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FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD

REGULATORY MEETING

VOLUME II

Egan Convention Center ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

April 16, 2019

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Anthony Christianson, Chairman
Charles Brower
Rhonda Pitka
Chad Padgett, Bureau of Land Management
Greg Siekaniec, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bert Frost, National Park Service
Gene Peltola, Bureau of Indian Affairs
David Schmid, U.S. Forest Service

Ken Lord, Solicitor's Office

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PROCEEDINGS

(Anchorage, Alaska - 4/16/2019)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Good morning, everybody. Welcome back to day two of the Federal Subsistence Board meeting. Again, thank everybody yesterday for your patience in us getting through the day. We're excited to get started with today's agenda. First off this morning we're going to just ask the operator if you can please just give clear instructions to anybody on the line who might want to testify this morning on how to star 9 or whatever they have to do for instructions.

I'd appreciate that.

Thank you.

OPERATOR: I would be more than happy to, sir. Thank you all for standing by. Again, those on the phone lines, if you have a question or comment, please press star 1 and I will go ahead and open up your line into the conference.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Appreciate that. All right. First off this morning we're going to call on Zach. He's going to come up and do a presentation for the Regional Advisory Council Chair, who's unfortunately not here for personal reasons. Then we'll move on to non-agenda items and an opportunity for the public to come up and speak to non-agenda items this morning.

So that's the blue card.

Thank you.

MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. My name is Zach Stevenson. I work with the Federal Office of Subsistence Management where I serve as the coordinator for the Northwest Arctic and Kodiak/Aleutians Councils.

 $\ensuremath{\text{I}}$ am providing per the direction of

Michael Chad Kramer, the Chair of the Northwest Arctic Council a brief synopsis of the Council's FY or fiscal year 2018 annual report to the Board. The Council had identified four items in its annual report summarized as follows:

The Council had requested more research to better understand wildlife populations and distributions in their region. Specifically, the Council identified the need for research to better understand the distribution abundance of caribou. The Council identified the Western Arctic Caribou Herd or WACH as providing important subsistence resources to provide for the sustenance of people throughout the region and corresponding with a need for current and updated research data on caribou distribution and abundance to better assist decision makers in managing this important subsistence resource.

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Additionally, the Council identified the need for updated information on beavers as a need for the region, citing the encroachment of beavers into the region where they had not previously been seen as a result of changing weather and climatic conditions. Citing concerns resulting from beaver to both human health and subsistence resources in the region.

Additionally, regarding caribou, the Council identified the need for updated information on population trends, citing that most recently the population survey for the Western Arctic Caribou Herd was not able to be collected in the past year due to weather conditions and the Council emphasized the importance of that population data again to assist decision makers in managing the herd.

Thirdly, the Council cited the need for resource managers to minimize disturbances to the Western Arctic Caribou Herd, specifically leaders migration, and the need for helping users as well as agencies to understand the need for maintaining the migration of the herd so as to enable local users to maintain access to that important subsistence resource.

Lastly, the Council identified the need for updated population data on Dall sheep to better understand their distribution and population trajectories so as to provide local users with more access to this important subsistence resource.

Page 65 That concludes the summary of the 2 Council's FY2018 annual report. 3 4 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 5 6 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for 7 the update Zach. Appreciate it. 8 9 Any questions for Zach. 10 11 (No comments) 12 13 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none. 14 Thank you. Appreciate it. All right. We'll begin the 15 public testimony this morning for non-agenda items. 16 17 First we have Mr. Paul Williams, Sr. 18 19 MR. WILLIAMS, SR.: Good morning. Mr. 20 Chair, members of the Subsistence Board. My name is 21 Paul Williams from Beaver. Traditional chief. I was 22 born 83 years ago up in a place called Salmon Village. 23 24 I just want to testify about how I 25 lived these 82 years and what happened to us as people 26 that survived through all these things that we were 27 required to do. From the start we had respect for 28 people. We had respect for one another. We had respect for the land. We knew our Creator. We were 29 30 happy to see every morning through humbleness and 31 respect for children and the land. 32 33 We learned to speak to the land itself 34 and to the animals for the management purpose to keep 35 it productive, but a little bit at a time that's been 36 taken away. Through living in villages 1940 I remember 37 we moved down from Salmon Village. I was born in 38 Salmon Village 1936. 1940, four years later, we moved to Chalkyitsik. They said that -- I heard them, 39 40 people, chiefs, talk. We had a little meeting. They

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They told us we've got to live in the village for the purpose of learning how to speak English for the children. Moving us away from the land and into a village where we could all stay together. After two or three years of living like that I remember we start dying. I didn't know why, but now looking

said (in Yup'ik). That means new people coming around

on our country.

back we had poor sanitation and then we had a strange disease coming in killing our people.

They had us go down to the hospital in Fort Yukon and they died down there. In 1946 both of my parents got sick and we had to move to Fort Yukon. My mom survived but my father died March 1947 and that's how we ended up in Beaver. There was no welfare. Mom had to get married to a man, so she picked a guy from Beaver. His name was John Sam and that's how we ended up down there.

Then we lived out in the woods again and we didn't hardly learn English. We tried, but we know we had to make a living. Otherwise there's no way to survive in the village. She had to go out there and make a living. It was a hard way to live, but you know you've got moose there and you could eat and make a good living that way, but there was no money, hardly any money. There was no use for money. We had it, but there was nothing to buy. So that's the way we lived and that's where we come from.

Then finally we're Americans, you know. During World War II a lot of young boys they went to war. Some of them didn't come back, but a lot of them did, you know. We didn't know that we were not nice. You know, we're all Americans, you know. We were proud to be in America, being Americans. Then we start to forget what we are. We leave our language. We start to leave our language and we forgot to manage the land. We even forgot about our spirituality, our Maker. We forgot about that.

Then we start to forget about our language and with that, you know, we forget about our manners, the way that people live. We forgot about that. We start to live like everybody else, you know, and we change our clothes and we don't wear the skins anymore. We forgot about the management of fish, the management of water, we forgot our prayers, we forgot our songs and our language.

And then the land claims came and they discovered oil up in Prudhoe Bay. They said, oh, you're going to have a land claim, you know. I said land claim? I thought this land was ours according to the Treaty of Cession of 1865. We bought all of Alaska for two cents an acre was the answer. All right.

We've got nothing to fight back with. We've got no lawyer. We hardly spoke English.

Now we're getting to a place where we can start to understand each other, you know. Truly, now that that's been handed down to us through thousands of years of living on the land. I see us going back to our language and our way of life and we have something to offer to you and I hope that you would accept that. You would see us as different people that have different values.

But you know the common value of life and courtesy is still there as people, but we need to stick together and be as one to be united and we want to be part of you and you guys be part of us and you accept us for what we are. We're not going to let you down, you know. Instead of acting like conquered people we want to be one people. That's what we feel like, conquered, you know, without any fighting or war going on. That's what I feel like.

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Today, you know, I want to say this to you and that this is the way I feel and this is where I'm coming from to offer friendship, you know. The first time I see this in the public way, I'm happy that this load I've been carrying, you know, is going to be let go and I'll be free.

Thank you for letting me speak.

If there's no questions, then I guess I'll be a free man now.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I want to thank you personally for that, Paul. I think that brings a lot of context to what it is we're here working on and why we need to really weigh in heavy on all these proposals and way of life that come in front of us. So having your valuable knowledge and what you bring to the room we truly appreciate that.

So thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS, SR.: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Karen Linnell.

MS. LINNELL: Good morning, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. Thank you for your time and the ability to report on Inter-Tribal Resource Commission and our activities. Can we get to the next slide, please. Who has the controller for the....

REPORTER: (Pointing).

MS. LINNELL: Oh, okay. Thank you. So this is our organization. As you can see, the eight pie pieces those are our tribes. They're the core of our organization and give us our authority through their government-to-government relationship and only by their authority are we able to act.

On the right-hand side you see two slices on the outer ring. That's Ahtna, Incorporated and Chitina Native Corporation. They are partners with us as the landowners and partners with the tribes. That's what comprises Ahtna Inter-Tribal Resource Commission.

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We're a body that works together. I'm sorry I failed to introduce and thank my chairman of my board. I have here with me Shirley Smelcer and my staff as wells, Nicole Farnham, Kevin Bartley.

So our purpose and our mission. We were formed to be the regional coordinating body for subsistence and cultural and traditional natural resource management using traditional resource stewardship.

This is the Ahtna region. It's fairly large. We've got five mountain ranges, 500 miles of highway that is a blessing and a curse, and then we're the fourth largest river in Alaska. So a little bit about our region. We have eight Federally recognized tribes. We have about 3,700 residents in the Ahtna traditional territory. Of that, about 900 are tribal members. In our tribal communities, we have about 1,500 people.

We have a median household income that ranges anywhere from 13,000 to 104,000 and that's according to the 2010 census. In Gakona, that was because we had HARP staff there. All the scientists that run the HARP facility. So it's skewed quite a bit because it's a pretty small population.

Then we pay anywhere from 17 cents a kilowatt hour to 65 cents a kilowatt hour even though we're on the highway system we still have high energy costs. As a matter of fact, in Glennallen you can get a five-pound sack of sugar for \$18.99. Yeah, expensive.

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> So this is the land ownership pattern. I'm sorry to forestry, but we didn't color in the bottom half there that's gray. As you can see the yellow is Federal lands. The pink on the left and right are our National Park and Preserve for Denali and Wrangell-St. Elias. So when we're talking about Unit 13, we're talking about the yellow in the center. mountain tops for a majority of it, but there's a narrow strip that follows Richardson Highway and you'll hear more about that at some point.

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These are our stakeholders who have an influence or say in what happens in our region. You can see the number one stakeholder there is God. have an elder that talked to us about it. When we were coming up with this list, he said God put us here for a reason, we're here to take care of the land. what we do and it's taught to us. You take care of it, it takes care of you. We're working on stewardship and habitat projects so that we can take care of the land and it can take care of us.

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We're competing for our resources. This is opening day a couple years ago. When I blew this picture up, there were 165 rigs there with two and four place trailers. This is just one of the parking lots at Eureka. This doesn't include the one up on Denali Highway or near Paxson and it doesn't include what happens near Cantwell.

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We have an inter-dependency on the land It's part of our spiritual well-being. and the water. It's not just putting food on the table. It's part of who we are. It's so deeply ingrained in who we are. We believe that we would have healthier communities and healthier families if we were more connected to the Having our resources regulated out from under us is causing a disconnect. It's just part of who we are. It's a part of our spirituality.

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Tribal stewardship is one of the things that we've been working on and it's not new. The man

on the left is Sam George. He's working on land selections for ANCSA and Copper Center is Native Village of Kluti-kaah. In the center we have an elder sharing with folks during our tribal stewardship planning and the little yellow stickies are family names of where families come from.

I think for a lot of the folks we had at our tribal stewardship training and the mapping effort that really brought home our connection to the land and how come our traditional territory is so big. We didn't always stay on the highway. We didn't always stay in the villages we have now. That's why we're related to the folks at Cantwell and it may seem like they're farther away, but we would meet in the middle, which is now all that blue territory or lands that have been conveyed to the State.

On the right-hand side we did an exercise with some children from Native Village of Tazlina and had them mark what they knew. So on this layer of maps they're putting where they know they go look for caribou, where they go berry picking where they go fishing, where they can find their resources and it was all them. Pretty powerful moment as well.

We have been working on wildlife and habitat projects. We're still continuing to work on our DOI MOA implementation. Still waiting to see our charter get sent to Washington D.C. The charter you folks approved two years ago is still floating around in Alaska. We met with Bert Frost on the community harvest framework. Mr. Padgett just got appointed, so we're working on setting up a meeting with him so that we can get that done as well.

We're working in partnership with Ahtna and Chitina Native Corporation on habitat improvement projects. Much like our friend that spoke from St. Mary's yesterday, we're working to improve the moose population. Like him, I don't want to see us work to rebuild that moose population and then have it delegated and given to sport hunters. We're working on this to improve our chances of harvest.

Then we're working with our tribes on fire protection. We're integrating that fuel reduction there with our habitat projects and then creating jobs. So we're marrying creating habitat for moose to

bio-fuels and fire reduction and creating some employment as well.

We partnered with Ahtna, Incorporated on a carnivore study. Ahtna applied for a permit with the State of Alaska to do a bear density study. We captured hair samples. On the permit the State wrote that they thought we might see one bear. We think we saw 16 to 22 different bears just based on the cam photos. We're still waiting on the DNA samples.

On the right-hand side there's a contraption up in the tree. That one was a hair snare. It actually triggered and took one sample. The other on the bottom you can see a couple tufts of hair. That's barbed wire that we put nearby and it captures the hair samples just as well. It's not as labor intensive. You don't have to go back out and reset it all the time.

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We had 26 non-caloric lure stations set up in a 26 square mile area and we captured we believe up to 22 bears there. We're working on doing it again. Filling information gaps that the State and the Feds aren't doing. We're not duplicating efforts here. I know that was a concern for some folks that we would be duplicating what's already being done. We're not. We're looking at how can we help by providing additional information.

We have a Partners for Fisheries
Management grant. Some of the goals and objectives are
to get people more engaged in management. This is a
picture at Katie John's native allotment at
Batzulnetas. There we have the Tanada weir near there
between hers and Gene Henry's Native allotments. We
were able to visit with some elders there.

There was a pretty defining moment there with Kevin. We were introducing our anthropologist to our tribes. He'd been on board for a couple months at this point. Our elder Ben Albert, Katie's brother, talked about how hard a life it was, but it was a good life living on the land there.

So we're working in partnership with National Park Service at this point trying to keep the weir going at Tanada Creek this year so that we can keep the data consistent. They didn't get funding for

this, so we're also seeking additional funding so that we can manage that weir this summer. We're looking at where can we pull this together to keep that going. This is a lynch pin to why some of you folks are here, is this Katie John case. So having that information and keeping it consistent is important.

We partnered with the Native Village of Eyak and built a fishwheel for them for their mark/recapture. We also worked with our local representative and made recommendations on the priority information needs for the FRMP that's coming up. We held a Fisheries Search Conference and then we got staffing.

So recruiting for us was difficult. When we got the Partners grant we were a one-man office, me. We had no benefits because nobody would talk to us when you only have one person on staff. So recruiting was hard. We just got going and we've got a staff of five and we've got health insurance now and retirement. So we're starting to move and get going.

That was a bit of a struggle for us at the beginning, but we got down to two candidates for our partners and then they both withdrew, got jobs elsewhere or decided to stay where they're at. So we had to recruit again, but we got a good guy working for us now and a lot has happened since then.

This is our partners when we did our Search Conference, what is the future of Copper River salmon. We had dipnetters there, we had sport fish guides, subsistence users, the State fisheries management, Comm Fish, Sport Fish, our local fisheries biologist. We had the National Park Service, the superintendent, the fisheries biologist, their biometrician, and subsistence coordinator all got to participate in this conference.

In this conference there were no hats, no titles, no nothing. We were people interested in Copper River salmon and we were able to talk. I've got to tell you we went through quite a few exercises, but we also had a parking lot for if we had any contentious items that sat there and not one item got put on there. We were able to talk through everything, so we were pretty happy with that. I think we built some partnerships and built relationships.

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A lot of folks come and go, but the tribal members, the local folks, we're not going anywhere. So getting these folks in -- I think our biometricianist has been on staff for maybe six months at this point. Just getting folks together like this we had, again, like Comm Fish and Sport Fish there as well and we all have the same concern. What's going on with the Copper River salmon, why did we have a low return last year, how can we work together to ensure that we don't end up in crisis mode and restricting anybody's fishery. Oh, and Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation was there as well.

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Some of our programs that we're working on and our partners here. We have Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Department of Energy. They're actually funding our tribal stewardship planning because looking at biofuels and how we can incorporate that in. They're really anxious to see what our plan comes out to. And RCS, we work with the landowners and that's where we get some of the funding to do our habitat improvement projects. Then University of Alaska Fairbanks actually helps with coordinating our training for our tribes.

 We have a Moose Habitat Management Plan for the next 10 years and that's what we're working with Ahtna Incorporated on. We have the food fuels and jobs initiative that we're partnering with Gulkana Village Council on, their pellet mill project and how we can move that forward. The Carnivore Stewardship Plan we're moving to Mentasta this year. We're hoping to get a study done there.

The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council we have the grant with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to coordinate that and the committee and keep their activities going for them. The Salmon Search Conference again. Everybody wants to see a follow up in a couple years, so we're working on that as well. Then again working to implement the MOA.

We're also part of a caribou working group, which was started by Ben Bobowski at Wrangell-St. Elias. He's the superintendent there. He invited AITRC, Wrangell-St. Elias SRC members. Sue Entsminger participates there. Also invited the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Tetlin Wildlife Refuge and

then with our Park staff to look at the caribou management because the caribou cross through all of our lands.

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We're looking at not just the Nelchina Herd, but the Mentasta and Chisana as well. We haven't been able to hunt caribou in Unit 11 since the late '80s and we want to know why. It's all based on the population of the Mentasta Herd. So we're working with them, with the Park Service on this so that we can make sure we have all the information, the data. We offered to buy collars because they were down to five collars on the herd. We're waiting on them and whether they want to continue moving forward with that or not.

Then we're also part of this -- we started talking about what's the predation, is that a factor. We talked about trapping and this is the access issue. Because the rivers aren't staying frozen we're not able to snowmachine across the river and set traps. So we have to -- and you can't fly and subsist as a Park regulation, which I think is crazy.

My dad was flying in the '60s and '70s. I think he got rid of his plane in mid '70s, '77, but he was flying over there and hunting and trapping. Now there's a regulation that says you cannot fly for subsistence uses but they sure fly over there for everything else, including videography and things like that and tours.

We're talking about access. We're going to be interviewing some folks, some trappers, both tribal and non-tribal members in regards to their access across the river and how it's changed and what can we do to adapt.

We're also working on an Ahtna ethnography for the Park. The ethnography that was done was kind of just slapped together and not well written and not very thick, not very detailed, so we're going to be working with them on revising that and improving that.

I think that's it. I just want to again thank our partners and Bert for sticking with me and getting through that community harvest framework from our last meeting. We're still trying to get it done. I think we're very close in our definitions to

meet the requirements of this Board with the Federally qualified users, but still stick within what we -- it's a good compromise and I think we're close to having that ready to go.

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I think that's about it, sir.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Karen. That was a really good presentation there. really appreciate the slide. Good job on all the work you've got going on there to fill those gaps.

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I can really appreciate that.

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Tim, you have a question.

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MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning, Karen. This is Tim Gervais from Western Interior. Thank you for your presentation. The Western Interior is interested in the interaction between wild fish stocks and hatchery fish programs. I would like to get Ahtna's position or opinion or your personal opinion or position on the high volume of aquaculture production that's occurring in Prince William Sound.

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> MS. LINNELL: Thank you for asking. have an incubation unit on the Gulkana River for reds, for sockeye, and that's all they do is they hatch the eggs and they release them. In Prince William Sound they're increasing the amount of pinks that they have in their hatchery and what they release and they're competing for food sources and they're voracious eaters and they're probably eating a lot of our little salmon. I think they're creating an imbalance and that's affecting the return of the natural stock.

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I feel like there's -- we have six plans for the Copper River and I think that they're not speaking to each other and looking at the effects that they have. The hatchery management is a separate plan and looking at the impacts that they have on the other resources is something to be of concern.

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Last year we got this report of the blob. I don't know if you're heard of the blob. Rather than saying they don't know they create a

fictitious creature, being, thing, that the blob, something in the ocean, the blob, is having an effect on the salmon return. Just say you don't know and we're going to look into it. It's not that hard. But I think that too much hatchery fish isn't good for the ocean as a whole.

MR. GERVAIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other questions for Karen, discussion.

Alissa.

MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Karen. I really enjoyed your presentation. I had one quick question in regards to -- I don't know how far you guys go up. I was trying to look in the fish regulations, but it says that you guys have a one permit system for subdistricts will be issued to each household per year. It says your population per permit and then your fishwheel and dipnet only and then you get an allocation of your permit system. How is that working for your tribes for your people?

MS. LINNELL: Thank you. Through the Chair. The Federal Management System seems to be working fairly well for us. We go to the Park, we get a permit. It's based on your household size. If you have four or more, it increases it from 200 to 500. Then the dipnetting they do. I'm not a Federal dipnetter, but they're allowed a couple hundred fish as well throughout the year. It seems to be working for us.

Where we have problems is that parking lot that I showed you, is the same in Chitina at the O'Brien Creek with the personal use fishery. It gets just as crowded throughout Chitina. On the weekends you've got folks up and down the river. You have 100 boats, dipnetting from boats.

It used to be that the folks would drop folks off on the bank so that they could dipnet. Now they're dipnetting even during high water. Before it would be during high water there wouldn't be any dipnetting, but now they're dipnetting in the middle of the river during high water and that's changing the harvest.

We went from 2,000-something dipnetters to 9,000 to 10,000 permits issued a year, but the number of reports and the number of fish harvest hasn't really grown as much as the permits that they're issuing.

One of the things that concerns me with the management in that is that with -- and the dipnetters are allowed 20, 35 fish and then they add 10 per household member. But when there's what they call a record return, they increase the allowable take per dipnetter. So instead of letting them get by, they take them and they talk about more than what the river can sustain, but I don't know that anybody has ever done a study on what the river can sustain.

So technology has improved and their sonar is getting clearer and clearer, so they're starting to capture more and be able to count what's happening. I think there's additional information needed and that was one of the things that came out of our Search Conference. We need to know what's happening in the spawning beds. So that's one of the proposals that we're working on in partnership with Native Village of Eyak and Alaska Department of Fish and Game to try and find out more of what's happening on the spawning beds.

 $\,$ MS. ROGERS: Through the Chair. One more question. I was wondering how long have you been under this permit system.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ LINNELL: I think it's been since the '80s. It's been a long time.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Karen. Appreciate to see all the collaboration and continued success there. Hopefully we can get you sent off to D.C.

MS. LINNELL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Next we'll call up Tom Kriska.

MR. KRISKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Board members and everyone in this room. Again, like I did yesterday, I came up and wrote a lot of things down

here and kind of confused myself more than things. Just about the system and regulations, time. Climate change is a big one. I wrote down things that I hear, but a lot of it has kind of put me back to where I'm not even in a place to really talk about the things.

Everything that we're doing in this room and you do other places, Board of Game, Board of Fish, Federal Subsistence Board and many other boards not pertaining to anything with fish and game. We're always pushing each other and I've seen that happening for the last 30 years, like I said yesterday. I'm getting tired of it because all this stuff is already written, it's all planned. Nothing against you guys. I have a big place in my heart for the place that you have to sit on those seats taking all these proposals, which you're flooded with proposals, and is going to continue to be flooded with proposals unless we all agree on something.

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Even as well as back at our home amongst each other as well as we're butting heads here and we shouldn't be. Back at home in between the communities, the villages, we butt each other. Then it comes to, no, we need each other. So we're starting the gathering, the men's gathering. It started last year. What we're doing is going to bounce it around in different village, trying to get together to help each other. Not to fight with anyone, just to help each other and our kids and everything.

So that's going to wind up to be a big deal in between our villages because we really do need each other and not only in this hunting and all this fishing and other things, there's a lot of drugs, alcohol, other ways that we need to get a hold of our kids as well as our stomachs.

I was really thinking about it just today. You know, right in this room we do have a lot of regulation people here. Understanding people have been here, some of them from what I just talked to them, not mentioning no names, but it was really overwhelming for me to meet some people here right out in the hall, not in this room. I mean they're in here now. But it was really great to talk to some people. You know, him finally running into somebody with an open mind and for me the same as well.

It was great to talk about things with this guy. It was kind of funny. You know, all the rules and regulations written in those books, if you really wanted to, you could have threw that out the door and rewrote it. But that's not the thing here. We're not in here to fight about a lot of these things in the Federal management and you go to ANILCA. You start all kinds of other things when we're all here for this reason to make things work amongst us.

The bad thing for what I see and the predictions in the state of Alaska and what's going to happen within the next 20 years. Right now there's 400,000 of us. Possibly in 20 years the prediction there's going to be 750,000 and then what. So there's a lot more. Look farther down the road than what we're trying to do for the next year and keep on fighting. It's just useless.

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I'm just saying these things are -- I don't know. Some of the people said it's like a preacher, which kind of gets to me a little bit, but then you start really thinking about it and it comes back to a lot of things, not just little things around us. The fish and game and all of that. Like I said out in our village when we have to manage stuff and we do manage it and not only that area. We're talking on the phones up and down that whole region in our hunting region.

It goes all the way from way up around the Huslia, Allakaket area, all the way down to the Holy Cross area, all the way over to McGrath. It's a big area and we're managing that on our own.

Technically, because if you really think about it, in heart I have to say something about it because it cost me a lot. If you get out there and run around and try to help the situation for your moose, things like that, at 7 bucks a gallon, you can imagine how much fuel we really spent and money and everything like that.

Nobody is there to help us. We're doing this ourselves.

Then to read all this stuff in here like what everybody else is doing, I applaud them for all of that, but still I really wouldn't mind if they come live out there with me for a month or two and see what I eat, see what I do. I'm pretty sure they'll be skin and bones like me at the end of the two months.

Page 80

So I really do have a lot of things here that I wrote down and it goes to the same thing. It goes back to proposals and all of this stuff. I don't know if I should even mention anything on what I wrote because it's probably a waste of time. I always thought of being there where these books were actually -- maybe not all, but there's a lot of great things that you have in this book as well as like the State, the Feds, everybody, the Fish Board, all those people, they have a lot in here.

Instead of keep on flooding you guys with proposals and all of that, I think one of the better things that we should be doing is maybe possibly modifying what's in this book already rather than trying to change it. You're not going to change it. A lot of what's in here works for me. Just little changes.

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The big problem is what I see you live different than me. We still hunt the moose, but we're hunting in different strategies, different tactics and different areas. So, for me, hunting in Koyukuk and then Ruby they hunt different than McGrath hunt different. The people in the Lower Yukon hunt different as well as people over there in Fort Yukon.

So being handed a book like this for the whole state it's sort of hard to -- some of the people you're looking at them and it's like, well, we've got to go way over to this area. But just to maybe possibly really think about it and to modify this book per -- it's kind of hard. Maybe districts or different regions. There's Tlingit, there's Eskimos way up, there's us, the Athabascans, there's the Gwich'in.

 It's probably a lot to really think about, but it's just something possibly we need to do rather than getting into wasting your money, wasting my money, wasting everyone's time, money. I know that's what we're all here for, but it seems like this has been going on and on and on and then I'll be dead and what about the kids.

The thing is I've seen a lot of strong people, stronger than me, way stronger than me, probably smarter than me, they lived the tough life. Sidney Huntington, Jimmy. A lot of those guys. They

were sitting here I'm sure. I think Sidney sat on the Board of Game once. Those people fought for a long time and now they're gone and now I'm here and as well as our kids are going to be here and it's just going to keep on going.

It changes. A lot of the people that I seen in the Boards at those times were different. The Board and our rules and regulations change from the characteristic of the people that are sitting up there and their mentality. If they were racists, it's kind of hard. Sometimes they're great, sometimes they're bad. It all comes back to this book here.

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We have a great team and great guys. I'm really comfortable with you guys. Like I said, it's hard for me to even sit up there if I was you because of all the -- just all the crap you have to put up with and then kind of hash it out. Maybe we won't get it right even if you try your best. I don't know.

For me, I always try to figure out the best way to go about things and how to get through it. If I can't get through it, I always look up to the Lord and what he did. How would he go about this. Even if it's tough there's always a way out of it if you think about it.

So I really don't want to get into some of this because it just goes back to proposals and doing all this other stuff when I think we have the resources here. We have everything here to make it work.

With that I thank you and I'm really happy to be here and I will be back and maybe there will be 100 of us next year, maybe 1,000 the next year after that. I don't know, but still even with that we're still fighting for what. Let's just fix these problems today so it won't waste anymore money or all of this kind of stuff.

We thank you and thanks for your time and I really respect everyone in this room. Like I said, you took time and money away from whatever you're doing, your kids, which is really valuable. I really thank you for that. I'm done preaching.

Thank you for your time.

Page 82 Any questions. $\overline{2}$ 3 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tom. 4 It sounds like you're in my head. 5 6 Welcome to this side. 7 8 (Laughter) 9 10 MR. KRISKA: Yep. Well, that's the 11 thing. I mean I'm not scared to sit up there, but like I said I would feel the same way. I mean we've just 12 13 got to work on this, figure it out and that's just the 14 thing. We have a lot of RACs, a lot of other people we 15 go to there and it seems like you're always looking 16 uphill, looking uphill. 17 18 I don't know. 19 20 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Well, good luck 21 and keep on educating everybody in your area and we'll 22 look forward to modifying those proposals to your need 23 if you submit them. 24 25 So thank you. 26 27 MR. KRISKA: Thank you very much. 28 That's kind of what I wanted to hear. 29 30 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Oh, got a 31 question, Tom. 32 33 Greg. 34 35 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 36 Tom, thank you very much for your thoughts and your 37 comments. One thing you said that does sort of rise to 38 my level of interest is that you're not going to say some things because you feel it's a waste of time. 39 40 That does concern me if there's that kind of 41 perspective out there because that's what this 42 opportunity is truly meant to be. 43 44 I think everyone on this Board would 45 agree that that's what we're actually looking for, 46 that type of engagement and thought. So I hope you 47 don't just feel it's a waste of time to provide your input and your thoughts. If you have something that 48 49 you've written down that you want us to hear, I'm 50

particularly interested in hearing it.

MR. KRISKA: Well, now that you said that I'll probably sit here another hour.

(Laughter)

MS. PITKA: Briefly read your

testimony.

MR. KRISKA: I know.

MS. PITKA: Thank you.

MR. KRISKA: Anyway, like the deadlines during the shutdown and everything like that and you know as well this meeting was kind of put back because of -- not only this meeting, a lot of things pertaining to the Natives. Once the Federal shut down, everything was pushed back. It kind of limited us -- I don't know if it limited us to time, but it kind of pushed all of us back and wondering what the heck is going to happen. We don't really know.

 So one of the things that it did push back as well is the deadline for proposals, which is May 1st, and it's a few more days. You know, since they pushed everything back I was just kind of thinking about maybe you can push that deadline back itself, maybe a month or two, to give us more time. Not only Ahtna, not only the TCC, but others to give them a little more time to turn in these proposals. That's one of the things I had out there.

There was like the positioning that they were talking about yesterday. That positioning, from what they did, it's great, but it goes back to a lot of other hunting techniques with other bears and moose and a lot of other things.

Another thing here why I mentioned climate change is like the dates and within the next year -- I know it can't happen overnight. It will probably take a few years, but maybe we sit back and just watch the climate change and what happens in the next few years and maybe possibly change those hunting dates for moose and things.

We work on this system and it works for

everyone because if the people out there had those dates and we're watching them and then the moose start moving right at the last minute and then they didn't get their moose. That's one of the reasons that the winter hunt comes on because it's trying to help the people that didn't get the moose.

So if we can maybe just watch what happens with the climate change and then maybe on the spot or maybe within -- I don't know. Just act on it in that time and say, okay, we give you another week because some of the people -- and it weighs it out, you know, like I said. You don't have no people hunting in the winter then and don't have all these little issues. So it works.

I was really thinking about the qualifications that I see to be fit to sit up there with you guys. For me, as long as I'm here, I probably wouldn't be educated enough to be sitting up there, but still I have more education than you out there. So it works both ways.

Let me see here.

Just a lot of what I'm saying is possibly just a lot of understanding each other more and better. I'll just go that far. Otherwise, there's a lot of people here. I know we don't -- I'm not going to sit up here all day and list a few of the things that we do work on and if they work, kind of solve the rest of it.

So thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tom. Just for clarification, I did ask about the deadline and moving it. It's posted in the Federal Register, so we're kind of tied to the deadline. But at any time you can submit a special action if there is an issue in your area that we can consider at any time. So if there is something that arises with the take of wildlife and fish and stuff, you could always submit a special action for us to consider at any time.

The other Tom will add a little bit to

MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you, Tom, for

 that.

your comments. Tom Doolittle, Acting Assistant Regional Director of OSM. One of the things obviously with the lapse in funding and the furlough did delay some things, but also we needed to accommodate the RACs. So our last two RAC meetings are actually next week for the Seward Pen and Kodiak/Aleutians.

The designated Federal officer at those meetings can still accept proposals even from other regions from any person or entity. So that was one concession that we made because of the delay relative to the RAC meetings and then also our ability to be able to provide that opportunity to get proposals in considering the furlough.

MR. KRISKA: Okay, thank you. So you're saying that we possibly still have time for some proposals that we can maybe at a later date that could be sent in or the deadline is the deadline?

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MR. DOOLITTLE: That date would be next week at those two RAC meetings. So somebody would actually have to present at that RAC to the designated Federal officer, like Zach, and be able to present that. So that does provide an opportunity that anybody could submit the proposal, but we needed to obviously make the concession for the RACs to function and provide proposals and allow that process which is allowable.

If any Staff would like to correct me on that, but I'm pretty sure I've got that one pegged down. So that is almost another week that's been added to the equation.

MR. KRISKA: Okay. That would probably

Thank you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other questions or discussion with <math display="inline">\ensuremath{\mathsf{Tom}}\xspace.$

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tom. I think you're pretty smart, partner, for the record.

(Laughter)

help.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Ricko

DeWilde.
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MR. DEWILDE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. My name is Ricko DeWilde. I'm from Huslia, Alaska. I was born and raised in camp until I was 18. I'm 43 now, but until I was 18 years old I lived in the woods. Basically, if you didn't know how to hunt or fish or you couldn't do it, you're not going to eat.

That's a lot of reality today for rural Alaskans, you know. We have our own way to basically adapt and be stewards of the land. You know, take care of our land and adapt to it. I think a lot of divide can happen with people living out there and Board members such as yourself that are making laws because sometimes it doesn't always come together.

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There's climate change now, so geese -some educated lady she asked me does this date right
here coincide with when you guys want to hunt geese.
She gave me basically the hunting -- what would you
call -- when we're supposed to hunt them. To me, we go
by in Huslia, our people, we go by like when the birch
tree leaves are as big as beaver ears. That coincides
with when they're sitting on their eggs and they're
pretty skinny by then. So we always go by that. It's
a little different.

When these laws come in, sometimes they always don't come in at the right time because of global weather change. In a way, people get mad. Especially like the caribou, shooting from a moving vessel or whatever you want to call it. Growing up, if we're hungry and we're going to eat and we see this caribou, we're not going to stop. Oh, they're moving, we've got to go the other way or whatever. We're just going to follow them. It's not realistic to say we're harassing them or anything because the chase doesn't go for miles and miles.

I understand the concern from the Board because you don't want these people out there in like hovercrafts chasing them for miles or whatever. That's not the same world. Rural Alaska is a different world. Sometimes these laws can build division I think with our people and the people on the Board and the people that are living not in rural Alaska.

It's almost like -- you know, we've been there -- it is for a fact that our people have been there for thousands of years and we use this ancient knowledge to help preserve the land and help to live with the land and off the land. Sometimes all these laws and all this development can make us feel like guests on our own land and that's not a feeling that we want to have. We're not guests.

The people that are making these laws and the people that are wanting to develop they're the guests on the land. We're going to be here for another thousand years in our mind and we want to preserve it for our people. When these laws are not in the right interest for our people and our land, it creates a lot of division.

I'm not here to cuss at nobody. I just want to kind of show the anatomy of where the anger comes in. Maybe there's a misunderstanding on our part too.

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 With that being said, I want to talk about the grizzly bear problems. We have a lot of predators now and a lot of grizzly bears. At my cabin I come in with my kids and the cabin is tore up, a very dangerous situation for my kids. Especially before the salmon run hits and before the berries, it's life and death. Even to go to the outhouse I'm carrying a rifle with me. You know, my kid needs to go pee or do a number two or whatever and that's like -- you know, a lot of grass, I've got to cut the grass. It's a very dangerous situation.

It happens in the villages too. Especially in fall time when those big bears don't have enough food. There's a lot more bears now, so you have a lot more problems. Grizzlies that are coming in and sneaking around the smokehouses. Not really the black bear because they're just going to kind of show themselves and you could just shoot them, but grizzly is a different animal. It's real smart.

So I think bear snares is really important in that situation. If I'm going to be in camp for a while with my kids, I'm going to put these snares up in the area and that's illegal. I think there needs to be a solution. I'm not saying let us snare bears. It's not that simple. I just want people to

start considering what's going to happen with this huge numbers of bears that are coming around and how to resolve that.

Maybe traps or snares or some way as first line of defense when you're sleeping. At least you have something in the area. If they're sneaking in, they're going to hit that before they hit the cabin. It's happening in the villages a lot, so it's something that needs to be addressed is just these nuisance grizzlies with the bigger numbers that are happening today.

I think that's about all I had to talk about. There's more but I've forgotten. Probably a good thing. I don't want to take up the mic all day here. I really appreciate this opportunity to speak and I really appreciate the open mind. That's what I kind of want to push is for us to have an open mind and for the Board to have an open mind and see where we're coming from and see where this divide happens and just understand the anatomy of it so we all get along and we make the laws right because there's enough for everybody to eat.

Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I just wanted to say -- I know, again, I told the last guy about special action and with the climate changing, ice issues, break-ups, no access, I know we've been trying to respond to the user groups in that regard. So if there are issues with the timing that's off, I think that's a prime example of when. This Board I know really wants to make sure that the people get their needs met and we respond to those requests pretty timely.

So if there are times and windows that are changing or access has been an issue, contact your Regional Advisory Council or our office and we can try to work through how to gain new access to that resource if it is extending windows or changing the timeframes to make sure that the people get their needs met, that's our job is to help you on the land and managing and making sure you meet your needs.

Appreciate your presentation. Again, grizzly bears are also a big issue. We've heard it at

the last meeting and we're hearing it again. So I don't know how we'll manage that. I know that's outside sometimes the purview of this Board because predator management isn't considered one of the things, but increasing opportunity is. So maybe somebody eats bears. I mean these guys eat bears but I don't.

MR. DEWILDE: We eat them, but the time that we have a lot of trouble is either a starving one in the fall or it's fishy. We don't eat them before the berries come out. We wait for a month after the berries come out and start eating them. So we're having a problem with them when they're real hungry and they're not edible.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate your testimony.

Any other questions.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for coming out here today.

MR. DEWILDE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: You look pretty young for 43. Holy cow. I was like maybe 28.

(Laughter)

33 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Alissa's got a 34 question.

MS. ROGERS: Thank you. Through the Chair. My name is Alissa Rogers and I hear you on your bear problem. We've been having an issue with bear problems in my region ever since the salmon quit running up to the spawning grounds in high numbers like they used to. It has really affected their learning about our foods, resources and how we put away our food. So they've been coming down a lot more frequently. I think it was like ever since 2011, 2012 when they really hit our area and it has to do with conservation.

If you would like, we can definitely work with you guys if you guys want to put together

good idea.

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like an adjoining proposal where your area, my area and other areas in the state if they have the same issue, we can come together and make one big, giant proposal from all of us. If you would be interested in doing

MR. DEWILDE: Very much. That's a very

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right. Have a good day. Appreciate it.

Next we have Steve Kakaruk.

MR. KAKARUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Again, my name is Steve Kakaruk. I live in Fairbanks and I've been there for 29 years. Originally my family comes from the Seward Peninsula, Nome and Teller. My wife is from the Yukon River and the village of Kaltag.

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I'm here today just to talk about ceremonial moose and some of the issues in Fairbanks regarding the process. Some of the problems I see, Mr. Chair, with harvesting some of these moose for religious, ceremonial and more importantly probably spiritual purposes. So members from the Interior can respectfully take care of their family members.

I say spiritually because it's always been taught by our elders to thank our Creator and spiritually remember where these animals come from, to give thanks to these animals for giving themselves to feed the families that are going through hard times. That's what the people of the Interior do and I've adopted that because that's where I live now.

A lot of these same kind of issues happen no matter where you are from. Culturally, I believe sooner morals and values happen no matter where you are from and you adopt these values and you respect them.

One of the things that I have witnessed and seen in the Fairbanks area there seems to be a targeting of cow moose by sportsmen especially through means of muzzle loading season, archery season, winter

hunts and the like for sportsmen only.

As a recipient of living in the city, I myself have adopted and tried to be within the legalese of methods of taking these animals myself and educated myself to use archery equipment and get the proper documents to hunt those animals.

Yet, as a man that comes from a cultural background of a Native hunter, even though I grew up in an urban setting, it's difficult because as the aforementioned ways of hunting they are depleting the seed of these moose by having so many methods of harvesting cow moose. Therefore, when the Fish and Game or whomever say if you want to hunt moose for your respected loved ones when they pass and honor them, you must hunt a certain animal, which is primarily the cow moose.

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So, there again, I described to you and I hope you see the big picture here where there needs to be a solution. I bring this to you because I know it's a State issue; however, we are all in this problem together because no matter where you come from spiritually we are all trying to take care of our family, take care of the animals in a respectful way and I just wanted to say this.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Steve.

Any questions for Steve.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: And this hunt, Steve, takes place around the Fairbanks area you said?

MR. KAKARUK: Yes, primarily in the Fairbanks area. There are a lot of people that live in the Fairbanks area, Native people, some that moved there for economic reasons, may be buried there or some may go back to their home village, be it on the Yukon or Tanana or Koyukuk Rivers and they may as well have the same problem or issue of only harvesting cow moose.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for

that. Appreciate your testimony this morning. Have a good day.

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Next we'll call Mike Williams.

Welcome.

MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning. I'm going to be brief this morning. My name is Mike Williams. I'm secretary/treasurer for the Akiak Native Community and the commissioner for Kuskokwim River Intertribal Fish Commission and the past chair, currently serving as vice chair, for the Kuskokwim River Intertribal Fish Commission.

First and foremost I'm a hunter, fisher and gatherer for my family and grew up in that way in the days that we regulated ourselves at home for our food and for our needs for our families. So I had a good, solid upbringing in that way and I still cherish those days when we got what we needed for our families without anybody bothering us or to regulate us and to deal with those outside forces.

So I cherish those days.

 The statement by Louis Green from up north stuck in my mind what he said. He said he's seen from those days of plenty to the point of depletion of our resources, especially the fishery. So I just wanted to commend you for opening that eye that it can happen in the Yukon and elsewhere where it's happening.

I think in looking at our Kuskokwim River and I was fortunate to have been living there with all my relatives all the way from Nikolai to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. It's a very good river that provided for us for thousands of years. In that way we're confident that we're going to sustain that fishery, especially the chinook that is in place that we are concerned about now in recent times.

So in the recent times we had submitted a special action request to close the river off, only for the Federally qualified users from June 1 to June 30. That's the time when our chinook are swimming mainly on the river. I think with that timeframe and with our special action which came from the community and also we shared it with all of the 33 tribes and

that was a public hearing and also tribal consultation on our SAR.

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My question is are those tribal consultations and public hearings recorded and put on record and those statements yesterday that we made are on record?

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, that gets presented to us and it's on the record. That's why we hold a consultation process is to.....

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you so much. I just wanted to make sure that those comments are looked into. I think one of the main things that I wanted to reiterate, the 2015 program that we had, especially the issue of designated fisherman. We had that because of the grave conservation concern that we had. We instituted that program because of the concern that we wanted to make sure those 7,000 fish were counted accurately.

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I commend all of our tribes up and down the river for providing that number to you as Fish and Wildlife Service in Bethel when we did that and those numbers were very accurate. I commend the tribal governments that were charged with that that gave that accurate number.

My concern with windows is that we cannot really have those accurate numbers. It's just not going to happen. But once we engage each tribe and I think that engagement with our tribes in working relationship with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to manage our fishery on the river will make sure that the same thing doesn't happen with the Kawerak people.

 That is what I think we can do on the river. Placing a partnership together in good faith, working together, I think we can fully achieve those. Of course, like I said, we've been living there for thousands and thousands of years and managed that. We are not a liability. We are an asset in each community.

We continue to reach out to you. We continue to reach out to Alaska Department of Fish and Game. We continue to reach out to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service managers. When we come into

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agreements, we trust them and we deserve the same treatment because we trust those managers to come out with what they are going to do. So I just wanted to say that.

With those front-end closures, those fish camps are ghost towns. Not like before where we come in from spring camps to our fish camps and that doesn't happen anymore because there's no reason to be in the fish camp when we can't fish. I'll put away some whitefish or pike or whatever other species, but those fish camps where we take care of our families and our food are ghost towns. So it's pretty sad to see that. But I think with these decisions engaging the villages, I think the tribes -- I think we can sustain those and to revive those.

So I just wanted to make those brief comments this morning.

Quyana.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Mike.

Any questions for Mike, comments.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I just want to say I deeply appreciated my trip down there with you guys and going to the fish camps. It opened my eyes to just the sacrifice the people on the river made to buy in and build that trust with the agencies and it was quite apparent when I was there. Like I said there, I don't know if I could do that. So my hat is off to you and everybody on the river for conserving the stock for the future generations and then developing a solid management plan that all of you can appreciate down on the river.

Like I said, I really appreciated that visit and was thankful to you and the hosts and just the experience itself was mind-boggling. With these resources dwindling, like we've heard this morning, it's going to get more serious I think in the long run with all the climate shifts and increasing population and demand and stuff. These agreements and trust are going to be, I think, critical to the future success of

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programs and conservation.

Thank you, Mike.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you so much. I just wanted to cordially invite all of you to come to our community, to my community or to our communities on the river. And we continue to invite you to make a visit not just for an hour. Bring your sleeping bag and we'll feed you some good fish.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Mike.

We'll move on to Ivan Ivan.

MR. IVAN: Thank you very much for the opportunity. Again, I was before you yesterday in the tribal consultation portion of your commission work.

I'm here to relay through you -- my name is Ivan Ivan, tribal chief, Akiak Native Community, also known as Akiak IRA Council. I talked with you yesterday and I've been doing this for many years, I sound like a broken record when I hear my comments to myself. I speak without notes in the past, and as a former legislator, I served six years in the State House of Representatives, 1990 to 1998 and I did what I could to represent my house district in the Bethel area. And our normal procedure is to make sure that we're on record, every work spoken, it'll be recorded, in my opinion, as we've done it at that level.

 When we talk about issues that affect public members, be they are Alaska Natives or citizens, we're dual citizenship here. I'm going to be talking about the Native side of myself and the question I ask myself, why do I testify, why do I testify before you. the body, I understand, and I just got used to the Federal Subsistence Board, that's my understanding. And on my Native side, I will speak to you as a Federal government agency and Federal government that has worked with my father -- early, in the 1900s, and how they did government to government relationships, right in the wilderness or in the community. They have a signed agreement, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, gave us

recognition with the tribal consultation that they promised to us, written, signed by Secretary James Warner, Assistant Secretary, and they went by that document to have government to government relationships with Secretary of Interior, and their charge was the social well-being of these Alaska Natives, social well-being and health and economic opportunities that could be described as hunting and fishing resources on our land area.

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That's who we are.

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We are, of course, a minority in the State government system and I served in Juneau as such, but as a Bush caucus we were able to put together, all the way from Barrow to Kodiak, Aleutian Islands, Interior, we got together to further our issue and work with the Anchorage or Fairbanks delegations as much as we can. And our charge in the community, as our Constitution says, to save our culture, that's the instructions of our elders. Teach our children to hunt and fish and exist. We are doing that today, we are stepping up teach them our way of life so they cannot be compromised or hurt by alcohol or drugs, the next thing coming over to us is opiates, I don't know what it is but I'm scared of it. We need to get back these elders and I will participate in my community to begin to teach my children, who are now parents and their grandchildren to be a good citizen, tribal citizen, a State and American citizen, and to take care of themselves to be healthy.

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Those are the challenges we have.

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Since looking back the many years, and it's been mentioned by myself and I've heard it in these conversations, conservation issues started thousands of years ago, never ever to waste fish and wildlife resources, but to take what we need to feed us throughout the hard long winters. And they would walk around the community to make sure we followed the tradition otherwise you would get a confidential meeting with them and they would tell us what not to do and they've done it for thousands of years. Today our government -- and I said yesterday, everything is upside down in my village of Akiak, today, with State of Alaska governing us, subsistence issues, they're impacting us. I can't say anything more, this could be my last testimony, I've done it as much as I can. Our

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Page 97

people need to eat. Not just from the store shelf. The fish and wildlife resources are healthy, the fish 2 3 is good for our blood, the heart, and muskrats, you 4 name it, otters, beavers, moose, caribou, that's what's 5 kept us alive for thousands of years. Our stomach needs something in there, what we eat, our traditional 6 foods. We have been advocating, testifying, of our 8 hunting and fishing rights. Look at -- if we look back to Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, in Section 9 10 4(b), it says that my aboriginal hunting and fishing rights are hereby extinguished, how could that be done 11 to a human race, that's not right, it's got to be fixed 12 somehow. It's politics that can fix it I quess, but 13 14 we'll do our best to get it off that law, that law 15 amended, so that our people can live in harmony with 16 our environment, our people, and be happy to hunt and 17 fish and not have to look back behind them, where's 18 that Fish and Game warden, where's that -- no, that's 19 not such a good way. We look to you and I say, I'm tried of testifying, we look to you year after year and 20 21 bring you these comments and issues and I'm relaying 22 some of our elders, that only know their way of life, 23 the food that they live on, they express to me in 2.4 confidence and in public to speak on their behalf, I'm 25 sitting here before you on their behalf because I can take care of myself as best as I can. We look to you 26 27 to help us eat our traditional healthy foods.

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Side from their -- everybody wants to govern us. The Federal government, the State government, you go to my region and you'll see Kuskokwim Fishing Working Group, those are cities and groups that get together, we started that whether our people were going to go fishing, we wanted to preserve subsistence fishing rights and told our own people, take enough, don't go nuts on the river because of the dollar, and they did hear us. That working group consisted of our folks and today it's got other citizens that really go against our effort to go on with our way of life. Why. What is wrong with all of a sudden 10, 15 years conservation that work came over to us to say you can't take any more than so much amount, we got to conserve, we did nothing ever wrong on the Kuskokwim River to hurt that fish, Kiseralik, Aniak, Tuluksak, Kwethluk, those were pristine, there is little green grass around pebble rocks where they spawn and we try to keep it healthy and tell our boaters, don't go up there and mess around in that area, that's the spawning area. We treat it as such.

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We conserve the fish. We need to conserve our human beings too, us out there that need to eat the food, we're just like them. We're a part of brown bears, we're a part of other animals that make sure there's no -- what's the word they use -- in headwaters, a lot of too much fish up there, I forgot the word that they use, we're part of natural protection of their survival, not over stock -- that's the word, over stock, up there. And I've heard hearsay that the fishing in Bering Sea sometimes, that they throw fish overboard and I think chinook was part of it over many years, it's not our fault in the villages, but we're part of that resource to keep it going. We're not asking -- we don't -- when we go down to fish, we don't go nuts and get everything on the river, no, we take enough just for us to dry fish. The early part of the season is what we're looking for because they dry easy with the sun and the breeze, that dries them up fast. There's king salmon that go under the ice and also under the snow, the early ones, we don't bother with that, we just use them for eating only, we don't try to hang it and dry it, but the main ones we do our best -- our elders walk around where cutting areas are and look at us and make sure we're doing good, but these people are hungry, I don't know what else more to say.

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But these people are hungry.

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They need fish.

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We have this long winter, the long winter is what we're always afraid of, especially this time of year when we begin to be depleted, we look for salmon roe that we prepare to deal with the long 22 hour daylight but please help us, I'm begging you. I set aside my pride, please, have us fish. The so-called tribal village governments, we are not there for nothing, we're there to govern ourselves, we do that, since time immemorial. Respect them, they do their job, that's why we have all the abundance of resources around us.

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I used to be ashamed to talk like this before public bodies but no more. But I don't intend to hurt you personally in any way, shape or form, with my comments, I only look to you to help us. We've been sending proposals. We established that Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission with hope of conserving --

feed our families, conserve the resource as much as we can, Federalize it, the Federal government has been the easier part for us to work with, the State of Alaska, they don't work with us, they're just trying to put us in jail as far as I'm concerned, cite us.

But those are my -- I'm 73 and I should quit testifying, I'm getting bad, I mean, I apologize if I hurt you. But we do need help.

I don't know what more to tell you, these folks that come before you last -- yesterday and today, they have the same message, we need your help to manage our fishery.

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We'll help. We'll do a good job, we've done it for thousands of years, please trust us and let us eat that fish. There's a lot of fish we see, I don't know about the data, where they got it from, how they got it from, we see it with our eyes on the river, when the salmon is in abundance, we see it. When we get worried -- I've said this before, get worried, please help us, I don't want to use these words, but I'm forced to represent my elders at home, especially my wife who is ready with her (In Native) to put away fish. We can't hurt our fish, we depend on them for so long. Help us. Find a way. And I just want to ask for -- we're on record, I hope, and -- because my constituents at home might need to look at it and see if I really testified coming here.

(Laughter)

 MR. IVAN: And make sure their comments are on the record. Like I said yesterday they might do something to me, but God Bless you all and we can survive together, helping each other, that's our tradition.

If you have any questions, I'll do my best to answer, if I can't now, if it takes me a week, I'll have Mike Williams electronic mail it to you or fax it in, or whatever.

Thank you, very much.

 $$\operatorname{And}$$ thank you for where you're at today, to look out for our interests.

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Page 100
                     That's all I have.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,
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     Ivan. And I think we do have a question for you, and I
     just appreciate your conversation and what you bring
     here and for the representation that you have, and the
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     history, so really appreciate it. I don't think anyone
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     took insult to anything you had to say here today, I
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     think it was heartfelt and I think it was spot on, so,
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    thank you.
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                     MR. IVAN: Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: And I think
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     Rhonda has a question for you.
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                     MS. PITKA: I don't really have a
     question so much as a comment. These meetings are
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     recorded and they're transcribed. The lady in the
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     corner right there, Tina, she.....
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                     MR. IVAN: Oh, thank you.
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                     MS. PITKA: .....takes down every word,
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     she records everything.
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                     MR. IVAN: Yes, thank you.
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                     MS. PITKA: That's why we have to use
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     the microphone so she can record everything.
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                     MR. IVAN:
                                Quyana.
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                     MS. PITKA: And then she writes our a
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     transcript and it's posted on the website, so if your
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     people want to search the website and get the
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     transcript they can even print it out later for you.
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     So they know exactly what you say.
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                     MR. IVAN: Oh, thank you very much.
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     Yeah.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MR. IVAN: It's just for my younger
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     generation that they have this phone and they can talk
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     with the world.
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                     (Laughter)
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1 MR. IVAN: But I can't, I'm still in 2 the cave man state.

(Laughter)

MR. IVAN: So thank you again.

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 MS. PITKA: One more thing. I'd really like to thank everyone for their testimony today. The testimony of the public and tribal members is very useful to this process. Everything that you say gets written down for the administrative record and it stays in the Federal government for a long time. Everything that you say will be used.

 When I was growing up, personally, my grandma told me, if I have to tell you more than once you're in trouble, but some of these folks don't have that same instruction so you have to tell them several times, so keep on saying it, okay.

MR. IVAN: Quyana. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We also had a question about the -- sorry, I'm eating caribou here.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: The consultation process part, you know, some of you guys spoke yesterday, that is being summarized and does get presented to the Board on the agenda and it's in the form of summarization so we can pull it forward and consider it as we make our decisionmaking throughout the meeting.

So just a point of clarification there.

All right, we'll move on to Shirley

MS. SMELCER: Hi, I'm Shirley Smelcer. Everybody knows me by Tursy. I was born and raised in the Native Village of Klutika, aka Copper Center.

I've been there at fish camp, I'd say from age 7 and I've got my connection through my grandparents, my auntie, she had her fishwheel and my grandmother had hers and then when I went down to fish

Smelcer.

camp with them when I was like 7 I had to cut off the heads, there was like 200 or 300 fish in the morning catch, and that's not including all day and until evening catch. It was a lot of fish then, I thought it was a lot of fish. It was beautiful.

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Then I moved away and I came back after probably about 15 years and I got that connection again and it just gave me a passion to start fighting for my salmon and my wildlife. I want my grandbabies -- I have a grandson, I'm going to take him out -- he's 12, he's going to go out and get his first caribou this fall, and I got a new gun, and we're going to go out and try and go and get used to it and I want him to do the same thing I'm doing with his grandkids.

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And to manage fish and wildlife, it's not working out very well. I got less than 100 fish in my fishwheel last summer, and the personal use was going on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, they were closing it the rest of the week, but the only time that was going on was when the fish were running, so we got skunked either way. I think -- I don't think -- we have somebody there going down and checking and talking with them, the people, the dipnetters, but I don't think you can figure out how many they're taking home by just talking, you know, I think they need to -- I think somebody needs to do a little more. I mean I'm a Federal fishwheel operator, I go through Federal because I live there. Yeah, I camp out down at my fishwheel every summer, I stay, I live down there, that's my thing. I got ran off by a bear last summer. The first time I got a king and I hung it up on this little rack that I made, it's a fish rack so I wanted to get it air dried, not smoked or brine. I put it up there, hung it up and there's a bear across the river going back and forth and I'm going oh, my gosh, I threw my dog -- I don't only have me down there, I have my family down there, my three daughters and their kids and their husbands, so it's a family thing we do. I'm teaching them what my grandmother and my aunt taught me, and hopefully they do the same thing with their kids. I'm pretty sure they will. But the bear came around, and jumped -- came out and he was swimming over across to the -- got halfway across and went into rapids, got back to the beach and he walked on and then he got in the river where the water's not so swift and he almost got to my fishwheel, and so we packed up and we went home, that just killed our summer. We just

said -- and then about a week later my wheel got lost because the water was so high. So I got less than 100 fish last summer, I was really sad. Because I really wanted some fish this winter and I didn't get my portion.

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So I don't know if you guys can do anything about personal use or -- oh, and the boaters, the boat with the dipnetters, there's another thing. I got my eye-spies on, anybody that goes by the river, I got my binoculars and I'm watching them and they're dipnetting and what I'm watching for is if they're moving and they're not. I mean they're coasting but I don't think their motor -- I don't think it's going. But this one guy likes to come over and does a brodie there and waves my fishwheel, it's so annoying, I wish I could throw rocks at him. But that's another problem there, why don't they keep the boats with the dipnetters -- and that's not subsistence because he's a quide, right, that's not a -- you don't subsistence fish on a quide, do you, I never heard that. But, anyways, they should keep the boats on the lower Tonsina side, down that way and let the fishwheels go. That's what I think.

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here.

What else did I want to tell you guys

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I just got pointers down.

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I figured I was going to talk from my heart today, I am not going to write down and read off the paper, so I got a bunch of pointers down. I almost said them all already, though.

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Yeah, that was my first king salmon that I hung up on there and I had to take it home and smoke it anyways, but it was good.

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Oh, wait, let me look.

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Yeah, I've basically said pretty much everything.

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You know, I love my wildlife and my salmon, it's just a really deep passion for me and I think we need to try a little harder, maybe work together a little more, try to -- like everybody's been saying, we got to do something, we got to help each

other out. Tell us what you think, we're telling you what we think, you know, I mean that's the only thing I could say, what do you expect, I mean I don't -- I just want it to be plentiful again because we had a hard time last summer on the Copper River, it was really low, a low count.

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Thank you.

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Any questions.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Anyone have any questions for Tursy.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So one of your main points, Tursy, I guess you're saying is the competition was affecting your ability to meet your need.

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MS. SMELCER: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Or was that something that happened river-wide or was that....

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MS. SMELCER: Well, the river was high, but I got some of the runs -- when the runs would come by, but the last one that went through and that's when they opened it up, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday for the personal use, I got like two or three in the morning, that's not -- that's unusual, but the river was a little high. I still get fish when it's high.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Well, I was just trying to see was it common for other users who are running fishwheels or....

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MS. SMELCER: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:other operations, that they had low runs as well.

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MS. SMELCER: They had low, yeah, it was pretty -- they really thought somebody was taking fish out of their fishwheel at night time because it was so low in the morning. Your morning count is your big count.

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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, well,
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     thank you for that.
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                     MS. SMELCER: All right, thank you
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     guys.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Oh, we have a
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     question over here for you from Tim.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Tursy, I'm trying to learn more about your fishery; is
     that mostly sockeye and a fair amount of kings or what
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     species are you.....
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                     MS. SMELCER:
                                  When you mean like when I
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     was with my grandmother when it was a lot, a lot of
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     sockeye. They had kings too. I don't -- like I
     couldn't work with, they wouldn't let me touch the
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     kings, but I cut all the heads off the salmon, the
     sockeyes, and back then -- oh, and another thing is,
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     you know, the pussywillows were out really early this
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     year, that means salmons are coming, they're going to
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     be coming here soon, so it's -- that's from an elder I
     heard too. What we used to do is, you dig a big hole
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     there and sit in the -- by the river where it's cold,
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     and the sand will -- there'll be an area eventually rub
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     off all the slime and then the next day we'll cut it
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     up, but I'll cut the heads off. But, yeah, it's quite
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     a bit of sockeyes. I don't know how many kings there
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     were.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
                                   Okay, thank you.
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                     MS. SMELCER: I'm sure it was pretty
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     plentiful too.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
                                   Thank you.
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                     MS. SMELCER:
                                   Okay, is that it.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any questions.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right,
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     thank you Tursy.
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                     MS. SMELCER: All right.
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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Well, we do have three more for public testimony but at this time I'm going to take a five, to 10 minute break so we can stand up and stretch out and use the bathroom, whatever we got to do. So I was trying to get through the public testimony and they keep adding up, which is important, so I want to make sure we have our attention.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, we'll get started here in a minute.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So we're going to go ahead and start this meeting back and we're going to resume with our testimony from the public.

Next, we have Brooke Woods, and I'd just like to remind everybody these are for non-agenda items. I really like to hear everything everybody says but, again, there's a time for testimony for both what's on the agenda and what's non-agenda items. And so appreciate all the good testimony today but, again, we're going to try to stick to non-agenda items if we can, please.

So, Brooke, welcome.

 MS. WOODS: Good morning, or good afternoon. Thank you for this time, my name is Brooke Woods. I am from Rampart, it is a very small fishing community on the Yukon River.

I am a mother of five children. I'm a student and I'm also getting an education at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. When I say student, I am learning my ancestral and cultural ways of life from my matriarchs. And in order to sustain that way of life I have to learn these systems, which are yours.

I've learned a lot. This is my first time testifying at the FSB so I've learned a lot while being here. So I don't think any of my public testimony is, what did you say, non.....

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Well, there's agenda items, which is mostly fisheries proposals and then non-agenda items. And so we try to keep the testimony to non-agenda items so in case.....

MS. WOODS: Okay, great.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:there's some things we can catch that are happening on the ground that are important for us to take note of.

MS. WOODS: One thing that I wanted to recommend to the Board is I really encourage you to have proper notification to the tribes on tribal consultation and the importance of the Federal Subsistence Board and that you're doing all that you can for the tribes to engage with the Board. I realize how important your work is and I'm not sure if all the tribes are aware of that so maybe you can have a notification to the tribes on the meetings, what tribal consultation is and maybe some background about FSB so they're comfortable coming to the meeting.

Another thing that I wanted to talk about was the trust responsibility and the importance of subsistence statewide.

And I think that you've heard it throughout the meeting on how important subsistence is. We have to say subsistence is but it's ancestral and cultural ways of life. How important it is to our people. You have elders telling you how important it is to them, please help them, and I feel that is your responsibility and really want you to know that and put your work into what people are saying with their testimony.

I learned a lot about ANILCA this week. It was very interesting to me to hear the testimony about positioning and how ANILCA did not prevail and then the divide on the vote for that situation.

And I'm going to be kind of skipping around here and there because I actually have ANILCA here in front of me and I'm learning about each section and how important they are. And when you heard Stanley Pete testify yesterday, that was powerful and important, and I commended him at the Board of Fisheries on the intent of his proposal that he was

speaking about. And then also to come here and make his statement about it, and that's how we all feel. That's how every Alaska Native feels in Alaska, that's how important hunting and fishing is to us.

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And another issue that -- so I'm learning a lot about what issues people are facing statewide, and how I'm connected to some of these issues, like positioning. Traditionally we were nomadic, we followed the animals, we know their patterns, so positioning is very important, it provides for a successful opportunity to provide for your family.

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> Another issue that I learned about was the potlatch moose hunt that was taken away in the Minto Flats area. And I was looking at Section .809, and I'm wondering if there was enough engagement and involvement from the tribe there, in Minto, and if there's something that you can do to support them, on protecting their ways of life. And also learning from them on what are the real issues and how they can preserve traditional practices with the potlatch moose. And, you know, we lose our family members but it's not a given, but when that time does come, this potlatch moose is so important because we're helping the families provide, grieve, and put away their family member in a very respectful manner, and also those are teaching moments for our children. And a lot of our cultural ties are to the land and animals and we are having this time where are children are learning their cultural practice with their language with immersion, and also with these continued practices with hunting and fishing.

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And I don't know the system. Like I said I'm a student, so to sustain my traditional ways of life and my ancestral ways of life I have to learn these systems so I might not always be correct here while I'm testifying but I am making an effort.

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46 47 And one thing that I -- another thing that really resonated here with me was Pebble Mine, the Arctic Refuge and Donlin. These -- you know that these impact subsistence, and the people are telling you, please help, and I feel that the Federal Subsistence Board has the ability to do that and the agencies that are sitting here today.

So, again, that's a responsibility that you all have to uphold.

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One of the classes that I'm taking at the University of Alaska is history of colonization of Alaska and if you have not taken that class yet I really encourage you to do so. We were talking about -- we were learning about ANCSA and ANILCA actually last week and so I wanted to share a little more about my understanding, interpretations and recommendations to you.

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So the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was intended to quickly meet the real economic and social needs for Alaska Native people and this couldn't be done by the State so the Federal government responsibility, ANCSA -- with ANCSA, there was no compensation for the extinguished aboriginal hunting and fishing rights and the Alaska -- I mean -- yeah, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, ANILCA, was created for the promise of continued opportunity for rural Alaskan, both Native and non-Native that reside on public Alaska Native lands, but I realize ANILCA was not the fix. It's somewhat of a broken promise as I sit here and listen to people testify. And one thing that I really notice is there can be one amendment to ANILCA and that is having Alaska Native preference, and I know that's not my responsibility to figure out how to make that happen, but it's definitely something that you all could work on.

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So the intent of ANILCA, and I wrote notes so I'm going to be reading from my computer if you don't mind.

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The intent of ANILCA is to protect subsistence use and I'm going to be speaking about the Arctic Refuge. So the Section .810 process has the ultimate goal of identifying ways in which impacts to subsistence can be minimized through the notice and hearing process. BLM has not used this process in the .810 analysis and with the scoping and the EIS process it has continued to marginalize and silence the indigenous voices and the indigenous ways and that is not the intent of ANILCA, especially if you have read through Section .801.

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The coastal plan, oil and gas and lease

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program draft environmental impact statement is inadequate in researching, identifying and analyzing in planning for mitigation for potential impacts as a result of the proposed three action alternatives for the Bureau of Land Management implementation of an oil and gas program in the coastal plain. And I feel -some of the things that BLM is failing to do is to make a positive ANILCA .810 determination for Arctic Village, Venetie, Fort Yukon and other Gwich'in 10 communities that rely on the Porcupine Caribou Herd. Their proposed action alternatives by BLM would result in displacement impacts on calving, increased calf mortality, impacts of migration patterns that impacts 13 14 those communities, that impacts subsistence and that's the same for Donlin and Pebble. What are the people 16 going to do when the impacts are there in place. Where are we going to go, who is going to help us, what are we going to be hunting and fishing.

And we are out on the land and we're with our families, we have purpose, we have roles, we have well-being, and that's why we do the work that we do around here, to represent myself, but I am a part of so many organizations because I care, and I want to be educated and I want to sustain my cultural and traditional, ancestral well-being far beyond me. beyond my children's generation.

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And I think that is all I have for you

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Thank you so much for listening to me.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Brooke. I'm glad you're educating yourself in the process, the more people know the better they can do to help regulate and change and continue, like we heard earlier, flood us with proposals to make it fit the activity of the people, you know, so we can consider those things. So definitely appreciate your educating yourself.

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MS. WOODS: You just reminded me of

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(Laughter)

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MS. WOODS: Thank you. So I was told that you do not have many proposals in place due to the

something.

deadline and we also -- for myself to attend, we had to wait for the new meeting date, so I do encourage you to actually reconsider the deadline and have people be able to submit proposals. Because there might, you know, from this meeting, and with summer coming, and fall, there might be ideas generating on proposals and with the learning process there is probably the potential for people to be able to do that.

Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Brooke. And we can have Staff give you an idea, again, we discussed earlier about still opportunity to submit proposals to the next two RAC meetings, in person or to one of the delegated officials. So there still is an opportunity but with the deadline, it's hard fixed in the public register and so we're kind of strapped to the date that they posted, which is, you know, isn't the answer we want to have to tell you but it's the answer we're stuck with. And so within that we have also special actions, if something is drastically impacting your needs in subsistence window opportunities.

MS. WOODS: Thank you, Anthony. And I appreciate all the work that you do and one of the things that I wanted to applaud you on is increasing the public membership on the Board here. And that might be something you might have to do again soon because it's very important that we have those seats open.

Thank you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any questions for Brooke.}$

MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Alissa.

MS. ROGERS: Thank you. Through the Chair. Thank you, Brooke on your testimony, I really greatly appreciate it.

I did want to tell you that if you would like to increase public proposals to the Board, a good thing is to have, host, or hold community meetings

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or talk to the natural resources department in the
     tribes and I know how difficult it can be because I do
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     it every month, I try to keep in touch with them.
     one of the things that would be a good suggestion,
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     would be, talk about these issues, make note of them,
     keep really, really good notes and then as the years
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     progress, when the call comes in, you already have
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     something ready to go and you can submit it right then
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     and there. That's how I take care of my region, is I
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     hear the people out at all of the meetings that I
     attend, I write the notes down and I keep them in my
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     house in a notebook that's specifically fish
     regulations, specifically wildlife regulations and when
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     the time comes up, as to a proposal, because our time
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     is limited due to the Federal Register, we have these
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     things already ready to go and then we submit them.
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                     MS. WOODS: Thank you.
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                     MS. ROGERS: You're very welcome.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for
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     that encouragement, Alissa.
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                     Thank you, Brooke for -- oh, we have
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     one more.
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                     MS. PITKA: The Council coordinator for
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     Bristol Bay approached me earlier and he said that he
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     would be willing to sit down with anybody and write
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     temporary special actions and proposals at this
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     meeting. I don't see him right now but he was out in
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     the hallway a few minutes ago so if you want to waylay
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     him with all of your proposals, that would be awesome.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Thank you,
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     Rhonda.
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                     Thank you, Brooke.
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                     We'll move on to Darrel Vent, or
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     Darrnel Vent.
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                     MS. PITKA: Darrel.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Darren -- no,
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     Darrel, oh, I just met him out there, hey, I'm trying
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     to work through handwriting.
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(Laughter)

MR. VENT: All right, good afternoon Chair, Board Members and RAC members, and Staff.

I'm just here presenting a little bit for individual feelings on some topics that were brought before us.

One was the ceremonial use of animals. As far as I could remember when our elders were telling us stories about how we utilize animals, how we respect them, I imagine it's like that with all Natives all over Alaska that, you know, you have certain ways that you treat them because we treat our animals with respect. We learn to use them and what's unfortunately happening around the Minto area is affecting a lot of our areas and that's concerning.

We need to start dialogue to make sure that something like this doesn't happen in the future to other areas. It makes us worry because right now we have some news that, you know, there's these people that shot a black bear, a sow with some cubs, and this was brought to us before and we had some people from Florida approach us and say we don't agree with the way you hunt. But the problem is with miss-information. We hunt a certain way with animals. We treat them with respect. We do not catch the sow with young cubs because in our belief, if you take that life, it's going to take a life from your family and that's true, that's our belief. So we avoid those kind of situations. But what this guy did on the news is going to affect us in a different way. Our people, you know, like I said we all need to live and eat and provide for our kids and so it's something that I just wanted to bring it out there and make sure you guys are aware of what kind of things that's going to happen because of what this father and son did to these animals out there. We do not disrespect animals like that. We want to make a point that, you know, this is us living off the land, that's not what they were doing, they were brought up to do things -- we do things a lot different.

And on that note I'd like to talk about predation a little bit, you know, we have a big problem up here in Alaska that nobody understands our unique system. We have animals out there like a moose, okay,

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you got an animal which is a breeder, it's a big moose, some of them maybe up to 80 inches, but the breed up and they make good calves. Those calves are -- easy out run a predator, but now we got another situation with this problem, we got people who want that big horn. They want to keep that horn, they're not doing much with the meat sometimes we notice that because we go to Galena, Fairbanks, Anchorage and some people are saying down in Seattle, they're starting to see these meats just sitting there spoiling in the dumpsters, you know, it's not how we treat our animals but, you know, it's unfortunate this happens. And now, I'm talking about breeder bulls. What it does is that we're allowing younger moose to breed because the breeder bulls are going away.

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It's like with the fish, you get the big fish, those big fish go ahead, you get predation, same thing. It all works together. That's our livelihood. It's a cycle out there. We learn to take care of things but we can't, if they take too much and we end up with big packs of wolves. Like, for instance, outside of Huslia, we got a pack that's 18, you know, that's a big pack and this year they're having trouble running through that snow because it's got that crust now so it's cutting up their arms and stuff, the moose. So, you know, it's an easier chance for the wolves to catch them because they run right up on top. Now, you know, the predation is high. We know it's not only in the wolves but what we call the big animal, which is the grizzly and the brown bears. Those we have respect for, we don't try to bother them but now we're forced to try to work and, you know, do the predation thing -- it's not predation it's just maintenance because nobody else is trying to do it. We're having to pull money out of our pockets in order to fix a problem that was created by somebody else.

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47 48 And I hope we could find a way to alleviate the situation by, you know, hey, could they give us a little bit of help in trying to fix this problem that was created for us. And it's something that I know you guys are not — not talking too much about predation it's a different word, you know, we want to work with the people but we consider it maintenance, because somebody has to do it and we're the ones stuck with the job. They create the problem and we have to fix the problem, so that's just how I look at it.

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You know I had to bring that up there because nobody's trying to do anything about it and if it continues on we're going to lose our moose and we're going to lose our fish, you know, it's a different world out there. We're starting to notice in the rivers, you know, that up and down the river of the Yukon there, that pike is increasing in size, you get up to 45 inches back when my -- when my elders would tell me about it, it used to be about only 27 inches, but now we're noticing a real big increase in these pikes and we lost our muskrat in our area and we see ducks are, you know, the population is declining and so there's a big problem out there. And they're even also eating themselves now. We noticed one of these guys caught a fish and he pulled a pike out of its mouth, so you look inside that pike's mouth and there's another pike in there, and inside that pike there was a whitefish stuck in there, so they were all going after the whitefish but unfortunately two pikes were lost in the action too, I guess, so it's a -- that's how things are out there now. We're starting to notice things and we're just trying to let you know there's a problem out there and hoping we could try to find a way to fix this.

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And the last thing I'd like to talk about, we brought it up earlier, yesterday, is about positioning. You know, we've used this all our lives and now we're starting to see that it's becoming a problem because you guys have it in words and some of our people are thinking, hey, you know, I don't want to be a criminal but I want to feed my family. And I just want to make sure that you guys understand that, you know, we're not trying to do anything illegal, it's just that we have to feed our families out there and I just want you guys to know that from the bottom of my heart that's how I feel about it. It's not about, you know, breaking the laws or anything it's just about our people want to eat. And that's some of the things that we have to, unfortunately, and go up here and give you information on that.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Mr. Vent. I think you bring some good topics to the table. Same problem in our area, predation and decline in populations and so I can directly relate to the issue you have there and management on the landscape.

Sometimes I know the agencies sometimes say our hands are tied or whatever, but something has to happen because it's a statewide issue now and in our area it's rampant. And so just stick to it and keep doing what you have to do to manage your area.

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MR. VENT: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

appreciate it.

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Stanley Pete.

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MR. PETE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm Stanley Pete from Nunum Iqwa at the mouth of the Yukon, on the south mouth.

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Today I, in my testimony, I'd like to reflect a little bit, you know, about my dad's past, you know, he never wanted to be involved with the Office of Subsistence Management, the U.S. Forestry Service or Fish and Wildlife because, you know, they imposed all these laws upon him. But, you know, I have come to the realization in the last year or so that we need all these entities help now. You know, we've -where I'm from we've recognized a lot of things that have changed in the last year because of the climate changing and we need the outside resources now to assist us in studying the different migration patterns of waterfowl, the changing migration patterns of the sea mammals, the changing stock composition of the fish affected by the global warming.

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You know it may not be too long before I, myself, might have to be labeled a refugee. In the last five years, in my community we've had to start purchasing desanitization water filters in our area, which has never been heard of. I purchased one for myself because I had no choice. It was either buy that product or go pick for ice somewhere because the potable water was not potable it was saturated in salt. And the durations of the salt water are getting longer and longer in our area. This last year it was seven months of salt water in my area. We don't have the tank capacity in our area to hold seven months of water so we had no choice to get -- to buy filters to remove the salt water.

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You know in the last 50 years times

have changed so drastically, you know, my dad did not want to be -- deal with the Federal government's rules 3 and regulations that were imposed on him, and now in my 4 time I'm -- I want the Federal government to help us, 5 we need to understand, I believe, more of what climate change is going to do in the near future for our 6 7 ability to harvest fish and wildlife. I see it as 8 inevitable. You know, we don't -- people always tell 9 us, we come from a, you know, a financial region that's 10 really not very strong but the vast amount of 11 subsistence food that we harvest is probably close to a 12 billion dollars worth of subsistence food that this 13 region harvests so the subsistence food in the YK-Delta 14 region is really, really -- they rely so much on 15 subsistence that, you know, I believe we have no choice 16 but to ask for assistance from the Federal government 17 to assist us in studying what effects climate change is 18 going to have in our region. You know, I, myself, you 19 know, I don't know how much longer I'm going to be able 20 to live in my village if, you know, if it's you know 21 already seven months of salt water and, you know, in 22 the near future it might be a whole year, then I'll be 23 a refugee, and where am I going to move to, I don't 24 have no hunting grounds anywhere else but, you know, I 25 have lived in Nunum my whole life, you know, where are 26 they going to relocate me to, Anchorage, you know, I 27 thought of moving here but, you know, I don't have 28 boats or motors or fourwheelers or my favorite grounds 29 and areas like this. You know, moving to another 30 village I don't want to impede on somebody else's own 31 hunting and fishing grounds but it's, you know, I 32 believe it's important now for the people of the Yukon 33 Kuskokwim region to seek help and seek assistance from 34 the Federal government and really try to learn to 35 recognize and help us to see what's in store for us.

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You know, I heard somebody mention earlier the pristine waters of the Kuskokwim. Well, apparently over in, you know, my studies and sometimes, you know, obtaining a lot of information is good but sometimes it's really burdensome to myself to realize that how much this world has changed and how much it's going to affect my children's near future. You know, the pristine waters of the Yukon are not what they were. You know I recently found out the Yukon is putting so much carbon into the Bering Sea, it's changing the composition of the Bering Sea, the pH balances are changing and it's becoming acidic. The Kuskokwim is -- you know, they said pristine earlier

but it's starting to dump carbon into the Bering Sea. And, you know, I question myself, where's all the carbon coming from, there's not that much people in Alaska. Apparently, you know, in my lifetime I've recognized the prevailing winds are coming from Asia and Europe, picking up moisture over the Bering Sea, mixing with all that carbon and putting it in my backyard.

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> We've recognized the stocks of fish have changed. The migration patterns of the birds have changed. Biologists verified with me that the migration patterns of the sea mammals are changing, they're staying longer, they're going farther.

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You go to the big fish meetings, the cod stocks are down, the pollock stocks are moving farther north, crab stocks are in decline so, you know, maybe I'm venting, unleashing all the knowledge that I have that I've been burdened with on to you guys. with all the Federal entities and agencies here, maybe you guys can assist us and help us with, you know, assist us and to help us in the near future so we can continue to harvest fish and sea mammals and waterfowl and game.

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So with that, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Stanley. I really appreciate your testimony and sharing your burden, I think that's what this process is about is so we can identify problems as they're happening and maybe before they happen sometimes so we can help address at least what our mission is here is to try to maintain that relationship for rural residents with the environment, the natural resources we need to sustain ourselves. And so I don't think you're a burden to this process, I think you are the process.

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So I appreciate you coming here today.

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Any questions for Mr. Pete.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

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MR. PETE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: And with that we have our last testimony for the morning. Gerald Alexander, Fort Yukon.

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MR. ALEXANDER: Good morning, Chair. Members of the Board. My situation up -- I'm from Fort Yukon and I live on the banks of the Yukon River, the Porcupine River is adjacent to the Yukon, and my situation up there is with our annual moose hunting season in the fall.

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During the fall season we travel -- we have to travel about 30 miles up to actually pick up our rifles. Due to this fact of this dual management, State and Federal land. We're forced to pay \$6.40 a gallon, \$8 a quart of oil and this is causing us quite a few -- us, quite a bit -- our financial status is not keen, you know. And in order to get our moose, we have to travel that distance and our water ways are not exactly straight. You know, it winds through these State and Federal lands. And then traditionally you come upon a bull moose and it's on State land, what do you do, you know, that bull is offering himself to you; do you pass it, wave at it, shoot it next time, but traditionally we're entitled to take him. So if we take him, we take him home, harvest it and put it away. But in the meantime we're looking over our shoulders every five minutes waiting for the Feds to come get us and take it away. And as a provider for three families, my daughters, my mothers, myself, you know, they'd take my boat, my motor, my gun, what am I left with, you know, it's tough up there. But I don't only speak for myself, I speak for everybody that has to go through the situation.

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And there's a lot of people here in this room right now that's probably agreeing with me and I'm not sure, but, anyway, in order to get my caribou I have to travel 700 miles round trip, into Canada and back out and that's over \$3,000 which I can't afford, but eventually somewhere along the line I manage it. During these dual managements on these lands I've encountered a lot of cows. I've seen it, we do not take cows, whatsoever. We had a problem with cows back in the day where people were just taking anything they can because there was no management, but I agree with everybody that, you know, a cow, once you

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take a cow you take 10. But the way I was brought up was to take a bull, it doesn't matter what size it is, as long as it feeds the family. And I've contacted a few people in my community and I asked them about this situation and they said, well -- and they said, well, just let it go, and that's not what I wanted to hear, you know. And I'm sitting in the back room there trying to debate on whether to come up here or not, and spit it out and, you know, what is the FSB going to say, are they going to allow -- you know, this State land surrounds Fort Yukon, and I have to travel many miles just to pick up my rifle and I don't want to pass a bull if it's around the corner, I want to take him and go home and then get back to work.

So that's my statement here.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Mr.

Alexander.

Anybody have any questions or comments for Mr. Alexander.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: It's' just unfortunate that we do have this dual management system and it does sometimes run into those issues and I just wish you the best of luck with your hunting and hopefully you can -- and we can find a solution to that, but I think we're 20 years into this trying to find a solution and hopefully we can find it soon.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, Chair.

37 Board.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Charlie Titus

from Minto.

MR. TITUS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman for accepting the worst for the last or the best for the last.

 Mr. Chairman. Members of the Board. RAC members. My name is Charlie Titus, Jr., and I'm from Minto. And for those of you who don't know where Minto is it's about 50 miles north of Fairbanks as the

crow flies, 130 road miles on the Elliott Highway.

2 3 Mr. Chairman, Minto is located on State 4 land of the Refuge, you have no jurisdiction over that, 5 the State Board does but I'm bringing to you a problem that we all have as tribal members of Minto. 6 7 former Chief of our tribe, tribal members scan a little 8 over 600. And I'll give you a little background of who 9 I am. I've got a new title. I'm elderly mentor to the 10 youth emerging leaders from TCC, just appointed recently. I was born, Mr. Chairman, Members of the 11 Board, and next week it'll be 71 years ago in the Minto 12 Flats in a tent in the muskrat -- muskrat tent, wall 13 14 tent. My mother and father were subsistence hunters 15 and gatherers. My father went to the third grade, my 16 mother went to the fourth. He lived that lifestyle all 17 his life, off the land. The change in -- many of our 18 last speakers talked about the changes they've been 19 going through. I was born in that area when there was 20 no lamps, no electricity, and my food came off the land 21 for the first seven years, seven, eight years, 22 including my mother's formula. About the eighth year, 23 everything I know, remember, as far back as I can 2.4 remember was food that was taken off the land, very 25 little from the store, there was no Safeway, there was 26 no Fred Meyers, and I remember vaguely what -- how good 27 that moose taste, fresh goose, or fresh geese, we -- I 28 sustained that life until one morning, one day, I was 29 eight years old and my mother told me, you've got to 30 leave; I have to leave, to go to a boarding school. I went to (indiscernible) that connection with my family 31 32 was lost then. Very little I lost -- at eight years 33 old I was beginning to speak my language, I was 34 beginning to understand and then I got sent to 35 Wrangell, all that stuff was -- they said you're going 36 to have to forget that. That's the first time I ever 37 ate -- I guess I should call it caucasian food, or 38 Western -- and sustain the Western way of life. 39 don't remember -- I thought it was good at first 40 because that was good, there's sweet stuff in there and 41 that food was different, but those boarding school 42 years, was another survival story. I never got out of 4.3 the boarding home school -- I graduate from Mt. Edgecumbe, my friend from Barrow, or your new name, 44 45 Charlie Brower, he graduated from there, too. 46 out of there in 1967. Through those years before that 47 I lost -- connection with the hunting tradition and 48 what was going on but then we lived through the Land 49 Claims Act, what it was doing, you start reading about

it, the change. I think for a lot of us it was terrible.

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My father, bless his soul, he passed away in '93, he never got over it. His livelihood taken, the rules and regulations he had to follow. And it kind of devastated him, he died -- I know he died wondering what happened to him.

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The change we went through.

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I'm talking about the food that we eat. I can't imagine going through or how I went through those years without my traditional food. I remember, I was roomed at Mt. Edgecumbe Wrangell with six of us in the room, and four of those guys were Inupiag guys and one Yup'ik and one guy from the lower Yukon, I remember when we used to get our food it was a treasure to us. We used to get packages from home and we couldn't keep it to ourselves, we had to share it with everybody in our room. That was god sent, we learned to share, we learned to eat, learned to eat food from Barrow, from lower Yukon and the Yup'iks and they ate my food. We had dry meat, geez, we were all happy because it was a taste of home. Then we got older, we started going into these regulations, and being a leader of my people, how are we going to sustain this food, the crises we go through, how are we going to fight it. You know Minto was right on the border of Fairbanks, we got a lot of armed forces going there, people from Ft. Wainwright, from Eielson, a lot of military going in there hunting and, you know, in the fall area, you see that picture, the Copper River where all the cars are parked, same way at Minto. One time when the State was -- in 1959, 1958, my father had a short contract with the State before it became a state, they were mapping the area and he had his little 18 horse skiff, little boat, taking the surveyors out there to mark the land. And we climbed this one traditional look out where we always go look for animals and they set up their tripod and they were taking measurements and readings and I asked my father, father -- dad, what are they doing, what are we here for, he looked at me, for a moment paused for awhile and he said some day, you see this land out here, you see the water, yeah, I looked at it, he said some day you're going to share that with all walks of life. At that time, you take a boat out there and never see another person for a week. And it never did occur to me until later, today I'm living that

life. I see people from all over. I have a camp right in the middle of the Preserve, my father willed his trap line over to me, his Native allotment, and so I built a cabin there, I put a house there for my family where we could go to get away from people, to live my life. But you know even that trap line has been taken over by Fairbanks people and I no longer trap there. I see it but it's already taken over by somebody else.

Traditional. We had a gentlemen's agreement. I remember my father, you never trap on somebody's line. That was criminal in those days, but today it's no longer there. That agreement is gone.

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We used to have treaties between tribes, you know don't go over into another person's territory and hunt or trap unless you have permission from the tribe. That was war. But we don't have those agreements anymore, you know, those things that was born in us, our father's taught us those things. Now, this is the type of situation we go through in one person's life. And it's puzzling, hurtful and a little bit of anger but -- and so much in my life, I'm getting to try to understand it and accept it and live with it, within certain borders of course.

And the moose hunt, you know, the connection we Native people, say indigenous people, where we see our animals, there's a sacred connection with those animals and us.

I'll give you a little example.

How we think about those animals and how we think about the connection we have with them.

One time I was about nine, I'll say I was about nine, I could remember pretty well that day. I was out with my father, I don't remember the details why we were out, but there was a camp robber sitting in a tree and I had a .22, we always carried a .22 for rabbits or grouse or whatever food we see, you have a chance to get it for dinner. But, anyway, there was a robin up there and I wanted to try out my rifle, my .22 rifle so I shot it, that was a big mistake, I never forgot that incident. My father went berserk, he said why, you know, he scolded me, and said why did you do that, give me a reason why you shot that bird. I had no reason. He said -- I said I have no reason, I don't

know why I shot it, he said you know something, he said in our lifetime -- why did you shoot that bird that comes after and cleans up after you, he has a purpose in life, that bird, he feeds other birds and he cleans up after the waste, you don't kill something that sustains you. He said never kill anything, animal, unless you're going to eat it or use it as a garment or any necessity you could get off that animal and that was a great lesson to me. I've always remembered that, never kill unless you need it. If you're hungry, if you have a lot of food and you see an animal, you don't need to kill it because you don't need it.

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I don't know how this cow hunt came about. At the time, that 2009, I was working as a substance counselor -- as a counselor for Tanana Chiefs, elderly counselor for substance abuse, I was working over to where they had a camp, and every week we'd fly out there. I remember hearing about the cow hunt in Minto Flats, -- I was Nenana Minto Advisory Board to the Fish and Game, but at that time I was off working so for the last 30 years I've been on and off of that board, but any -- that committee -- I heard about this -- but I wasn't paying much attention, I said, oh, no, way, they wouldn't do that, nobody in their right mind would have a cow hunt, take 100 moose off the Refuge, because I wondered why anyhow, I didn't know their biological reasons, the scientific data they had, but we got on that plane and it was March and it was a beautiful clear day we were flying out, flying back to Fairbanks and we were flying over the Flats and I start seeing these red patches and I said, oh, my, I told the pilot, there were wolves out here, uh, I never seen wolves in that abundance around here, and he said no that's that cow hunt. I looked at him and -- cow hunt -- he told me they were having a cow hunt out there and, you know, I'm a pretty strong person, I went through a lot, I went through boarding school, I could take a lot of things, but, you know, immediately a lump got in my throat, I started remembering my father and my grandfather, my people, and I swear a tear rolled down my eyes after reading so much about subsistence and our lifestyle and that picture came to my mind, I remember reading about the buffalo and seeing this picture of this -- all buffalo heads and guys standing with their rifles smiling and I thought is that where our moose is going, too. And every time you kill a cow, how many calves did that cow have in its lifetime. It was kind of scary. And I felt sad, I went home and

told my wife about it and I said, how am I going to justify this to the youth, how am I going to teach them that that's wrong, and my beliefs.

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These young emergent leaders, people from Mt. Edgecumbe, Sitka, I hope they hear this and you, Board members, it causes a broken heart in a lot of ways, all around. I'm sorry that it ever happened and today -- and just last winter they had another -- I don't know how many cows have been taken off that Refuge, I don't have the number now but I'm sure it's pretty high, and you know what a lot of our people didn't do that. I'll say maybe five, 10 percent, Minto/Nenana tribe.

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Last winter, they said they're going to have another one and I was against it but I wasn't on the board, I was too busy with counseling -- my own council, I was the Chief of the Minto, but they said 25 moose will be taken out, I didn't like the thought, I objected to it, I told other people, our tribal members, our council that I didn't think it was right. but out of that 25 only one from Minto was taken and one from Nenana, the rest was all Fairbanks. how could you justify something like this, and then take away our ceremonial kill for burial. I said we can't -- they stopped the hunt in the middle of winter, it was supposed to go from February -- I mean October 15th to February 10th, but by Christmas time they cut it off because it was already taken, and then about a couple weeks later they called me up and asked -- there was nobody to serve on the Minto/Nenana committee and they asked me to see if I could come back and serve on there, I started thinking about it and then asked them, well, why did they cut off the hunt and they said, well, we already took enough moose and I said, well, how about the ceremonial hunts, I mean, you know, the potlatch moose, we're going to have to cut that off too. And I said over the years did you think of that before you even started the cow hunt and I never got an answer, and now they're cutting it off and it's really hard to understand that because we have a lady, my Aunt Sarah, she's the last of her generation, I think she's almost 95 or 96 years old, the last fluent speaker of our tribe and she's on her deathbed and she's going to go maybe any day now, or within the next month, but I said what are they going to do about her potlatch, her funeral potlatch and they said, well, I guess they'll make criminals out of us again, and that's where it

came from, the moose potlatch, from Minto, in the first place, and now they're going to stop it and make criminals of us again. All that brought back the duck hunt, the duck in, how are we going to sustain our people.

You know, I was saying where I was born, 90 or 95 percent of the food came off of the land. Today for the Minto people, the Minto tribe, it's probably about 25 percent at the most, but we still depend on the land for food.

It's challenging to get out there and do it because you have to run a gauntlet with the Fairbanks people. You'll be lucky now if you get your moose in the fall.

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Mr. Chairman. Members of the Board. I don't know how -- I know it's -- I hope it makes us all think. I know we can't bring back things like it used to be, but there's got to be a way to just smooth things over, okay. I guess I have no other explanation for that. But that's what we're living through. I hope in your capacity, you'll bring this back to the other areas, I can't see it happening, what if we do that in Minto -- or in the Yukon Flats, it'll just wipe out their population or take it down to the Kuskokwim River, wipe out their food source.

I'm so happy you're here. I'm glad, in my heart I am glad you're here and doing things about these situations, conserving our land and animals because we need you and I'm sure you need us too.

 $\,$ I'll stop there on the moose hunt, Mr. Chair, but I'll move on to other things I wanted to bring up.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Titus, I'm just going to ask that you maybe could keep it brief, I mean I really don't want to cut people off or interject but we do have a lot on our agenda, moving forward from this portion of our agenda, so out of respect for you I'll probably hear a few more of your points but if we could keep it....

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ TITUS: Okay. I'll give you two short ones.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                            Thank you.
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                     MR. TITUS: Mr. Chair. The sacred, the
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     bear hunt. The sacredness -- you know we heard about
     this individual, about the bears being taken and it's
     another thing that we have connection, a spiritual
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     connection to these animals, and that's what the
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     gentleman earlier was saying, we have to respect that
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     and not take it as people -- we're not there to take
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     that animal for nothing. It's a food source for us.
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                     And one other thing about global
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     warming, Mr. Chair, it's affecting all of us out there.
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     At home we couldn't go out and get no duck, geese
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     hunting because the ice is still rotting already.
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    used to be able to walk out there, we can't walk out
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     there because it's all melted already, those kind of
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    things. And then the invasive of species, plant
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    species that's coming into our land and waters.
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     There's a stream about 15 miles below Nenana between
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     Old Minto and Nenana, it's infested with foreign, what
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     do they call it, plants, water plants, that's where Old
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     Minto -- we used to get our source of fish, protein,
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     whitefish before the salmon came in but now it's
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     invaded by foreign species of water weeds, they
     wouldn't let us go in there with motors any more until
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    the biologists -- until they understand where it's
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     coming from but they said if it gets into the Minto
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     Flats it'll wipe out a lot of the fish species there so
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     if it happens in Minto Flats, who's to say it couldn't
    happen somewhere else, on the Kuskokwim River, or the
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    tributaries. The warmth of the water, why didn't it
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     happen before, the water was too cold.
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                     So I hope your biologists are aware of
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     this and keep an eye open because we're warming up up
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     there and it's our lifestyle, our animals are being
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     affected.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Mr.
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     Titus.
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                     Any questions or comments.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Appreciate your
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testimony -- okay, Alissa and then Louis.

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MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'll make this really quick. I just wanted to let you know that I was looking up the trapping regulations and my suggestion to you would be to submit a proposal for trap regulation boundaries or distance trap area and establish a trapper's aerial log or plot system like they do in the Bristol Bay for commercial fishery, and the priority would be given to the cultural and traditional use peoples of that area.

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Thank you.

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MR. TITUS: Yes, thank you. It's a unique situation there, and I mean even if you do put it in, you know, Minto's right over the hill from Fairbanks, so those things don't apply to Fairbanks people, as well as the tribal members, so I'll try.

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MS. ROGERS: Thank you. Through the Chair. I'm going to give you contact information and I'll help you write that.

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MR. TITUS: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

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Louis.

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MR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Through the Chair. Mr. Titus. I witnessed the same thing with cow hunts in the Nome area and I was wondering, it affected us, and I was against it, I didn't believe in it either. My father made sure I understood why. But I think it took place for 20 years and 20 cows a year, if I get those numbers correct in my head, it's been awhile since it took place. But the one thing that I can say and I'm proud of, is that I had a young son that was taking over my hunting for the family and I seen him in that line one night at the Fish and Game office and I was kind of upset about it and so I went over there and I asked him what he was doing and he said I'm standing in line to get a cow tag and I said, well, it's not a good idea, and I said what are you going to do with it, and he says when I get one I'm going to burn the tag so I taught him good lessons, I guess.

But I wanted to know how it affected your hunting over there after the cow tags.

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MR. TITUS: I went on a snowmachine the other -- a couple of weeks ago, two or three weeks ago, cutting a new trail to my cabin because the ice was too rotting to take a chance on the river and I noticed before, in years past how much moose tracks, you know, the habitat around, and it was very far and, you know, maybe for five miles you'd see tracks crossings but then I didn't see any and I live 11 miles from Minto to my cabin and I haven't seen one. And I went geez, that's -- and last year I didn't get a moose for my family and I didn't get one this winter. So great effect, a lot of people didn't get their moose in Minto. Some of them -- the residents of Minto live -the population there now, a lot of people move to the city for economic reasons, but like right now there's about 100 people.

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MR. GREEN: Thanks. So how much of that is tribal or corporate lands there that you have?

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MR. TITUS: There's quite a bit of corporate land, I think there's some Doyon land, and there's really no way to control that, you know, where they hunt unless you cross -- unless you have people watch it through hunting season.

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Does that answer your question.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ GREEN: Yes, Mr. Titus. Thank you very much, and I see the same thing at home.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ TITUS: It's hard to monitor that land because it's all, you know, checkerboard all in the flats.

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MR. GREEN: Thank you. Thank you, Mr.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, guys. And I thank you for that engagement there. Thank you, Mr. Titus, for your testimony today, appreciate it. And hopefully you can get -- we were looking here and as far as the management, most of that area is State managed.

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MR. TITUS: Right.

49 50 Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: And so 1 2 hopefully the guys are listening over here, as well, as 3 we are, so thank you for your time today. Appreciate 4 5 6 Well, we have to give everybody fair 7 crack, so Operator, is there somebody on the line that 8 wanted to testify before we're done. 9 10 MS. CARTY: Mr. Chair, is my line 11 active. 12 13 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We can hear 14 you. 15 16 MS. CARTY: Good morning, afternoon now. 17 I'm Courtenay Carty, Curyung, Tribal Council. Thank you for the opportunity to participate telephonically 18 19 as we are caught up with our Pebble hearings and 20 quarterly reports and unfortunately we're not able to 21 be in the room with you today, but it's very important 22 to get on the record. I tried to talk yesterday during 23 the tribal consultation and wasn't able to do so so I 2.4 thank you for the opportunity to testify on the record 25 today. 26 27 It's probably better to get some of 28 this stuff on the record. I know some our testifiers 29 before me were able to speak. I'm going to try to talk 30 slow. I know you guys are ready for lunch but please 31 try to be attentive. 32 33 In the room I have Renee Rocky, she is 34 our tribal environmental coordinator for the Curyung 35 Tribal Council, I am the tribal administrator. 36 37

Here in Curyung we have four tribal priorities for our tribe. We have the largest Federally-recognized tribe in Bristol Bay with 2,755 living members. Our four priorities are:

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Culture.

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Subsistence.

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Education.

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Native justice.

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And, boy, does it seem like the Federal Subsistence Board is the right forum to blend all these priorities together and it's so important for us to get on the agenda, even though we're not commenting on agenda items, take some time to provide some public comments. Listening to everybody's testimony yesterday morning in consultation and yesterday afternoon, I did have to break at 4:30 so sorry if I missed the evening presentation and again this morning.

Yesterday I wanted to talk about positioning caribou and all Mrs. Peltola's comments about king salmon really resonated with me and got me really emotional thinking about the people in the Kuskokwim and in our other regions who have permit systems and how to really, really abide by strict regulations to be able to harvest and here in the Nushagak we have the largest king salmon run in the world remaining, we're one of the only -- if not the only river to meet its escapement goals for kings for the last two years in Alaska.

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And unfortunately all of that is at threat to us, today especially. Today is the last day ever to go on the record for Pebble Mine with the draft environmental impact statement hearings that's happening at Anchorage right now as we speak, they went on the record at noon and it goes until 8:00 p.m. I would really like to encourage everyone in the room listening in, so if you have a chance to go downtown today and participate in that at least, if you're not going to give testimony on the record yourself, to listen to what other people have to say and try to find a time to provide comment during the public record, the public comment period is ending May 30.

Yesterday, Second Chief Gayla Hoseth, requested during consultation that the Federal Subsistence Board exercise some authority and request through the public comment period or through capacity of cooperating agencies, I know the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service cooperating agency as is Curyung Tribal Council and Nondalton are the two tribal partners on the EIS, requesting an extension of the comment period for 270 days. We requested that ourselves. Last week we had our hearing here in Dillingham and consultation with the Army Corps, we spent about four and a half hours with them, just our tribal Staff and our tribal chief, trying to really get

them to understand the decision that they're making and the impacts that it has and why we care so much, why we fight so much, why we are so loud. It was a little bit disheartening and frustrating for some of us. I know some of you in the room have been working with me and our tribe in the Bristol Bay region for years on these issues and in terms of my public record, my record, I guess you'd say, I have a pretty formidable record and I couldn't speak in Dillingham last week. There was no way I would be able to have maintained my integrity and asserting my voice into public management systems if I went on the record on Tuesday because this is all so disqusting.

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What's happening with Pebble and the Army Corps and the EIS is injustice, to say the least.

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Gayla asked for the Federal Subsistence Board to write a letter requesting an extension of the comment period by 270 days but today I'm going to go on the record and formally ask on behalf of the Curyung Tribal Council, that the Federal Subsistence Board host a separate tribal consultation session with our tribe as well as our neighbors throughout the state before the public comment period is over on May 30th, and that we sit down and hash through some Pebble issues and try to really come up with a plan to get the Federal Subsistence Board to go on the record and do essentially a .810 analysis. This is not a Federal land management decision, but ANILCA was here before Pebble, before all of this, and it's important that we hold other Federal decisionmakers, other agencies to the true intent of the law and I think public comment coming from the Board in the lens of an .810 analysis and what impacts to subsistence this plan that's put forward in the permit application submitted by Pebble that's being analyzed through the DEIS, what impacts this really has to humans and our ability to maintain a traditional way of life, what little is left.

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You know, yesterday, all these things are floating through my mind and here we are going to these meetings, we've built our capacity as tribal people, our Federal and State agency partners who we've worked with for years in these management regimes and we worked on way up to get to where we are today, we are co-managing our resources. No, it's not perfect. Yes, we're all students. We're all learning and we're all trying to work on this together. But by the

Federal Subsistence Board standing by not providing comments, Pebble wasn't on a single RAC agenda, not even on the Bristol Bay RAC agenda, and we're in the comment period, the last comment period of our lives. Ludicrous.

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So if we don't make comments and get strong and exercise our authority and insert ourselves into this process we're going to allow everything that everyone in that room there today as well as those of us on the line, and in our tribal communities, around the state, we're going to allow all the work we've done for decades to unravel right before our eyes. We're not going to be able to go to these meetings in 10 years, or 20 years, and argue about who's trying to harvest what resource where, under what management regime because there will be nothing left. Yes, Pebble is on State land. And the Army Corps and Pebble will market you to believe that it was designated specifically for mineral development, however, the truth of the reality of the situation is that it's codesignated for a variety of uses, including subsistence. But everybody knows that fish and wildlife population don't confine themselves to our management boundaries, that's exactly why we're here today, working through co-management issues on the same resource that we have to harvest from one side of the creek in one way under one permit system and on the other side of the creek in another way through another permit system. If we allow this foreign company to come in and railroad us and tell us that we're not part of the process and that we don't have authority to act as the Federal Subsistence Board and your comments are -- we're really going to undo everything we've worked for and I can't believe that anybody would want that to happen.

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So our tribe is urging the Federal Subsistence Board to work through us through formal consultation, work with us through formal consultation and get on the record and make comments about Pebble.

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And then you, as individuals, everyone with your different hats, irregardless of which hat you're wearing, who you are as an individual, make sure your voice is heard. Make sure you're educated. Don't just buy the information that they're providing you. As Chief Hoseth said yesterday, there's wrong information in the executive summary. The whole

document is completely inadequate. When we asked the Corps last week why can't we have 270 days like Donlin they tell us that's because there was a problem with the Donlin application, they needed more information from the proposer. Well, we, the citizens are saying, we need more information from the agency. The DEIS is inadequate. It does not weigh cumulative effects, it compartmentalizes them. We know how productive that is just in harvesting what resources there are available.

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The DEIS does not equate any human factor in a potential breaching of the tailing dam, nothing, it won't affect anybody. There are cabins and there are people's subsistence sites within miles that will be covered in mud and water for years. People will die if they're at camp and a tailing dam were to break. And not just if there was a catastrophic failure, we all know this is a permit to pollute. The mine and operation, as it's standard daily operations is going to work towards destroying the water and the land for which our people have sustained themselves for thousands of years.

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I want to go back to ANILCA, you know, in Section .1203 it defines the Bristol Bay cooperative region, it foresaw this coming. The purpose of this section is to provide for the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive and systematic cooperative management plan to conserve fish and wildlife and other significant and natural cultural resources within the region, and to provide for the rationale and orderly development of economic resources within the region and within an environmentally sound manner. Where is this happening. The bureaucrats will tell us, oh, there's the Bristol Bay area plan from the State, there's the BLM plan, Togiak Refuge has its plan, Lake Clark National Park has its plan. We are boxing ourselves up, none of the plans are talking together, and the true intent of the law is to protect Bristol Bay so our tribe is calling on the Federal Subsistence Board to do just that and I look forward to working with you all.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

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(Applause) 2

3 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any questions 4

for Courtenay.

Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. have a comment on that testimony and question for you, as Chairman, or to the solicitor, I don't know what's the appropriate way.

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This is Tim Gervais from Western Interior Council.

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Over the last couple years the Western Interior has grappled with, discussed, not Pebble Mine specifically because it's not in our region, but we have other big projects that are going to impact our areas, such as the Ambler Road construction, the Donlin gas pipeline right-of-way, Yukon River highway, Yukon River railroad and our Council would like some kind of quidance from the Federal Subsistence Board on how can ANILCA apply to provide some kind of protection to keep -- like what right do developers have to create perpetual sorts of contamination in an area that's going to -- yeah, Pebble's on State land, but it's going to flow through watersheds, it's going to affect Federal subsistence users, but these other projects, such as Ambler Road and Donlin gas pipeline right-ofway, why do these developers, why do they have a right to develop that land if it's going to compromise what's currently an intact ecosystem.

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And so Mr. Chair or solicitor or whoever's appropriate, how can ANILCA apply here to protect our ecosystems and our environment in general against all these environmental threats?

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It's huge.

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Once these projects and mines are put in place, these transportation corridors, it's gone. Once the environment's gone it will never come back and all the resources will be compromised and all the Federally-qualified subsistence users will be compromised, so why -- why do we have to endure this type of development, why is there no protection available?

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Tom.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Tom Doolittle, Acting Assistant Regional Director for the Office of Subsistence Management.

It's good, always to hear, you know, the passions of people and being part of this process. But when we really look at the roles of this body, we look at it as, is that, we're primarily here, you know, putting forth regulation and we do that through, what we've always considered to be the heart of our program, through our Regional Advisory Councils. They have a fairly specific charter and they have an open forum where people can comment, you know, through them and as a group consensus, again, provide information to the Federal Board to be able to contact, you know, others within the Federal government about process.

And so I hate to divert, you know, the energy back into our regulatory process, but that's what we have and that's what we do. Both for the formation of how the RAC functions under their charter, and under that charter they encourage that people come and bring these issues and so these issues are recorded as part of the public record, these issues are brought forth to the Board, and then if they're formed and there's a letter that comes from the Chairman, you know, to inform the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture about these issues, we go through that formalized process. So we provide information on the issues for decisionmakers, we're not the decisionmakers on those kinds of issues relative to the agencies and others.

And others may chime in.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Don, you had a question.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Don Hernandez from the Southeast RAC. I have a more specific question, you know, in relation to this in regards to the comment periods.

Is it within the authority of, you know, members that are sitting on the Board to extend these comment periods and if it is what would it take, what kind of request would it take, say, from the RAC

members or members of the public to get those comment periods extended?

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I guess that would be a question for an agency person.

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MR. PADGETT: This is Chad with BLM. On the comment periods right now, those are going through the Department level, so at this point it's at the Department level, it's not resting within the state, so those requests would have to be sent up to the Department of the Interior. As I understand it, I could be wrong because I'm still pretty new.

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MR. HERNANDEZ: And how would those requests be made, could they be made by members, by the Board, by RAC Chairs; could you answer that?

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah, Chad, is correct on certainly the plans that the Department of Interior has, those are being administered out of the Secretary of Interior's office, via his Staff. The Army Corps of Engineers is a different department. And in answer to your question is, yes, anyone can request an extension of time. best way to do it with the Department of Interior is to send it directly to the Secretary's office, but then also within each agency that has an active or participating role, you know, so you would send it to the Secretary of Interior but also make sure a copy would get to, as an example, the Fish and Wildlife Service, our Director, or for the Park Service, their Director, or BLM, for their Director, that way you're insuring that it's actually getting in the hands of people that are going to be able to help inform that decision.

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I know it sounds complicated, but if you need -- I mean what we can do is help facilitate you getting those letters to the right place, even if you wanted to send them to us we can forward them on. Quite often your voice is much more -- it's louder when you speak directly to the decisionmakers themselves.

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Thank you. Some of the MR. HERNANDEZ: RAC Chairs may want to take that up, so thank you.

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay.

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Page 138
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                             Thank you.
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     right.
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                     MS. CARTY: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hello.
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                     MS. CARTY: May I provide my closing
     comments based on the feedback that I've heard from the
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     others.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
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     please.
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                     MS. CARTY: Very.
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     I just want to urge, you know, the Department heads
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     sitting around the table, the members of the public,
     public members of the Board and, you, yourself, Mr.
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     Chairman, to encourage the Secretary of the Interior to
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     have some high level conversations with the Colonel of
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    the Army Corps of Engineers. I heard what Mr.
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     Doolittle said and I completely understand that our
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     agencies and our RACs have charters and everyone abides
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     by these rules that we have created for ourselves
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     within these management systems, and these land
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     management units, but the ultimate authority lies
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     within ANILCA and ANILCA provides for this opportunity.
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                     There's supposed to be the Federal
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     coordination committee for the Secretaries of the
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     Agriculture and energy, interior, transportation that
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     has been the administrators of EPA, NOAA, all these
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     other agencies are supposed to be working together
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     regularly to address these subsistence issues and land
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     issues within Alaska and I just want to make sure that
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    this happening because everyone adhering to their
     bureaucratic boundaries and allowing themselves to
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     remain silent on this issue to abide by whatever
     political worlds they live in and are successful in but
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     the whole reason we're here is for ANILCA and because
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     of ANILCA, and ANILCA provides you with this authority,
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     irregardless of what authorities you've made for
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     yourselves through this agency and the management
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     system.
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                     The DEIS process allows for Section
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     .106 information gathered from the Native American
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     Grave Repatriation Act and, you know, (indiscernible)
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     is about who we used to be, who we were, our people on
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Page 139

the ground and our (indiscernible - telephone cutting out) but ANILCA, especially Section VIII is our living law, that allows us to continue to maintain what little is left of our ancient ways and you do have the authority through ANILCA so we strongly, strongly suggest and are formally asking this of you through tribal consultation and we do expect to continue working with all of you on this, we'd like to invite you out to Dillingham. I know Mr. Williams was 10 inviting you guys to Akiak earlier, but you should be out in all the communities, there used to be a big 11 12 effort where Board members came to the communities, but why aren't Board decisions being made in rural Alaska, 13 14 this is about rural harvest, always made in urban Alaska; that should be corrected. Here in Dillingham, 15 16 we've had the UN Special Tour on Indigenous rights, 17 we've hosted the President and the Secretary of the 18 Interior, it's time we host the Federal Subsistence 19 Board, please hear us.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Courtenay.

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Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Mr. Chair. The Western Interior would like to request the Federal Subsistence Board to communicate directly with the Department of the Interior, if that's the appropriate agency, to evaluate or discuss the issue that this Executive Order 3355 is destroying the intent of the NEPA process in a way that is unfair to the Federal subsistence users and the justification on that is what we're going through on the process with the road to the Ambler Mining District.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. we take note on that and I believe that would be a process, when we have these issues, is to write a letter directly to the Secretary's office with these concerns so we have the process and collect the information and then make sure we flow it to the appropriate agencies. Like Greg said, you know, we do take this seriously.

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And thank everybody involved today for their testimony, I know it went longer than most

anticipated but trying to recognize, you know, we're in a time of change and with that comes fear and with fear comes a lot of speaking about ourselves and our histories and trying to convey our message across all these agencies and people and the collection of minds in the room so that we can get a clear understanding. So I know on one side it feels this way and on the other side it feels that way, but, again, this process belongs to the public and hopefully if we have time today to get to the job we have, which is to get these regulations in order, and so really appreciate all of that testimony and I hope I've answered your question as well as everybody else's in the room.

And right now I'm hoping we can take a

lunch break.

And, Courtenay, just to answer your question, tribal consultation, we will coordinate that with Orville to make sure that happens in a timely fashion.

Lunch break.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, we'll reconvene this meeting, 2:00 o'clock. We concluded our public comment period on non-agenda items this morning and have already completed number 6 under old business. We heard from the panel on positioning last night. So we're going to start off this afternoon with the Cook Inlet Area regulations, final rule with Scott and Theo. And I hope I allowed them enough time to get back. Yep, there they are, right on, so we'll turn it over to Scott Ayers and Theo.

MR. MATUSKOWITZ: Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. For the record I'm Theo Matuskowitz, regulations specialist for the Office of Subsistence Management. And I'll start the process this afternoon reference the Cook Inlet area regulations, the final rule.

 $\hbox{At your last meeting you were briefed}\\$ on the proposed rule, which was published last year and we went through the public comment period, and

basically we've made minor adjustments to what was published in the proposed rule based on public comments. I'll brief you on those today. And then we will ask that you take action on this final rule. And depending on your vote will be whether it goes forward to Washington for final publication in the Federal Register and becomes a regulation.

The Board received a total of six comments on this proposed rule.

This included three comments that were outside the scope of the proposed rulemaking.

Ninilchik Traditional Council supported the proposed revisions to the Cook Inlet regulations and you heard their comments during tribal consultation which supported that view.

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The Alaska Department of Fish and Game had three recommendations. Two were to change size limits for chinook salmon in the Kenai River community gillnet in the Kenai River rod and reel fishery. basically those actions were considered outside the scope of this proposed rule because the public did not have an opportunity to comment on changes in size limits. These two recommendations will be more appropriate to be submitted as a proposal during the normal regulatory cycle. ADF&G also recommended that specific language be added to the Kenai River community gillnet regulations that the gillnet must be closely attended while fishing. And that text has already been included as part of the permit conditions for this fishery and we felt that there was no need to include it in specific regulatory language.

A member of the public commented that he was against establishing a subsistence fishery in Mile 48 of the Kenai River because this area is considered a trophy rainbow trout fishing area, along with chinook salmon, and they cannot afford additional harvest at this time. However, no new fishery is being established on or near Mile 48 of the Kenai River. The location of the Kenai River community gillnet fishery has been clarified in these revised regulations, however, that fishery occurs in the Moose Range Meadows area of the river and is between River Miles 26.5 and 29. And by the way this fishery, as you know, has been in place since 2015.

So that covers the comments that were submitted reference the proposed rule.

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In your Board book, if you turn to supplement one, that is a copy of the revised regulations. And basically we've highlighted some of the changes that we made. Most of them were very minor, such as changing the order of the columns that were listed in the regulations. And on Page 4, believe it or not I forgot to include sockeye salmon in the table and that was pointed out, thankfully. So, again, it's very good that we caught that one.

We've also included in this version the proposals that were submitted separately in the fish regulatory cycle, which addressed Cook Inlet specific areas. So those areas, these proposals -- I'm sorry, just the one, is on the consensus agenda as it stands. If that's pulled off the consensus agenda and you decide to reject that proposal, the section on six and seven would go back to the original regulations.

And that's the changes to 12.

 Again, going on referring specifically to the Ninilchik Tribal Council and then once, again, the change to the order of the columns.

And then on Page 14, we added dates where we reference under species that the table species, chinook salmon early run and then chinook salmon late run, we included the season dates in there because some people felt that that was not clear as to what's early run and what late run is, so we just simply included the dates that are already in the regulations, just so people wouldn't have to flip back and forth through the regs, it's already there and it's clear as to what we mean by early run and late run.

We did have some good response from the agencies, Fish and Wildlife, specifically, the Kenai Refuge went through this document and submitted some of the changes which we did address and the majority of them we did make adjustments for and the other agencies also gave us a very thorough review, and the final document you see in supplement one is the end result of that work.

So at this time, if you have any

Page 143 questions, Scott and myself are, you know, open to 2 answer those and then after that, we would ask that, 3 you know, you take action on whether to adopt or reject 4 or take action on this proposed final rule. 5 6 Thank you. 7 8 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, 9 Theo. And good job. Thank you guys for doing a good 10 job on that. Any questions here from the Board or 11 comments. Feedback. 12 13 OPERATOR: And as a reminder, if you 14 would like to make feedback from the phone lines, 15 please press star followed by one. 16 17 (No comments) 18 19 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, not 20 hearing any, appreciate your guys' efforts again and I think they're requesting that we take an action. So at 21 22 this time I would entertain a motion. 23 24 MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair. 25 2.6 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead. 27 28 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 29 30 At this time I would like to move to 31 approve FSA19-01 with modifications to expire at the end of the 2019..... 32 33 34 MS. DAMBERG: Oh, sorry, you're on the 35 wrong one. 36 37 MR. SIEKANIEC: I'm on the wrong one. 38 39 MS. DAMBERG: No, it's FP19-01. 40 41 MR. SIEKANIEC: Oh, FP19-01, sorry 42 about that we had a little bit of language mix up 43 there. 44 45 (Pause) 46 47 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: You have the 48 floor Greg. 49 50

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Page 144
                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     I apologize for that, we just had the wrong
     introduction there to the motion.
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                      (Pause)
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair, can we take
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     two minutes.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Two minutes.
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                      (Pause)
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair. Can I
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     extend that to four minutes.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I think we've
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     given adequate time to everybody to make sure that
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     things get done right, so, yes.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC:
                                     I appreciate that. I
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     would just as soon get the statement made correctly so
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     we don't have to come back and correct that or fix it.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes, I would
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     to.
          Thank you.
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                      (Pause)
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC:
                                     Thank you. I believe
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     we have this in the right order now.
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                     I move to approve the final Cook Inlet
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     regulation as presented today as I believe this
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     fulfills the negotiated agreement between the Ninilchik
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     Traditional Council and the Fish and Wildlife Service
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     as approved by the Board.
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                     MR. BROWER:
                                  Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Motion's been
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    made and seconded.
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                     Discussion.
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MR. PELTOLA: So for clarification, as presented today, includes the modification which is supported by NTC, correct?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SIEKANIEC: My understanding, Gene, is that's the next step.

MR. PELTOLA: Okay.

MR. PADGETT: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes.

MR. PADGETT: Just one other point of clarification. You said it's already in the regulation that the gillnet must be closely attended; is that correct? Sorry, but I want to make sure I heard it correct.

MR. MATUSKOWITZ: Through the Chair. It's a permit condition. The Refuge manager basically -- every year we review with the managers on the permit conditions, so it's already there, it's been there and it hasn't been an issue at this point.

MR. PADGETT: And then just one other question, maybe, for the State if that's okay -- sorry, I hope I'm not out of order.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ PADGETT: So for the State, I see Ben sitting over there, what's the process you guys went through to get to 36 inches and smaller. Can you speak to that.

MR. MULLIGAN: Through the Chair. Mr. Padgett. That goal was developed, and I can ask, I believe Tom Vania is on the phone, our regional supervisor for the area, for some detail, but I'm trying to think, and I'll probably get my years wrong, but at least a few years back we looked at early —just the king goals and the king management plans for the Kenai River and went to what everyone commonly calls the large fish goal and decided to try to conserve those fish that are 36 inches and above, given the history of large fish on the Kenai, I think everyone is familiar with that being a world class trophy fishery. But also having that genetics for

large fish, and knowing those concerns, the Department went through that process, which included outreach to the local groups there, and then the Alaska Board of Fish is a public input process where we developed that and had it finalized and put into regulation.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chairman, thank you. Member Chad -- I mean Padgett. I will also insure that the in-season manager adds language to the permit that the net will be closely attended. I think that's a very appropriate place for it. And then in regards to the 36 inch -- so we have a negotiated agreement here that we're trying to get finalized and put into regulation, and I've already broached the topic with both Ivan and Greg that, you know, from a conservation standpoint, which they've been great to consider, that we would like to sit down again and see whether or not in the future there's an opportunity for us to correct that and get much more closely aligned with the State regulations.

MR. PADGETT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. I think we got that cleared up. Motion on the floor and we're under discussion.

 $\label{eq:like-we} \mbox{It looks like we accomplished that,} \\ \mbox{call for the question.}$

MR. FROST: Ouestion.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Question's been called. All in favor signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Oh, read it in.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Yes, please.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. So all in favor of Cook Inlet area regulation final rule, to adopt the revised Cook Inlet regulation as presented in supplement one, sorry to reask you, but, signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

1 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Opposed same

2 sign.

(No opposing votes)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Motion carries unanimously, including myself.

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MR. MATUSKOWITZ: At this time the Staff would like to recommend to the Board that they consider action on a special action reference the Cook Inlet regulations. Based on the lapse in funding that we recently went through and the regulatory cycle being pushed back, as you know, the regulatory year for fish started on the 1st of April so we're already a half a month behind in getting regulations published. And in my correspondence with our Staff in Washington, we're looking at a minimum of seven weeks, simply to get it through our department, that's not counting any time for review in Alaska, it's not counting for USDA review of the document, so at this time, if everything goes absolutely perfect, the earliest I can see this publishing would be in early to mid-June. As a result, that would hurt some of the subsistence users, specifically referencing the Kenai River community gillnet fishery. So what we are recommending is that you consider a special action, it would be Fish Special Action 19-01 for the Kenai community gillnet, and this will only deal with that subject, it will not be a special action for the entire Cook Inlet regulations, just the Kenai River community gillnet.

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 $\,$ And as of now the special action would remain in place until the regulations are published or unless you decide to modify that.

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 $$\operatorname{At}$ this time I will turn it over to Scott for his analysis.

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MR. AYERS: Hello, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. For the record my name is Scott Ayers and I am one of the fisheries biologist at the Office of Subsistence Management. I'm here today to provide an overview of the analysis of Fisheries Temporary Special Action 19-01. This is a companion special action, as Theo just mentioned, to the Cook Inlet final rule, and it requests immediate implementation of the revised aspects of the Kenai River community gillnet.

The materials for this analysis are found in supplement two of the books.

The request was jointly submitted by the Ninilchik Traditional Council and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. IT asks for immediate implementation of the portions of the Cook Inlet final rule related to the Kenai River community gillnet fishery to insure that the revised regulations are in place for the 2019 season. Similar requests to implement the changes to this fishery were submitted by the same proponents in 2017 and 2018. In light of these facts I'm going to be brief with my presentation, however, the full analysis, again, is available in the books.

The final rule you just acted upon puts into regulation the remaining portions of the implementation pathway for the agreement in principle that this Board agreed to in January of 2017. That document can be found on Page 74 of this analysis and provides the framework for how we proceeded in order to include all the agreed upon changes to this fishery into regulation. Your actions today have put the last items into regulation. This special action would insure those items are in place immediately for this season given the delay that it takes between Board action on items and publication in the Federal Register.

The potential effects for each of the proposed changes are covered on Pages 46 through 50 of the analysis. It's important to note that these proposed changes would result in more opportunity for Federally-qualified subsistence users and would resolve existing conflicts from the initial regulation that was implemented from Board action in January 2015.

 $$\rm I^{\prime}m$ happy to take any specific questions related to these effects upon the closure of my presentation.

Next slide please.

 As you'll note on the process slide in front of you on the screen, we'll be providing opportunity today for public testimony, consultation with the affected Council Chair, consultation with tribal and Alaska Native Corporation representatives, consultation with the State of Alaska, and

Page 149 recommendation from the InterAgency Staff Committee. 2 Following all this it'll be your turn 3 4 to take action on the request. 5 6 And that concludes my presentation and 7 I would be happy to answer any questions if you all 8 have any. 9 10 Thank you. 11 12 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any questions 13 for Scott. 14 15 (No comments) 16 17 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I think it's pretty clear what we need to do. Okay, thank you guys 18 19 for the presentation and we'll move on to the next step 20 in the process. Anybody in the public who would like to speak to this special action. And, again, for the 21 22 time constraints we would request maybe 15 minutes, if 23 at all possible. 24 25 OPERATOR: For those on the phone if 2.6 you would like to make a comment or ask a question, 27 please press star followed by one. 28 29 (No comments) 30 31 MR. DOOLITTLE: Yeah, I just wanted to 32 make sure for the record that everybody understands 33 that this is the beginning of actually -- because of 34 this being a temporary special action, that this is a 35 formal actual public hearing process starting at this 36 moment. 37 38 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 39 40 (No comments) 41 42 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So I'm hearing 43 or seeing nobody moving, we'll move on to the Regional Advisory Council Chair. 44 45 46 MR. ENCELEWSKI: That would be me. 47 Through the Chair, Mr. Christianson. Greg Encelewski, Southcentral Regional Advisory Chair. 48 49 50

Of course our Southcentral Council has supported this proposal unwavering for many years. It's come back and as you all know, I think you're quite familiar with it, we've been very conservative with it. And the Council, on my report, has unwavered support of this. So I'm not going to belabor it. If you want me to take my other hat from the Council over to the Tribe I'll go testify but unless you need it I'll do that in the next step.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Greg, for your brevity.

Was there any tribal or Alaska Native Corporation consultation towards this. I guess we heard some yesterday.

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MR. LIND: Thank you, Chair and Board members. Tribal consultation on Federal Special Action 19-01 was given by Mr. Ivan Encelewski. He addressed the modification made to the proposal for early fishing subsistence for chinook from July 1st through the 15th. They support the modification because they can clarify when people could harvest and it allows temporary regulations to stay in place until the permanent regulations take effect.

That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

MR. MULLIGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just to reiterate we do have comments on the record written already but just to reiterate those with our concern for the king salmon, and the early run in particular and the changes that the Department has gone through with the Board of Fisheries. As you know instead of a slot limit we did go to 36 inches when -- and then also it being a part of the permit condition, closely attended, we do appreciate.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any questions.

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(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. Hearing none, we'll move on to InterAgency Staff Committee.

MS. HARDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. the record, Jennifer Hardin. I'm the Chair of the InterAgency Staff Committee.

The InterAgency Staff Committee recommendation is to support temporary special action request FSA19-01 with modification to expire at the end of the 2019 season and to include the following language as requested by the Ninilchik Traditional Council and read into the record yesterday. You can find this language also in supplement seven of your Board book.

The revised language would read:

Retention of early run chinook salmon less than 46 inches or 55 inches and longer in length is permitted if the most current preseason forecast from the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game projects the in-river run to be within or above the optimal escapement goal for early run chinook salmon or the lower end of the OEG, or optimal escapement goal is met by in-season in-river run assessment. Otherwise live fish must be released.

Approval of temporary special action request FSA19-01 to implement the community gillnet fishery during the 2019 season will provide residents of the community of Ninilchik with a Federal subsistence harvest opportunity in the Kenai River authorized by the Board in accordance with the revised 2019 Cook Inlet regulations that you just approved.

The action also alleviates concerns raised by Cooper Landing and Hope residents concerning the impact of the gillnet fishery on their customary and traditional use determination for this resource.

Further, the commitment statement by the Federal Subsistence Board and the US Fish and Wildlife Service states that in the event that final regulations implementing all elements of the Pathway Table are not in effect by February 1, 2018, the Fish and Wildlife Service and NTC will jointly submit a

special action request to authorize all elements. This action fulfills that commitment.

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The proponent's request to implement the community gillnet fishery during the 2019 season as describe in FSA19-01 will not result in conservation concerns for reasons including the following: The main target species are sockeye and coho salmon and the net will be placed in shallower near shore waters. Proposed conservative retention and encounter rates will help address potential conservation concerns for chinook salmon, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. Permit conditions will be in place to insure the fishery is well managed and operated and NTC has demonstrated the past three years that NTC operates a responsible fishery that aligns with all requirements of the agreement.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, ISC

member.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Yeah, at this time since we initiated the public hearing process, if no one else would like to speak to this, we would officially close the public hearing process at this moment.

OPERATOR: If anyone would like to speak on the phones, please, again, press star followed by one.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, thank you guys for your presentation, that officially closes that and opens the floor for Board action on FSA19-01, the Kenai community gillnet special action.

Greg.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair. Thank you to Jennifer, Rhonda and Carol for getting me back in the correct place here. I apologize to everyone here for taking that extra time.

 $$\operatorname{At}$$ this time I would like to -- Greg Siekaniec, Fish and Wildlife Service -- move to approve

FSA19-01 with modifications to expire at the end of the 2019 season and include the following language requested by the Ninilchik Traditional Council.

Retention of early run chinook salmon less than 46 inches or 55 inches and longer in length is permitted if the most current preseason forecast from the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game projects the in-river run to be within or above the optimal escapement goal for early run chinook salmon or the lower end of the optimal escapement goal is met by in-season in-river run assessment. Otherwise live fish must be released.

And if I do get a second to this I will provide further justification.

MR. BROWER: Second.

REPORTER: Who seconded.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Charlie.

MR. BROWER: Second.

REPORTER: Thanks, Charlie

(Laughter)

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Charlie and

Mr. Chair.

So this modification would improve regulation clarity as to when the fishery would be open and to reduce potential in-season emergency special actions that would require Board action.

In 2018 this language was included in the special action FSA18-02 and the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Ninilchik Traditional Council believe it is important to add it to this year's special action. For the 2019 season it is especially important as the preseason outlook for the early run of Kenai River chinook salmon is below average. Including this language will permit the Ninilchik Traditional Council to harvest early run chinook should the run improve and the lower end of the optimal escapement goal is actually achieved in-season. Additionally, including this language in the 2019 temporary special action will

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Page 154
     allow these regulatory clarifications to remain in
     place until a full proposal can be submitted in the
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     next regulatory cycle if desired by the Ninilchik
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     Traditional Council.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any further
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     discussion.
                  Ouestions.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Call for the
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     question.
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                     MR. FROST: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Question's been
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     called. All those in favor signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Again, same
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     sign to oppose.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none,
     let it reflect in the record that FSA19-01 a motion to
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     approve with modification to expire at the end of 2019
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     season include the following language as requested by
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     NTC, and read on the record yesterday and found in
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     supplement seven, so motion carries.
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                     Thank you, Staff, for that
                    Thank you to the Board.
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     presentation.
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                     All right, we'll move on to Agenda Item
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     8, 2019 to 2021 subpart C&D proposals.
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                     MR. LIND: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman
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     and Board Members. My name is Orville Lind. I'm the
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     Native Liaison for the Office of Subsistence
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     Management. And I'm going to go ahead and go over the
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     consultation that we held yesterday.
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                     I'm going to start off with Ivan
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     Encelewski was saying that -- as I said earlier on
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     Federal special action 19-01 addresses modification
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made to the proposal for the early fishing subsistence for chinook from July 1st through the 15th. They supported a modification before they would clarify when people could harvest and it allows temporary regulations to stay in place until the permanent regulations take effect. Mr. Ivan also discussed Fisheries Proposal 19-12 for the Ninilchik Kenai River gillnet and how they want to make the gillnet permanent for Ninilchik on this river like they did on the Kasilof.

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The second person in the consultation was Mr. Williams from Aniak stressed that the people depend on fish and wildlife to survive and comes from a very resource depleted region. They have had chinook crash in the past on the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers. 2012 was a tough year because the weather -- it was rough and people needed to eat fish so they went out and fished but many were cited for doing so. In 2013 it brought the lowest chinook returns and there were no regulations in place at the time. So in 2014 regulations came through in the form of allocations. Aniak did not participate in the allocation system because they cannot survive on fish parts. In 2015 there was another allocation system put in place but the people negotiated for a higher number based on the projection for that year and they finally agreed on 7,000 chinook. They implemented a designated fishermen due to conservation concerns. This was successfully implemented with 40 tribes. But they could not fish in State waters so people had to share. Mr. Williams also stated transitions and into discussing Federal special action 19-02 and explained that the proposal requests that the Federal Subsistence Board close the river except to subsistence users from June 1st to July 1st, 2019 and reduce the number of users per ANILCA. In the last few years there has been 12 hour windows and this has created more combat fishing. The 12 hour openings also cause issues when the weather is not favorable. Like when it rains or storms because the fish will spoil in warm weather.

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Next person was Pete from the Yukon area. He submitted a proposal to the Board of Fish this last cycle that addressed the taking of chinook for religious and ceremonial use. The people want salmon for food and spiritual reasons. There is a lot of significance in salmon for private family gatherings and unity. When these regulations were first

implemented they did not ask the people what it would do to them or how it would affect the people. The people embraced the regulations out of fear but it caused cultural loss. It is only in the more recent times that the people are trying to get things back to where they were, that are lost. Regulations and laws affect people, game and fish are more important to Alaska people than just food.

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We have Clarence from Kwethluk Incorporated spoke about float planes bringing people up the river and raft down river, but rafting affects net placement for subsistence users. The Organized Village of Kwethluk pulled their special action request recently, which was unfortunate. It was not asking for allocations. Kwethluk Incorporated does not want designated fishermen because it did not work out well the last time it was tried. Families got unequal distribution of fish. Instead they would like a one day per week opener. They do realize that everyone will be out on the river at the same time but this would protect the salmon.

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We have Mary Peltola, executive director with the InterTribal Fish Commission spoke to the historical harvest averages and acknowledged that the chinook in the past were very large. Today the chinook are much smaller and the InterTribal Fish Commission focus on 75 percent run return rate for the chinook so that vulnerable fish stocks are not depleted. When we make up for chinooks and reds and chums you need more because they are so small. Camps are not what they used to be with children having to be in school. Some ares really rely on fish because they do not have access to other resources such as moose. She formally requested to have FP17-05 be taken off the consensus agenda. The InterTribal Fishery Commission is asking that the Federal Subsistence Board to have faith in the relationship that the Commission and Refuge has. There is a need for more harvest monitors, data is needed for all tribes and for harvest outside the windows of opportunities. The InterTribal Fishery Commission wants the Federal government to take over control of the river as chinook are in the river.

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Ivan from Akiak spoke to how waste is not allowed in his culture. The elders have traditionally managed their ways and do not allow for waste. Commercial fishing on the Kuskokwim impacts the

Page 157

villages. They are tossing fish overboard. This is something traditionally that is not done. The river needs to be kept clean. You would watch fish dry and you dry it, salt it and put it away. Things got confusing when people started to regulate and manage the river when regulations started and the people's way of life got disrupted. People used eight inch mesh nets to catch large chinook. They need larger mesh to catch the chinook. The larger mesh is only good to catch small fish. We ask to work with the Federal Subsistence Board because they work with our elders and to help us manage our fish on the Kuskokwim River.

Next we had Mr. Jackson spoke to how six inch mesh nets kill chinook. 8 inch mesh nets are king nets and thus should be used. People try to help each other in the communities regulating or regarding subsistence needs. He also spoke about how the earlier closures make the fish go up river. And he is also concerned about the tributaries because the fish use these areas to spawn due to clean water.

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Next we had Dr. Fisher stating the Council of Tribal Athabascan governments traveled to the OSM, Office of Subsistence Management Office this past fall to engage in tribal consultation concerning the Office of Subsistence Management ARD position opening. When they showed up at the office they were not allowed into the building. They received an apology letter from the Fish and Wildlife Service. And they understand that incident was due to miscommunication but they are requesting that they get reimbursed for their travel costs accrued due to the misunderstanding.

Mr. Thompson from St. Mary's spoke to issues that they're having in their area with sporthunters hunting for moose and how it is disruptive to subsistence users. He would like sporthunters not be allowed into the area. There also have been waste sighted like moose without heads and animals killed for horns. HE also discussed the C&T for chinook regarding cash sales and how it is problematic because the system is being abused due to the amount of money that can be made. He would like this also to be addressed.

Next we had Karen Linnel stating they serve eight tribes in the Ahtna Traditional Territory. Last year they had a low return with subsistence users

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Page 158

having some restrictions. This year there are predictions for more low returns. They asked the Board of Fish to set limits on dipnetting boats, they did not provide limits. The dipnetting boats create combat fishing issues on the river. She also spoke to concerns she has over management of fisheries. that the Federal government should manage the entire river system and that the Federal government should question the State's data because their numbers tend to change, lower escapement numbers, for example. There are concerns about Game Management Unit 13 regarding moose and caribou because they are in an area which hunting can take place in small strips that happen to be closed [sic] to the highway. This area is not currently closed to non-Federal users so they are competing with everyone else. There will be an upcoming request to close Game Management Unit 13 to non-Federally-qualified users to moose and caribou.

We next had Mr. Lamont from the Bethel area. He spoke to Title VIII of ANILCA. Stated that the Department of Interior said that people catch chinook to sell it to commercial fisheries and asked if they should include that. Now indigenous people are questioning their way of life, the term subsistence is important. When they are allowed to fish 24 hours, seven days a week, people went out and caught what they needed and stopped fishing after that. Chinook are used to make a living. It is important to us.

We also had Gayla and Joe from Bristol Bay who spoke out against the Pebble Mine and request that the Federal Subsistence Board write a letter to the US Corps of Engineers asking them to provide an up to 270 comment period and an adequate .810 analysis.

Lastly we had Mr. Tom request that the Game Management Unit 20C be given back to the ceremonial moose hunt. He feels that the moose were taken away from his people because of others overharvesting them. He stated that over the past few years that about 100 moose were harvested yearly and its disseminated the population. He wants the Federal Subsistence Board to look into the matter and give the people back their moose. Boundary lines create issues for his people. There was an incident this winter with a moose being taken by ADF&G because they said that the moose was harvested outside the boundary line. He also mentioned that the people in his region are still often

confused about tribal consultations. He is upset about the bear video that's been going around and shows illegal bear hunters killing a mamma bear and her cubs, because he feels that it creates an environment in which his people are guilty by association and even though they have nothing to do with that that occurred in the video, traditionally the killing of bear cubs is a bad omen. People are regulating themselves so wolves and bears are a problem, they are taken care of, however, many moose calves are dying from the weather change, for example, hypothermia in the winter.

Chairman and Board members, that concludes the summary of the consultation that was held earlier. And I would just like to add that -- a big kudos to Christine Brummer who takes great notes and to the audience and folks around, if there was something that we missed that you feel that was important, please, come see me and we'll get it corrected.

And that's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Chair, Orville for that, appreciate it. And that was a very well attended tribal consultation yesterday and so kudos to you for the outreach that it takes to pull that together.

Any questions for Orville.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, without hearing any we'll move on to the announcement of the consensus agenda.

Greq.

 MR. RISDAHL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the Board. My name is Greg Risdahl, for the record. I'm the Fisheries Division Leader for the Office of Subsistence Management. And this is my colleague Robin LaVine, the acting Anthropology Division Leader.

There were 11 fisheries proposals on the consensus agenda, one was asked to be removed by the Mary Peltola from the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fishery Commission. These are proposals where there

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has been agreement among the Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils, the Federal InterAgency Staff Committee and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game concerning Board action. Anyone may request that the Board remove a proposal from the consensus agenda and place it on the regular agenda. The Board retains final authority for removal of the proposals from the consensus agenda. The Board will take final action on the consensus agenda after deliberation and decisions on all the other proposals.

The consensus agenda proposals appear on Page III or Roman Numeral III, and when we get to that point, I will go briefly over each of those proposals that are on the non-consensus agenda.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Greq. Any questions for Greq.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none.

(Pause)

 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, I was just getting some clarity on process here. So before we move on here we do have on our agenda at the public comment period on the consensus agenda items. So most people have already weighed in and what we heard in our report is that it's all good, and so if there was any public who had something to speak to on that. I know one of the public comments we pulled 17-05 off based on public comment. So this opportunity here is still open.

OPERATOR: As a reminder for anybody on the phones who would like to make a comment, please press star followed by one.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, hearing or seeing none, we're going to go ahead and move on to D, Board deliberation.

OPERATOR: I beg your pardon, Mr.

open.

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Chair, we do have a few people queuing up to questions. One moment.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. As long as they're pertinent to the consensus agenda items.

OPERATOR: Correct, sir.

Mr. Nicholas Kameroff, your line is now

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MR. KAMEROFF: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board. I'm calling just to state Aniak Tribe and myself as a Federally-qualified user, we support Federal management of our Kuskokwim River in light of the conservation of king salmon and that we would like the Federal management to take over and that we will work with the InterTribal Fish Commission and Federal Fish and Wildlife Service as well as all the players on board in how to go about the fishery. And I am aware we have only about 22,000 to 30,000 harvest as we've had in the past and that it could be equitably worked out for our users to get a share of the fish to be harvested from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River all the way to the headwaters.

And that's all I have, thank you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for that. Any questions.} \\$

(No comments)

OPERATOR: We also have a Mary Mattias, and I do apologize if I pronounced that, your line is now open.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead, Mary.

MR. MATTHIAS: Hi, my name is Mary Matthias. I represent the Orutsaramiut Native Council here in Bethel. And I'm commenting on the fisheries temporary special action request FSA19-02 submitted by Akiak Native Community. I just want to make sure this is on the agenda, right.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes, Mary, and there will actually be a time when we get to that proposal for the public to comment specifically to it.

Page 162 MS. MATTHIAS: Okay. Okay. $\overline{2}$ 3 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So I mean if 4 you want to.... 5 6 MS. MATTHIAS: Okay. 7 8 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, Mary, we 9 appreciate that. 10 11 OPERATOR: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I do 12 not see any more questions or comments. 13 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, 14 15 we'll move on to deliberation and action on non-16 consensus agenda items. 17 18 And for the public we'll start with 19 FP19-01, proposal to allow the use of gillnet and 20 rescind the net depth restriction for Yukon River 21 subsistence. 2.2 23 MR. REAM: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair 24 and Members of the Board, as well as our 25 representatives of the Regional Advisory Councils. My 26 name is Joshua Ream and I am a cultural anthropologist 27 with the Office of Subsistence Management. I'm joined 28 here today with my colleague and co-analyst, George 29 Pappas, as well as with Fred Bue, the Yukon area in-30 season Federal manager to help answer any questions 31 that you may have on this proposal. 32 33 This is Fisheries Proposal FP19-01. 34 can be found on Page 351 of your Board books and I'll 35 give you just a moment to get there. 36 37 (Pause) 38 39 MR. REAM: I'll begin by mentioning 40 that the analysis and talking points reflect 41 regulations existing prior to the January 2019 Board of Fisheries meeting. The State will brief the Board on 42 43 the regulatory outcomes of that meeting. 44 45 Proposal FP19-01 was submitted by Jack 46 Reakoff of Wiseman and requests an expansion of the 47 area and fishing time for the Federal subsistence drift 48 gillnet fishery in Subdistricts 4B and 4C of the Yukon

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northern Federal subsistence fishery management area.

The proponent also requests repealing the maximum mesh depth restriction of 35 meshes deep for drift gillnets used in Subdistricts 4B and 4C of the fishery.

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In the next slide you will see a map depicting the areas in question and this map is also available on Page 356 of your Board books.

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The proponent states that adoption of this proposal would align Federal subsistence fisheries, methods, means, seasons and area regulations with recent State regulatory changes for the drift gillnet fisheries in Subdistricts 4B and 4C of the Yukon River drainage and would mirror the State's absence of a drift gillnet mesh depth limit. proponent indicates adoption of this proposal will reduce the amount of travel time and associated expenses for subsistence users who choose to use drift gillnets to harvest salmon. The proponent indicates that removing the drift gillnet and mesh depth maximum combined with more liberal fishing season dates for fall chum salmon would reflect recent changes made by the State and will increase compliance with regulations as well as reduce enforcement concerns.

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In March of 2018 the Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted modified proposal 230 allowing the use of drift gillnets of 150 feet in length in Districts 4B and 4C. Prior to this only set gillnets and fishwheels were authorized. The communities of Galena and Ruby are the only two Yukon River drainage communities that are nearest to and consistently harvest salmon from all three districts, 4A, 4B and Prior to the recent change in State regulations, which authorize the use of drift gillnets in Subdistricts 4B and 4C, subsistence users from Galena and Ruby who chose to use a drift gillnet to harvest fish other than chinook salmon had to travel to Subdistrict 4A and a portion of 4B. Distances traveled to drift gillnet fishing spots sometimes required travel of over 100 river miles. With the change in the State regulations to allow subsistence fishing of salmon by drift gillnets in Subdistricts 4B and 4C and to remove net mesh depth restrictions, the Federal regulations are now more restrictive than the State regulations.

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Page 164

Oh, you're there, thank you.

If the proposal were to be adopted, additional harvest opportunities would be provided to Federally-qualified subsistence users by removing the depth restrictions on drift gillnets in Subdistricts 4B and 4C of the Yukon River. Also if the proposal were to be adopted, a Federal subsistence drift gillnet fall chum salmon fishing season within Subdistricts 4B and 4C of the Yukon River beginning August 2nd would be provided.

Currently only the State managed drift gillnet subsistence fishery for fall chum salmon is authorized under State regulation but not in Federal subsistence regulations. If this proposal was adopted Federally-qualified users could drift gillnet fish under Federal regulations which would be independent to State regulations during the referenced timeframe. Aligning the Federal subsistence drift gillnet allowance with State regulations will likely result in less confusion by fishers and less administrative actions by the Federal in-season manager. Adoption of this proposal will align State and Federal subsistence fishing regulations which will reduce enforcement concerns and user confusion. The Federal in-season manager, under the management authority delegated by this Board will continue to have the authority to make in-season adjustments in fishing time and gear types in response to chinook salmon run strength.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{The}}$ OSM conclusion is to support Proposal FP19-01.

This proposal was submitted to mirror recently adopted fisheries liberalizations by the State. Currently the Federal drift gillnet fishery in Subdistricts 4B and 4C of the Yukon River is more restrictive than the State managed fisheries.

Adoption of this proposal will allow Federally-qualified users to fish deeper waters with drift gillnets in the identified area without mesh depth restrictions.

Allowing the use of deeper nets may increase user efficiency by reducing the amount of time used to harvest the same number of fish in a deeper net in less time than it would take to do so with a

shallower net. Adoption of this proposal will also create a fall chum salmon drift gillnet Federal subsistence fishery beginning August 2nd allowing users to target fall chum salmon if a harvestable surplus is determined by the in-season Federal fisheries managers with the management authority granted by the Federal Subsistence Board.

Adoption of this proposal is not expected to increase subsistence harvest as the fisheries participation and salmon harvest in the affected subdistricts has been consistently low. Although an increase in harvest is not expected, adoption of this proposal may affect management of other Federally-qualified users harvesting salmon outside of Subdistricts 4B and 4C.

Thank you for your time and I'd be happy to answer any questions that you have regarding this proposal as you deliberate.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Josh. Any questions or discussion from the Board for Josh.

Ken.

MR. LORD: Josh, could you please explain that last sentence that it may affect other users and what effects you're talking about.

MR. REAM: So just affecting other users than those that can't fish with gillnets in 4A, B and C. So we would be seeing more fish harvested from B and C, but potentially the same fish that they would have had to go 100 or more river miles to harvest in Subdistricts 4A.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing no more questions, we'll move on to the summary of public comment from the Regional Council coordinator.

MS. WESSELS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record, my name is Katya Wessels and I'm acting Council Coordination Division Chief.

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Page 166
                     There is no written public comments on
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     the Proposal FP19-01.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.
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     That will open up the floor for public testimony.
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                     OPERATOR: We have a question from the
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     phone.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
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                     OPERATOR: Mary Matthias, your line is
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     open.
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                     MS. MATTHIAS: This is Mary Matthias. I
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     wanted to make a comment on the non-consensus item --
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     agenda item, or is that too late.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Sorry, Mary, I
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     missed that question there, can you ask it again
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     please.
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                     MS. MATTHIAS: Is it too late to make
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     comments on the non-consensus agenda items?
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Well, we are on
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     the non-consensus agenda items, right now, and we're
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     specifically speaking to FP19-01, which is to allow the
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     use of gillnets and rescind the net depth restriction
     for the Yukon, so if your comments are specific to
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     that, that's the topic we're on.
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                     MS. MATTHIAS: Okay. No, it's not on
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     that, it'll be on 19-09 and 19-10.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay.
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     will be the next two that we do.
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                     MS. MATTHIAS: All right.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. Thank
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     you, Mary. Any other public testimony on line or here
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     in the house on 19-01.
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                     OPERATOR: No further questions at this
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     time.
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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. We'll move on to Regional Council recommendation, the Chair designee. Yukon. Kusko.

MR. GERVAIS: This is Tim Gervais from the Western Interior. Our Council's comments for this proposal are on Page 351 of your meeting book.

The Western Interior Council voted unanimously to support FP19-01. Changes to this regulation will align State and Federal regulations and provide elimination of unnecessary maximum depth restriction of 35 meshes. The Western Interior Council also believes that the addition of a chum fishery after August 2nd is a positive aspect of this proposal. Western Interior Council is in agreement with the position of the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council that FP19-01 will alleviate crowding on State waters for Ruby residents and be more economical for Federally-qualified users who live up river from Ruby.

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This proposal recognizes traditional style of driftnet fishing that is documented in the middle Yukon River that has occurred since at least 1850.

Just a short recollection of that is a fellow had written about observing Natives fishing on the Middle Yukon in 1864. His quote out of his book is: We saw the very pretty sight of a whole fleet of birch bark canoes proceeding together as regularly as a company of soldiers. At a given signal the owners of each canoe drift his net into the water and when raising it a big salmon came up, struggling to get away, there was a general shout, he wrote.

So that was a long time ago but it is drift fishing, it's not fishing with a modern net of 150 feet in length, but it is drift fishing with the materials available at the time.

That's all I have for now.

Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tim. Any questions for Tim.

(No comments) 2

> CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. Before we proceed with the other Regional Advisory Council Chairs we did miss a public commenter, so if you're in here to come on up and speak to 19-01.

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MR. LAMONT: Hello, Mr. Chairman and Board Members, thank you. John Lamont, lower Yukon. do support 19-01 to a certain extent. We've had depth restrictions on our gear sizes on the Yukon River for conservation purposes for the chinook salmon getting to the spawning grounds across the border. So I do support our people if they're using drift nets but not having -- you know, not rescinding the net depth restriction. You see it on YouTube, you see activities going on on the Yukon River where they actually sink their nets with rocks and I believe that may not be allowed on the Yukon. I know at the mouth of the Yukon we were never allowed to sink our nets to try to get them deeper down. We have a 29 or 30 mesh net that we use for subsistence.

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So I just wanted to make that, you know, concern known to the Board about the depth restrictions, you know, on the Yukon River.

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Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Mr. Lamont. Any questions for Mr. Lamont.

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Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, Mr. Chair, I'd like to address your concerns, Mr. Lamont. You're saying that you're concerned with a fishermen sinking their entire net, the cork line even, to be down low, I believe that practice is prohibited in State regs, I don't know what the regulation is on the Federal level. But I'm not aware of that practice. The Ruby fishermen are using nets, most of them which were provided through Tanana Chiefs Conference, and it's not a very deep net.

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But they're just -- the purpose of the maximum depth restriction being removed was to make it match State regulations so that the same gear could be used throughout the fishing area. It's a patchwork of

Federal water, and then when you get to Ruby it switches to State water, and the back to Federal water when you get down on the other side of Galena. So the intent of removing the depth restriction is to just allow the users to have one set of gear that can be used for both Federal -- under Federal and State regulation.

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I've not seen or aware of any local users in Ruby or Galena that are really expanding upon their net construction to have some kind of massive deep, deep net or any kind of sunken net fishing practice.

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MR. LAMONT: Through the Chair. not really sure of your name, but, actually, we, as subsistence users in the Yukon Districts Y1 and Y2, we utilize what's required for our commercial fishery and we do have depth restrictions on the mesh and if you go on YouTube, just recently I've seen a couple of posts where on the Middle Yukon they were doing subsistence harvesting of kings, they were tying heavy rocks on to their lead lines and sinking their total net. know that may not be a standard practice but it shouldn't be -- just like the bear hunt, you know, it's ruining nit for the rest of the users on the Yukon. But I still don't support having an unlimited depth -or no depth restriction on subsistence gillnets on the Yukon.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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MS. PITKA: I would like to ask -- I see that we have our State in-season manager here and I would like to make a clarification that depth restrictions are for commercial nets, I believe, and I would like to ask for a clarification from our inseason manager.

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Thank you.

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MR. MULLIGAN: Through the Chair. After consulting with Holly Carroll, our in-season manager, you are correct there is no depth restriction for the subsistence fishery, only for the commercial.

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Thank you. So this would MS. PITKA: just bring it in line with regular subsistence regulations up and down the river.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Lamont. Thank you everybody. And that brings us back to Council Chair comments. So we heard from Western Interior, so YK or Seward Penn.

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MS. ROGERS: Thank you, through the Chair, I'll go ahead and go. Alissa Rogers, the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

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Our Council had supported FP19-01. There was positive feedback from communities on the Yukon River in this area and there would be no conservation concern by this change but would allow residents in 4B and 4C to be able to drift fish in their own area on the river. The Council supported the subsistence opportunity for the communities in the area of the Yukon River and noted it would also help alleviate crowding and competition for drift fishing in the lower river since they would not have to travel far or travel in order to fish.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Alissa. Any questions. Comments from the Board.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Seward Penn.

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MR. GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

36 Members of the Board.

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Our Council's comments on Proposal FP19-01 are on Page 351 of your meeting booklet and the Council voted unanimously to support FP19-01.

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Council members noted that the subsistence users need to be given a meaningful priority and if there isn't a priority over commercial harvest then the Council is not doing the community a service. If there is conservation issues, commercial fishing should be curtailed and not subsistence. Council members also noted that the chinook salmon are often intercepted in high seas.

One Council member stated that FP19-01 would allow users from 4B and 4C to harvest fish closer to home. That was kind of one of the message we wanted to convey, I think, at the time. And the ability to fish locally is critical for most subsistence users. It's that way at home and we feel we wanted to support others the same.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Louis. Any questions.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, we'll move on to the Eastern Interior. I don't see anybody.

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MS. WESSELS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair and Members of the Board, I'm here to present the position of the Eastern Interior Council. Unfortunately Andrew Firmin, who was supposed to be here was not able to be here due to the airplane departing earlier than was in his scheduled agenda.

So the Eastern Interior Council's comments can be found on Page 373. And the Eastern Interior Council voted unanimously to oppose Proposal FP19-01.

The Council was appalled by this proposal, and that's the word they used on the record, there several times, appalled. So the Council was appalled by this proposal and opposed it on the basis that if passed it will allow more liberal efficient fishing practices that will specifically target larger fish which should not be allowed during the time of salmon conservation.

 If approved, this proposal will have a huge impact on the long-term sustainability, undermine rebuilding efforts and hinder achieving the quality of escapement. The Council stressed that reducing the mesh depth restrictions allows fishers to fish deeper which further allows them to be more effective in catching the larger fish instead of allowing them to swim to the spawning grounds. Expanding subsistence drift gillnet fishery will allow the catch of larger,

older fish with larger eggs that swim further off shore.

The Council considers this proposal as one undermining that has been done over the course of the last seven to eight years for salmon conservation.

The Council expressed an opinion that the OSM analysis did recognize the impacts of the proposal on rebuilding salmon stocks and conservation for the long-term sustainability of chinook salmon on the Yukon River. The Council noted that the State Board of Fisheries rejected similar types of proposals for the last 20 years, however, approved it in March of 2018. The Council recognized that if the Federal Subsistence Board does not pass this regulation there would be conflicting regulations in different parts of the Yukon River due to the varied and complex land status, and ideally the Council would like to have regulations that are easy to understand, but not at the cost of undermining chinook salmon conservation.

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The Council, however, stressed, that there's a lot of evidence that points out the stripping and selling of fish, not just as subsistence, but also as commercial activity. The Council questioned the subsistence harvest numbers given by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game because of the way this data is collected. The Council noted that illegal stripping and selling of fish during time of low abundance of chinook salmon adds a significant uncontrolled variable for the managers to consider. Therefore, the liberalization of methods of subsistence harvest opens up an opportunity for greater harvest, which, in turn, will morph into a commercialized activity that is completely unregulated.

The Council also stated that just because Board of Fish approved a similar proposal, it does not mean that the Federal Subsistence Board should.

In their deliberations the Council referred several times to the words of the late Lester Erhart, Council member of the Eastern Interior, who said that the reason we got into this chinook crises was the drift gillnet fishery.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for bringing their view forward.

2 3 4

Any questions.

Rhonda, and then Greq.

 MS. PITKA: I have several questions. First off, I would really like to reiterate that having the Regional Advisory Council members here on the record at the Federal Subsistence Board meeting should be of the utmost importance to us and I would like it also relayed to those members, that someone should show up in person. I appreciate your summary of that discussion but because this is out of line with what every other Regional Advisory Council has put forward -- I really would have several questions for them.

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MS. WESSELS: Through the Chair. Thank you for those comments, Rhonda. We made all of the efforts to bring the Eastern Interior Council members here, right before this discussion I texted to the Chair and to Andrew Firmin who was going to be here, and I invited them to call in if they can. I don't think they're on line, I believe, if they are, please identify yourself on line.

(No comments)

MS. WESSELS: So that's all I can do.

MS. PITKA: Thank you very much for your efforts. I know that you make every effort but I would like it relayed to them, that they need to make more of an effort themselves.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Greg.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Katya, thank you for the presentation. I was going to ask something similar, if a member was on line, whether or not they could maybe speak to this as well.

But I also -- you have intrigued me with this statement you made about for 20 years we have avoided making this kind of a change based on multiple proposals and recommendations so I'm trying to figure

out, well, what has changed now. Why are we, you know, after 20 years of saying no, moving into an area where we're now much more comfortable with it, is it -- and maybe that's not a fair question to you, maybe that's for Fred or even Ben or even someone at the State.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay.

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Katya, do you want.....

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MS. WESSELS: Thank you for this question, Greg. When I was reading the Council's justification they were talking about the State Board of Fisheries, that State Board of Fisheries did not approve this type of proposals for 20 years. But I also recollect that during the meeting the Council was talking about that because we got better returns of chinook for the last couple of years, that's why maybe the view had changed.

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And if Fred or Frank can contribute to my answer that would be greatly appreciated.

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Thank you.

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MR. BUE: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Fred Bue, Fish and Wildlife Service. I'm the Federal in-season manager. I can start shedding some light on this and maybe Holly Carroll with Fish and Game can fill in.

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But like you say, Mr. Siekaniec, the last 20 years has -- there's been quite an evolution of fishing on the Yukon River. 20 years ago we had a pretty substantial chinook fishery and things have changed. In that time, approximately 2009 we really started having problems with chinook, and we have implemented a lot of conservation efforts to the point where we nearly shut everything down on the river. doing that -- that's for chinook, but there's other species on the river that we want to make available for subsistence users, and closing down fishing to conserve chinook meant that we had no access to those other fish stocks that could help compensate or offset the loss of those. And so over the last eight or so years we've been relaxing fishing, finding other ways of providing opportunity to harvest summer chum that are swimming

with chinook. And so through District 4, is a very a long district, and so we've been incrementally finding ways, working with the fishermen, initially the community of Koyukuk, voluntarily decided not to fish and do different things on their side to reduce their mesh size and different things.

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And so this proposal, primarily what's different, is that, we've extended the season later so that we could actually fish fall chum to offset the loss of harvest of chinook. One element in there that is different, that's been noted, I think, that's maybe what catches the attention of the Eastern Interior, is the mesh depth. And, so, again, it's a patchwork of water there, and to be consistent with State regulations that are already in place we lifted that net depth restriction. And for the most part people use pretty much a similar type of net. Previously in this section of the river where we were actually ahead of the State regulations as being more liberal. In this area we initially started a permit, Federal permit system, issued people a permit to allow drift fishing, after a number of years, I think six years or so, we saw that there was not very much harvest increase, not very much participation, and so we lifted that requirement for a permit and just made it -- allowed them to drift fish for chinook in this body of water from June 10th to July 14th, I believe it was. And so that was there.

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But now that we're looking at finding alternative methods of fishing we extended the season the fall season, to allow them to fish more in the summer chum and fall chum.

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And I don't know, Holly, do you have anything else to add to that.

MS. CARROLL: (Shakes head negatively)

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MR. BUE: So I think that's where we are. It's been a progression trying to work with the local fishermen in that area, finding ways to offset the loss of chinook.

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Mr. Chairman.

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead, Greq.

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you. Just to make sure I'm following this. So this is really oriented towards trying to harvest more chum, and do you, as the in-season manager, have the tools that are necessary or if for some reason you believe that chinook are starting to be harvested at a greater number than you had perhaps anticipated.

MR. BUE: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Siekaniec. Yes, as a manager I do have delegated authority from this Subsistence Board to do that, in times of conservation adjust our fishing actions to conserve fish, in fact I'm mandated to do that.

Thank you.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Gene.

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MR. PELTOLA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In addition over the 20 years when the opinion has changed with regard to gear utilized, how many of these years did it allow for a commercial -- direct commercial exploitation of chinook or a secondary exploitation of chinook?

MR. BUE: None that I'm aware of in that time period. I believe the commercial harvest of chinook was longer than that, just prior to that, before 1998 or something.

MR. PELTOLA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Greg.

 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Gene, thanks for asking that question. So the statement was made that this will morph into an uncontrolled commercial fishery, why would that even be made? What's the -- what would be driving a statement like that to be made?

MR. BUE: I think that's maybe what you heard in a little bit of the testimony yesterday also. People suspecting that maybe it's the illegal commercial sale of chinook.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you. And I think it was stated that, you know, if you know that illegal activities are taking place please help us manage this fishery as best we can, you know, by way of working within communities, community education and variety of different means.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for adding all that context Fred.

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Any other questions.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. I think we heard from all our Regional Council recommendations, we'll move on to the tribal and Alaska Native Corp comments.

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MR. LIND: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members. Orville Lind. Native Liaison for the Office of Subsistence Management.

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During the consultation held for 2019-2021 fishery proposal on June 7th, we had no comments made on Fisheries Proposal 19-01.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Orville. With that we'll move on to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game comments, State liaison.

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MR. MULLIGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just for your edification we did supply comments that updated our position given that recent actions taken by the Board of Fish just in the middle of last January here, they generated their own proposal with the desire to simplify some of the regulations that were put into place in District 4. And the three things that that did was it allows drift fishing for all areas of District 4, so no longer piecemealing between the subdistricts. It removes the season dates so that it is legal to harvest all salmon with drift gillnets in this area and I think you heard already the reasons for that is providing additional opportunity for other species outside of kings. And, third, what it did was

it still retained the gillnet length restriction of 150 feet, 25 fathoms. So that was passed just this January. And I think we're on schedule to have that in place for this season.

But if I missed anything, Ms. Carroll can add, if not, we'll take any questions.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any questions for the State.

(No comments)

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing or seeing none, thank you.} \\$

We'll move on to InterAgency Staff Committee comments, ISC.

MS. HARDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record my name is Jennifer Hardin.

The InterAgency Staff Committee comments for Fisheries Proposal 19-01 begin on Page 374 of the meeting materials.

The InterAgency Staff Committee found the Staff analysis to be a thorough and accurate evaluation of the proposal and that it provides sufficient basis for the three Regional Advisory Council recommendations supporting this proposal and Federal Subsistence Board action on the proposal.

The Yukon Kuskokwim Delta, Western Interior Alaska, and Seward Peninsula Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils all supported this proposal while the Eastern Interior Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council opposed the proposal citing conservation concerns.

It is important to note that the OSM analysis acknowledged that Fisheries Proposal FP19-01 will result in increased efficiency for Federally-qualified subsistence users, as they would be harvesting closer to home rather than having to travel to District 4A to use driftnets. However, the analysis concludes that no conservation concerns are anticipated because the increase in harvest would be minimal. Harvest restrictions can be implemented or modified by

Page 179 Federal managers in fishing districts if conservation 2 concerns occur. 3 4 The InterAgency Staff Committee 5 supports FP19-01. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, 8 Jennifer. Any comments or questions. 9 10 (No comments) 11 12 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Appreciate 13 that. That opens it up to Board discussion with 14 Council Chairs or the State Liaison. I quess we've had 15 ample opportunity to ask questions and engage. 16 17 Any other questions or comments. 18 19 (No comments) 20 21 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, 22 we'll move on for Board action on FP19-01. The floor 23 is open -- oh, Josh has a comment. 24 25 MR. REAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 26 briefly I wanted to point out that the State's 27 regulatory language and their new comment is included 28 in your books on supplement three. 29 30 Thank you. 31 32 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. 33 34 Greq. 35 36 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair 37 and Members of the Board. Greg Siekaniec, Fish and 38 Wildlife Service. I would like to move to adopt 39 Fisheries Proposal FP19-01 with modification to mirror 40 the liberalization to the Yukon River drainage salmon 41 fisheries in District 4 enacted by the Alaska Board of 42 Fisheries in January of 2019. 43 44 This includes allowing drift gillnet 45 fishing for salmon in all of District 4 and removing 46 season dates so it is legal to harvest all salmon 47 species with drift gillnets in this area. This also 48 includes the removal of the net mesh depth restriction 49 of 35 meshes currently in Federal regulations but 50

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Page 180

absent from State regulations in this district.

3 Adopting this modified proposal would 4 insure that Federal regulations are not more 5 restrictive than State regulations for this fishery and also fully align State and Federal regulations 6 7 pertaining to drift gillnetting of salmon in District 4 8

of the Yukon northern fishery management area.

And if I get a second I would provide additional justification.

12 13 MR. BROWER: Second.

(Pause)

MR. BROWER: Second.

(Laughter)

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Charlie. You know this modified proposal will, again, as we've heard several times increase the efficiency and opportunity for Federally-qualified subsistence users to harvest salmon and will have minimal biological impacts. The modified language does not limit our application of specifying mesh size to target different salmon species, which is important for salmon conservation. Potential conservation concerns for salmon expressed by the Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council, as we heard from our in-season manager, can be addressed via restrictions implemented by the in-season management if required. This would align State and Federal regulations, which is helpful to reduce confusion for user groups and finally the proposal supports the position of the Western Interior, the Yukon Delta and the Seward Peninsula Regional Advisory Councils.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Greg, for your proposal -- I mean your motion, it was thorough.

Any questions, comments or discussion.

MR. LORD: Mr. Chair.

Page 181 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Ken. $\overline{2}$ 3 MR. LORD: I may have misheard. Greg, I 4 heard you say you wanted to mirror State regulations 5 and remove the depth -- the mesh depth size, but I 6 thought I heard Ben say that they have a 50 fathom 7 depth maximum. 8 9 MR. MULLIGAN: Length. 10 11 MR. LORD: Oh, it's length, my 12 apologies. Okay, thanks for clearing that up. 13 14 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thanks for listening. 15 16 (Laughter) 17 18 MR. GERVAIS: 25 fathom. 19 20 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tim. 21 22 MR. GERVAIS: 150 feet. 23 24 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: 25 2.6 MR. SIEKANIEC: Are you thoroughly 27 confused now. 28 29 MR. LORD: As long as we're talking 30 about length and not depth, I'm good. 31 32 MR. SIEKANIEC: All right, we're good. 33 34 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, now 35 we have a motion and it's been seconded and we're under 36 discussion between the Board here. 37 38 Gene. 39 MR. PELTOLA: For clarification, the 40 41 modification which you presented in your motion was 42 that presented to the Regional Advisory Councils or 43 reviewed by the Regional Advisory Councils? 44 45 MR. SIEKANIEC: Ask that again. 46 47 MR. PELTOLA: The motion you made with 48 modification. So I am assuming that was presented to 49 the -- was not presented to the Regional Advisory 50

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Page 182
     Councils, correct.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: One minute.
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                     (Pause)
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Yeah, I just wanted to --
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     excuse me, for clarification, I just wanted to know
     such that we're asked to articulate our vote and in
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     this case we have multiple Regional Advisory Councils
     in support of and one in opposition so I want to be
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     able to articulate the vote and it's just for
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     clarification on our end.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Giving the timing of
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     the Board passing this in January and the Regional
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     Advisory Council meetings coming later, I am going to
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     say that it has probably been presented but I would
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     actually ask if we have any comment from the Councils.
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     But my understanding, with talking with Carol, is that,
     yes, giving the timing it would have been presented as
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     part of the discussion.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Thank you.
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     Hearing no more discussion, a call for the question.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Oh, who does,
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     oh, Katya, sorry.
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                     MS. WESSELS:
                                   Sorry. Katya Wessels,
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     Council Coordination Division at OSM.
                                            This
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     modification had not been presented to the Councils.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Not been presented to
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     any of the Councils.
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                     MS. WESSELS: Yeah, because they took
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     action on these proposals at their fall meeting, not at
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     the spring meetings.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: I'm sorry, they took
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     action when?
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                     MS. WESSELS:
                                  During the fall of 2018.
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     That's when they deliberated the proposals.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Oh, in the fall, okay,
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Page 183

so they took action prior to the January meeting, okay, then that would not have been presented to them.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Jennifer.

MS. HARDIN: Actually, I'd like for Fred or George or Josh to address Mr. Peltola's question because I think we can clear this up.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Jennifer.

MR. BUE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, correct, the timing of the sequence of the modifications was not there, but essentially the content of the language, all that has changed is they've actually reduced the wording, and so what the State of Alaska has done is taken out A, B and C, and combined it into a combined thing, rather than breaking it out by season dates, that's what this proposal is to get rid of the dates and say all season. And by doing so they got rid of subsections of this regulation. So what's there was discussed, the wording is slightly different because of the designation of the dates and those are reflected and contained within the new wording of this modification.

Mr. Chairman.

Is that correct, for the State?

MS. CARROLL: Mr. Chair. Sorry, this is Holly Carroll with State of Alaska, Yukon summer season manager. I just wanted to clarify that what the Federal manager is explaining is that all we did was simplify the language because we were saying the same thing for every subsection of the river, so when the RACs were presented this proposal and we presented our position on it, the basic effect of it was allow drift gillnetting for all four species of salmon and so then we didn't need any of those season dates anymore. So at the Board that language was simplified and cut out because there were no need for dates and now it just mirrors the types of descriptions we have for all the lower districts as well.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Greg.

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Page 184
                                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
                     MR. SIEKANIEC:
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     So if I heard that correctly then that was the
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     discussion that was held with the Regional Advisory
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     Councils.
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                     MR. BUE: Around the dates?
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Yes.
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                     MR. BUE: Yes. And so it was, yes,
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     each section was for a certain king period, chum
     period, king period, chum period 4B and C and on up,
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     and so it was simplified.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Thank you. Any
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     further discussion.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Deliberation.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Comments.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Since it's non-
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     consensus -- oh, Greg.
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                     MR. FROST: Ouestion.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair. Gene, did
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    that answer your.....
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Yes, it did and I
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     apologize, I didn't mean to cause a quagmire but it
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     helped me on my wording on articulating our vote.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. And on
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    these non-consensus we're going to go roll call just
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    for the matter of what you just stated. So we'll go
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     roll call.
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                     At this time question has been called
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     but we continued with the discussion so we're going to
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     call for the question again.
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Page 185
                     MR. FROST: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Question's been
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     called. And we'll do roll call. I'll have Tom take
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     over.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Alrighty. Thanks for
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     the job, Mr. Chair.
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                     Again, this is with Fishery Proposal
     19-01 and this is to adopt with modification to mirror
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     recent Board of Fish liberalization and remove the mesh
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     depth restrictions in Unit -- Subdistricts 4B and 4C on
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     the Yukon River.
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                     We'll start with Mr. Herbert Frost from
     the National Park Service.
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                     MR. FROST:
                                 Support.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Bureau of Land
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     Management, Chad Padgett.
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                     MR. PADGETT: Support.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: US Fish and Wildlife
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     Service, Greg Siekaniec.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC:
                                     Support.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: US Forest Service,
    David Schmid.
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                     MR. SCHMID: Support.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Bureau of Indian
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     Affairs, Gene Peltola.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: We vote to adopt FP19-01
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     with modification. And BIA votes in support -- support
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     of the original positions of the Yukon Delta, Western
     Interior and Seward Peninsula Regional Advisory
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     Councils. In addition to, as noted in the OSM analysis
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     the fisheries management for this area species is
     abundance based and experiences both low participation
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     and harvest levels under Federal subsistence
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     regulations. Adoption of this proposal should not
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     result in a conservation concern for any of the salmon
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     species.
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Page 186
                     Thank you.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you, Mr. Peltola
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     for that. And that's good to have that clarification
     considering we did have one opposing RAC.
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                     Thank you, sir.
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                      Public Member Rhonda Pitka.
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                     MS. PITKA: I support because
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     liberalizing the regulation to this effect would allow
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     the subsistence users in the area greater chance of
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     harvest and also for all of the reasons that Member
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     Peltola just listed.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Public Member Charlie
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     Brower.
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                     MR. BROWER:
                                   Support.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: And Chairman Mr.
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    Christianson.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              I support.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: It's unanimous and the
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     motion passes.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Thank you all
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     for your work and time and energy. I think we got the
     ball rolling now and I think we could make this work
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     and I think we could take a break for a second. Take
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     five and that will probably mean 10.
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                      (Off record)
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                      (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right,
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     we'll get started here this afternoon.
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                      (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right,
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     we're going to start with 19-09. So we'll move on and
     we'll call on the lead author, the analyst to go ahead
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and present to us.

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MR. DECOSSAS: Sure thing. Good afternoon, Members of the Board. My name is Gary DeCossas, I'm the current fisheries biologist at Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge and the former Kuskokwim area fisheries biologist for the Office of Subsistence Management. Beside me is the co-author of this analysis, Joshua Ream. I'll start with the proposal now.

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Proposal FP19-09 submitted by Alissa Rogers requests that prior to June 1 the use of six inch or less mesh size gillnets shall not be restricted in Refuge waters of the Kuskokwim River drainage.

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Proposal 113 submitted by Alissa Rogers to the Alaska Board of Fisheries requests to close the Kuskokwim River Drainage to the harvest of chinook salmon by emergency order June 1. During the January Board of Fisheries meeting this proposal failed unanimously. So that's the sister, the companion proposal on the Board of Fish side.

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Ms. Rogers states that ADF&G's Kuskokwim Salmon Management Plan which requires the State to close the chinook salmon subsistence fisheries through June 11th inhibits subsistence users from customary and traditional harvest of other species of fish with gillnets especially whitefish and sheefish, which are typically harvested with six inch mesh size gillnets. The proponent believes few chinook salmon migrate past the mouth of the Kuskokwim River by June 1, so any restrictions to six inch or less mesh size should not happen until after June 1 in order to allow users to harvest fish other than chinook salmon.

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Outright closures or limits on the use of gillnets before June 1 in order to protect chinook salmon have been common since 2014.

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In 2016 ADF&G began implementing a closure to gillnets before June 12 annually based on a new regulation that required ADF&G to close the Kuskokwim River chinook salmon subsistence fishery before June 12.

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Since 2017 ADF&G has implemented weekly opportunities with four inch mesh size set gillnets

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during the gillnet closure before June 12th in order to allow the harvest of species other than chinook salmon.

Move on to the effects of the proposal.

If the proposal were adopted the use of six inch or less mesh size gillnets would not be restricted before June 1 in Federal public waters of the Kuskokwim River drainage. This proposed regulation would supersede any State emergency orders that closed Refuge waters to the use of gillnets before June 1, as such ADF&G emergency orders closing the drainage to the use of gillnets that in 2018 began on May 25 would not apply to Federally-qualified subsistence users until June 1. However, the Federal in-season manager could still issue special actions to restrict the use of gillnets before June 1, if necessary, to conserve chinook salmon.

If adopted, the effect on chinook salmon may differ depending on run timing and area. Chinook salmon are widely known to begin migrating into the mouth of the river by the end of May, through early June. Given this and the data on run timing from the Bethel test fishery, fishing below the Johnson River before June 1 would result in some chinook salmon harvest, while fishing above Bethel would not likely result in any chinook salmon harvest. Those chinook salmon harvested prior to June 1 would likely be headed to spawning locations in the headwaters. Depending on harvest totals, this could negatively affect headwater stocks. Alternatively, early harvest may provide some relief to lower and middle river stocks by spreading out take over the entire run. If adopted, the proposed changes will provide more traditional early fishing opportunities for non-salmon species than are currently provided under recent State actions. This proposal does not restrict the in-season manager's ability to manage chinook salmon runs during times of conservation before June 1.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{OSM}'s}$$ conclusion for FP19-09 is to support Proposal FP19-09.

The justification is as follows.

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Although the intent of the early season 2 closures are to protect the front end of the chinook 3 salmon run, which are known to return to the upper 4 parts of the Kuskokwim River drainage, in order to 5 equitably distribute chinook salmon harvest to the 6 middle and upper communities within the drainage, the 7 initial timing of these closures have severely limited 8 gillnet opportunities for non-salmon species, such as 9 whitefish and sheefish by subsistence users. 10 Supporting this proposal would provide a clear priority to subsistence users harvesting fish with gillnets 11 12 prior to June 1. Long-term data collected at the 13 Bethel test fishery suggests that chinook salmon are 14 unlikely to be above Bethel in large numbers before 15 June 1. On the other hand, the Bethel test fishery 16 data as well as telemetry data suggest that chinook 17 salmon are present in some magnitude below Bethel by 18 June 1. Federally-qualified users residing in the area 19 near or below Bethel would have a greater opportunity 20 to harvest chinook salmon migrating from the lower 21 portions of the Kuskokwim River drainage in addition to 22 targeted non-salmon species.

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However, during conservation concerns for chinook salmon, the Federal in-season manager can still mitigate the risk of chinook salmon harvest by issuing an emergency Federal special action restricting the use of six inch or less mesh size gillnets if initial data suggests too much chinook salmon harvest is occurring in these portions of the river before June 1.

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And with that my presentation is done.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any

questions.

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Greg.

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42 43 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you. Refresh my memory why we went to four inch mesh, what was the intent of going to four inch mesh by the State. I mean I don't know, Gary, if you want to answer that or if you'd like to defer that to the State.

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MR. TIERNAN: Yeah, through the Chair. Mr. Siekaniec. This is Aaron Tiernan with the State of Alaska Kuskokwim River area manager.

So four inch came about once we started to see the decline in king salmon for the ability of subsistence users to try to get out there and do some fishing to harvest white fish and other local fish species in the area that weren't salmon. And we've heard a lot of public commentary regarding those, pro and against the opportunities, but that's where it came about.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any additional

questions.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, thank you. We'll move on to summary of public comments from the Regional Council Coordinator.

MS. PATTON: Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. For the record, Eva Patton, Council coordinator for the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

 We do have a couple comments that we received from regional advisory committees, the State Regional Advisory Committees that did meet to weigh in on the Federal subsistence proposals. In the very, very back, the last page of your book you'll find their recommendations on Proposal FP19-09. The ACs did not submit developed comments or discussion but they did want to rely their vote on these proposals to the Board.

The Bethel Advisory Committee supported FP19-09.

The Lower Kuskokwim Advisory Committee also supported FP19-09.

 $$\operatorname{\textbf{Thank}}$$ you, Mr. Chair, that concludes public comments.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Any questions.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, we'll move on to opening the floor to public testimony.

2 3 4

(No comments)

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OPERATOR: No public at this time.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, Regional Council recommendations.

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MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Alissa Rogers with the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

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For Proposal FP19-01 [sic] our RAC has supported this proposal. The Council discussed support for the opportunity to harvest sheefish and other larger whitefish right at ice out is a very important source of fresh fish after subsistence foods put away for the winter have run low. The Council discussed local knowledge observations that indicated there are no or few chinook salmon in the river prior to June 1st and this proposal should not impact chinook conservation. Sheefish are large and Council members noted that larger mesh net such as six inch is needed to catch them. They stressed that four inch whitefish nets are not effective for sheefish and in recent years with six inch mesh restrictions people have not been able to catch that early run of sheefish that is a very important source of fresh fish first thing in the spring.

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It is also noted that sheefish are preferred by some elders that can be dried or half dried and put away for years similar to salmon. Council members also noted that 5.5 inch mesh net may also catch burbot and large pike and it is all good fish first thing in the spring right after breakup.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

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Western Interior.

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MR. GERVAIS: This is Tim Gervais with the Western Interior. Thank you, Mr. Chair and Members of the Board. Our Council comments for this proposal

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Alissa.

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Page 192

are on Page 377 of your meeting book.

The Western Interior Council voted unanimously to oppose FP19-09. While the Council was sympathetic to the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta's Subsistence Regional Advisory Council's desire to catch fresh sheefish earlier in the season, it was recognized that using six inch mesh is counter productive to chinook salmon conservation. The Council agreed with the position of Member Ray Collins, longtime designee for the Council's representation on Kuskokwim fisheries issues, that there needs to be as much protection as possible for the first run of chinook salmon on the river. InterTribal leaders and managers can adjust, when needed, to allow for sheefish harvest without interfering with the chinook salmon run. The Council also opposed this proposal because it believes the current management regime is working.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tim.

Any questions for Tim.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right. We'll move on to tribal or Alaska Native Corp comments.

MR. LIND: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 32 Federal Board Members.

During the consultation in June 7th on Fisheries Proposal 19-09 there were no comments or questions from the tribes or corps.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Orville.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game comments, State Liaison.

MR. MULLIGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is neutral on this position, the use of the nets prior to June 1st.

As stated by Federal managers, there's a low percentage of kings coming through at that time and one of the, I would say, points that we were looking to hear from them, was still having that flexibility, as you know, as pointed out the June 1st closure can happen but also in working with our working group it could happen before then. And so as long as it's there we don't have any concerns at this time.

And also for the record, a number of proposals that are having to do with the Kuskokwim were taken up at the Board of Fish meeting but none of those were passed so nothing as far as the State's side was changed as you look at this one.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any questions for the State.

(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. InterAgency Staff Committee comments, ISC Chair, Jennifer.

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MS. HARDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. InterAgency Staff Committee comments for Fisheries Proposal FP19-09 begin on Page 410 of the meeting materials.

The InterAgency Staff Committee supports Fisheries Proposal FP19-09. This proposal would increase the opportunity for harvest of important subsistence species during a period that likely will have little or no impact on chinook salmon and conservation, depending on run timing. The proposal would provide a clear priority to Federally-qualified subsistence users prior to June 1 to harvest non-salmon and salmon species using six inch mesh gillnets.

Long-term data from the Bethel test fishery indicates that few chinook salmon are likely to be in the lower portion of the Kuskokwim River before June 1.

In 2018 as supported by the Federal inseason manager and many stakeholders, all users were restricted under State regulations to the use of four inch setnets for one day between May 25 to June 1. The 2018 restrictions reduced the ability for users to

Page 194

effectively harvest non-salmon species, like large sheefish and whitefish. The proposed regulation would provide assurance to Federally-qualified subsistence users that the use of six inch or less mesh gillnets could be used to harvest customarily and traditionally important fish species until June 1st of each year. The Federal in-season manager or the Federal Subsistence Board would still have the ability to issue Federal special actions to restrict the use of six inch or less mesh size gillnets before June 1st if preseason data suggests conservation concerns related to maintaining healthy populations of chinook salmon, or to insure the continuation of subsistence uses or for population viability issues or public safety.

Adopting this proposal as Federal regulation may result in regulatory differences between State and Federal regulations that could cause some confusion for some users. Chinook salmon harvest should be monitored prior to June 1st to validate that the harvest of chinook salmon would be minimal, to incorporate harvest information into future in-season decisions and to identify if a closure may be warranted prior to June 1st.

Adopting this proposal may also result in increased discussions between upper and lower river subsistence users.

Chinook salmon remain a species of conservation concern and restricted harvest of the species will likely continue in 2019 and beyond.

 Adoption of this regulation will not affect the ability of the local in-season management stakeholder groups to continue meeting to identify and recommend in-season management actions.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Any questions for the ISC.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, that opens it up for Board discussion with everybody.

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Page 195
                     Alissa.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Sorry, Mr. Chair, to
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     interrupt but I'm not sure if we went over public
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     testimony.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes, I made it
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     available and we paused for a moment or two.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Okay. With allowing
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     people on the telephone.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, I even
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    heard it click.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Okay.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Thank you for
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     watching out for the public, appreciate that.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: If there is
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     somebody who wants to speak to it we're at the moment
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     right now I will entertain it at this point.
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                     OPERATOR: We do have a comment from
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     the phone, would you like to take that?
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I'll take that
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     comment at this time.
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                     OPERATOR: Mary Matthias, your line is
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     open.
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                     MS. MATTIAS: Hi, this is Mary
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     Matthias. I'm the Natural Resources Director for the
     Orutsaramiut Native Council here in Bethel commenting
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     on FP19-09.
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                     ONC, the tribe here in Bethel is in
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     support of this proposal to allow the use of six inches
     or less mesh size gillnet prior to June 1 in the
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     Kuskokwim River. And we also feel that it is important
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     to allow people to harvest sheefish and other non-
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     salmon species during this time.
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Page 196
                     That's all I have to say.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,
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     Mary. Any questions for Mary.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: And that was a
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     call for support from the public so appreciate that.
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                     Any other discussion.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Greq.
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     So, you know, I'm not hearing a tremendous outcry that,
     you know, there's a big conservation issue around this.
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     But you've heard me many, many times sort of advocate
     for the idea that we have the, you know, Kuskokwim
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     River InterTribal Fish Commission and the Regional
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     Advisory Council and the working group and the in-
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     season manager sort of working hard out there and the
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     Board keeps pushing them to be the decisionmakers out
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     there.
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                     I guess my only pause is that when you
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     put something in that is a shall not be restricted,
     there is no more flexibility, there is no more room for
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     that group to really come together to do anything when
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     there is to be a season within the waters that are
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     administered by the Refuge as the in-season management.
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                     That's my only pause, is kind of the
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     Board sort of taking the decisionmaking again and not
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     leaving it with the collaboration that we've asked all
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     of them to engage in out there on the river.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Gene.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Where's that shall
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     verbiage at?
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                     MR. SIEKANIEC: In reading right at the
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top under Proposal FP19-09 near the end of the sentence, second part, or less mesh size gillnet shall not be restricted in the Kuskokwim River drainage.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I think the critical timing here is prior to June 1st.....

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:so there is a drop dead day of June 1st, right.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Correct.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:} So it would be only prior to June 1st.$

Okay, Gene.

MR. PELTOLA: And further down, the proposed regulations, the thing -- unless superseded by Federal special action, and if I recall the in-season manager does have time and area delegated from this entity which is easily executed via special action written in the field, so I don't think that is much as a concern as it may appear to be.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Gene. So the other thing I think that was noted here in the testimony was that the potential for confusion around the idea that we may have a separation now of regulation from six inch mesh being allowed for those waters administered by the in-season but the State waters then could have a different perspective maintaining a four inch mesh size or something, which, again, I go back to that seems like that should be worked out amongst this whole group to come with kind of a unified approach to, you know, how they want to administer that.

Again, it just seems like what we've been asking them to do we'd like to see them continue to do.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Rhonda.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ PITKA: I hear that concern and I understand it. And their meeting is after this meeting so I'm not sure if they would have time particularly to

go over in their working group and plus they have a lot of other things on their plate.

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MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Gene.

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MR. PELTOLA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. understand that concern but also I have probably a greater concern that there's been very limited fishing opportunity prior to June 12th with the implementation of the State regulation closing it as announced by the in-season manager on the State side until June 12th. In addition to, if you look over management of the system as a whole there already exists, even in those areas where there's more coordination, so to speak, with regard to the harvest of salmon, there is already a differentiation between what's allowed in Federal waters and State waters as well, where, and historically and in the past the State has authorized community harvest permits for up to 10, I think, salmon per individual, there have been unlimited four inch mesh opportunities where there have been restrictions down in the lower river.

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So those conflicts already do exist in State and Federal regulations.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any more discussion or deliberation.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. We will open a floor for a motion.

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MS. PITKA: I'd like to make a motion. I move to adopt Fisheries Proposal FP19-09. 19-09 requests that prior to June 1st the use of six inch or less mesh size gillnets shall not be restricted in the Kuskokwim River drainage.

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MR. BROWER: Second.

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ PITKA: So my justification is similar to the comments provided by the InterAgency

Staff Committee.

This proposal would increase the opportunity for harvest of important subsistence species during a period that will likely have little to no impact on chinook salmon conservation depending on the run timing. This would also provide a clear priority to Federally-qualified subsistence users prior to June 1st to harvest non-salmon and salmon species using six inch mesh gillnets. Long-term data from the Bethel test fishery indicates that few chinook salmon are likely to be in the lower portion of the Kuskokwim River before June 1st.

In 2018 all users were restricted under State regulations to the use of four inch setnets for one day between May 25th to June 1st. While many stakeholders and the Federal in-season manager support the restrictions made in 2018, the restrictions reduced the ability for users to effectively harvest non-salmon species like large sheefish and whitefish.

2.4

The proposed regulation in FP19-09 will provide assurance to Federally-qualified subsistence users that use of six inch or less mesh gillnets could be used to harvest customarily and traditionally important fish species until June 1st of each year.

The Federal in-season manager or the Federal Subsistence Board would still have the ability to issue Federal special actions to restrict the use of six inch or less mesh size gillnets before June 1 if preseason data suggests conservation concerns related to maintaining healthy populations of chinook salmon, continuation of subsistence uses, concerns, population viability issues, or for public safety.

And I have more.

Chinook salmon remain a species of conservation concern and restricted harvest of this species will likely continue in 2019 and beyond. Adoption of this regulation will not affect the ability of the local in-season management, stakeholder groups to continue meeting to identify and recommend in-season management actions.

Thank you.

as delegated by the Board.

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large numbers prior to June 1st. In addition, to the

ability of the in-season manager utilized time and area

MR. DOOLITTLE: US Forest Service,

Page 201 David Schmid. 2 3 MR. SCHMID: I support. 4 5 MR. DOOLITTLE: US Fish and Wildlife 6 Service, Greg Siekaniec. 7 8 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you. Fish and 9 Wildlife Service, I actually oppose this, just based on 10 the principle that I believe decisions are best made out there with the collaboration, that's been proven to 11 12 be very effective and we've heard great sort of comment 13 and perspective on for the last couple of years. 14 15 Thank you. 16 17 MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you, Sir. 18 19 Public Member Rhonda Pitka. 20 21 MS. PITKA: I support for the reasons 22 that I outlined before. 23 24 MR. DOOLITTLE: Public Member Charlie 25 Brower. 26 27 MR. BROWER: Support. 28 29 MR. DOOLITTLE: Chairman Anthony 30 Christianson. 31 32 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I support. 33 34 MR. DOOLITTLE: Motion passes. 35 36 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for 37 that. We'll move on. Just for everybody here, too, I 38 think this will be the last one I entertain for the 39 day. I think we're safe, safely assume we can probably 40 get through our business tomorrow. 41 42 We'll open it up to the lead author. 43 44 MS. KENNER: Thank you. The analysis 45 for Fisheries Proposal FP19-10 begins on Page 451 of 46 your meeting materials. 47 48 Hello, Mr. Chair, Members of the Board 49 and Council Chairs. My name is Pippa Kenner and I'm an 50

anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence Management and beside me is my co-author, Gary DeCossas, who was a fisheries biologist at OSM.

So Fishery Proposal FP19-10 was submitted by James Charles of Tuntutuliak in the lower Kuskokwim River requesting that during times of salmon harvest closures each tributary of the Kuskokwim River in which salmon do not spawn should remain open to the use of gillnets more than 100 yards upstream of its confluence with the Kuskokwim River.

Tributaries in which salmon do not spawn are the focus of this proposal. These tributary closures are implemented through special actions when the harvest of salmon is otherwise closed in Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge waters of the Kuskokwim drainage.

So why is the proponent seeking this new regulation.

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During each year since 2014, the Refuge manager has closed the first 100 yards of these tributaries to the use of all gillnets. This has prevented harvest of chinook salmon that may have strayed past the mouths of these tributaries. The proponent is seeking this regulation because he does not want these tributary closures to increase beyond 100 yards because this would interfere with the subsistence users harvesting non-salmon fishes in areas where salmon have been shown not to spawn.

 $\label{eq:would} \mbox{ Who would be affected by the proposal if the Board adopted it.}$

Well, 17 communities are situated in the Kuskokwim River drainage within or adjacent to the Refuge waters, an estimated 12,000 people from the community of Eek near the mouth up river to Chuathbaluk. The majority belong to the Kusquqvagmiut Federation of Villages and Yup'ik cultural tradition. Their heavy reliance on non-salmon fish is well documented in ethnographic accounts and household harvest surveys. For example, research has shown that lower river communities have harvested high levels of non-salmon fishes from 23 to 46 percent of annual harvest of all wild resources. Harvest levels and other resource categories except salmon have been

considerably lower. Humpback whitefish, broad whitefish, sheefish, pike and burbot are available for harvest in June and when harvested in June are taken by subsistence users primarily with gillnets which are the focus of this analysis.

So how would people and salmon be affected.

If the proposal was adopted then during times of salmon fishing closures, the common practice of the Refuge manager of closing these tributaries would become regulation. There would be no effect on subsistence users, other users or fish. The Refuge manager would be required to provide additional justification in order to increase these closures beyond 100 yards.

The OSM conclusion is to support with modification to clarify that non-salmon spawning tributaries would be identified in special actions.

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So in summary, 100 yards have been deemed adequate to prevent the harvest of salmon that have strayed past the mouths of these tributaries. It is likely that some subsistence users increase their efforts to harvest non-salmon fishes when opportunities to harvest salmon have been few to none for days at a time. The Refuge manager has allowed the use of gillnets in these tributaries so that subsistence users may continue to harvest non-salmon fishes in an efficient manner in areas where salmon do not typically migrate.

Now, this is on the non-consensus agenda and one of the reasons is because of the ISC recommendation, which is on Page 471, and that ISC recommendation was provided to clarify the regulatory language.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

That's the end of my presentation.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

 Any questions for Pippa.

(No comments)

Page 204 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for 2 the presentation. We'll do summary of public comment. 3 4 MS. PATTON: Mr. Chair. Members of the 5 Board. For the record, Eva Patton, Council Coordinator for the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional 6 7 Advisory Council. 8 9 Again, the very last page of your very 10 book there are recommendations from four State of Alaska Advisory Committees who met and reviewed Federal 11 12 subsistence fisheries proposals and wished to convey 13 their recommendations to the Board. 14 15 One of the four advisory committees, 16 the Bethel AC voted to oppose FP19-10. 17 18 And three of the State Advisory 19 Committees voted to support FP19-10. The Central 20 Kuskokwim AC supports 19-10. The Lower Kuskokwim AC supports 19-10. And also the Central Bering Sea AC 21 22 supports FP19-10. 23 2.4 Thank you, that concludes public 25 comments. 26 27 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. 28 29 Any questions. 30 31 (No comments) 32 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, 33 34 we'll move on to open the floor for public testimony, 35 that includes the phone line. 36 37 OPERATOR: Mary Matthias, your line is 38 open. 39 40 MS. MATTHIAS: Hi. Thanks this is Mary 41 Matthias with Orutsaramiut Native Council in Bethel. We support FP19-10 from the mouth, non-salmon spawning 42 43 tributaries in the Kuskokwim River to remain open to 44 the use of gillnets 100 yards upstream of confluence 45 during times of closure to salmon fishing with 46 including the 100 yard marker so that folks know how 47 far they have to go up to fish. 48 49 That concludes my comments.

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Page 205
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Thank you,
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     Mary.
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                     Any questions for Mary.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Appreciate your
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     participation, thank you, Mary.
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                     MS. MATTHIAS: Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other
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     public present.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
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    hearing none, we'll move on to Regional Council
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     recommendations.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     This is Alissa Rogers with the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta
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     Regional Subsistence Advisory Council. And support for
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     FP19-10.
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                     The Council supported subsistence
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     opportunity to fish non-salmon bearing tributaries as
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     these rivers have traditionally been very important for
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     local communities for subsistence fishing for many non-
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     salmon species. The Council discussed at length the
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    concerns of catching salmon that may come up these non-
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     spawning rivers and Council members who fish in those
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     areas note that few salmon were caught.
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                     A member of the public participating at
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     the YK-Delta RAC meeting reported that they heard
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    rumors about being able to catch a lot of salmon in
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     these non-salmon tributaries so he went down himself
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     and tried it out with various mesh net sizes and he did
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     not catch any salmon.
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                     Council members appreciated hearing
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     these other accounts and felt this helped to confirm
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     that this proposal would not cause a conservation
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     concern for chinook salmon.
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                     Council members stressed that
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     especially in times of chinook conservation, these non-
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salmon tributaries are extremely important to be able to harvest some fish and are able to get large humpback whitefish and broad whitefish, burbot and pike.

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A Council member from the tundra village of Tuntutuliak noted that historically they used to stay on these non-salmon spawning rivers year-round to fish and they have always been traditionally very important for the harvest of non-salmon fish for the communities and subsistence needs.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Any questions for the Chair.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, we'll move on to Western Interior.

MR. GERVAIS: Tim Gervais for the Western Interior. Thank you, Mr. Chair and Members of the Board. Our Council's comments for this proposal are on Page 451 of your meeting book.

The Western Interior Council voted unanimously to support FP19-10 with the OSM modification. The OSM modification would allow Federal managers to permit fishing with gillnets in non-salmon streams more than 100 yards upstream from the confluence of the Kuskokwim River. The Western Interior Council shared concerns about larger tides bringing salmon into these drainages and was assured that managers have the ability to change zones if there was a conservation concern.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tim.

Any questions.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, we'll move on to tribal, Alaska Native Corp comments.

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Page 207
                     MR. LIND: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Members.
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                     During the consultation held there were
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     no comments from tribes or ANCSA Corporations on FP19-
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
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     Orville.
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                     Alaska Department of Fish and Game
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     comments.
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                     MR. MULLIGAN: The Alaska Department of
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     Fish and Game is neutral on this proposal.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We have a
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    question.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Yes, thank you, Mr.
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     Chair. For the State of Alaska.
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                     Did this particular proposal or a
    similar proposal come to the attention of the Board of
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    Fish and if so, could you summarize the discussion they
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     may have had.
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                     MR. TIERNAN: Yeah, through the Chair.
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     Mr. Peltola. For the record, again, Aaron Tiernan.
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     State of Alaska area manager for the Kuskokwim River.
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                     An extremely similar proposal to this
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    was brought to the Board. They deliberated on it, they
     did not pass it. The reasoning because they wanted to
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     leave the flexibility in the manager's hands because we
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     do have time and area authority just as the same as the
     in-season manager on the Federal side of things. So if
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     there is, you know, a large harvest is occurring we
     still have the ability to shut things down but we've
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     chosen in the past few years to leave that open so
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     folks can have an opportunity to harvest non-salmon
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species.

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MR. PELTOLA: Thank you, appreciate it.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Anv other

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. We'll move on to InterAgency Staff Committee comments.

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MS. HARDIN: Thank you Mr. Chair. the record my name is Jennifer Hardin. InterAgency Staff Committee comments for Fisheries Proposal FP19-10 begin on Page 471 of your meeting materials.

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The InterAgency Staff Committee supports Fisheries Proposal FP19-10 with modified regulatory language to clarify the original intent of the proponent's proposal. The proponent is seeking a Federal regulation to insure that the closure to the use of gillnets by Federally-qualified subsistence users will not increase beyond 100 yards of the mouth of -- the mouths of all non-salmon spawning tributaries.

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The modified regulatory language should

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read:

All tributaries not expressly closed by order of the Federal in-season manager or the Federal Subsistence Board remain open to the use of gillnets more than 100 yards upstream from their confluence with the Kuskokwim River.

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The regulatory language suggested by the InterAgency Staff Committee clarifies the original intent of the proponent's proposal and aligns with the desired regulatory changes supported and recommended by the Western Interior Alaska and Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils. Although the Western Interior Alaska Council recommended support for the OSM modified regulatory language, the Council did not state the need to identify non-salmon spawning tributaries in their justification. The OSM analysis identifies that no complete list of non-salmon spawning tributaries in the Kuskokwim area exist, therefore the OSM modification requirement to list non-salmon

spawning tributaries in special actions would be difficult and unnecessarily complex. The rivers and/or waters closed to salmon harvest for the use of certain gear types are clearly articulated within special actions issued in the current process by default. Therefore adoption of the ISC modified regulation would result in all other areas remaining open to the harvest of non-salmon subsistence species as intended by the proponent.

It is important to note that the 100 yard restriction language has been the standard language used in special actions issued by the Federal in-season manager for the past several years. Creating this regulation does not restrict the Federal in-season manager from changing the 100 yard distance in the future if new information justifies a change.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Any questions for ISC member.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, appreciate your statement.

That opens it up for Board discussion with Council Chairs or the State.

Gene.

MR. PELTOLA: Yes, Mr. Chair, I have a question for the in-season manager.

Regard to determination of the 100 yard threshold so to speak, extent of Federal management, on the mainstem, did you or Staff survey those areas for activity, if so was it during a closed period or an open opportunity and what did you observe?

MR. BORN: Thank you, Mr. Peltola. This is Ray Born. I am the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, acting Refuge Manager as well as the Federal in-season manager for the Kuskokwim River.

We do whenever there's activity that

we're flying the river looking at the activity in the river as well as the non-salmon tributaries. And 100 yard setback, we're working with the tribes, and we go there and we meet with their elders and have them agree with us as to where that confluence is, and it changes every year, and then they go 100 yards up upstream, again, using a laser rangefinder to pinpoint where that's at and then we place a posting on either side of the river with a marker on it to make it easier to find.

But, again, we're doing that in conjunction with the elders and tribal members to help us with that process.

Thank you.

 MR. PELTOLA: Followup. Can you further clarify flying. Did you fly the river to look for activity in those areas when the rest of the river was open to only Federally-qualified users, one of the openings or did you fly it when there was no fishing opportunity presented to anybody on the river?

MR. BORN: Thank you, Mr. Peltola. We do that in both cases. We fly during -- when it's open and we fly when it's closed as well. We have law enforcement officers helping us out in the air also at the same time.

Thank you.

MR. PELTOLA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Greq.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Ray, our in-season manager, Mr. Born, I'd like to ask you a couple questions as well.

So in your opinion, will this be more difficult to address in the future if the Board puts this regulation as a permanent regulation versus whether you're working now through your collaborative process with all the parties or would it be the same?

MR. BORN: Thank you, Mr. Siekaniec. I think it'd be somewhat easier because it kind of gives confidence to our users out there what that setback

will be and that will reduce the discourse among the different tribes that some folks do feel they want it set back further but I think if we standardize it now that'd make it a little easier in the future.

Thank you.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay. So my next question was, so this -- I think I got all the conversation, this is a standard practice right now.

MR. BORN: Thank you, Mr. Siekaniec. Yes, it is. It's kind of standard practice since 2014 we've been kind of just standard, everybody understands where it's at, so it's worked really well.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Ray, have you ever been asked to extend this closure past the 100 yards by any of the, like InterTribal Fish Commission members or the State or....

MR. BORN: Thank you for that question. Yes, we've had. We've had discussions at InterTribal Fish Commission meetings talking about what additional setbacks were interested in. We've talked, you know, a quarter mile, we've talked a mile, but it's all dependant on the river and kind of the consensus, working together with the in-season management team is 100 yards is a good set back for that.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay. Thank you, very much for that. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any more

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Discussion.

All right, we'll open it up -- Gene.

MR. PELTOLA: One general comment. Is that the reason I was asking about the amount of effort put in to determining whether there's activity there or not and asking the State of Alaska whether there was anything brought up by the Board of Fish, with the time and area and your ability with the delegated authority from the Federal Subsistence Board to expand that if

 questions.

need be, in addition to the State of Alaska in-season manager maintaining that State authority to expand if there's high salmon harvest, whether it be chinook or otherwise, it makes me feel a lot more comfortable about the proposal in the sense that, I, too, I was born and raised in Bethel, still talk to people at home, heard rumors about people catching, and went down there as a non-Federally-qualified user, myself with my family, were una -- were able to catch salmon. And that's why I went through the series of questions I did.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other

discussion.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. Hearing no more we'll open the floor for a motion.

MR. BROWER: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yep.

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MR. BROWER: I move to adopt Fishery Proposal 19-10 as modified by the InterAgency Staff Committee to clarify the regulatory language to reflect the original intent of the proponent's proposal.

Following a second, I'll explain why.

Thank you.

MR. PELTOLA: Second.

MR. BROWER: My justification follows the same rationale cited by the ISC. The proposal is seeking Federal regulations to insure that the closure to use gillnets by Federally-qualified subsistence users in non-salmon spawning tributaries will not increase beyond 100 yards upstream of the confluence of the Kuskokwim River. The regulatory language suggested by the ISC clearly clarifies the original intent of the proponent's proposal that the tributaries not closed by in-season managers will remain open to the use of gillnets more than 100 yards upstream from their confluence with the Kuskokwim River. The language aligns with the desired regulatory changes supported and recommended by the Western Interior and the Yukon

Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Advisory Council. Although the Western Interior Council recommended support of the OSM modified regulatory change, the Council did not state the need to identify non-salmon spawning tributaries in their justification.

The OSM analysis identifies that no complete list of non-salmon spawning tributaries in the Kuskokwim area exist, therefore the OSM modification requirement to list non-salmon spawning tributaries in special actions would be very difficult and unnecessarily complex.

Finally, creating this regulation does not restrict the Federal in-season manager from changing the 100 yard distance in the future if new information justifies a change.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for

that, Charlie.

With that we open up the floor for discussion or deliberation.

(No comments)

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, call for the question.} \\$

MR. PELTOLA: Ouestion.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Question's been called. Roll call, please, Tom.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is to adopt FP19-10 as modified by the InterAgency Staff Committee with modified language to clarify the original intent of the proponent's proposal. The modified regulation should read:

All tributaries not expressively closed by order of the Federal in-season manager or the Federal Subsistence Board remain open to the use of gillnets more than 100 yards upstream from their confluence with the Kuskokwim River.

We'll start out with Public Member

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Okay, thank you.

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Mr. Chair. Members of the Board and Council Chairs. My name is Pippa Kenner and I'm an anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence Management. Gary DeCossas who was working with OSM as a fisheries

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biologist was a co-author on this analysis.

So Proposal FP17-05 was submitted in 2016 by Lamont Albertson of Akiak, which is in the middle Kuskokwim River. He requested to modify this Kuskokwim River regulation.

Federal subsistence fishing schedules openings, closings and methods are the same as those issued for the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes and the emergency order statutes are cited, unless superseded by a Federal special action.

So the proponent requested the following modification:

Federal subsistence management plans, strategies, fishing schedules, openings, closings and methods are issued independently by the Federal Subsistence Management Program including the Federal in-season manager in consultation with appropriate agencies and entities.

The proponent said the Federal Subsistence Management Program, including the Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge Manager, who is the Federal inseason manager should collaborate with ADF&G, the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group, and the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fisheries Commission to determine a management strategy for Kuskokwim River drainage fisheries. Mr. Albertson believes that the existing regulation severely limits the ability of the Federal Program to exercise independent judgment to achieve the mandates and mission of ANILCA, Title VIII.

So why did the Board defer the proposal when the relevant Council supported the proposal.

The Board requested that OSM update the delegation of authority letter from the Board to the Refuge manager so that the updated letter could inform the Board during its deliberations on this proposal in 2019. Additionally, the Board said it would consider any developments concerning the Kuskokwim River Partnership Project.

So following the Board's request, OSM revised the Refuge manager's delegation of authority letter, which was approved by the Board in 2018,

specifically the Board directed the Refuge manager to coordinate management with representatives of Regional Advisory Councils and the Kuskokwim InterTribal Fisheries Commission, OSM, and ADF&G. Additionally, the Refuge manager was directed to notify the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group of his management actions and decisions.

As I mentioned earlier, the Board also deferred this proposal in order to consider new developments in the Kuskokwim River Partnership Project. The Partnership Project has two phases.

Phase 1 is the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fisheries Commission signed in 2016.

Phase 2 is the creation of a subcommittee of Yukon Kuskokwim Delta and Western Interior Councils.

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However, after the January 2017 Board meeting, Partnership Project members agreed on a different approach that was implemented during the 2018 fishing season. In 2018 many advisory groups were incorporated into the meetings of the in-season management committee of the Kuskokwim InterTribal Fisheries Commission, including representatives from the working group, Regional Advisory Councils, and ADF&G.

So why did the Board adopt this regulation in the first place, the regulation that's the focus of this proposal.

Well, beginning in 2001 until 2007, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game implemented scheduled windowed closures or sometimes rolling closures that were implemented sequentially up the river and is stepwise progression consistent with salmon run timing. The intent was to provide a distribution of salmon primarily chinook salmon throughout the drainage. So in 2002, OSM submitted a special action request adopted by the Board to implement the regulation that is the focus of this analysis in the Kuskokwim River drainage to relieve the Refuge manager of the burden of implementing the windowed closures through special actions. In 2003 OSM

requested to expand the new regulation statewide for all fish. The Board adopted a modified proposal to apply the regulations only to the Kuskokwim area and the Yukon River drainage, consistent with the recommendations of those affected Councils.

So what effects would there be if the Board adopted this proposal.

Well, ADF&G's Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Plan is entirely implemented through emergency orders and this proposal seeks to remove the regulation that has allowed Federal fish regulations to be the same as those issued by ADF&G by emergency order.

So if this regulation is adopted subsistence users will be directed by Federal subsistence regulations, which state that fishing is allowed any time unless restricted through Federal regulation.

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 As a consequence, the Refuge manager, would have to issue special actions to manage harvest of chinook salmon independently of any direction provided by a management plan until one could be developed. Currently the Refuge manager is required to consult with the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission and coordinate with the Chairs of the affected Council, OSM and ADF&G. This process would continue to occur every season until healthy populations of Kuskokwim chinook salmon have been rebuilt.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{The}}$ OSM conclusion is to support Proposal 17-05.

When the Board adopted the regulation that is the focus of this proposal in 2003, ADF&G was managing Kuskokwim salmon subsistence fisheries annually with a scheduled window of closures implemented by emergency orders. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game no longer uses this management strategy. Until 2014 the Refuge manager was not actively managing Kuskokwim salmon subsistence fisheries and ADF&G relied primarily on the Kuskokwim River Chinook Salmon Working Group to inform and review its management decisions, however, since 2014 the Refuge manager has actively managed salmon subsistence

fisheries in Refuge waters. The Refuge manager must consult with the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fisheries Commission and therefore it is no longer reasonable to assume that ADF&G emergency orders and other management decisions meet requirements for Federal management.

Concerning the proponent's request for fisheries management planning, a management plan would be considered by the Board through proposals it receives during its fisheries regulatory cycle.

Thank you, Mr. Chair and the Board.

That's the end of my presentation.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

17 Pippa.

Any questions for Pippa.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, we'll move on to summary of public comments, Regional Council Coordinator.

MS. PATTON: Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. For the record, Eva Patton, Council Coordinator for the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

There were no public comments received on FP17-05.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. That will open the floor to public testimony and we do have one card here for ${\sf Jim}$ Simon.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board.

Yes, I just wanted to share with the group that I just got off the phone with Lamont Albertson who submitted this proposal, he's very pleased that this is before you being deliberated. I'm not sure why the record says what it says, he wants this proposal passed.

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And I want to speak, personally, to my support for this proposal.

I think it's important to develop Federal fishery management plan in partnership with the other organizations involved in managing salmon on the Kuskokwim River. And I would really like to see the development of a management plan be put into Federal regulations in order to eliminate the need for an annual month's long bureaucratic process to, by submitting special action requests, in order to have thresholds identified, and to be able to move into management and actually rebuild the chinook salmon stock. I believe the rebuilding was removed from the State salmon management plan for the Kuskokwim River in 2207, or somewhere around in there, it hasn't been until Federal management and working through the MOA with the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission that the headwaters tribes in State waters have actually started to see large chinook salmon hens, female salmon, returning to some of those tributaries, thanks to the great observations and commitment of Ray Collins from the Western Interior RAC.

And I think that if we really do want to rebuild the chinook salmon stocks of the Kuskokwim and provide for those subsistence needs, we need to make more permanent, this arrangement of co-management on the Kuskokwim River, and so I implore you to pass this proposal.

32 Thank you.

34 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any 35 questions for Jim.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any discussion.

(No comments)

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43 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Jim,
44 for taking the time.

for taking the time.

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48 OPERATOR: Mary Matthias your line is

48 OPERATOR: Mary Matthias your line is 49 open. 50

Anybody on line.

Page 221 MS. MATTHIAS: Thank you. This is Mary 2 Matthias with the Orutsaramiut Native Council in 3 Bethel. For the FP17-05, the ONC Council has decided 4 not to take any action on this. 5 6 That's all. That concludes my 7 statement here. 8 9 Thank you. 10 11 OPERATOR: We have another comment, 12 Nicholas Kameroff your line is open. 13 14 (No comments) 15 16 OPERATOR: Your line is open, you may 17 -- your line may be on mute. 18 19 MR. KAMEROFF: Yes, thank you, sorry 20 about that. 21 22 OPERATOR: Go ahead. 23 24 MR. KAMEROFF: Thank you. This is 25 Nicholas Kameroff, Aniak Tribe. Support this Proposal 2.6 17-05 because it would enable Fish and Wildlife Service 27 and the InterTribal Fish Commission to come up with a 28 co-management plan and eliminate the need for turning in SARs because of the time and cumbersome efforts. 29 30 31 As you all know and are aware we're still in conservation mode and trying to rebuild king 32 33 salmon throughout the whole Kuskokwim River drainage, 34 and this would be a positive step forward. 35 36 Thank you. 37 38 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. 39 Appreciate your testimony. 40 41 Any questions. 42 4.3 (No comments) 44 45 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. 46 47 OPERATOR: No further comments from the 48 phone at this time. 49 50

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Thank you for calling in and participating.

We also have a couple more cards here so at this time I'll call on Mike Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS: Good evening. Mike Williams from the Akiak Native Community and also Vice Chair of the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission.

 We are in full support of this proposal because, you know, we have been involved in developing the process of the Partnership Project and I was intimately involved in crafting that agreement, and I think in the long-run it will be for the best interest of the salmon and the people on the river and for the existence and opportunities for our children and grandchildren and it's not short-term, but long-term and I urge you to support this.

Thank you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Mike. Any questions for Mike.}$ Thank you,

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(No comments)

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, thank you, Mike, for coming up. \\$

Next we have Mary Peltola.

MS. PELTOLA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Mary Peltola. I'm here representing the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission.

The Fish Commission does support this, the executive Council of the Fish Commission does support this proposal. Our executive Council is made up of a member from each of the seven units along the river, so that's from the headwaters to the mouth. All of the executive Council members support this proposal.

We feel happy with our MOU with the Feds and the MOU is between the tribes and Fish and Wildlife Service. We appreciate the State being involved in our management -- co-management consultations as a technical advisor, but we really

feel strongly that for chinook salmon and conservation and preservation of chinook salmon, that we need Federal regulations so with -- I'll leave it at that.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

6 Mary.

Any questions or discussion with Mary.

(No comments)

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing or seeing none, that'll conclude the public testimony and we'll move on to Regional Council recommendation.

MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Through the Chair. This is Alissa Rogers with the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

On FP19-05 [sic], we strongly oppose. The Council discussed current in-season management at length and felt that the current process is working relatively well with the Federal in-season manager working with the InterTribal Fish Commission, the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group and the State managers, and felt that this process should be allowed to continue to grow, rather than trying to manage strictly through encompassing regulations.

The Council felt that the regulation would be too cumbersome for management and the current MOU with the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission would work.

 It was noted by the Council Chair that the proponent had expressed that Mr. Lamont Albertson, he, no longer felt that this proposal was relevant, and the process of the management had moved on.

The Council did discuss an interest and support for the development of the Kuskokwim Management Plan and the Federal in-season manager so as that some guidance was in place for event of a turnover of the

report.

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Federal management Staff at the Refuge in the future. The Council thinks that the management plan would be critical to continuing to build and collaborative salmon management efforts and open communication that had developed over the past couple of seasons.

Thank you, Mr. Chair, that was $\ensuremath{\text{my}}$

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none, we'll move on to Western Interior.

MR. GERVAIS: Tim Gervais with the Western Interior Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

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Western Interior opposes FP17-05. The Council believes this proposal will bring about massive unnecessary change to a system that is currently working. The Council also agreed that concerns of the proponent had been addressed in the delegation of authority letter issued after FP17-05 was deferred by the Federal Subsistence Board. Although Council believes regulations would become very cumbersome under this proposal, we did recognize the need for a long-term collaborative management plan that would provide a foundation regardless of working group or Staff turnover. The Council concluded that the current system is working and FP17-05 would unnecessarily restrict manager's ability to respond to the public's needs.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Tim.

Any questions for them.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I'm just trying to figure out myself, there seems to be a slight conflict between the working group and the people on the river that we're banking on to come up with this and the Regional Advisory Councils that we bank on to come up with this. So, I mean, right now we're kind of in a conundrum in my mind, not so much -- I don't know

Page 225 how everybody else feels but I could definitely know 2 this is the last session for the day and I can feel it. 3 4 (Laughter) 5 6 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I'm just trying 7 to gather, maybe, some feedback if this was presented 8 at the RAC -- I mean obviously it was presented and was 9 it unanimous or.... 10 11 MS. ROGERS: (Nods affirmatively) 12 13 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:it was 14 unanimous -- okay. I'm just trying to gather where my 15 position is in this and so I just wanted to get that 16 out there. 17 18 Thank you. 19 20 Alissa. 21 2.2 MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. 23 Christianson. We took this to a huge discussion of 24 length and we tried to get Mr. Albertson on the phone 25 when we were discussing with this so I had talked to 26 him personally to try to figure out what was going on 27 with the proposal because we knew the extent and 28 legation of this proposal, like he had reported -- this 29 was a past proposal before these agreements had came 30 out, so like we've said, and you've heard it 31 continuously, that this encompasses regul -- what we really actually want is the growth between all these 32 33 entities to continue open communications rather than 34 having closed communications. 35 36 Thank you. 37 38 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, that 39 helps clarify it for me, I can understand your position 40 now. 41 42 Thank you. 43 44 Oh, Mary has something to say, sure 45 Mary I'll entertain it. 46 47 MS. PELTOLA: Thank you. Lamont 48 Albertson, the proponent of this, does want this acted

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on and he wants favorable support for it. And if you

wanted, we could get him on the phone. Jim Simon did just talk to him and said that in his testimony.

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You know, the issue that is the most confounding is it's April 16th and usually we don't know until May if there will be a formal, you know, assumption of Federal management and it's very hard to preseason plan. I mean luckily we've had, already this season, three preseason meetings with Fish and Wildlife Service. The working group has not met once. working group will meet on May 17th. But I feel that it's a disservice to the stakeholders of the Kuskokwim River in thinking about the season ahead if we don't even know if it's going to be State management or The run population, you know, the Federal management. projection for the forecast into the future, does not indicate that we will have healthy runs like we were accustomed to before 2009.

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21 22 So I feel like, unless the Federal Subsistence Board votes in favor of 17-05, we will be hanging in the balance every year forever and I just don't think that that's fair to Kuskokwim families.

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42 43 MR. SIMON: If I may, Mr. Chairman. Again, Jim Simon with the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission.

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There really needs to be a lot more communication about this because unfortunately the Regional Advisory Council's do not appear to understand some of the challenges that the current status quo relationship between and implementing the memorandum of agreement between the Commission and the US Fish and Wildlife Service is experiencing. The delegation of authority coming from this Board is basically usurping that MOA and the deference to the State in the decisions and the lack of open communication with the InterTribal Fish Commission of conversations between the Department of Fish and Game and the US Fish and Wildlife Service that take place without the presence of the in-season managers or the executive Council is somewhat problematic and not reflected in the testimony we're hearing from the Regional Advisory Councils.

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The status quo could be improved through the adoption of this proposal and the development of a clear, transparent management plan that gives a better understanding to the Federally-

qualified users in the Kuskokwim River as to what to expect and as to whether or not their in-season managers are even going to have a seat at the table during the chinook salmon season.

Thank you.

MR. BORN: Thank you, Mr. Simon, for those comments. I'd like to clarify for the Board where we're at in the process.

We've had three preseason meetings with the InterTribal Fish Commission along with ADF&G and the RAC Chairs and a working group representative to kind of insure that communication is ongoing. So this year we have an ongoing communications plan. We'll actually have the next preseason meeting next week after this Board meets. So there's an ongoing communication process.

Long-term planning. We talk about it at the preseason meetings. We agree there needs to be a plan. We deferred that to October 22nd as a start date for that so that's in our planning process with the InterTribal Fish Commission, State of Alaska, the working group, the RAC Chairs, as well as all those partners. So all those things are in place already. The communication that Mr. Simon refers to is kind of an artifact of previous times. This year we've had this great communication plan going on, the InterTribal Fish Commission and all the members are really happy with the MOU and the way things are going this year.

I would not recommend that we make a big change at this point in time, we're really close in the season, we have a lot of good work to do and we can get it all done.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any

Greq.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Ray, for those words.

I find it to be a very strong statement

questions.

when you infer that the Regional Advisory Committee doesn't understand, when, again, we as the Board, have asked you to do just this, to take it, you know, to the local area via this collaboration with all the parties that have been described, I, personally find it difficult to imagine that you could really believe that the Regional Advisory Committee didn't understand the decision and the discussions that they were having.

So, again, thank you, Ray, and I'm glad you brought in the idea that as of October of this year, you're already going to try and work through some of these growing pains, of, you know, having a strategy that gets you in place earlier in the year because I do know that that was one of Lamont's primary concerns, was, don't leave people hanging on the river until the last minute. I absolutely agree with that. You know, try to get them some sense of how the fish will be administered, you know, prior to that so people can make plans for the purpose of how they would engage within the fishery itself.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Comment regarding Greg's comment.

No, it is true, there's only -- there is only two or 2.5 people on Western Interior that had a good grasp of what was going on here with this Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission and why we needed a change.

It's like if you're deeply imbedded in the process, you know, it may all make sense but for -for the members in the Western Interior that are on the Koyukuk River or in the middle Yukon, it's really complicated why you have all these different entities and working groups and who needs to be in charge and who's hurting who and so I can say that as far as the Western Interior is concerned, half of the Council members did not understand what the function or purpose of having this proposal supersede the current management and I would recommend that the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission reach out to the Western Interior and kind of explain to all the members why this needs to be this way and why it's better than

what we currently have in place.

I mean even from your end, the Federal Subsistence Board deferred taking action on this in 2017, there's a memorandum of understanding apparently to temporarily or to -- not temporarily but to form a management body, and so it has been a real difficult issue for our individual members to understand what's going on and why it's important and what is the correct -- what is the correct strategy for developing the correct management regime.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, thank you, Tim. I think that echoed what I thought. I mean I guess, you know, we're just trying to figure it out here so that's why we do this roundtable.

Rhonda.

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MS. PITKA: For the record, I just want to state that I oppose differing action on this measure for the very reason that I think when people propose and put forward proposals, we need to take an action. And I think the discussion at the time was to defer taking action to give more time for the Kuskokwim InterTribal Fish Commission and the Fish and Wildlife MOU to work itself out.

But having said that, with the knowledge now that that plan is not working as -- you know, with some kinks, I feel a little bit more confident.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Gene.

MR. PELTOLA: So I think this kind of evolved to a general discussion as opposed to following the order so I would like to make a few comments.

When listening to the RAC positions that I did hear, I heard two common themes. Support the proponent and his desire to have it pulled. And we recently heard that he wanted to have it considered.

Two. I heard support for a management

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I'm interested in this proposal because of the management plan aspect of it.

If you look at the regulation that would replace, it says, unless superseded by Federal special action. Within the Program there's been disagreement about what that statement means by the advent of a management plan that could be clarified.

Over the last five to six years regard to the Yukon Delta and its Staff and its delegation of authority, they've had five to six in-season managers. There hasn't been continuity in the position. With Ray coming back as acting, that provides a little more opportunity, but we're still looking at five to six managers over the last five to six years.

Starting back when this body started addressing special actions for the Kuskokwim, the first year, in '14, we had nine. In '19 we had two, one was pulled, now we have one. That one special action still puts a lot of work on the Office of Subsistence Management, the Anthropology and the Fisheries Division. My particular interest in the management plan is that hopefully it would include triggers, such that, we don't have to go through this process in coming to the Board via special action, where we could have thresholds incorporate that stipulates; if the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's preseason forecast, which is finalized prior to, you know, a certain date, reaches X, then we will have Federal management on the Kuskokwim, which would still require in-season management authority action or action from the Federal Subsistence Board. If the preseason forecast as presented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game does not reach X -- or exceeds X, excuse me, then we would not have Federal action, but still maintaining the flexibility of in-season manager authority to take action if it did further exceed well above the threshold or below.

Here, recently, when we came back from lunch break, I had a copy of a letter on my chair, which we have heard that this body who wanted to have the opportunity for the relationships on the Delta, concerning the Kuskokwim to blossom, to flourish. By reading the tone and the things that are addressed in those letters, I don't think that's totally the best place we can be.

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And with that being said, the aspect of
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     this proposal that I like is the potential for a
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     management plan to stipulate thresholds, bullets,
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     trigger points, whatever we want to call them, such
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     that, it can minimize the work load, but still
     addressing the requirements, the responsibilities of
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     the Federal Subsistence Program, which we, somewhat
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     have in place, we have some people that are pleased
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     with the relationship, we have some that are less
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     pleased with the relationship and we still go through
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     the special action process whereby some years we have
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     addressed special actions in April, and with the
     oncoming, you know, harvest season starting sometime in
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     May, early June, and I don't see things turning around
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     on the Kuskokwim any time soon. And if we're going to
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     be in this process for one, two, three, four years,
     whatever it may be, by having a management plan in
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     place with triggers, with whatever you want to call
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    them, that alleviates the pressure on our Staff,
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     meaning the Office of Subsistence Management, the
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     Anthropology and Fisheries, such that we could get to a
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     point where the process we're going through now could
    be decided well in advance. And, granted, it's based
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     on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's preseason
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    forecast, but that's what we go by anyway and it's just
     a matter of having a mechanism in place that provides
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     us the guidance, whether we're going to proceed with
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     Federal management or we're going to proceed with State
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     management.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,
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     Gene.
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                     We were on Regional Council
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     recommendations.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So Alissa.
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                     MS. ROGERS:
                                  Thank you, Mr.
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                    Mr. Chair.
     Christianson.
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management efforts and open communication. We don't --

written down here on our recommendation, is that, we want to continue to build on the collaborative salmon

I just wanted to reiterate what we have

in this discussion, we didn't feel they were quite there yet but he said, just now, that they're starting to build one, so let them build it, and then come back with one or a recommendation from them, directly after they've worked out the kinks, as Ms. Rhonda was speaking about, it's something that's working and they're trying to work out the kinks and everything. It just makes more sense.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, thank you, Alissa. Any more discussion with our Council Chairs.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. I think I'll move on to the tribal, Alaska Native Corp comments.

MR. LIND: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Board

During the consultation held on the 2019-2021 fisheries proposals there were no comments from the tribes or ANCSA corporation members.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

35 comments.

Orville.

Members.

MR. MULLIGAN: Mr. Chair. ADF&G opposes the proposal as written but supports the clarified intent of the proposal to increase collaboration among State and Federal fisheries management authorities so subsistence uses can continue to be the priority use for Kuskokwim River fish stocks.

We also supported the clarifying of the delegation of authority to the Federal in-season manager, and, always, we stand ready to provide our biological and our management expertise to this process.

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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.
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     questions for the State.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              InterAgency
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     Staff Committee.
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                                  Thank you, Mr. Chair.
                     MS. HARDIN:
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                     The InterAgency Staff Committee found
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     the Staff analysis of FP17-05 to a be a thorough and
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     accurate evaluation of the proposal and that it
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     provides sufficient basis for Regional Advisory Council
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     recommendations and Federal Subsistence Board action on
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     the proposal.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                              Thank you,
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     Jennifer.
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                     Board discussion with the Chairs and
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                     I think we've had extensive discussion.
     State liaison.
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     Any further questions, discussion.
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                     Dave.
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                     MR. SCHMID: Yeah, hearing both support
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     and opposition, the one thing that I did hear and I
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     think Gene stated it fairly clearly is the need for the
     management plan and I don't know if that's something
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     the Board can direct or officially endorse or ask to be
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     moving forward with that management plan because I
    think that would, at least, from what I've heard from
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     all involved, that that's a critical piece here, and
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     maybe the next step in moving forward.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,
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     Dave. And, again, I think we heard from Staff that
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     they're in the works for that and that, again, includes
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     all parties I assume, that you've stated, to this
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     point.
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                     MR. BORN: Thank you, Mr. Christianson,
     Chair. Yeah, just to clarify we have agreed in part of
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     our preseason meetings to start that planning process
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this fall.

Also, a couple other agreements, just kind of as a head's up, we've agreed that Federal management will be needed at some point in time this year. We've also agreed on an escapement objective. So those preseason things we're talking about have been taken care of already so we've already given confidence to users at some point we will have Federal management, we just need to decide on when, and that's based on new information which will be coming out as we get closer to in-season. So we're on a good path right now.

So kind of those steps are en route, so we're doing well.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. And I would just hope that we have an opportunity as that develops, as I hope it will, I think that's the intent of the Board to see that process through, whether we support or not support this specific proposal, we all, I think, agree, in the context of a management plan. And I think we have it already, I think it just needs to be put in a binder, maybe, that's just my opinion of listening to all of the feedback we have and all the input and watching this process play out for the last couple of years.

I've seen some pretty good collaboration and some people buying into the system and so hopefully we can continue on that path.

Again, I mean, we still have to vote on this here today and it's clearly a tough decision for me, because we have basically two things that are the same, and so thank you.

Pippa.

 MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah, I just wanted to -- at the time we were writing this with the available information we had, there wasn't an organized development moving towards a Federal management plan. If there was we would have put it in here so that's new information for us. Because it's -- the management and strategy in large part has come from the Alaska Department of Fish and

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Page 235
     Game Chinook Salmon Management Plan on the Kuskokwim.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.
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     other comments or discussion.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Questions.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Oh, I thought you
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     said....
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Oh, no, no,
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     we're still -- questions -- we're almost there though.
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                      (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, I think
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     we're done discussing this one. I think we caught the
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     last fish in the creek.
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                      (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right.
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     We'll move on to Federal Board action on this.
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                     Tom.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: All right, we're taking
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     an action on Fishery Proposal 17-05.
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                     REPORTER: Tom, you don't have a motion
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     yet.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: National Park Service,
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     Herbert Frost.
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                     MR. SCHMID: I don't believe we've
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     had....
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: There's no motion,
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     okay.
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Page 236
                     MR. SCHMID: ....a motion or anything
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     yet.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Oh, we need a motion.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair, I'd like to
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     make a motion.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes, the floor
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     is open for a motion, sorry, I'm missing my process
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     here.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: I'd like to make a motion
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     to adopt FP17-05 with a modification.
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                     The modified language would be as
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     follows:
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                     For the Kuskokwim area, Federal
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     subsistence management plan strategies, fisheries
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     schedules, openings, closings and fishing methods are
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     issued by the Federal Subsistence Program, including
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     the Federal in-season manager, the Office of
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     Subsistence Management in consultation with appropriate
     management agencies and tribal entities.
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                     If I receive a second I'll provide
     justification for the motion.
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                     MS. PITKA: Second.
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                     MR. BROWER: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead, Gene.
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                     MR. PELTOLA: Okay, Mr. Chair.
     noted, we have inserted the word tribal into the
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     original proposed regulatory language. Under the
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     Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Interior, we
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     recognize two different types of tribal entities. One
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     of those are organized under PL93-638, in addition to
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     those organized under the IRA of 1936, so that's why I
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     put in tribal entities -- or the word tribal.
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                     The desire for a Kuskokwim River
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Federal subsistence fisheries management plan has been identified by subsistence users as being important for addressing the concerns and issues. This would build upon and help to further advance and improve relationships between managers and the Kuskokwim residents, benefitting both the resource and the subsistence users who depend on these fish.

I recommend that the Federal Subsistence Board direct managers, the Office of Subsistence Management and tribes to work together to develop a Kuskokwim River Federal Fisheries Management Plan with as much local input as possible. The two affected Councils, Western Interior and YK-Delta should be provided with the opportunity to participate in the plans and the development and review.

2.4

While adoption of 17-05 is contrary to the recommendations of the Regional Advisory Councils, such an action would reflect more recent preferences for a formal management plan that have been provided by local users in response to ongoing discussions and events that have occurred following the last fall's Council meetings. I feel that adoption of this proposal would be beneficial for subsistence users and would be an important part of conserving the river's fisheries resource.

In addition to, nothing, in any proposed management plan, or this proposal, if it were to move forward, would prohibit, preclude, or, in my opinion, would most likely advance the professional relationship which exists between the in-season manager, tribal entities and the State of Alaska n he drainage as it stands.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, the floor is open for discussion at this time. I think we are working on getting the motion language up for everybody to see so I think I'll give them a minute there, just so we can at least see what it is we're dealing with here.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So does that look like that reflects your motion there, Gene.

(Pause)

MR. PELTOLA: I don't recall but I may -- I chose not to utilize the term, independently, because I felt that the utilization of that word was too abrasive, and I think it gets to the intent by -utilized by the Federal Subsistence Program. And I don't recall ever using the word, independently, but if I did it was inadvertent because I did feel that it was too abrasive.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. So let it be stated on the record that independently wasn't part of his original motion, and so we have the motion there that was intended.

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You all right with that second, I think we had two of you who seconded.

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MS. PITKA: Yes, I'm good.

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MR. BROWER: Yes.

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> CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. I just got to make sure we're all right.

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So the floor is open for discussion.

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Mr. Chair.

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> CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Greq.

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Thanks, Mr. Chair. just trying to make sure I understand what it is that's being proposed, or what actually the outcome would likely be.

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So if we pass this -- so it's the fishing schedules, opening, closing, fishing methods are issued by the Federal Subsistence Program, does that include all species of fish, the way that this is crafted, or is this still oriented towards chinook, or -- on the river in the development of kind of the collaboration that exists out there right now between the working group and the Regional Advisory Committees and the InterTribal Fish Commission and the in-season manager. I'm just trying to make sure I understand what it is we're trying to say is expected of the inseason manager once we -- if we were to pass this.

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> Thank you, Mr. Chair. MS. KENNER:

This is Pippa Kenner with OSM. Thank you, Mr. Siekaniec for that question.

So active management in both State and Federal regulations is primarily concerning salmon. There are no seasons and I don't think there's any harvest limits for other species in the Kuskokwim area.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you. If I'm understanding that right, so you're saying all decisions on salmon within the Kuskokwim would be made by the Federal in-season manager as obligated if the Board passes this.

 $\,$ MS. KENNER: Just to continue with that line of questioning, Mr. Chair.

2.6

So other fisheries in the Kuskokwim area, which includes a large area that goes out to the coast and around Nelson/Nunivak Island and includes south Kuskokwim Bay, there isn't any active management going on in fisheries there except for some fisheries that are targeted by sport, by rod and reel. There's no regulations in subsistence regulations regarding most of these species. The management and the regulations really focus on salmon and our concern with the salmon fishery.

 $$\rm I$ am -- there are some other regulations I think concerning rainbow trout, but I think that's it.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Gene.

 MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair, Thank you.

So my intent, is, if you look at the regulation, which this could potentially replace, that was generic as well. The problem with that regulation is the end was the comma, if superseded by Federal special action. There is a lot of argument, discussion and points of contention on the descriptor in what that little section of that paragraph meant. By coming forth with this, a management plan would be deemed to be whatever the parties involved decided to write in it. The in-season manager has management authority via delegation of the Board, that would not change, unless

it's superseded by another one by the Board. That would always be in place.

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So if the group thought that a management plan should be written for chinook, then a management plan would be most likely drafted for chinook. If the parties involved felt that a management plan should be written for, and if we look at what actions have taken place in the last 10 years with Federal management on the Kuskokwim, it'd be chinook and chum salmon. Or if they felt like it should be all encompassing, it could be all encompassing with regard to salmon. Or if they felt that it would be all encompassing for whitefish and everything else, I think that'd be a hard charge, you know, to address, but if the parties involved had to do it then they could take on the effort.

That was my intent of putting this

forward.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Greg.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ben, or Aaron, if you wouldn't mind, what are your thoughts on this, I mean what does this say to you from a management standpoint?

MR. MULLIGAN: Through the Chair. I'll defer to Aaron maybe for the management. But we were just having a sidebar trying to figure out by the elimination of just the word, independently, what that meant and trying to figure that out ourselves.

As far as management, I'll let Aaron give his thoughts but I mean off the fly I can't give you a definitive answer.

MR. TIERNAN: Yeah, through the Chair. Mr. Siekaniec. Aaron Tiernan, ADF&G, Kuskokwim River manager. As far as management goes, I don't know if we'd want to clarify it says Kuskokwim area, is that -- is the intent behind that the entire area or just within the conservation unit. That would be something worth clarifying since there are two different portions of the river.

MR. PELTOLA: If you look in the definition of Kuskokwim area, it parallels those that

are contained within State descriptors. It is done that way intentionally. If you look at the areas where we have had Federal management, that has limited to within the conservation unit.

And if it made it easier to reinsert the term, independently, I'd be more than happy to do that with concurrence of the second.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Greg.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, I'm struggling with what this means in the end and hearing from Pippa with this means all salmon, and I'm a little concerned that maybe we're starting to overstep our bounds with the idea of addressing not just, you know, subsistence opportunity, but conservation concern or conservation issues, that, if this language suddenly is directing our in-season manager to be making all the decisions relative to salmon, I'm just curious if we're starting to overstep our bounds of the Board in some way, and maybe I'm looking at Ken, I don't know, help me understand this.

2.6

MR. PELTOLA: I don't think it would direct the in-season manager to do all salmon, it'd be up to what the group decided to write the plan for. If it was for chinook, then it'd be chinook. If it was chinook and chum, it'd be chinook and chum. If chinook, chum and coho, then it would be chinook, chum and coho. It doesn't necessarily direct for all salmon species.

And my intention was, where have we had the management challenges and determination, what management regime where it could be placed under. It has been primarily with chinook and at times coho. There has been opposition -- I mean chums -- and at times there have been opposition to include chums for various reasons, whether it be interpretation of biological, political or whatever it may be; that's what I'm trying to overcome.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I appreciate that, Gene. But I'm still, you know, the idea that you're trying to get at a management plan and what we're hearing from the Regional Advisory Councils seems to mesh well with the process that's well underway, that we, in our letter, to the in-season

Page 242

manager directed him to, and that we've heard now that the result and desire is to come out with a management plan, so I'm now a little confused, like what additional will we gain out of this versus leaving it now with what we have set up through the MOU, through the working group, through that full collaborative and let them design that and come out with it and set an expectation. I certainly will through the Refuge manager, that, you know, he'll be working his darndest to get a plan together beginning this October that we can have ahead of the season to give people that sort of recognition and comfort that they'll understand what's to come in the next season.

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MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair, thank you. I do appreciate the sentiment but I would hope that we -- we had similar sentiment in the past and we've also gone the last five or six years with five or six different in-season managers and they probably didn't have the intent of leaving when they got here, this would just solidify -- and if we are in the process of coming up with something then passage of this by the Board can be easily adopted and addressed with little more effort than already exists, but it would also be there in the future for any other in-season manager which would come in place, which has been a very common occurrence on the Kuskokwim lately. And that is my concern.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to go back and revisit a little bit of the Kuskokwim area. I think it was Aaron maybe who brought this up that, you know, we might need to define that a little bit farther. Is the Kanektok and the Goodnews within the Kuskokwim area and is that given consideration right now via the in-season manager for making decisions relative to those rivers.

MR. BORN: Through the Chair. Mr. Siekaniec. Yes, that's part of the delegation of authority, the Goodnews and Kanektok River are part of our responsibilities so this would indicate that we would need to have management plans for those places as well, which is a significant burden.

I do have one concern I want to draw out, I have concerns already with people that are non-tribal members, the rural residents are not being represented by using tribal in here, they may feel that

they would be excluded, again, I would hesitate to do that just as a recommendation.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead.

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MR. MATUSKOWITZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to clarify a question from Mr. Siekaniec earlier. As written, this motion, should you adopt it, it will include all fish in the Kuskokwim area, and the Kuskokwim area, by regulation is defined:

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Consists of all waters of Alaska between the latitude of the western most point of Naskonat Peninsula to the latitude of the southern most tip of Cape Newenham, including the waters of Alaska surrounding Nunivak and St. Matthews Islands, and those waters draining into the Bering Sea.

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So, once again, all fish, of the Kuskokwim area, as defined in regulations.

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MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Theo.

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48 49 50 Well, now I really go back to that question of without a conservation concern being brought forward, this seems to put me in a spot where I'm not sure we're in a -- the Board can really take this under advisement, can it?

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MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair. I think we have been under conservation concerns, specifically for chinook and for chum in different areas. And if we want to modify it as such then we could do that, and this was a first shot at getting something for the Board because we have not done that to date. And I think it is imperative that we do such that our inseason manager currently and in the future will have clear guidance from the Board on, not necessarily time and area, in-season actions, but I think the big benefit would be say -- let's take chinook, and if we have to modify it for chinook, then so be it. But having a plan that stipulates triggers and I think it'd be more than beneficial and I think that's not -there's no argument not to do that, such that, we don't have to deliberate -- time -- doesn't have to put six weeks into an effort -- but I take that back, because I'm not giving credit to some of the OSM Staff. OSM

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Staff has done an analysis on the Kuskokwim in as little as seven days and it was still an amazing product, but we should not put the Staff under that type of pressure and if we could alleviate some of the pressure on the Program by having an effort go through to define trigger points, then I think there's no legitimate reason not to do it. And if we're going to do it anyway, then they will have met the requirement of the regulation. And if we have to modify it to be specific to chinook or chum then we modify it to be chinook, chum or whatever species we think are appropriate.

MR. BORN: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead.

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MR. BORN: Thank you for those comments. You know, quite frankly I don't need a regulation to tell me to make a plan, I'm going to do that anyway so I think that's a good idea. I agree with that. However, compelling us with a regulation that's as broadbased as this will overload the Staff and quite frankly you -- you mentioned the term for managers, that's part of the reason we have these manager turnovers, so let's not strain the relationship any more by additional regulations placed upon us for something we're going to do anyway.

Thank you.

 MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair. I take offense to that a little bit as a Board member because the requirement was still in place to do it and from what I've been told by people in the region that the Refuge was presented a management plan on multiple occasions which it did not act upon. And the concern about turnover of five to six years, and, furthermore I held the seat you're in now for five to six years and did the same responsibilities as you were, in addition to when it was probably a lot more volatile on the river.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I think we're getting to a place where we got to come to a compromise or to a vote.

But I think one of the things is, is I know we've put a lot of faith into this working group and on the river and, you know, we want to see these

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processes through, I, myself, don't like to break away from staying consistent in what it is our approach is, and that has been our approach to this point, is to support those processes. I think one of the Board's concerns should be the where are we in this process as a supporting Board, you know, and if there are plans which we hear it will be developed, whether we support this or don't support it, the action on the ground is still to complete a plan of some sort, so we need compromise, but we should probably be built into the process of supporting, endorsing or being involved in that process, which we do through the delegation of authority and other means by providing Staff and what not and so I think, you know, moving forward, how do we make sure that that happens and that, you know, the events that unfold, I think we all agree here, you know, I think that's the bottom line, it's just how do we move forward with where we disagree.

MR. PELTOLA: Mr. Chair. If it makes it clearer, I'd be more than happy with the concurrence of the second to add chinook, if it just limits to chinook I'd be fine with that. If the Board members felt that I should insert back in independently, I'd be more than happy to with the concurrence of the second, to add independently, in order to get us to the point

Because I honestly believe, regardless of statements made, up until this point, that something with firm direction for those involved in the Program is drastically needed.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Rhonda.

MS. PITKA: In my memory of the discussion around this, I think that I said that when this came back up again we should take an action on it because we did defer it, and -- what was I going to say, I don't know, it's super late.

(Laughter)

where we're comfortable.

MS. PITKA: But what I was just trying to say here was that -- what my understanding at the time was, is that we would defer this, wait for the plan to work and then come back to it during this cycle, so we deferred it, we're back at it, and we've heard testimony from the Kuskokwim River InterTribal

Fish Commission that the process was not working, you know, like they wanted it to and there was not that clear communication up until this point, so I think that I'm at a place to vote is what I'm saying.

Question.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Question's been called. Roll up your sleeves.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I like you all.

(Laughter)

MR. DOOLITTLE: Alrighty. Finally I'm not jumping the gun, and let's take a look at Fishery Proposal 17-05 a deferred proposal, adopt with modification:

For the Kuskokwim area Federal subsistence management plan strategies, fishing schedules, openings, closings and fishing methods are issued by the Federal Subsistence Program, including the Federal in-season manager in consultation with appropriate agencies and tribal entities.

National Park Service, Herbert Frost.

MR. FROST: I oppose in support of the RAC's position and also taking the word of the inseason manager and Mr. Siekaniec that somebody will be held accountable to get a plan started this fall and hopefully have it completed by this time next year so we don't continue to have thee discussions.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Bureau of Land Management, Chad Padgett.

MR. PADGETT: Based on similar concerns I oppose as well. I defer to the RAC's as well as the State of Alaska for their -- for what they have stated so far. In addition, I just might add that I'm also very concerned about the entire watershed, the Kuskokwim area, in relation to Federal and State relationships coming out of the Sturgeon Decision.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you for that,

Page 247 Chad. 2 3 United States Fish and Wildlife 4 Service, Greg Siekaniec. 5 6 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you, Tom. 7 oppose and for similar reasons that have been stated 8 that I would defer to the Regional Advisory Councils 9 and their recommendations and the engagement they have 10 had with this prior to coming to this discussion. as you've heard me state several times today, the 11 belief that we, as the Board, have charged the 12 collaborative to come together to make these kind of 13 14 decisions and keep them as locally as we can. 15 to stay out of that process and let it actually prove 16 that it is what is needed on the river to be as good as 17 it can be. 18 19 Thank you. 20 21 MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you, Sir. 2.2 23 United States Forest Service, David 2.4 Schmid. 2.5 2.6 MR. SCHMID: Yes, I oppose for similar 27 reasons. And I do trust, after hearing today, that a 28 management plan will be forthcoming and there's a 29 commitment to make that happen and some accountability. 30 31 Thank you. 32 33 MR. DOOLITTLE: Bureau of Indian 34 Affairs, Eugene Peltola. 35 36 MR. PELTOLA: Support for previous 37 mentioned justification. 38 39 MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you, Sir. 40 41 Public Member Rhonda Pitka. 42 43 MS. PITKA: I support this proposal, I 44 think for all of the reasons that I've already stated, 45 and if I have to reiterate them I'll probably be here 46 all night. 47 48 (Laughter) 49 50

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                     MR. DOOLITTLE:
                                      Thank you, Rhonda.
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                     Public Member Charlie Brower.
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                     MR. BROWER: I support for the same
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     reasons as stated.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Last but not least,
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     Chairman Anthony Christianson.
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                     MR. BROWER: Sorry, I support it with
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     the same reasons stated.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE:
                                      Thank you, Charlie.
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                     Last but not least, Chairman Anthony
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     Christianson.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Well, I'm going
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     to stay consistent with deference to RAC and I'm going
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     to support the Regional Advisory Councils --
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     opposition.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE:
                                      So is that a yes or no?
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: That's a no.
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                     MR. DOOLITTLE: Motion fails.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We'll reconvene
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     here in the morning at 8:30. Thank you all for your
     time, effort and energy and we look forward to that
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     plan and hopefully we're endorsing it with our
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     signature.
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                      (Off record)
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                   (PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
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CERTIFICATE
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             I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the
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