to participate in Federal
39
     Subsistence Management. The Program also supports a
     variety of opportunities for local and rural students
40
41
     to connect with subsistence resource monitoring and
42
    management through science camps and paid internships.
43
     For this funding cycle it is anticipated.....
44
45
                     (Teleconference interference -
46
    participants not muted)
47
48
                     MS. KENNER:
                                  .....$1 million will be
49
    available yearly. There are 15 proposals received
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during this cycle and the review panel met in mid-February to determine which applicants would be funded, and more information about that will be provided in the near future through a release from OSM basically telling you what organizations were funded.

Karen Hyer, with OSM, is the point person in our office for this program.

There are seven partners currently funded through the end of 2023. I'd like to tell you what they are, particularly, locally there's the Native Village of Napaimute, the Orutsararmiut Native Council, or ONC, so locally those are the two groups that received funding through this program, very successfully.

I'd like to stop now because we have presentations from these two partners and I'll leave it up to Brooke to direct me, or us.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Brooke.

MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And thank you, Pippa. First we do have an open mic on the teleconference, if everyone could please check their phones, press your mute button or star, six, because we are about to have another presenter here in the room. And, Mr. Chair, for the Council's information, Dan Gillikin with Native Village of Napaimute, he does have a presentation for us but he's currently in another meeting so at this time I'd like to invite Delen Hooper up to give her report and she does have slides. I'll be showing those on the wall behind us but they're also in your book -- or supplemental materials in Tab 3.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Delen, you have the floor.

MS. HOOPER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is Delen Hooper and I am the Partners Program Coordinator at ONC. This is my first year in this position after working with ONC as a fisheries technician. And I will now begin this presentation.

I will go over what I will present to you all today. We have the 2023 summer projects, the summer 2022 in-season crew, the ASL data results, post-

0237 season subsistence harvest survey project, Kusko Nega, and the updates on the NR Staff. 2 3 4 MS. MCDAVID: Sorry to interrupt, 5 Delen. If you could just maybe say like next slide 6 when you want us to advance the slides. 7 8 MS. HOOPER: Sorry. 9 10 MS. MCDAVID: That's okay. 11 12 MS. HOOPER: I'm on Slide 3 now. 13 14 MS. MCDAVID: Thank you. 15 16 MS. HOOPER: I will now talk about the 17 in-season projects that we will participate in this 18 summer. We will be conducting harvest surveys down at 19 the boat harbor and down at the fish camps. Chinook 20 salmon ASL and otolith sampling, distributing fish to 21 the elders, the disabled and the sick, cross-training 22 internship opportunities and the sonar project. 23 24 And sorry I was still on that slide. 25 26 MS. MCDAVID: Sorry. 27 28 MS. HOOPER: For science and cultural 29 camp. We are hoping to have roughly 15 students and 30 the camp dates are from July 11th to the 20th. 31 Attending this camp the students will earn two college 32 credits and the youth peer mentors are also eligible to 33 earn those credits if they attend the classes and do 34 some of the work the students will also be doing. 35 also have job opportunities for this camp, which 36 include the YPM, which is the youth peer mentors, the 37 overnight monitors and the dorm coordinator and mentor. 38 During science and culture camp the students will do 39 many interesting activities like going to the ONC fish 40 camp and learning things like ethnobotony and skeleton 41 articulation. We are currently still reaching out to 42 ADF&G and to Cary (Indiscernible) about the Kwethluk 43 weir and jarring and canning. 44 45 You can go to the next slide. 46 47 And here is the 2022 in-season crew. 48 49 Danielle Lowrey, Avery Hoffman, myself,

Taj Tony and Jamin Crow. We want to give a big thanks to them for all the hard work that they did last season.

And you can go to the next slide.

And this is the 2022 subsistence results of the ASL sampling program. The majority of chinook sampled was aged four to five. Age 4 being 58 percent and Age 5 being 35 percent. 16 percent of the chinook sampled were female and the average length was 621 millimeters. Overall, the subsistence harvest of chinook salmon in 2022 was mostly comprised of young, small male fish. This was, in part, due to the widespread of -- widespread use of 6 inch mesh gear instead of the 8 inch gear that was used in the past. ASL data is important for monitoring trends and patterns and escapement quality and to evaluate population health.

Thank you for helping us contribute -- thank you for helping us continue this valuable data set.

And you can go to the next slide.

The fisheries technician -- this is the 2022 otolith sampling. The fisheries technicians will take out two ear stones from the chinook salmon, both ADF&G and the University of Washington are able to make this project happen and for that we thank them. In 2022 390 chinook salmon were sampled.

And you can go to the next slide.

In 2022 we delivered -- we distributed 579 fish from May 29 to June 30. And that is pretty low compared to the other seasons.

You can go to the next slide.

And this is the post-season subsistence harvest survey project. The goal of 350 Bethel surveys met and 369 were completed by ONC techs. The 2022 season summary will be available soon.

And you can go to the next slide.

(Pause)

0239 1 MS. MCDAVID: One moment, we're having 2 technical difficulties. Thank you. 4 (Pause) 5 6 MS. MCDAVID: We're having an issue 7 with the computer that doesn't seem to be an easy fix. I guess I would suggest to continue following along 9 with the handout that's printed out and you could 10 continue Delen, and I can get copies for Council 11 members that don't have it in front of them. Thanks, 12 and sorry about that. 13 14 MS. HOOPER: Thank you, Brooke. 15 16 CHAIRMAN ONEY: You could go ahead and 17 continue. 18 19 MS. HOOPER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I 20 will now talk about Kusko Nega. It is a BIA tribal 21 climate resilience grant funded project. This process 22 intends to bring people from the river and agencies, 23 intertribal groups and others connected to the 24 Kuskokwim to discuss the values we hold for the 25 Kuskokwim River, differing management strategies and 26 the trade offs under different scenarios, ultimately to 27 protect and ensure sustainable healthy salmon 28 populations far into the future. We held our first in-29 person community meeting in November of 2022 and intend 30 on having another meeting this spring or fall of 2023. 31 This project is carried on in collaboration with Alaska 32 Department of Fish and Game, the Yukon Delta National 33 Wildlife Refuge, AVCP, Association of Village Council

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of Alaska-Fairbanks.

And I will now give you an update on the NR Staff. Mary Matthias, Interim Natural Resources Director and Environmental Program Coordinator. Kylie Ford, NALEMP Project Manager and Tribal Liaison. And new additions to our team, Nia Long, Natural Resources Technician, and myself, Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program Coordinator, and Janessa Esquible, Contractor, Student Researcher.

Presidents, OSM, the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish

Commission, University of Washington and the University

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And we are also hiring for the positions of NALEMP manager and coordinator, a Partners biologist, tribal advocate and communications position,

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0240 1 environmental program coordinator, and we would really appreciate if you could share these within your 2 agencies -- or within your networks -- sorry. 4 5 And last, but not least, we would like 6 to say thanks to the Office of Subsistence Management, 7 our project partners and community members to continue 8 to engage in our projects of the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta. 9 10 And that is all that I have for you 11 today. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Delen, for 14 your presentation. Do we have any questions or comments for her at this time from the Council. 15 16 17 (No comments) 18 19 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Keep up the good work. 20 It sounds like you're doing lots over the summer. 21 Maybe my question is who does your fishing for you, is 22 it the in-season crew that's distributing the fish or 23 doing studies for what you're doing, does the crew do 24 the fishing for you? 25 26 MS. HOOPER: Bethel Test Fish does the 27 fishing for us. 28 29 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. 30 31 MS. HOOPER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 32 33 CHAIRMAN ONEY: If there's no other 34 questions thank you for your presentation. Very 35 interesting. Keep up the good work. 36 37 MS. HOOPER: Thank you. 38 39 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Like Brooke said we'll 40 take up the Native Village of Napaimute in the morning. 41 Next on the agenda is the regulatory cycle update, 42 Pippa go ahead -- I mean Brooke go ahead. 43 44 MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair. We're going 45 to go ahead and cross of the regulatory cycle update 46 since we gave an update on the Federal Subsistence

Board actions, that pretty much covered that update

earlier in the meeting.

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If I could make a suggestion. We do have Michael Cameron here from NOAA to give a presentation on the marine mammals research he's involved in. Perhaps we could -- and he does need to present today so perhaps we could invite him to come next.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. And we could go ahead and call on Mike Cameron from NOAA Fisheries to give us an update on marine mammal. Mr. Cameron, you have the mic.

 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I also have a presentation that's up on the screen behind you. My name is Michael Cameron. I'd like to thank the Council for the opportunity to talk today about our program of research. I know that these Regional Advisory Councils don't always include marine mammals, but the Alaska Native Ice Seal Committee recommended that we come here to give a presentation.

One thing to be aware of is that when I use the term, subsistence, I'm referring specifically to Alaska Native subsistence hunting and use of marine mammals. The Polar Ecosystem's Program or PEP is part of NOAA Fisheries Marine Mammal Lab in Seattle, Washington. Some of you might know the name Peter Boving, he was the leader of the Polar Ecosystem's program for many years. He's stepped down -- still with the program but stepped down and I've taken over those duties now.

Next slide.

Just a little bit about myself. been with the Polar Ecosystem Program for about two decades. I have a lot of experience monitoring seals in polar environments, mostly Antarctica and Alaska and I have a lot of time working in co-management. I wanted to just show my family here, this is my wife Colen, born in Texas, moved to Seattle when we got married. My son is Colin, he was given the Inupiaq name Anugi by John Goodwin in Kotzebue, and my daughter, Kate, who was also given the Inupiag name Silakutag by Billie Adams in Utgiagvik. I bring this up just to show that I've had a lot of experience working with Alaska Native groups and communities and we have a lot of shared interests and values and have a long history of cooperating and working with one

another.

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So the Polar Ecosystem Program monitors and studies bearded, ringed, spotted and ribbon seals, collectively called ice associated seals, or ice seals. We also study harbor seals in Alaska. So all five of the true seals in Alaska waters.

Next slide.

Next slide.

So the AFSC stands for the Alaska Fisheries Science Center, that's the primary laboratory where I work. We do have evidence that seals are responding to changes in the Bering Sea. We have evidence of a decline in their body condition, or how fat they are relative to how long they are. So now it's more important than ever to be monitoring. In order to conduct this monitoring, however, we mostly need to do this work in the spring when local residents are hunting marine mammals and other animals. And we have a long history of showing that this can be done without impacting hunting success.

NOAA has a mandate under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and also the Endangered Species Act to conserve these animals, and a big part of that, under the Marine Mammal Protection Act is an avenue for NOAA to have government to government relationships with Alaska Native groups, specifically to co-manage ice associated seals. In particular, we do that through the Alaska Native Ice Seal Committee.

Next slide.

So as I mentioned, NOAA has a comanagement agreement with the Alaska Native Ice Seal Committee. The Ice Seal Committee is comprised of five regions take ice associated seals for subsistence purposes. At these meetings there are two representatives from each of the five regions, usually it's an administrative or management focused representative and then also an Alaska Native seal hunting representative to provide a biological perspective. From the YK Delta region the two representatives are Jennifer Hooper and Albert Simon. There's also a working group, that includes the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, University of Alaska at

Fairbanks and other institutions, and together we develop what's called an Alaska Ice Seal Research Plan. The most recent one is online at the website above created for the year 2023. This is basically a joint document that the Ice Seal Committee and NOAA and all of the other partners come together to identify important research that should happen and allows us to help prioritize it and search for money, frankly. All of the research I'll be discussing was research that was developed as part of this Alaska Ice Seal Research Initiative.

Next slide.

So the work that we do at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center Polar Ecosystem Program is primarily then to monitor and study bearded, ringed, ribbon, spotted and harbor seals in Alaska to support scientific management and co-management with Alaska Native groups. We do this mostly in two ways. One is by conducting aerial surveys. We've been doing those since the 1990s, I'll talk a little bit about that. And also we have a very long time series of working with villages and working out of ships at sea to capture animals, sample and tag them and release them and I'll talk about that as well.

 $\label{eq:weaks} \mbox{We also have a significant part of our program that specializes in the development of new models for analyzing the data.}$

Next slide.

So overall, we want to understand how many seals are in the population, what their seasonal movements are, how healthy they are and how they're responding to habitat changes.

Next slide.

Often what that means is we're able to get access to these seals using the NOAA Ship Oscar Dyson. We go to the southern edge of the Bering Sea pack ice in the spring. Early on we would conduct this work in May and June but more recently we've been doing the work in April so that we could conduct some of our studies on mother pup pairs at a crucial time of their life history. In general, we do these surveys every other year now in even years. We had to skip 2020 for

Covid but we will be back in the Bering Sea again in April of 2024, next year.

So as I mentioned we bring the Oscar Dyson up to the ice edge, at that point we launch a number of small inflatable boats, we quietly move through the pack ice silently, communicating with radios that are in our ears and as we identify a seal on a flow that we think we can capture, we encircle it and all collectively come in at the same time towards the flow, hopefully the animal's still sleeping, we can jump out on to the flow and capture it in what's essentially a salmon landing net, which you can see here.

Where we do this work, we're mostly capturing ribbon and spotted seals, although we do have the opportunity to capture the occasionally ringed seal or small bearded seal.

Next slide.

So once an animal is captured we'll instrument it with a satellite link tag. These are bits of -- these are electronic equipments that are affixed to the animal that provide information on the animal's movement, also on its diving behavior or foraging behavior. Those two together give us a lot of information that we use to study about the habitat use. How these different seals are using the habitat. tags also have a sensor that records when the tag itself is dry, in order for that to happen the animal has to be hauled out on top of the sea ice. Information on haul out or when the timing of when an animal goes -- hauls on to the ice and goes back into the water varies with time of day, species, age class and day of year. All that information is very useful for us in our aerial surveys, which we'll talk about in a minute. Our aerial surveys can only count the animals that are hauled out on top of the ice so we need to correct for the proportion of the population that's present when we're surveying but we can't see them because they're under water, and these tags give us that information.

 We also effectively give them a full physical. We have a veterinarian that comes out with us on our trips who provides a full physical collecting information on the seal's health and condition, blood

work, testing for contaminants and a host of other issues, potential issues. These information can go into helping us to understand some of the recent impacts of the unusual mortality events that have occurred and also to help us to identify stock structure. Lately we've been putting in an increased effort on understanding body condition, or how healthy the population is.

Go to the next slide.

This is just a map of where we normally conduct our work, in this black circle, usually it's to the west of St. Matthews, so in general far away from communities and so very unlikely to be impacting any of the hunting. We tend to do it out this far west mostly because we get higher concentrations of ribbon seals when we go west. Spotted seals tend to be evenly distributed all along the southern edge of the Bering Sea ice but there tend to be more ribbon seals the closer to the center of the Bering Sea you get and so this is why we choose this location.

You can see these pink zones that are kind of around all of the Coastal areas. I'll talk about that in a minute, but those are buffer zones where we have agreements based on long discussions with the Ice Seal Committee and other groups that our large ship will never be entering in while we're conducting our work in April. Again, our primary goal is to not cause disturbance.

Next slide.

The Ice Seal Committee recommended that we enhance our work by including an Alaska Native seal hunter on all of our future expeditions on the Oscar Dyson. We were very excited about this. And in 2019 we agreed that the -- the Ice Seal Committee agreed that we should be working with Kawerak up in the Bering Strait region to help identify somebody for this first project. Unfortunately Covid meant that we had to postpone that work until 2022 when Kawarek selected Austin Ahmasuk here. For us, this was an amazing way to share information and work together on species that we both care about and to help understand these animals in many different ways. It was a learning experience and something that we wish to continue. For me, the best part was just the dinner table at night when we

1 were talking about all of the things that we saw and learning about how all the different people kind of interpreted what we saw under different lenses, and for me it was a real eye opener. We will be continuing 5 this work again, partnering with a community in 2024. 6 We will be letting the Ice Seal Committee identify the 7 region that we'll be working with in 2024 but if you're interested or know of someone who might be interested 8 9 in participating on this cruise, away from your family 10 for a month in April, during prime hunting season, 11 still, we'd love to have you and it is a paid position. 12 So the best way to do that would be to contact Jennifer 13 Hooper and let them know that this is something you 14 might be interested in.

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As I mentioned, we don't like to disturb animals for lots of reasons, in particular, the hunt, but also because like the hunters disturbing an animal impacts our science. Our work requires stealth and quiet and any disturbance would impact our ability to capture the seal. The Oscar Dyson, itself, is actually one of the most acoustically quiet ships on the water because it was designed that way for fisheries research, not wanting to be able to scare the fish in the nets. The agreements that we've kind of -the protocols we've kind of agreed upon with the Ice Seal Committee are the ship will never go within 12 nautical miles of the Coast, and all of those named locations there are villages where we know people hunt for ice associated seals, we'll never go within 30 nautical miles of any of those villages. If we ever see large congregations of walrus or whales or a single hunter we'll move to another location. We also send out emails daily from the ship before our work with a map of where we are, our plan for the day and a way to communicate with us if you have -- if you want to tell us something, something like please don't go to that location because I plan to be hunting that day.

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If you are interested in being put on that listserve, we already have 200 people on it, please reach out to me, give me your email and I'll add you to the listserve and whenever we're out we send these emails out to everybody on that.

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Next one.

The next project that we work on are the aerial surveys. Our goal with the aerial surveys is to determine the abundance and distribution of seals and we also add to polar data that's collected by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Largely, these have been international collaborations. Seals, as has already been mentioned today, seals, like fish, don't care much about political boundaries and so it doesn't make a whole lot of sense for only the United States to be serving, so when we conduct these surveys we have our colleagues in Russia conducting identical surveys using the same methodology at the same time of day in the same months. As such, with this cooperative effort that we have with our Russian colleagues we're able to analyze the data together to get a much more useful understanding of these seal populations in the Bering and in the Chukchi Sea. We had hoped to continue that with our work in the Beaufort Sea but Covid, again, prevented us from having those sort of cooperative relationships with Canada, we hope to be able to continue that later.

A lot of this work, of course, requires communication, not just with our scientific partners but with all of the other Alaska Native tribal organizations and communities that are listed up there. All of our work, both scientifically and for the impact of disturbance gets discussed and one reason I'm here today is to just learn if there's any other ideas or concepts that folks here think that we should be incorporating in our research.

We do plan to be conducting this work again in the Bering Sea in 2024 and in the Chukchi Sea in 2026, and hopefully in the Beaufort in 2028. So next April will be a busy year for us in the Bering Sea and near your communities.

Next slide.

In the past our surveys were done by essentially having a person look out the window and either count what they saw or using a hand held camera take pictures of what they saw. We've learned that that was inefficient. We now have a camera suite, a sensor package in the belly port, it's combination of color cameras, thermal infrared cameras and also ultra violet cameras and I'll explain that a little bit later.

The thermal cameras essentially allow us to identify a hot spot on the ice, which is usually a seal, we then look at the corresponding color camera to help us identify that hot spot to species, or even sex or age in some cases. The ultra violet camera is useful in helping us to identify polar bears.

We fly between 1,000 and 1,200 feet so high enough to have little disturbance on whales or seals below and we fly at about 120 knots.

Next slide.

So this is just a quick example of the sorts of imagery that we'll get back. On the left is thermal imagery with two hot spots, little bright white spots that I've circled in yellow. We then look at the color paired image on the right hand side and can see that those two hot spots were, in fact, bearded seals.

Next slide.

I'm not going to be going through these next few slides in great detail. You have them in your packets, you have the numbers that are listed there on the side, but these are some of the model results of our population estimates. My main purpose for this slide, though, is to explain that we took -- we took time into account in these surveys, and by that we can't conduct an entire survey of the Bering or the Chukchi Sea in a single day or even in a single week, it takes multiple weeks to do this and during that time, especially because we're doing it in April and May the sea ice field itself is changing, so we need to take account of the sea ice as it is melting during the course of our survey. And this just shows you how some of those changes can occur from month to month -- or excuse me, from week to week.

Next slide.

This is, again, sort of the same thing, just showing you the actual population estimates we have. These right here are just of the eastern Bering Sea, or the U.S. side that I'm showing you. The next slide I'll give you the Russian side. The interesting thing here is that -- from these distributions from these heat maps, or color coded maps here you can see how the seals are distributing themselves differently

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among the pack ice. Spotted seals, as I mentioned at the bottom tend to be more or less evenly distributed at the southern most edge of the sea ice. Bearded seals farther north. Ribbon seals farther to the west. And ringed seals also farther north. So from this we can start to see these real habitat differences showing up in these surveys.

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I'm not going to go over this but feel free to take a look at it if you'd like. This is just the total combination of all of the U.S. and Russia abundance estimates and all of the papers -- the research papers that all these numbers came from.

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And last slide.

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So this slide right here was just to let you all know that we are planning to conduct this work, these aerial surveys again in 2024. As opposed to previous surveys in 2012 and 2013 of the Bering where it took us five to seven weeks to complete this survey with two aircraft, we now have a much faster aircraft and much better cameras so we can now conduct this work with just one aircraft over a three week period. The advantages are great. For one the camera quality itself is better so we'll have a better opportunity to identify seals to species and measure them but also with being able to fly faster, slightly higher we're having less impact, or less potential impact on disturbance. Also by being able to shorten our survey window we're able to minimize the impacts that I mentioned earlier of melting sea ice during the period of the survey. These tracks that you're seeing here are just kind of our best case scenario if we -if there was never any weather in the Bering Sea this is what we would do, obviously our final tracks won't end up looking like this. But in the same way that we had daily communications on the vessel work, we'll be communicating daily letting everybody know where we plan to work and what airports we'll be operating out Bethel is one of our primary airports, as you can see here, with a number of flights scheduled to be based out of Bethel. It's also one of our primary secondary airports. So you'll be seeing a lot of us in April of 2024.

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We're very excited to be able to

0250 conduct this work and I'd like to thank you for being 2 able to let me present today. 3 4 Oh, that reminds me, I forgot one more 5 thing. 6 7 In the same way that we'll be having an 8 Alaska Native participant aboard the vessel work we 9 plan to have one or more Alaska Native subsistence 10 hunter per -- participants aboard these aerial surveys 11 as well. We're unsure right now if we're going to be 12 having a different person from multiple communities 13 throughout the surveys or if we'll just be having one 14 person joining us on the entire month long survey. 15 We'll come back to that a little later. 16 17 But, again, thank you for the time and 18 if there's any questions I'd like to take some. 19 20 21 (No comments) 22 23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, well, thank you 24 very much. 25 26 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Mike, 27 for that marine mammal update. Very good presentation. It's good to know what's going on out at the Bering Sea 28 29 as far as the sea mammals. Do we have any questions or 30 comments for Mike at this time. 31 32 Jackie, go ahead. 33 34 MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair. 35 36 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, then Alissa. 37 38 MS. CLEVELAND: Quyana. Through the 39 Chair. Thank you so much for presenting today. I feel 40 like a lot of the questions I wrote down later came up 41 like about the ribbon seal and if there's an increase 42 in the population, so it's good to see that there's an 43 increase there. 44 45 My other, I guess it's a question. 46 in my area one observation with seals and climate 47 change and maybe the warming of the ocean is our seals 48 are moving away from the Coast and I'm sure that's 49 happening everywhere, we are having to travel a lot

further out than we used to further risking our lives. And the other issue we're noticing is from hunters reporting that because of so much fresh water melt in our river system -- water sheds melting out into the ocean, the bouncy of the seals are not the same and they tend to sink faster because there's more fresh water. Are you hearing that from across the Coast here?

MR. CAMERON: Yes, and no, and I'll explain that. I'll say that in my experience at these Ice Seal Committee meetings, one of my favorite parts is each region gives a report on what life has been like over the last year and hunting seals. And it's become clear for the last few years that folks in the more southern part of the state are experiencing issues much more severe than the folks in the northern part of the state and you might expect that because these are probably in many ways related to changing sea ice, which is probably related to warming water and that's going to be impacting folks in the south before it impacts folks in the north. But what you mentioned about changes in distribution, potentially changes in body condition, health of the animals are things that are being witnessed, we did a study from 2007 to 2018 and we were able to document that there was a -- we were able to provide evidence that there was a change in the body conditions of these animals, especially ribbon seals but pups of all age classes were, over time, getting thinner and thinner when they were being weaned which can't be a good thing.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MR. CAMERON: Those observations, though, aren't really being seen in the farther north for the reasons that I mentioned, at least not yet. I had heard once before about the freshening of the water impacting the buoyancy, obviously the fatness of the seal would also be impacting buoyancy -- it's a good rep -- I had forgotten about the freshness, though, of the water until you mentioned that so thank you. That's something that we can also be looking at -- asking more about at these Ice Seal Committee meetings.

It occurred to me that I should have also mentioned one other thing and I guess I didn't have a slide for it. The bearded and the ringed seal

0252 in Alaska waters have been listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. It was a decision that was based off of the prediction that the decreasing sea ice would be impacting the population. What that means is 5 that right now their populations are high, their populations are large. A listing of threatened means 6 7 that they could become endangered later so it's sort of like waving a flag and making sure we start paying 9 attention to these. There's no restriction on Alaska 10 Native hunting of any ice associated seal including the 11 ringed seal and the bearded seal even though they are 12 listed. There's no restriction on hunting. 13 14 And I think there was a caller online. 15 16 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Yeah, Alissa, 17 you were next, go ahead. 18 19 (No comments) 20 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, are you there? 21 22 23 (No comments) 24 25 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Maybe we could circle 26 back to her if she's not on. Is there any other 27 Council members who has any questions or comments for 28 Mike at this time. 29 30 MR. PARKS: Mr. Chairman. 31 32 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Henry, go ahead. 33 34 MR. PARKS: For the record, Henry Parks. I have two questions. Now, you present -- on 35 36 your presentation you guys are studying all kinds of 37 seals down there at the Bering Sea so what's their main 38 source of food? That might not be a good question but 39 I'm just asking, what's the main source of food? 40 41 And then when the ice sea goes out down 42 there at the Coast, where do they migrate? 43 44 MR. CAMERON: Those are great 45 questions. They're also -- every species is different 46 in many ways. So the food that they eat is often 47 species dependent. Bearded seals tend to prioritize

benthic creatures, so clams, scallops, shrimp on the

bottom. They don't spend as much time foraging in the

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mid-water zone. Spotted seals and ringed seals, they will be foraging in the mid-water zones so they'll be going after cod, saffron cod, Arctic cod, things like that. Ribbon seals are known to be deep divers, at least during the time after when they leave the sea ice so a lot of squid and octopus are found as part of their diet as long a lot of fish -- all these animals are generally predators meaning that they're not going to eat something if it's right in front of them but it's where they tend to forage which is where they find most of their food.

 $\label{eq:Your second question was where they go} after the sea ice leaves.$

Different animals do different things. For the most part, these animals tend to follow the receding sea ice edge through summer, through the Bering Strait and into the Chukchi Sea. That's certainly true for ringed and bearded, some spotted and ribbons will do that. Ribbon seals are less likely to follow that pattern as religiously. Ribbon seals, we know, can go much farther north than any of these seals in a single migration but they can also go as far south as Washington State or even northern Oregon, so there's a lot more movement of these ribbon seals. Usually they tend to be younger animals, just kind of curious teenagers, not really sure where to go but they will take these much longer migrations in a single season.

MR. PARKS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Any more questions or comments for Mike at this time.

Richard.

MR. SLATS: Yes, the question that Henry had asked about the diet for the different types of seals and when there is low number of returns on our salmon and the type of fish, I wonder, you know, like if they're having a hard time because there's no fish out there. But a quick question is, what was the third village on Gambell, there was Gambell, Savoonga?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ CAMERON: That was a known hunting camp for walrus.

MR. SLATS: Oh, hunting camp.

0254 1 MR. CAMERON: I'm not sure what the 2 name of it was..... 3 4 MR. SLATS: Okay. Okay, thank you. 5 6 MR. CAMERON:but it was just a 7 camp that they occupy at certain times of the year. 8 9 MR. SLATS: Okay. And there was a news 10 brief on high mortality event along the coast of 11 Russia, has anyone ever find out when there is an 12 unusually high number of sea mammals, I didn't catch 13 exactly what type of sea mammals. But in the past 14 there's been grey whales washing up along the coast of, 15 you know, our coast and seals that are -- I wonder if those are what those numbers are and, if so, seals 16 17 that have been washing up if they're still continuing. 18 I know they would have to be continuing with the -- but 19 if there's an increase in numbers or any of those 20 things. Those were my questions. 21 22 Thank you. 23 24 MR. CAMERON: Yeah, thank you. That's 25 a really important question. In my talk I mentioned, 26 really briefly, UME, or unusual mortality event. And 27 that is something that is sort of declared by NOAA when 28 the number of strandings gets to be particularly high 29 in a given year. And recently we've had two unusual 30 mortality events, almost back to back. The first was 31 from 2011 to 2016 and the second was from 2018 to 2022. 32 And what it means is that during these times there were 33 much higher numbers of marine mammals of nearly all 34 species that are washing up dead or sick on the beaches 35 and this was happening in both Russia, as you 36 mentioned, but also all along the Alaska Coast. When 37 something's declared a UME that allows the government 38 to put a little bit more money towards trying to 39 understand it. The first UME from 2011 to 2016, mostly 40 it was characterized by animals that were in addition 41 to not being well physically, they were bald and..... 42

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted - children)

MR. CAMERON:they had sore spots and lesions on their skin, and a lot of younger animals.

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There's been a lot of work trying to find out what the cause of that UME was and after years of research it's inclusive. They've tested all of the known pathogens, contaminants, there was a consideration that maybe it was related to radiation from Fukushima but there's never -- we've never had a smoking gun on that one.

On the most recent UME from 2018 to 2022, that one was more closely tied to emaciated animals that were under -- they were malnourished, that were smaller, weaker, less fat, thinner, and from that reason it give -- seems to be much more likely that it's a bottom up forcing. Meaning there's something going on in the whole ecosystem that's impacting it.

2018 and '19, as I'm sure you all remember, was some of the lowest ice ever recorded in April, and some of the hottest weather -- or excuse me, warmest water ever recorded in April. So those things combined suggest that a changing ecosystem from warming water and reduction of sea ice probably impacted the prey base which impacted these seals ability to feed in exactly the way that you mentioned.

MR. SLATS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, are you still online, do you have a question or comment for Mike, if you're still on.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted - children)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, are you still

36 with us?

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, James.

MR. LANDLORD: Yes, thank you. Thank you, Michael. I'm glad -- I appreciate NOAA responded when, I don't know how many years ago the Coastal people were complaining about the seals, they were finding seals that maybe were sick or whatever, but they were ill and there were a lot of complaints in one of the meetings and I appreciate NOAA responded and go out and do research on the seals. There were a lot of

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    concerns about -- because we thought it was -- I was
     surprised that Mountain Village was on there and even
    those kind of inland -- our young men go out to the
 4
    Bering Sea and hunt seals and whales.
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                     I'm glad that NOAA responded and is
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    doing research on the seals.
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                     Quyana.
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                     MR. CAMERON: Thank you. I should also
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    mention that a lot of the work, especially the work
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     you're referring to which was part of the UME, was work
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     done from the North Slope Borough, the Alaska
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     Department of Fish and Game and the University of
    Alaska-Fairbanks. It was really a huge cooperative
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    effort to go out to villages to collect samples from
18
    harvested animals. That was critical in helping us to
19
    do some of this testing. The work, then of the testing
20
    was done by those organizations including NOAA, so
21
    really it was a group effort that was allowed to happen
22
    because of the cooperative relationships that we have
23
    built up through the Ice Seal Committee.
24
25
                     MR. LANDLORD: Yeah, we call seal oil
26
    (In Yup'ik) in our -- in everything. We have (In
27
     Yup'ik).
28
29
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any more questions or
30
     comments from Mike at this time.
31
32
                     (No comments)
33
34
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, are you still
35
     there>
36
37
                     (No comments)
38
39
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: I know you called in
40
     earlier, do you have a question or comment for Mike at
41
     this time.
42
43
                     (No comments)
44
45
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Jackie.
46
47
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Just a quick question.
48
    Going back to their diet and which species eat what and
49
    where they go. I thought for sure I would hear
50
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herring. MR. CAMERON: Uh-huh. MS. CLEVELAND: Do none of the ice seals eat herring because I know fur seals do? MR. CAMERON: Yeah, not as -- at least not during the times of year that we're sampling or if

they do it's prob -- there's not as prevalent in their stomachs to make it a primary food source. It is likely that it's more important later in the year when they're not around sea ice anymore, but at the time of year that we're sampling and we're collecting, and we're looking through the stomachs and doing this work they're not as prevalent in the diet. Certainly not as prevalent as fur seals, or steller sea lions, no.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. My question is you mentioned there were two species of seals that are on the Endangered Species list, I know with their changing weather patterns and ecosystem there seems like there's a big domino effect with the resources that are affecting a lot of these, not only seals, but whales and walruses, knowing that there's two species of endangered seals, with the weather change, you know, fasttracking, is there any chance that we'll be seeing, you know, where hunting will be stopped?

MR. CAMERON: So first I'll just make sure that we recognize that we're making a distinction between Threatened and Endangered. So it's under the Endangered Species Act, but the listing is not that they're endangered, it's that they're threatened. So the short answer is, it's been repeated many times in -- I think maybe in the body of the Act, and certainly in other locations related to the Act, that there's no restriction on Alaska Native hunting, that there's no evidence that Alaska Native hunting, as it's been practiced, is negatively impacting the population so there's no expectation that -- right now that anyone will want to institute any kind of a quota system at all. There's been no discussion of that and anytime anybody even brings it up we want to make it very clear, please keep hunting. There's no restrictions. And no expectation for restrictions in the future.

0258 1 contribute to any of the losses of the species that they're hunting. I wish they'd say that the same for 2 salmon that we're experiencing today. 4 5 So if there's no other questions I 6 appreciate your presentation and updates on the sea 7 mammals. 8 9 Thank you, very much. 10 11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. 12 13 (Pause) 14 15 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, Council, maybe due to the shortness of time we could go ahead and move 16 17 down to future meeting dates, if you could consider our 18 fall 2023 meeting date and location, and also select 19 preferred winter 2024 All Council meeting dates, and 20 also to select fall 2024 meeting date and location. 21 22 Brooke, go ahead. 23 24 MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. If 25 it's okay with you I'd like to guide the conversation 26 one meeting at a time. 27 28 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. 29 30 MS. MCDAVID: And first at your last 31 meeting you did select your meeting dates and locations 32 for fall 2023 and that's on the first calendar that ${\tt I}$ just passed out to you. That was chosen as October 33 34 10th through October 12th and your preferred location 35 was to have the meeting in Anchorage with the back up 36 location of Bethel. Do you still want to do Anchorage 37 we'll try to get a venue reserved right away so we know it doesn't book up and, yeah, I'll turn it over to you 38 39 if you want to confirm those dates and locations for 40 the fall meeting. 41 42 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Council, what is your 43 recommendation. 44 45 (Pause) 46 47 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, go ahead. 48 49 MS. CLEVELAND: I think we should keep

it the same if everybody else agrees. It's after moose hunt -- well, maybe it's the last week of moose hunting actually but we'll see. I know we choose dates based on our subsistence lifestyle and also it's before AFN, so I think I -- I still like it unless I was still hunting that week.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, so noted. Anyone else.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, I think we just need to confirm with the Council of those dates and the place to have our fall meeting -- do we need that in the form of a motion -- all right, hearing none, I guess we could go ahead and keep the dates that you selected last fall for October 10 and 11 and first choice was in Anchorage with Bethel as an alternative if things don't work out.

MR. ANDREW: 10, 11 and 12.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: 10, 11 and 12, correct. Okay, so noted. Next is select preferred winter 2024 All Council meeting dates.

Brooke.

MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. If you all turn the page, the next meeting calendar is for the winter 2024 meeting. So this one is a little bit different. You heard me mention yesterday that OSM is planning to have an All Council meeting next winter during the month of March. So we will be bringing all the members of all the RACs across the state to meet together in Anchorage. This will give an opportunity to work with other RACs that have similar concerns as you and also learn more about the Federal Subsistence Program. They are planning a four to five day meeting so we are asking you to select a preferred time during the month of March. And we're -- we will choose it probably based on what the most RACs prefer.

There is a Board of Game meeting during the month of March so I think we'll definitely trying to avoid that. But one thing to note on here, you'll notice that the Eastern Interior Council, they requested that we meet across a weekend because it will

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0260
     -- people will have to take less time off work and
    because certain Council members cannot travel on like a
    Monday and -- or a Sunday -- they can't travel on the
    weekend basically because of the flight schedules to
 5
    their communities, but that was the only other thing I
 6
    wanted to point out.
 7
 8
                     I'll turn it over to you all to select
 9
     a preferred week.
10
11
                     Thank you.
12
13
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Is there any
14
     recommendations coming from the Council.
15
16
                     (Teleconference interference -
17
    participants not muted - children)
18
19
                     (No comments)
20
21
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, if there's no
22
     recommendation coming from this Council, as you
23
    mentioned, if there's a majority of the other RAC
24
     Councils that want to meet and they're all in support
25
     of those dates, I think we could go that route, would
26
    be my recommendation.
27
28
                     Jackie, do you have any questions or
29
     comments.
30
31
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Wait, what did he ask
32
     -- oh, I like the idea of having it over the weekend
33
    because, yeah, some of us do work the week and when we
34
     leave our jobs, you know, we're not paid for that whole
35
    week and there's no compensation for that, which is
36
    what we all agreed to. But I do like the weekend idea
37
    for that reason. But I'm open to any of it.
38
39
                     MR. ANDREW: March 3 through 7.
40
41
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: That was -- Jackie's
42
    recommendation was to have our meeting through the
43
    weekend. As you mentioned, we don't work on weekends,
44
     people that do work, and weekends would be good because
     during the week there's a lot of activities going on so
45
46
     I'd be in support of having the meeting even on
47
    weekends.
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49 Richard.

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0261
                     MR. SLATS: March 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
 1
 2
 3
                     REPORTER: Richard.
 4
 5
                     MR. SLATS: We could be in there with
 6
    BRAC and CRAC and ERAC.
 7
 8
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Would that
 9
    matter which weekend that you'd like to see chosen?
10
11
                     MR. SLATS: So we could see what the
12
     other RACs are doing?
13
14
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, I think it's all
15
    going to be together.
16
17
                     MR. SLATS: Oh, okay.
18
19
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Everyone's going to be
20
    meeting together.
21
22
                     MR. SLATS: Okay.
23
24
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: We're going to meet
25
    with all the other RACs at this time and we're just
26
    looking to see what days you prefer, and Jackie
27
    mentioned to have it on a weekend. And if a majority
28
    of them say weekend then that's the route that we'll
29
    take, for all the RACs to meet.
30
31
                     Brooke.
32
33
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I
34
    will note most of the -- the majority of the RACs
    wanted to meet early in March as possible. And some of
36
    them met before the EIRAC met so they didn't get to
37
    really talk about the weekend option so, yeah, that's
38
    all I wanted to say.
39
40
                     (Pause)
41
42
                     MS. MCDAVID: There will be discussion
43
    with -- amongst Staff at OSM about the final selection
     so you guys shouldn't worry about the other Councils,
44
45
    decide what would work best for you all and we'll take
46
    that into consideration.
47
48
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you.
49
    next item is the.....
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0262
 1
                     MS. MCDAVID: I'm sorry, Ray -- Mr.
 2
    Chair.
 3
 4
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Oh, go ahead.
 5
 6
                     MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair. Could you
 7
     just verify what your selection was, I was arranging
     for Member Landlord to get a ride to the airport.
 8
 9
10
                     MR. ANDREW: We should have it in the
11
    middle of the week, not on the weekend.
12
13
                     REPORTER: John, your mic, please.
14
15
                     MR. ANDREW: As long as we have it in
16
    the middle of the week and not on the weekends because
17
     then we have no Staff support.
18
19
                     (Laughter)
20
21
                     MS. MCDAVID: Well, Staff will be
22
     working on the weekend, and we're okay with that.
23
     just want to make it easier for you guys.
24
25
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: It's like saying, jump,
26
     and all just say, how hi.
27
28
                     (Pause)
29
30
                     MR. SLATS:
                                (No microphone)
31
32
                     MS. MCDAVID: Yeah, if you -- just to
33
     clarify what Richard said, he said one of the Councils
34
    made two choices, you're welcome to do that if you
35
     want, make your first choice to meet on the weekend and
36
     then, if not, select a mid-week; it's up to you.
37
38
                     (Pause)
39
40
                     MR. NANENG: But what if it's bird
41
    hunting season or seal hunting season.
42
43
                     MS. MCDAVID: Myron it could be that --
44
     if you think there's conflict you should let us know
45
     when would be the best time.
46
47
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah. Having it during
48
     the week is fine because the weekends we usually go
49
     hunting or fishing.
```

0263 1 (Pause) 2 3 MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman, I would make 4 a suggestion to have our winter 2024 meeting during the 5 week of March 4 through the 8 along with those three 6 other Regional Advisory Councils, during that same 7 week, so that we could see what some of the other RACs 8 are doing. 9 10 MS. MCDAVID: That sounds good. 11 did I hear correctly if it is on a weekend, though, you 12 would be okay with that but you would prefer March 4 13 through the 8th. 14 15 MR. ALEXIE: This is Wassilly. For some of us we don't have airlines that fly on weekends 16 17 so if we do start on Monday and we have to travel on 18 Sunday it's going to be pretty hard for some of us to 19 get in. 20 21 MS. MCDAVID: Thank you for speaking 22 up, Wassilly, that it affects you too in your 23 community. Some of those lower Yukon communities, not 24 just the Interior communities. So it sounds like 25 Wassilly is suggesting we should maybe start on --26 follow the dates that the EIRAC selected, so that he --27 he could attend. 28 29 You could just say you want to do the 30 first week -- as early in March as possible and I think 31 that would suffice, including the weekend. 32 33 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, I'd recommend that too, make it plain and simple, the first week in 34 35 March to include weekends. 36 37 (No comments) 38 39 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing no other 40 recommendations so that's the route we'll take for our 41 winter 2024 Regional Advisory Council meeting. 42 43 Thank you. 44 45 MS. MCDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 46 the last meeting will be fall 2024. And you can select 47 your preferred meeting dates, you can select two days, 48 or if you would prefer to have a three day meeting 49 because it will be a fisheries regulat -- the fisheries

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0264
    proposals will be taken up at this meeting in fall 2024
     and the only dates you can't select are when there are
    already two RACs meeting in one week, we can't have
    three meetings in one week, so if one RAC is meeting
 5
     you can overlap with one of them.
 6
 7
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you,
10
    Brooke. Any recommendations from the Council for fall
11
     2024 meeting.
12
13
                     (Pause)
14
15
                     MR. NANENG: If it's going to be in
16
    October make sure it's not during AFN week.
17
18
                     MS. MCDAVID: Myron, this is Brooke.
19
     Do you know what week that typically is, is it later in
20
    October?
21
22
                     MS. CLEVELAND: It's usually here or
23
    here.
24
25
                     MR. NANENG: It's usually around the
26
     20th, 19th and 20th, around that timeframe, and they're
27
     going to meet next month, May 17th to set the dates, I
28
     quess.
29
30
                     MS. MCDAVID: Okay, that will be the
31
    dates for fall 2024?
32
33
                     MR. NANENG: Yeah. For AFN Convention,
34
     it's usually about the 20th of October. And next
35
    month, in May, they'll probably select the date and
36
     place, this coming year it will probably end up being
37
     in Fairbanks.
38
39
                     MS. MCDAVID: Okay, thank you, Myron,
40
     for weighing in on that. I will remind the Council
41
     that you will have an opportunity to revisit this
42
    meeting selection, it won't be set in stone. So at the
43
    fall meeting this year you'll get to look at this again
44
     and see if you want to make any changes. This meeting
45
     is still about a year and a half out, but we just
46
    wanted to get something on the calendar for the
47
    meantime.
48
49
                     Thanks.
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0265
 1
                     MR. NANENG: Or this coming fall
    meeting might be in Fairbanks because they just had AFN
 2
    Convention here twice, and the third year, they usually
    have one in Fairbanks and then they go back to
 5
    Anchorage for a couple more years.
 6
 7
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Mr. Chair.
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, go ahead.
10
11
                     MS. CLEVELAND: I'll just throw out
12
     some weeks. I'm going to suggest the week of August 25
13
     or the week of October 7.....
14
15
                     MS. MCDAVID: You can't meet that week.
16
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Oh, yeah, yeah, there's
17
18
     three -- oh, you can only have two -- okay. I guess it
19
     would help if we knew when AFN was but October 15, 16,
     17 or something or 16, 17, 18 if we're not going to be
20
     -- if it's not during AFN. So middle of August -- or
21
22
     end of August or mid-October. I'm just trying to avoid
23
     moose, everything -- thanks -- moose and AFN.
24
25
                     MR. NANENG: Just remember that AFN is
26
    usually around the 20th, and sometimes a few days.....
27
28
                     MS. MCDAVID: If you....
29
30
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.
31
32
                     MS. MCDAVID: If you do want to select
33
     the week of October 14th, you could -- and it turns out
34
     that AFN will be happening that week you can change
35
     your meeting date at the next meeting.
36
37
                     MR. NANENG: Well, let's go ahead and
38
    have that as a tentative date.
39
40
                     MS. MCDAVID: Well, Myron, we're
41
     talking about -- I'm sorry, this is in fall 2024, not
42
     fall 2023, not this year but next year.
43
44
                     MR. NANENG: Yes, that's what I mean.
45
46
                     MS. MCDAVID: Okay.
47
48
                     REPORTER: He said go with that
49
     route....
```

0266 1 MS. MCDAVID: Oh, did you say go with that route, I'm sorry, I didn't hear you correctly. 2 REPORTER:and then you could 4 5 always change it if it's the week of AFN. 6 7 MS. CLEVELAND: Yeah. 8 9 MS. MCDAVID: Okay. So just to repeat 10 what I'm hearing in the room here I'm hearing the week 11 of October 15th and then we'll change at the next 12 meeting if we find out that it overlaps with AFN. 13 Which three days would you prefer, Tuesday, Wednesday, 14 Thursday -- October 15, 16, 17. 15 16 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron. 17 18 MR. NANENG: I guess that would be good 19 but I could find out within the next couple of days 20 what they're looking at as a tentative calendar for 21 AFN, but, however, also one of the things to keep in 22 mind is that some of the village corporations have 23 meetings that week in preparation for the AFN 24 Convention. I would go with -- tentatively go with 25 those dates. 26 27 MS. MCDAVID: Okay. What about meeting 28 location. You will be meeting in Anchorage twice 29 before this meeting, just as a reminder. 30 31 CHAIRMAN ONEY: And also to recommend 32 that it be a three day meeting, rather than two. I 33 think three day meetings would be beneficial because if 34 we're going to be taking up Board of Fish proposals 35 because we already know, you know, it takes a lot of 36 time to consider those proposals, so to include a three 37 day meeting for the fall. 38 39 (Pause) 40 41 MS. MCDAVID: Any location suggestions, 42 do you guys want to meet in Bethel again, you want to 43 meet out in a village. 44 45 MR. ANDREW: In Bethel. I like this 46 hall over here, nice and quiet. 47 48 MS. MCDAVID: Well, I'm not hearing any

suggestions, does Bethel sound okay for you guys.

49

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0267
 1
                     MR. ANDREW: Bethel.
 2
 3
                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
 4
 5
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
 6
 7
                     MS. ROGERS: I think we should just
 8
     leave it up to the Department, we usually don't get to
 9
     go where we want to go regardless of where we say we
10
    want to go so.
11
12
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
13
14
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.
15
16
                     MS. MCDAVID: Thanks, Mr. Chair.
17
    Alissa, we did really try to go to a village this time.
18
    Alakanuk was not able to host us because of the impacts
19
     of Typhoon Merbok and Mountain Village was not able to
20
    host us because they didn't have the infrastructure
21
             So I guess I would suggest if you all do want
    either.
22
    to meet in a rural community besides Bethel, just make
23
     sure kind of that we know ahead of time that they have
24
    the facilities that they could host us and that would
25
     just include having a meeting venue and some places for
26
    us to stay.
27
28
                     Thank you.
29
30
                     (Pause)
31
32
                     MR. PARKS: Mr. Chairman.
33
34
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Henry, go ahead.
35
36
                     MR. PARKS: Henry Parks. It would be
37
    better for us to meet here, in Bethel, because out in
     the Bush they -- I don't believe they got -- we won't
38
39
     have lodging over there, you know, who knows, that
40
     could be an issue, too, because, you know -- that's
41
     just my concern.
42
43
                     Thank you.
44
45
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. So noted.
46
    Go ahead, John.
47
48
                     MR. ANDREW: A couple of reasons why I
49
     don't like it in the village anymore because I used to
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0268
    be in her seat before. Because when we go out in the
 1
    village, they have poor internet and no structure at
    the airport and we're waiting in the rain, the cold
    weather, it's kind of -- at my age I can't handle that
    cold weather anymore. I'd rather have it over in
 5
    Bethel. You got better internet, better than my
 6
 7
    village, and you have wifi and your phone works better
     over here too. Because back home you can try to work
    with your electronics, half the time they don't work,
 9
10
    two or three days in a row. GCI is a curse to us.
11
12
                     (Laughter)
13
14
                     MR. ANDREW: I'm sorry, I'm sad to say
15
    that.
16
17
                     (Laughter)
18
19
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: So the recommendation
20
     is Bethel for the fall meeting also to include a three
21
     day meeting.
22
23
                     If there's no other comments I think
24
     that will conclude our future meeting dates. I'm sure
25
     we'll get updates as we move forward, as we get closer
26
     to those dates, so thank you for your input.
27
28
                     Brooke, do we have anything else that
29
    we need to take care of.
30
31
                     MR. SLATS: Mr. Chairman, can you
32
     reiterate the date and times of our future meetings?
33
34
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.
35
36
                     MS. MCDAVID: Through the Chair. Sure
37
                     So for fall 2023, this year, the dates
     thing Richard.
38
     are October 10, 11 and 12, and that will be in
39
     Anchorage.
40
41
                     MR. SLATS: Okay.
42
43
                     MS. MCDAVID: For winter 2024, it's not
44
     confirmed but what you're recommending is March 1st
45
     through the 5th.
46
47
                     MS. CLEVELAND: Well, 4 and....
48
49
                     MS. MCDAVID: Well, I thought you guys
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0269
     said as early in March including a weekend because of
 2
     Wassilly.
 3
 4
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay.
 5
 6
                     MR. SLATS: Okay.
 7
 8
                     MS. MCDAVID: Reconfirming. All right.
 9
     And then for fall 2024, we have October 15th through
10
     the 17th in Bethel.
11
12
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: You're good Richard.
13
14
                     MR. SLATS: Okay. You have fall 20 --
15
     can you repeat winter 2024, March.....
16
17
                     MS. MCDAVID: March 1 through 5, and
18
     that is just your suggested -- your recommendation....
19
20
                     MR. SLATS: Okay.
21
22
                     MS. MCDAVID: ....because the other
23
    RACs will also.....
24
25
                     MR. SLATS: Okay, right. And the fall,
26
    October 2023, the dates are?
27
28
                     MS. MCDAVID: 2024.
29
30
                     MR. SLATS: 2024, I mean.
31
32
                     MS. MCDAVID: October 15th through the
33
     17th, 2024.
34
35
                     MR. SLATS: Okay, thank you.
36
37
                     MS. MCDAVID: You're welcome.
38
39
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you. Thank
40
     you for your input in setting those future meeting
     dates. Is there anything that we need to take up for
41
42
     the day Brooke?
43
44
                     MS. MCDAVID: Mr. Chair. I think that
45
     concludes all of the Council's action items unless
46
     there's another proposal we might want to talk about
47
    tomorrow morning, but tomorrow we can start in with
48
     some of the additional reports and we'll have one from
49
    ONC after public comments on non-agenda items.
50
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0270
 1
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you,
 2
    Brooke. And those that have signed up to give public
    testimony on non-agenda items, if you could be here, or
     if you're online -- I know we've gone a little over on
 5
    those public comments, maybe if we could limit that to
 6
    maybe 10 minutes at the most, that would be beneficial
 7
    because we're planning to end this meeting some time
    after lunch tomorrow. And keep in mind that tomorrow
    morning at 10 we have Fish and Wildlife Service
 9
10
    Regional Office calling in and then also a call from
11
    Washington, D.C., Department of Interior.
12
     could keep those times in mind to give them a chance to
13
     call in and hear what they've got to say.
14
15
                     So if there's nothing else we could go
16
     ahead and recess for the evening.
17
18
                     Thank you.
                                 Thank you, everyone.
19
20
                     MR. NANENG: Mr. Chairman, it's Myron.
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Myron, go ahead.
23
24
                     MR. NANENG: Tomorrow I have a hospital
25
     appointment.
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay, thank you for
28
     letting us know, we'll do a roll call and then if
29
     you're not here we'll excuse you and if you can, you
30
     know, you could call in but if not we'll so note your
31
     absence.
32
33
                     MR. NANENG: Okay, thanks.
34
35
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: That will conclude our
36
    meeting for today, we'll recess for the night.
37
38
                     Thank you.
39
40
                     (Off record)
41
42
43
                  (PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
44
45
46
47
48
49
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| 1 | CERTIFICATE |
| 2 | |
| 3 | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) |
| 4 |)ss. |
| 5 | STATE OF ALASKA) |
| 6 7 | T Calana M Hila Mataua Dublic in and fau tha |
| 8 | I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court |
| 9 | Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify: |
| 10 | Reporters, and hereby certify. |
| 11 | THAT the foregoing pages numbered through |
| 12 | contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the |
| 13 | YUKON KUSKOKWIM DELTA FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL |
| 14 | ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING, VOLUME II taken |
| 15 | electronically on the 5th day of April; |
| 16 | |
| 17 | THAT the transcript is a true and |
| 18 19 | correct transcript requested to be transcribed and thereafter transcribed by under my direction and |
| 20 | reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and |
| 21 | ability; |
| 22 | |
| 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 7th |
| 27 | day of May 2023. |
| 28 29 | |
| 30 | |
| 31 | Salena A. Hile |
| 32 | Notary Public, State of Alaska |
| 33 | My Commission Expires: 09/16/26 |
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