FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD PUBLIC REGULATORY MEETING

VOLUME VI

GORDON WATSON CONFERENCE ROOM U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

> May 17, 2018 8:30 o'clock a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Anthony Christianson, Chairman Charles Brower Rhonda Pitka Marlo Draper, Bureau of Land Management Karen Clark, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bert Frost, National Park Service Keith Kahklen, Bureau of Indian Affairs Wayne Owen, U.S. Forest Service

Ken Lord, Solicitor's Office

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                      PROCEEDINGS
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                 (Anchorage, Alaska - 5/17/2018)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right,
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     we'll get this meeting called to order this morning.
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                     (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, good
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     morning everybody. We'll get this meeting started.
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                     So at the beginning of each morning we
     offer first information sharing from Board members.
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     if there's anything the Board members would like to
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     share this morning, the floor is yours.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right. The
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     second part of our morning then....
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                     MR. C. BROWER: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes, go ahead,
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     Charlie.
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                     MR. C. BROWER: I do. (In Inupiag).
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                     Good morning.
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                     (In Inupiag) means good morning in
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     Inupiaq, so good morning.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right, now
     we're on to public comment period on non-agenda item.
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     We provide an opportunity for people to testify on non-
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     agenda items this morning. Again, the white cards with
     the Staff in the back and so we'll call you up one by
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     one.
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                     Chariton Epchook.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Is Chariton
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     here.
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OPERATOR: We do have someone on the phone that would like to speak.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We'll call on them in order, thank you Operator.

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OPERATOR: Thank you.

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Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. EPCHOOK: I guess what I wanted to talk about, the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission is going to, I guess, make with whoever, regarding openers for our area before June 12, I think.

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But I was going to speak to that and request that we be given an opportunity to fish for our family for taste of chinook or other salmon, so that's what I wanted to speak on.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

23 John Andrew. 24

> MR. ANDREW: Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. I still feel pretty upset about what happened yesterday but probably it has to -- a misunderstanding of the -- misunderstanding of the timing of the runs in my area. From the village from Tuluksak and below, the peak of the runs, mixture of the runs are -- when we go out after our subsistence fishing, the peak of the runs are right in the 20s and most of us that usually used to fishing that timeframe are done with our fishing right before end of June. There's no way we can come back and -- if the -- the proposed closure is in your time where -- where a lot of my subsistence fishermen for reds and chums go for -- go for the end of June -in the June 20s. Because for me my family used to be done with fishing before end of June.

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Yesterday, someone from up river made a recommendation for the sake of -- to keep it closed during the peak of the run for our area from Tuluksak and below to the bay, it's going to hurt us really bad. And we'd like to -- for me, I felt like we let our Kuskokwim InterTribal Fish Commission -- we've tried to work with them to see what we can come up with -- try to work out something that would get a taste of fish between, you know, within that timeframe.

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Page 740 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, 4 John. 5 6 Mike Williams. 7 8 MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning. 9 10 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Good morning. 11 12 MR. WILLIAMS: My name is Michael 13 Williams. I'm on the tribal council and also the vice Chair of the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish 14 15 Commission. 16 17 We really worked hard on that MOU, and 18 the trust was there and we worked together and it was a 19 hard process. And the signatories to that MOU, we went 20 into that with -- in good faith. But the action yesterday took that out and stamped it on the floor, 21 22 and what do you call that, a trust obligation or not 23 living up to the obligations that the Federal 24 government has to the tribes. But the history shows 25 that all of the treaties have been broken. 26 27 And I just was a little disappointed 28 yesterday with the outcome because we have been working 29 to rebuild the stock. The chinook stock on the river. 30 And we sacrificed 100 percent by our people on the 31 river. We did that. And I hate like heck to see our 32 elders crying, those elderly women crying, to have that taste of fish. If you could understand living in the 33 village, you see the pain. But we can do it in a way 34 we conserve the salmon and to keep them healthy and 35 we've done a good job the last few years, and then also 36 keep our people healthy. We need that food. We need 37 that fish to feed our elders and to feed our children. 38 39 But, you know, the action yesterday took that off from 40 May 25 until June 12. 41 42 If we could somehow have that 43 opportunity to come up with good decisions, I think we 44 worked very hard to have that partnership between the 45 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Alaska, Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the tribes. We 46 47 made huge progresses and successes the last few years and that recommendation, I really appreciate the Yukon 48 49 Kuskokwim Regional Advisory Council, that

recommendation that was read was undermined yesterday. And I listened very carefully yesterday. But I think with that partnership that we have, we will continue that partnership regardless of what happened.

 But when that trust is broken, I do not want to see that 2012 repeat of protest fishing. Civil disobedience. We've worked hard, the Kuskokwim InterTribal Fish Commission worked hard to avert that in the last few years. As the Chairman of the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission, I traveled to each of those communities to avert that, to have that conservation, that sacrifice that we agreed on. And you see the citation level of our fishermen was almost to zero because of our involvement, the communication that we had.

But I just wanted to communicate to you that I really appreciate all the work that you are obligated to, to deliver, but it's going to have to -- as an individual tribe and individual person, a subsistence fisherman, I'm going to have to work harder. I hate doing special action requests over and over again, I hate that. But my recommendation, most logical timeframe is May 25th until June 30th. That's when the conservation of the kings are most sensitive in that timeframe. But after July 1, you know, we're not going out fishing, nobody is, because we have already dry fish and, you know, salted some fish.

But I just wanted to make sure that my comments are, you know, written down and they're on record. But, again, I really appreciate this opportunity to hear us but we're going to go back and roll up our sleeves and continue to work because on the Kuskokwim River, we're not going anywhere. We're from there. The fish are there. The wildlife is there. We're the best conservationists on Earth.

And, please, respect that.

Thank you for hearing me out.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

45 Mike.

Moses Owen.

MR. OWEN: Good morning. I'm Moses

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Owen from Akiak, Akiak Native Community. I represent the IRA Council and the vice Chief of our council there in Akiak. Our Chief couldn't be here for this meeting 4 because he had other business to attend to. But I 5 represent Akiak Native Community with a population of 6 about 367 people, residents in Akiak. And out of those 7 376, about 15, 20 percent are on the work force. 8 rest of the community is -- they live a life of our 9 Yup'ik people with no income and whatever we can survive on out there is by our means, living off the 10 The way we've been living ever since I can 11 12 remember and ever since we were created. And I don't 13 know how many of you are in faith and look to God as 14 our provider and our source of life in this world. 15 were given these resources and we were placed in our 16 land where we are to survive and we're provided these resources, the animals to live off of. I don't know 17 18 how you can imagine each and every one of you, and I'd invite you to come out to Akiak and live with me for 19 20 about a couple years, no income, just you and I'll even 21 give you a tent to live in.

(Laughter)

MR. OWEN: But if you understand where I'm coming from and where are our people are coming from, with no income and living off the land, it's just -- I look at it this way, the people in the communities where they have income and stores like Walmart and other stores around here, where you can buy your food and resources, you know, how would you feel if we came in there and told you, you can't do this, you can't go to the store today because we locked it. You can't do any -- buy any food, you can't buy your clothing or whatever because we closed it today. Now, we have people out there and you've heard testimony from our people here, you know, how our elders and our community members look forward to these resources that we live off of, and it's hard for our elders to comprehend, you know, why someone outside of our community and that doesn't live there would control our way of life and what we eat or what we shouldn't eat to survive on. But, you know, we'd like to see it, just like I remember when growing up, we didn't have no closures, we didn't have no openers. And our elders always told us, get the fish, get the natural resources while you can to survive on during this harsh winter that's coming up and we always did that with no restriction, and we'd like to get back to that stage where we can,

you know, control our own destiny, not somebody else outside who doesn't live there in the community.

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But we appreciate what you are doing here and we understand your work here and we want to see some good outcomes with the -- you know, our testimonies are coming from our heart, from our people, from home.

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Thank you very much.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

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Phillip.

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MR. PETERSON: Good morning.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Good morning.

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MR. PETER: My name is Phillip Peter. I'm the vice Chairman of the IRA Council. I'm a former judge for 25 years in my community, I run the tribal court.

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And I'm really upset, yesterday.

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Even though we're divided, we could unit in one place, especially on subsistence issue for all the Natives and non-Natives in our state, work together, just like our elders. Like I mentioned yesterday there's only two left, two old women in my community, after that there's none.

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But my -- but who I am, I'm not going to change it. I'm just full blooded Yup'ik, and I know my place, Akiachak area, including my river. I travel to the Bering Sea all the way to Lime Village, and I know all those creeks in my area. I am a full blooded -- I'm a subsistence and commercial fisherman in my area. Ever since chinook conservation, we never -- I never -- us in my community -- not partic -- not participated in commercial fishing. There are 800-plus commercial fishermen, we never fished for three years, no income, nothing, especially those people that don't have no job in my community, in our villages. The only source we got when we have commercial fishing. How could we survive like.

I always get afraid of my younger generations. I always get afraid of them. They got no fear, nothing. But only talking to them, let them understand, as a Chairman in my community, when this fishing comes up, there are a lot of complaints that come to me, for help, it's really hard to control those people in my community and surrounding villages. Good thing they never threaten me to this day because this, what we've been talking about. I always get afraid, every day, especially in summertime when the fishing comes in. When I go home, those young people and old people, heaven knows, they'll ask me, are we going to fish, are we going to fish early.

We've been following these Federal regulations for a long, long time. Year after year we negotiated, nothing happens. No action. Nothing. Good action. I need good action, keep moving forward, not just talk. Once we agree we go forward, straight forward, just like our elders.

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When I was young I was no boss for them elders, elders are the boss, they told me go out, I go out.

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There's no more dog teams in our area, only for recreation. All the dogs are lost. In my community there's only four, four mushers, just for recreation. Everything is changing really fast and the technologies are coming and we couldn't keep up with the technology.

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I'm going to make a short story, one of the biologists I used to see him, Ray Baxter, the old man, that biologist. He lived with us. I used to see him boating from the mouth of the river all the way up to McGrath to observe with his own body, using his own That's why those old people, those elders like body. him. They lead us. In my days, they showed me -there's no opener and closure on subsistence, only the commercial fishing. Only the commercial fishing.

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And I'll tell you the truth, the true story.

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When I was 12 years old, we got the lagoon -- we got the lagoon, we're inside the lagoon, the Kuskokwim is outside from the lagoon, there's a point where my father used to set his net every summer,

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every summer and his favorite, in his spot, and in the morning he used to wake me up 6:00 in the morning, especially in summer, Phillip, get up, let's go check the set net, we went out on June, it was June. When I was just a little boy, 12 years old, and we checked the net. And those brown coats with the badge on it, with the pistol on it, and two of them, I didn't know who they all were. They stopped and he told my dad, and my dad don't understand English, he don't speak in 10 English, those Fish and Wildlife were talking and then I didn't know -- the Fish and Wildlife -- my dad didn't understand so he dropped the net, dropped his net 13 through the water and then they cut the anchor, and my dad holler, in Yup'ik, what the hell you guys are doing 14 15 to my net, how come you guys cut it. I didn't know what they were doing, I was 12 years old, I don't speak 16 English, I don't understand in English. So he pulled his net and we went into our -- went into Akiachak and 19 we stopped, both of stopped, Fish and Wildlife, those troopers and my dad. I was front of -- I was standing right there. Those troopers with pistols on them, right there, they were talking. And I stood up like this.

(Acting out)

And I stood up like this, my dad, the tears come out from the eyes, the water. I was looking up and I tell dad, what's wrong, what's wrong, in Yup'ik, he didn't answer. I put that into my brian and tell myself I'll go to school and finish the house school and graduate, if I return, if you're alive, I'll come back and help you, interpret you, I'll be your interpreter for the Department of Fish and Wildlife and Fish and Game.

That's the true story.

We've been doing it for long time. was tough restrictions, I guess them days, whenever they go out hunting they always run away from those Fish and Wildlife troopers for duck hunting. We need to work together. Let's start work together. We're not trying to finish the chinook. It's been closed since 1984 to the state and I never use my king net to this day. Long time. Please open for consumption and bring the authority back to us.

Thank you, very much.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for 2 your testimony.

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Jackson.

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MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Board. I don't know if you guys were in Bethel, you know, I done a lot of testimonies. I was wondering, listening to my cousin, Phillip, if those elders that are still alive, I was really shooked up. That elder was old, very old. He let me listen. He tell me this -- she tell me like this, I am craving to eat my own food. Craving. I was so really shooked up. Why are we being treated like that. Why.

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Does our words go to your ear and come out the other ear, it seems like it. Nobody's helping Nobody. I don't know -- I just mentioned it earlier. One time I don't know, I was wonder if it was you guys, high schools were at meeting, and those Fish and Wildlife, or who they were, Board or somebody, praise them and you know what I told them, when they were done, hey, you high school kids, us Native need help, if any one of you go college become a lawyer. told those kids, become a lawyer. I tell them, us Native, we need help, nobody's helping us. I hope what I told those kids, there were maybe 20 or so or more, I hope one of them pick up what I said, and they're Native.

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You know, how many years back, one guy from Napaskiak, I'm really grateful when we went to Board of Fish maybe here in Anchorage, meeting, and he testified to the Board of Fish and tell them, hey, like (indiscernible) say and elders, one thing about us Native, like him, like I mentioned yesterday, they taught us how to survive, they taught us. You know I tell you that summer when me and my dad, all day fishing, Akiak nothing, early morning like Phillip, woke me up and tell me, we can't catch fish in here, we're going to go down where Phillip is from Akiachak and try to fish there. Nothing. I get -- I learned from that. Some season these fish, they're not abundant, they go up and down. They do.

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And we had a teleconference this month or last month and, you know, when we had a Unit 4 meeting in Akiak maybe three years or so ago or less, there's Akiak, Akiachak, Kwethluk, Tuluksak, we had

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this meeting in Tuluksak on fishing, and this guy from Kalskag, I won't tell his name, came to us and made a testimony like me right now to you guys, and he tell us like this, he's from up river, Kalskag, and where he 4 work, AVCP, that spring send him to Stony River, stayed 5 6 there all summer, work, he's from up river, these people know him, and this guy, tell him to follow and 7 8 they did follow and on their way he saw -- it seemed 9 like a smokehouse, he could tell, smoke coming out, and 10 this owner open the door, holy cow, that smokehouse was 11 filled with chinook already. Already. And this guy 12 tell him, after he saw it, come in the evening I'll 13 show you my set net, I'm assuming it was 10 foot long or 15 foot long, and before he left he tell him, 14 15 there's so many chinooks hit the net and those buoy 16 What is happening here. Like you guys going to be closing us out again and let the fish pass by. 17 18 You're hurting -- I mean you -- us four villages are 19 witness to that, what he said, so many chinooks pass by 2.0 and we never even fish.

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Two, three years ago, or somewhere there the Board of fish for elders, Kalskag on up or Aniak on up they let them fish, you know, for elders. For elders up there. Even the Board of Fish approved for elders to fish; from Tuluksak on down, we still never fish. And the Board of Fish did approve that. What's going on.

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Is somebody going to help us out.

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I'm in the lower Kuskokwim Advisory Committee and when we go Board of Fish, Board of Game, I attended those maybe two, three times, both of them, and I realize, like right now, and I realized, hey, I've become a beggar, like right now, I am begging to you guys. And what happened, nothing. Who are we. Aren't we have the Creator that made us who we are, and should work together.

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I'll tell you my -- from that -- I'll go back to that fishing with my dad. There was a 60 mesh king net, I learned from that. I'm -- number 1, in one day I can finish 50 fathom in one day, get up maybe 4 or 5 start working on it. I had to practice to learn that. I hung -- I make that king net 60 mesh deep. And I -- one of my testimonies here in Anchorage, those Fish and Wildlife in Bethel or Fish and Game, they should check the fish with a 60 mesh

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deep, why, my elders growing up they tell me, (In Yup'ik), they call these chinook (In Yup'ik), in other words, these fish they're a bottom fish swimmer. king salmon that you guys are -- we're talking about, 4 5 they're a bottom fish swimmer. And I tell you, I made a record with the 60 mesh commercial time, I was the 6 7 only one in Akiak, high boat, we fish really close to 8 the shore when the water is really high, our elders, my 9 dad taught me that. Not even one buoy moved, me and my wife, we used to fish, she was my helper. I told my 10 wife when we was going to check it out, I don't think 11 12 we catch, not even one buoy moved, holy cow, when I 13 checked that net every single one of them in the 14 bottom. One drift, over 40 kings. I did learn from my 15 dad. 16 17

I'll share you one more and I'll quit.

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I watched Jesus of Nazareth movie, I really liked that movie. You know when Peter was -was telling Jesus, there's no fish down there, but Jesus replied to Peter, go down, I'll go with you, I don't know if you guys ever watched that movie, if you never watch it -- and Jesus looked at the water, he's the provider of everything, when I commercial for chum and red, it came to me, he let it come to my mind, I did exactly that, I looked at the water and just like in the movie I say, come on fish, and you know what I -- I got a Yukon Raider 22-foot long or six or seven feet wide and my helpers were my youngest -- I mean they were young at the time, two boys, holy cow, three of us, I couldn't even hardly pull in fish, it took us more than an hour, finally finish, where the motor is, there was only two inch space from not sinking. Not sinking. You know who provided that fish to me, like in the movie, he's the one that give us food.

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Thank you, very much.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

41 Jackson.

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That concludes everybody here with a white card. I believe there was somebody on line, Operator.

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OPERATOR: Yes, Matthew your line is

48 open.

Thank you, Operator. MR. ROBUS: morning, Mr. Chairman and Board members. My name is Matthew Robus, and I'm representing the Territorial Sportsmen, which is a non-profit outdoors people's group based in Juneau. It is our understanding that the Federal Subsistence Board may reconsider its recent action to adopt a portion of WP18-01, mainly at the April meeting you reduced the Unit 2 deer bag limit for non-Federally-qualified hunters. My comments are offered in anticipation of a discussion about that today.

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Having reviewed the transcript of your April 11th meeting, I think one could summarize the discussion of Unit 2 proposal by saying that the biological and hunt data through 2016, which was the latest season for which such data were available lined up pretty well to show that there was no conservation issue that would require a reduction in hunter effort. On the other hand there was testimony from experienced Unit 2 deer hunters that indicated that they had real problems finding deer during the most recent season. We, at Territorial Sportsmen, do not dispute the difficulties reported by hunters during the most recent Unit 2 deer season, but there are several potential reasons for such problems other than a drastic decline in the supply of deer. There are no indications that we're aware of deer die-offs caused by weather or disease and weather related distribution changes, predation patterns, hunter distribution patterns and so on could all have a role in reducing the availability of deer in a given season.

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It's our opinion the change in regulations to reduce opportunity for non-Federallyqualified hunters based only on hunter input from a single season is premature in the absence of any other indications that there is a conservation problem for deer in Unit 2.

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We believe that hunter observations are certainly valuable and should be used to help quide and focus monitoring and research programs by the agencies, but depriving non-Federally-qualified hunters of opportunity is not warranted at this time. Once the deer harvest and population monitoring data sets for Unit 2 are updated, the Board will be in a better position to consider whether regulation changes are needed in the context of the combination of biological

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status, hunter effort and traditional ecological knowledge.

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We would encourage the Board to reconsider its decision to reduce opportunity for non-Federally-qualified hunters and wait until 2017 hunter data and spring 2018 population monitoring information can be considered in conjunction with what hunter's reported. If, for some reason, the hunter observations do not match the biological status of the herd, the Board will have restricted opportunity without there having been a conservation problem. It would be much better, in our view, and more credible if the Board pauses to allow the picture to be filled in prior to making such a decision.

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So to summarize, the Territorial Sportsmen asks the Board to reconsider its decision to reduce hunter opportunity in Unit 2 in order that hunt reports and population status may be incorporated into any decision regarding hunting regulations.

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And I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to comment today.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for calling in, we appreciate it.

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Any questions.

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Wayne.

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MR. OWEN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. understand from Staff that there has been a request for reconsideration on this proposal and I think we'd all appreciate an update on that.

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MR. DOOLITTLE: Tom Doolittle, Deputy Assistant Regional Director. Absolutely. Jennifer Hardin is prepared to go over the request for reconsideration process, the threshold process and the -- that we have received letters requesting requests for reconsideration on Unit 2 deer.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I'm going to just ask if there's anybody else on line first, just to make sure that we have given everybody a chance.

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Is there anybody else on line who would

like to testify on non-agenda items.

OPERATOR: I'm showing no further questions in cue.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Jennifer.

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MS. HARDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jennifer Hardin for the record, the subsistence coordinator for the Office of Subsistence Management. And I believe the proposal that we're talking about right now is Wildlife Proposal 18-01.

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And to answer, Mr. Owen, we have received a number of requests for the Board to reconsider their decision on WP18-01. Most recently we received a request from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

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The window -- any person who feels that they are adversely affected by a Federal subsistence regulation regulatory change has the ability to submit a request for reconsideration of the Board's action. We do have a process in place for that, as you know, and the information is contained in the Federal subsistence regulations, but if you'd like I can just summarize the process for folks.

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Okay.

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So first of all a request for reconsideration of a Board action must be submitted in writing and anyone can do so. There is a window in which we will accept these requests for reconsideration. A request for reconsideration must be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board within 60 days after a regulation takes effect, or is published in the Federal Register, whichever is earlier. the case of this particular action, those regulations would become effective, ideally, they'd become effective July 1. As you all are aware there have been some delays in the regulatory process, but 60 days, so the window is within 60 days after the regulation takes effect or is published in the Federal Register, whichever is earlier.

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It's also incumbent on the individuals, or organizations to submit a written request that

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provides the Board with enough information to show why the action should be reconsidered and the regulations do contain specific criteria, and those are:

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The Board will accept a request for reconsideration only if it is based upon information not previously considered by the Board.

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If it demonstrates that the information used by the Board was incorrect.

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Or it demonstrates that the Board's interpretation of information, applicable law, or regulation is in error or contrary to existing law.

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So we have information on our website that describes under the frequently asked questions, provides anybody in the public with very specific information about how to submit these requests and what information to include in the request.

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Once we receive a request for reconsideration and the window closes, Staff at the Office of Subsistence Management conducts a, what we call a threshold analysis, so we look at the claims in the request for reconsideration to see if they meet the threshold for reconsideration, again, based on those three criteria that I just outlined.

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The threshold analysis comes to the Federal Subsistence Board and you make the final decision on whether or not the request that we received have reached that bar, have met the threshold requirements for reconsideration. If a request is found to have met the threshold requirements, we then carry out a full analysis of the request for reconsideration and, finally, that's brought back to the Board and you make a final decision on whether or not you will reconsider your decision.

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I'm happy to answer any questions.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Bert.

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MR. FROST: So you said the request has to be done within 60 days of the regulation taking effect, it sounds like these requests have come in before the regulations have even taken effect, so are they -- do they need to resubmit after the July 1st.

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MS. HARDIN: Through the Chair. a great question. No, they do not. They can come in at any time between now and at the end of that window, and we will continue to accept them.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other

questions.

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(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Jennifer.

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Well, I guess we're done with testimony this morning. It sounds like the biggest issue this morning was our action yesterday and as confusing as it was, I need, I think, this morning, some clarification what our decision was based on access to the subsistence resources by the Federally-qualified subsistence user, and so if somebody here around the table could maybe explain exactly what our action was yesterday and how that affects the public because it seems as -- the feeling is is that we cut them out completely and I don't know that that's what we've done and so I'm just going to ask maybe the maker of the motion if we can explain how that affects -- how we're going to manage that fishery and how the subsistence user is impacted by that decision that we made yesterday. Just so that my mind can be informed enough to discuss it with the people in the audience and the -- I think the people in the audience know exactly what it is our decision was based on and how that affects them.

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Because we did vote and changed the deference to the RAC yesterday so I just need clarification because I'm still not clear on it.

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MS. CLARK: Okay. So the -- there -we did provide a justification yesterday but I'm happy to speak a little more to the intention of that -- of the motion. And I think the -- the intention is for the Partnership Project to be the place that these decisions are made so the users on the river and the managers on the river can work to address the issues and the -- with -- with new information, if that exists, with the information on the run, on escapement, everything that goes into that, everything that went into the initial decision was considered from --

through the Partnership Project and we want to continue to do that in the future.

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So I think in -- to be clear, the action yesterday is not intended to say May 25th is not an option. I think the decision is that the Partnership, the in-season manager, the InterTribal Fish Commission, and the State should work together to determine if that is a good option when the time comes, versus making the decision now.

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Therefore, I don't believe that it -it actually is allowing for more communication, more interaction about what happens in-season as compared to making a clear decision right now at this point.

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MR. DOOLITTLE: Hey, Karen, one thing for the administrative record, you know, when we look at any time we did not show deference to the RAC, could you provide something for the record on why we didn't show deference to the -- why the Board did not show deference to the RAC relative to the decision as written by the RAC.

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And it's usually supported, you know, again, by substantial efforts, violates recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation or would be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs.

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MS. CLARK: So I believe that my previous justification did speak to that. So I think what I might need to do is ask for a few minutes to consult with maybe Ken on making sure that what we have out there is appropriate because I consider what we put out there yesterday as a justification, excuse me, to be adequate. So I just want to make sure that we have that right so can we take a few minutes to do that.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yep, let's do

41 that.

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MS. CLARK: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, I just want some clarity for everybody.

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MS. CLARK: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Because I think
    we're still kind of mulling it, so, yes, we'll take a
     five minute here to get some clarification for the
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     record.
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                     MS. CLARK: Okay, thank you.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Even for a
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     Haida that was a long five minutes, according to Mike.
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                     Well, welcome back everybody from our
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     recess.
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                     I know I told Charlie I'd wait for him
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     but he'll be in here in a minute.
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                     (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So, Karen, you
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     have the floor.
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                     MS. CLARK: Okay, thank you.
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                     I'm going to hopefully, more clearly,
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     define the justification for the motion that was passed
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     yesterday.
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                     The closure of chinook salmon harvest
     prior to June 12th is based on a long-term Bethel test
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     fishery data -- data set indicating that only 13 to 19
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     percent of the chinook salmon run passes the lower
     river near Bethel during the closure period.
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     tagging studies suggest the early portion of the run is
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     dominated by chinook salmon destined for headwaters
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     spawning locations, minimizing exploitation of these
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     stocks is generally deemed desirable by stakeholders
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     and managers alike to continue the trend of robust
     escapements observed in the headwaters during 2015 to
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     2017.
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                     There is currently no new information
     regarding the strength of the 2018 Federally-qualified
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     subsistence users River chinook salmon run available to
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     guide 2018 management decisions, therefore, providing
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     an intentional opportunity to harvest chinook salmon
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before June 12th and prior to receiving additional information about the strength of the 2018 chinook salmon run violates recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation as it would diminish the likelihood of continuing the pattern of robust escapements in headwater spawning locations.

Such an outcome is contrary to desires expressed by managers and a large fraction of the Kuskokwim River subsistence users.

It is our belief that the State's regulations beginning May 25th for closing the river and implementation of four inch setnets would not be detrimental to achieving the robust escapement because escapement was met last year under similar State regulations and it has been specifically designed to target non-salmon species.

 Moreover, we believe there will be substantial subsistence opportunity in the lower river after June 12th when a higher percentage of chinook salmon are present in that portion of the river.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

Any questions for Karen.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. It looks like we're moving on to the Kenai.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Okay, something

35 easy.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hold on one

second.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Well, the InterTribal Fish Commission would like to share some words here, I guess, I'm going to entertain that at this moment, prior to us starting the Kenai so if they'd bring their representative up here for a second. I just want everyone to feel like they've had their time to speak, I guess, so if we could keep it on point and brief, please.

MS. PELTOLA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. for the record my name is Mary Peltola. I work for the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission. And this is Sky Starkey, he's counsel to the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission.

Very briefly, we do appreciate this issue coming up again today. We did leave this meeting yesterday feeling disappointed but we're very thankful to revisit the issue.

There are inconsistencies now and there is concern that the Federally-qualified users opportunity to have subsistence, you know, fish soup, in June when we're accustomed to having it, a taste of fish, is being precluded and there are other opportunities then for users statewide to have access to those kings with a four inch Saturday opportunities as well as opportunities for household permits on the upper portion. And we did understand very clearly from the Refuge manager that it is within his purview and we will be, you know, going back and getting consensus on what kind of an allocation would be appropriate for the lower river before June 12th and we will be working very closely with the Refuge manager on that.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any questions for Mary.

Wayne.

MR. OWEN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, guys, appreciate that.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right,

40 Kenai.

MR. AYERS: Okay. A little change up here. Hello, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. For the record my name is Scott Ayers and I am the fisheries biologist at the Office of Subsistence Management for the Southcentral, Bristol Bay and Kodiak/Aleutians regions. I'm here today to provide an overview of the analysis of Fisheries Temporary Special Action 18-02 related to the Kenai River community

gillnet fishery.

Similar to the special action you just worked through there's a lot of information to cover here but I will try to get us through this as quickly as possible, in light of the fact that this specific request was presented in the same format last year, I'm going to summarize the request and direct your attention to sections of the analysis rather than cover them in-depth as part of my presentation.

Mr. Chair, is that acceptable?

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes.

 MR. AYERS: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Ninilchik Traditional Council jointly submitted Fisheries Special 18-02. It's part of the agreement in principle negotiated between the Ninilchik Traditional Council and the Federal Subsistence Board as described in the pathway for implementation found on Page 76 of the analysis in Appendix C.

The pathway table is the framework for how we've proceeded in order to include all of the agreed upon changes to this fishery into regulation. The items at the top of the list were already in regulation. The next set in blue, numbers 4 through 12, were implemented during the Board meeting in January 2017 through passage of Fisheries Proposal FP17-10. The remaining items in pink, numbers 13 through 22 will be implemented through an ongoing rulemaking process for the 2019 season and beyond. The Temporary Special Action request before you today covers Item 13 through 22 for only the 2018 season.

The specific points of the request are on Pages 1 and 2 of the analysis if you'd like a moment to review.

The potential effects for each proposed change 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 conflicts existing from the initial regulation for this fishery implemented by the Board in January 2015.

I'd be happy to take any specific

questions related to these effects upon the close of my presentation.

 A public hearing was held to accept comments on the special action request at the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Visitor's Center on March 16th. A summary of this starts on Page 19 of the analysis.

Three people provided testimony in person. Of the three that testified two were in support of the special action and one was in opposition.

 Tribal consultation on the special action request was held telephonically on March 27th. A summary of the consultation starts on Page 20 of the analysis.

Three representatives of the Ninilchik Traditional Council spoke in support of the special action.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game provided written comments on the special action request on March 23rd. Their comments can be found starting on Page 77 of the document in Appendix D. They recommend adopting the recent size change that requires release of chinook salmon 36 inches and larger above Slikok Creek for this fishery. ADF&G also points out a potential issue related to basing fishing opportunity on the optimal escapement goal, or OEG being met, and asked that the regulation or permit stipulation require the net be closely attended.

The special action request currently states that up to 50 early run chinook salmon may be retained if ADF&G announces that the OEG has been met. The State takes harvest into account before determining whether the OEG has been met and this calculation does not occur until well past the timeframe for this portion of the fishery, which is July 1st to July 15th.

We received two letters of correspondence on behalf of the Ninilchik Traditional Council following the Southcentral Council's telephonic meeting related to this issue. These are both located at the end of the special action analysis materials.

The first letter asks for changes to the request, switching the language regarding the OEG for early run chinook salmon from; has been met, to, is projected to be met. Our office reached out to the proponents to seek clarification on which part of the escapement goal this would refer to as it is a range from 3,900 to 6,600 fish.

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> The second letter states, it is the tribe's position that it would be inconsistent with State regulations and the spirit and intent of the settlement discussions between Fish and Wildlife Service and the tribe to require a specific number within the OEG range be met before the tribe is permitted to retain early run chinook salmon.

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The proponents highlight that the State manages this run through the Kenai River and Kasilof River early run king salmon management plan, and that Federal managers have adopted this same plan to guide their management of this run within Federal public lands. They note that if preseason forecasts for Kenai River early run chinook salmon fell above or within the OEG range, the State, per the management plan, opens a sportfishery for these fish until an in-season projection is available.

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They note that since the preseason forecast for this year released March 5th and included at the end of the letter, is for 5,499 early run chinook salmon, the State Department of Game is currently managing a sportfishery for these fish. The tribe believes that if the State is opening a sportfishery that allows the harvest of early run chinook salmon based on a preseason forecast that falls within the OEG range that it would be arbitrary for the Board to require a specific number within the OEG be achieved before the tribe is allowed to retain these same fish and doing so would be contrary to ANILCA's mandate for a subsistence priority for rural residents. They request the Board interpret the management plan consistent with the State such that, if the preseason forecast falls within or above the OEG range the tribe is permitted to retain up to 50 early run chinook salmon.

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OSM has received communication from both proponents dated May 14th that they've agreed upon changed language related to this topic.

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The agreed upon language is listed on
     the screen in front of you. This may be incorporated
     as part of a motion related to this fisheries temporary
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     special action.
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                     And that concludes my presentation.
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                     Please let me know if you have any
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     questions.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,
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     Scott. Appreciate it.
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                     Any questions for Scott.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none,
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     thank you. Appreciate it.
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                     With that, we open the floor to public
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     testimony, and we have Anna Crary.
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                     MS. CRARY: Good morning. It's nice to
     see everyone here again today. Thank you for the
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     opportunity to provide public comments. I am here
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     speaking on behalf of the Ninilchik Traditional
     Council, neither Ivan or Greg Encelewski were available
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     today so they asked me to appear here in their stead.
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                     And so just a few comments to just sort
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     of add on to and summarize the excellent presentation
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     that was just provided. I do want to emphasize that
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     this special action request was submitted jointly by
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     Fish and Wildlife and Ninilchik. It has been a, I
     think, a decent collaborative process up to now, and I
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     think both parties are pleased -- well, I can speak for
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     Ninilchik, are pleased with the language and the
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     potential hopeful result of this special action.
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                     Ninilchik does agree and believe that
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     the language in this special action reflects both the
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     agreement and principle that is referenced, I believe,
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     in Appendix B of your packet, as well as the pathways
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     that are agreed to and reproduced in Appendix C of your
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     packet.
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You know, I think that it's important

that in 2016 and 2017 Ninilchik did prosecute this

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gillnet fishery and they did an excellent job of it. I believe in 2016 they fished from late July to mid-August and retained approximately 723 reds, they caught one late run chinook salmon. And 2017, they fished from approximately early July, I think they started July 3rd and kept a net in the water until early August with a few opportunities in September. They were able to catch 2,169 reds and distribute those to the households that signed up through the permitting system for this fishery. And they caught, again, one late run chinook.

So previously the primary concern with this fishery had been early run chinook, and I think that the fact that the net goes in the water on July 1st and the data that backs -- you know, the data that showing that minimal, minimal numbers of either early or late run chinook are being caught, it certainly supports their ability to execute this fishery and to do it absent the creation of conservation concerns for the stocks in that river.

 Regarding the OEG language, Ninilchik is in agreement with the language that's reflected here on the screen. I do want to emphasize that it's important that the -- that I think the interpretation of this OEG range be consistent with what's put in -- you know, with what is expected of sportfishers to follow in the State fisheries and, you know, I think what was said previously is, you know, would be agreed with and reiterated by Ninilchik.

Another important point that I do want to point out is that the special action request removes -- it changes the bag and the season limit for this fishery. So previously all Federally-qualified users had been -- which included, you know, not only residents of Ninilchik, but residents of Hope and Cooper Landing, had been subject to a 4,000 number, like 4,000 fish bag limit for reds and residents of Hope and Cooper Landing were concerned that, you know, if Ninilchik had a great year and caught, you know, 3,999 reds in their net that would have negative implications for Hope and Cooper Landing's ability to go out and retain reds for their own subsistence needs. The way that this regulation -- or that this proposed special action request addresses that is by, you know, essentially removing what is retained in that gillnet fishery from that overall limit and so now it's just a

household limit that's implemented for the gillnet fishery, so it's 25 fish plus one.

It sounds kind of like gobbley-gook if you're not familiar with fisheries but what it means is the concerns of Hope and Cooper Landing residents have been satisfied. I think that's reflected in the analysis and it was reflected during some of the public meeting comments that are also in your packet, so if you have additional concerns about that, I think that I would just direct you, you know, back to the materials in front of you.

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And, you know, I think just a final point, you know, a couple of folks today, in comments, have referenced, you know, slow down in regulatory processing and, you know, Ninilchik is understandably frustrated with the amount of time that it's taken for, you know, the proposed regulation to be, you know, published and finalized. You know we're here again to go through this special action process because that regulation has not been finalized. And Ninilchik would like to request that this Board make a formal inquiry into both the status of that regulation and when they can expect it to be published, because, you know, as much as we enjoy the public process, you know, it takes time and it's expensive for subsistence users. And, you know, I think that there is not much that we disagree about about this fishery any more and there's no reason why that regulation should be held up, so if the Board could make an inquiry and help Ninilchik understand where that regulation is in the process, they would appreciate that.

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So that's all the comments that I have and if there are any questions from the Board members, I would be happy to answer them.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any

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MR. LORD: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Ken.

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MR. LORD: I'd just like to respond to the inquiry suggestion. Theo Matuskowitz, our regulatory specialist rides herd on these regulations as they go through the process, I mean he does a great

49 50 questions.

job, and at any given moment he can probably tell you exactly where it is. It's not that we're not trying to get these things through, it's that there are hurdles in Washington, D.C., that sometimes are tough to overcome, and -- but he works very hard to try and do that.

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MS. CRARY: And through the Chair, in response to that. We understand. And it's not my intention to suggest that the Board or OSM is not doing their job because we do think that you are doing your job and we appreciate it. It's -- you know, I think that there's -- as you said, there's things that are outside of your control, but, you know, you also have a somewhat closer pipeline to that center of control than the tribe does and so to the extent that you can use that, the tribe appreciates that and I will definitely be coordinating with Theo, then, to understand where we are and when we can expect to get to the destination.

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MR. DOOLITTLE: And, Anna, this is Tom Doolittle, Deputy Assistant Regional Director for OSM. Yeah, Theo and I have actually discussed this recently and we're looking at trying to move things, you know, forward as quickly as possible and so I have put deadlines to mid- to late summer on trying to move things -- at least from our shop out into the process. And so that's where we're at. So it hasn't even -it's not come close to falling off our radar screen so I want you to know that and, please, inform your clients of that too.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other questions or discussion.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

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Anybody on line.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing nobody on line we'll call on the Regional Advisory Council recommendation. Chair.

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Judy.

MS. CAMINER: Good morning, Mr. Chair. Board members. My name is Judy Caminer. I'm the Vice Chair of the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council. As you heard, Chairman Encelewski was not able to be here today. Was listening in yesterday in the hopes he might be heard yesterday but we know that didn't happen, which is fine.

The RAC had a special meeting to discuss this issue and we were also grateful that most of you were able to actually see the fishing site last summer when Fish and Wildlife arranged a field trip there and that was, I think, very useful for everybody's understanding.

 So the Council does feel that this proposal enhances and improves subsistence opportunities and does not present any conservation concerns. The Council appreciates the measures that have been included in the proposal to look at conservation. Some Council members were very happy, or most of us were very happy that Cooper Landing and Hope, their concerns have been adequately addressed by changes that are reflected in this proposed language. And it's good to hear -- to know that public can be heard and that changes can accommodate those concerns.

The Council notes, as was stated before, that this same special action request worked very well last year even though we didn't have this precise language, there's a consistent history of the Council supporting the concept of this proposal, and we assume that everything will work well again this summer, so we heartedly endorse this proposal.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Judy. Any questions for the Chair.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Appreciate it,

thank you.

OPERATOR: And we do have someone on the phone with comment.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hello.

OPERATOR: One moment, your line is

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Page 766
     open.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: You're coming
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     in choppy, somebody's on line?
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                     OPERATOR: Yes. Mark Leary, your line
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     is open.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Go ahead and
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     see if you can come through.
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                     OPERATOR: Please check the mute
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     feature on your phone.
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                     (No comments)
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                     OPERATOR: Okay, I'll go ahead and
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     remove him, thank you.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Was there
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     somebody on line that wanted to speak?
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                     OPERATOR: Yes. But they did not
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     respond so I took them out of the cue.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay, thank
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     you.
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                     OPERATOR: You're welcome.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Alaska
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     Department of Fish and Game.
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                     MS. KLEIN: Okay. Good morning, Mr.
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     Chair, and members of the Board. Again, for the
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     record, my name is Jill Klein with the Alaska
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     Department of Fish and Game.
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                     And as you heard earlier, the Alaska
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     Department of Fish and Game submitted written comments
     to the Federal Subsistence Board and can be found
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     starting on Page 77 of the OSM analysis for FSA18-02.
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                     The Department is not taking a position
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of support or opposition to this fisheries special action and, instead, offers up suggestions or recommendations for regulations and implementation of the gillnet in the Kenai River.

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So as you heard the Department does recommend that the newly adopted language by the Board of Fisheries be also adopted in this fisheries special action request for the 2019 fishery and also as part of the upcoming rulemaking. We believe it's appropriate for all fisheries, both State and Federal to aide in the conservation efforts to protect larger, older female chinook salmon.

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And we do agree with the suggested revisions that also had been read from the Ninilchik Traditional Council with respect to changing the wording in the section of up to 50 early run chinook salmon may be retained or released according to the following conditions:

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And so retention of early run chinook salmon less than 46 inches or 55 inches and longer in length is permitted if the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game announces that the OEG for early run chinook salmon is projected to be met. The caveat here is that this slot limit was repealed by the Board of Fisheries in 2017 and replaced by the maximum size limit of 36 inches. So the language the Department would recommend is that only chinook salmon that are 36 inches or less are allowed to be retained in the early run if the preseason forecast projects the in-river run to be within the OEG or if the in-season run projection is within the OEG.

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With respect to when the Department allows liberalization, which includes increased size harvests and also the use of bait, our language reads if the in-season, in-river run projection exceeds the OEG range of 3,900 to 6,600 king salmon, that 75 centimeters mid-eye to tail fork length or longer the Department may liberalize the sportfishery by allowing the use of bait and/or modifying the maximum size limit allowed for retention. And this is in the waters down stream of Slikok Creek.

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So just a comment about the Department's escapement goals. They are typically expressed as a range. We do have some threshold

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goals, but for the goals that are expressed as a range, which is in this case for the Kenai River, when the projection exceeds that range, which would be the upper end, that is when we may liberalize. And the Department is charged with managing escapements throughout the entire range of the goal.

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The Department does continually update in-river run projections throughout the season as well as the escapement projections during the season. And, as you heard earlier, also I think just as a reminder, the in-river run projection means how many kings we think are entering the river and the escapement projections are how many kings we think will be left to spawn after harvest is subtracted. So harvest occurs above and below the sonar where we generate those harvest estimates and we generate them from our krill survey.

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In closing, the Department suggests utilizing similar language that's found in the Kenai River and Kasilof River early run king salmon management plan. And, finally, as you heard, we have provided comments in the past and still recommend today that the net be closely attended, and we have heard from Ninilchik Traditional Council that they do this, but we do recommend it either being in the permit stipulation or the regulation if possible.

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And just with respect to the language that was shared on the screen, we just wanted to point out that A is mentioning the preseason forecast, it's our understanding this fishery starts July 1, so you'll have in-river information and the Department may have already changed its management decisions before then. You know, we have made a decision based on preseason but due to in-season information, there may be changes by July 1. But B seems to cover the in-season assessment information.

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And I just wanted to mention Tom Vanya, who's our regional supervisor for the Kenai River area is on line if folks do have additional questions.

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Thank you.

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

(No comments) 1 2

3 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,

Jill.

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InterAgency Staff Committee.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair. MS. HARDIN: Members of the Board. For the record my name is Jennifer Hardin, and I'm the subsistence policy coordinator for OSM and the Chair of the Interagency Staff Committee.

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The InterAgency Staff Committee comments on FSA18-02 are located on Page 59 of the Staff analysis. The InterAgency Staff Committee supports approval of Temporary Special Action Request FSA18-02 for the following reasons:

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Approval of Temporary Special Action FSA18-02 to implement the community gillnet fishery during the 2018 season will provide residents of the community of Ninilchik with a Federal subsistence harvest opportunity in the Kenai River that was authorized by the Board in 2015. The action also alleviates concerns raised by Cooper Landing and Hope residents concerning the impact of the community gillnet fishery on their customary and traditional use of the resource.

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The commitment statement by the Federal Subsistence Board and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service states that in the event that final regulations implementing all elements of the pathway table, which is located in Appendix C of your analysis on Page 76. In the event that those elements are not in effect by February 1, 2018, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Ninilchik Traditional Council will jointly submit a special action request to authorize all elements. This action fulfills that commitment.

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The proponents request to implement the community gillnet fishery during the 2018 season as described in FSA18-02 and the pathway table will not result in conservation concerns for several reasons, including the main target species are sockeye and coho salmon and the net will be placed in shallower nearshore waters. Early run chinook salmon will be protected with no use of the gillnet prior to July 1

and no retention of chinook salmon until July 16 unless the State determines that the optimal escapement goal for the early run has been met.

Obviously these comments were made before the proponents agreed to this language that's on the screen, so please keep that in mind.

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 ensure the fishery is well managed and operated and there are two seasons of experience that demonstrate the operator runs a responsible fishery.

The Temporary Special Action FSA18-02, the agreement in principle and the pathway table address conflicting regulatory concerns that were previously identified.

Finally, the State of Alaska,
Department of Fish and Game recently changed the
harvest limit for chinook salmon in the Kenai River to
protect chinook salmon that are greater than 36 inches.
It may be appropriate for the Ninilchik Traditional
Council to consider a similar restriction in future
regulations to aide in conservation efforts to protect
larger, older females as part of a rebuilding plan for
early run chinook salmon.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Jennifer. Any questions for Staff.

(No comments)

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing and seeing none, the floor is open for Board action.

Karen.

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Page 771
                     MS. CLARK: I'd like to make a motion
     to adopt FSA18-02 with the modifications indicated on
     the slide and projected here at this meeting and
     supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and
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     NTC. If I get a second I'll provide my justification.
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                     MR. OWEN: Second.
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                     MS. CLARK: This is an easy
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     justification.
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                     First, I want to say we appreciate the
     work of both NTC and the Fish and Wildlife Service
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     Staff who have expended a lot of time and energy
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     collaborating to make this work and I think, in fact,
     it does work and we found a really good place. This
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     language best reflects the intent of the original
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     agreement and is acceptable to both proposal
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     proponents.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.
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                     MS. CLARK: And the RAC.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. Any
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     discussion.
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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: All right.
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     think this is an easy one.
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                     All in favor say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Opposed, same
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     sign.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Motion carries
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     unanimously.
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Page 772
                     Geez, what was that.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Presentation.
     Partners Fisheries Monitoring presentation, Copper
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     River.
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                     MR. BARTLEY: Mr. Chairman.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: You have the
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     floor.
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                     MR. BARTLEY: Kevin Bartley, Ahtna
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     InterTribal Resource Commission, social scientists.
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                     I'm here to speak with you guys today
     about our work on the Partners Program.
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                     Let me see if I can move this a little
     bit. I'm hoping that you guys can see this on the
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     board, I'm having trouble seeing it right now. Can you
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     see it -- okay.
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                     (Pause)
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                     MR. BARTLEY: So we entered into --
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     Ahtna InterTribal Resource Commission entered into a
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     cooperative agreement in 2016 with the U.S. Fish and
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     Wildlife Service for this grant. This Partners Grant
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     hires -- I'm not sure why I'm getting a lot of feedback
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     here. Any chance we can fix this.
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                     REPORTER: Shut it off a minute.
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                     MR. BARTLEY: Shut it off.
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                     (Pause)
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                     MR. BARTLEY: Okay. Great. Okay,
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     that's much better. All right, yeah, thanks, I think
          It could be because it's too close to this and I'm
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     using it for notes and who knows.
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                     REPORTER: Exactly, it could be
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     anything.
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                     MR. BARTLEY: Appreciate that.
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     you so much.
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Page 773

So, again, this partners cooperative agreement was entered into in 2016. This is a capacity building agreement to help Ahtna InterTribal Resource Commission. We're just coming into being and this hires a social scientist in the region and I'm going to explain the purposes and the goals -- or the goals and objectives of the grant here shortly.

So a little bit about AIRC.

Our mission is to conserve, manage and develop fish, wildlife and plant resources of the Ahtna region according to culturally relevant values. The goals and objectives of this cooperative agreement are to:

Improve Alaska Native and rural residents understanding of and meaningful participation in Federal and State fish and wildlife management and regulatory processes.

I'm going to read this because I'm sure the people in the back can't hear this.

The goals -- the second goal is to build strong partnerships between AIRC rural organizations and State and Federal agencies engaging in fish and wildlife management.

The third goal is to inspire and mentor Alaska Native and rural students to become scientists and resource managers.

The three objectives are to:

- 1. Facilitate fish and wildlife regulatory and management planning meetings.
- 2. Develop and implement fish and wildlife research and monitoring projects.
- 3. Identify regional subsistence management issues and information needs.

I really wish we had a bigger screen to be able to show this, but this is a map of the Ahtna traditional use territory that you're looking at.

So what's inside of this red boundary,

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if you can see that, is the Ahtna traditional use territory. The numbers that you see inside those -- inside this map are referring to the general management units, primarily 13, 12 and 11. So these are the various units that are comprised of the Ahtna traditional use territory now. And you will see that there are two large land owners -- three large land owners, one being the Wrangell-St.Elias National Park, the State of Alaska and the Ahtna Incorporate, and so you'll see that in here and this is just to give you some perspective of our area and you'll see that that checkerboard status makes for management of fish and wildlife very difficult but we're not alone in this, you know, it's in many areas of Alaska.

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Again, I really wish you could see this but this is a project -- this Native Village of Eyak fishwheel project is a project that's been going on since the early 2000s. According to Bruce Cain and Erica McCall, this is the first Partners Project, the Native Village of Eyak. So this fishwheel helps to access -- it's part of a mark/recapture project, and it helps to assess the king salmon on the Copper River. And it's pretty cool, because that guy standing in the foreground is Bruce Cain, and Bruce worked with a man, who's name was Johnny Goodlawtaw, he's no longer with us, but Johnny Goodlawtaw designed the model and as Bruce tells this story, they went down there and spoke with several biologists down in Cordova, they had just bought these big gigantic metal research wheels and Johnny looks at Bruce and says, that's not going to work, and he said what do you mean Bruce, and he said you need four dip wheel and they went back and they built this wheel. And it turned out that year, this wheel right here caught more fish than all those other extremely expensive research wheels combined, you know, and that's coming from the people who worked on that project and I think it's really cool that the Native Village of Eyak continues to work, you know, to work with us to build these wheels. And those poles that you see that are on -- you know, I helped these guys build this, this was a three week project, they did most of the work, I just sat there and hand them tools, drill this Kevin, you know, bend this pole, peel this spruce bark, you know, I was learning. But we -- that picture on the bottom right, that's an old -- that's a heat chamber. It's off of a railroad car and Bruce modified this into a heat chamber and we boiled this water and we bent those poles in the old way and bent

those spruce poles after we peeled them to make those basket. It was a really fun project, you know, we got to learn, you know, all about the history of it. Erica McCall, our consultant social scientist who helped to write this grant, she's doing an awesome visual anthropology project right now to document this and I think that's really cool, you know, because this is the first Partners Project, and so they're documenting this story and they're interviewing people and taking pictures and so this has been a really fun project to work on in partnership with the Native Village of Eyak.

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Okay.

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Okay, another great opportunity that we're working with right now is with the University of Alaska-Fairbanks.

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We're working with them to provide these Federal and State subsistence management training courses. And, for myself, it's been a great opportunity to learn about the region, to learn about the people's concerns, to get to know them personally. These meetings have been extremely valuable. You know, it's not just an opportunity for us to learn about Federal and State subsistence management policies, which we certainly do, but it's for an opportunity for us to discuss some of the major issues that are before us at these Federal Subsistence Board, Board of Game, Board of Fish, you know, we talk about these things, how they will affect people, what we could potentially do, you know, what should be our response. It's an opportunity to engage people, and it has been a great -- I'm loving this. You know I hope this program -it's my understanding UAF is working with their tribal management program to bring this all over Alaska and I've talked to several people, people that are in this room today who have attended these and they find them very helpful. You know so Ahtna is working with UAF to bring this program -- why -- because it meets one of our commitments under this cooperative agreement, which is to increase rural residents understanding of and participation in Federal and State subsistence management program.s We want to improve that. We want people in these meetings, you know, it's important.

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And so I'm going to try to keep moving. Sometimes I either talk to much -- so I'm going to keep going. I'm passionate about this work. I love it.

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Page 776

You know I really think this stuff is important.

This gets to our program evaluation here for our Partners grant. We're going to split this up into three phases.

Our goal here is to assess people's understanding of and participation in the Federal and State subsistence management programs, going into this, and hopefully, you know, to be able to understand how that has changed and working with AIRC and the various programs that we help to deliver, how has that changed people's participation and understanding. So that's the survey portion of it, that's part of Phase I and III of this analysis.

The second phase, which is going to be two parts, it should say informal interviews but there's also going to be a search conference I'm going to talk about here in a minute.

But these informal interviews, pretty soon here, we just finished the Phase I, I'm going to talk about that a little bit here in a minute, but those surveys help to drive the development of our interview guide so that we can probe and better understand some of the issues that we're faced with. I'm going to go into a little bit more explanation of that here in a minute. But just to understand this is how this analysis is working.

Again, the study area is the Ahtna traditional use territory and the people's engaged in the subsistence management training and the AIRC search conference participants.

One second. I just want to be able to see this. It's hard for me to see.

(Pause)

MR. BARTLEY: Okay. So there were a series of questions that were asked and people were asked to rate on a scale of one to five for some of these questions, whether they disagree, somewhat agree or fully agree. I'm not going to show you all of that now, you know, I'm just showing you a few of these just to get some understanding. And here we were asking people whether or not they are more aware of Copper

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River subsistence management issues and needs because of working with AIRC. And, in general, people said, yes, they fully agree or they fell in a range of four and five. So it's helpful in other words.

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Okay. Next slide.

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Yep.

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So here it's saying my participation in Federal and State subsistence fish and wildlife management programs is improving with support from AIRC. This is focused on the participation point. And for the most part it's on the agreed side. I think we could do better with that.

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Here we're saying, the understanding of Federal and State fish and wildlife regulations and regulatory process. We're asking people whether or not they have a full understanding, some understanding or no understanding. And here we also need to make improvement, I think, generally people are falling on the some understanding with some leaning towards full understanding, you know, but I think we can continue to work towards improving this.

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We also asked some qualitative questions to get at, you know, surveys are great to kind of -- I think -- in the Army we used to have what's called a hit check for engines, you know, a health indicator test, it's like the sensors on your car, you know, something's not quite right but you don't really know why it's -- you know, why that's gone wrong until you tear it down and figure it out. And this is why I think the Phase II of the interviews -sorry, I was a mechanic in a previous life and, you know, I'm standing -- you know I was a soldier, a mechanic and now I'm a scientist.

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(Laughter)

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MR. BARTLEY: I don't know what's happening next but I hope to God it'll slow down, you know.

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But that's why I see these interviews as important. Because now , you know, it's important that we dig deeper into understanding what people are telling us, you know, why is that, you know, why are

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you having these challenges, what specifically could we do to improve this process. You know, I learned a lot doing work in the Kuskokwim and I think this is an opportunity to go beyond just identifying Regional subsistence management issues and information needs, which is certainly a major objective of our agreement, but we also want to know, you know, what's working and what's challenging.

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And so this was a question -- let me make sure I -- yeah, so participants were asked what they found helpful and challenging about their participation and out of the Federal Subsistence Board, Alaska Board of Fish and Alaska Board of Game, Regional -- or local advisory committees Alaska and Regional Advisory Council meetings. Looking -- we all wish -you know looking back on this question, you know, several of us -- Erica and myself looked at this and now I kind of wished we would have asked this question for each and every one of these different processes because it's very hard to say, you know, when you collected the answers, although they were very helpful it's hard to say without then going and interviewing people, you know, which -- maybe are some of these processes more helpful. We did ask that but we didn't get a lot of responses. People just tended to respond to this one question, what was helpful, what was challenging; well, what Board are they talking about. You know, so this is why in my mind this is a health

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You know so I want to blow this up so I can -- I know that's very hard to -- I'm going to read this for the people who may be in the back.

indicator test, we need to now dig deeper.

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And I saw a lot of this play out just yesterday and today and, you know, these are just challenges, it's not about so and so, you know, personal issues, but this is what people feel and this is what they tell us.

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Some said Board members decisions favor wealthy interest groups. Again, this is just some people's responses. This is not everybody. These were the responses we collected.

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One person said, quote, they don't listen.

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Perceptions that RACs listen but may 2 not take action.

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Meeting agenda changes cause some to miss opportunities to testify or hear important testimonies.

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Another person said, quote, you testify but changes don't happen.

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I'm not sure if any action is taken on items we bring up.

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Some said, lack of time to review materials.

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Others said I'm anxious. I feel very anxious when I come to the mic.

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And then one person just wrote, quote, conflict, disrespect and lack of understanding.

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And over on the facilitator's side I didn't learn as much as I would want to. I want to dig deeper in that. Because when I was engaged in doing interviews on the Kuskokwim, we were able to find out -- people told stories about when things were helpful or they worked well and that told us a lot about, you know, what can we do to potentially improve.

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So the only thing that I corrected in this survey on the facilitator's side was overwhelmingly to learn information about issues and proposals. So it's -- I think people always see this as an opportunity to learn about each other and that's great and that needs to continue.

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Hold on one second. I apologize.

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(Pause)

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MR. BARTLEY: Yeah, there was one other thing I want to say, I needed something just to jog my mind.

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The other day we were in a sharing circle, right before I drove down here, and I don't forget stories like this, I carry them with me for the rest of my life. We were asked what motivates us to be

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in this room to do this work, right. And there were
     tears around the room, 35 people shared why they do
     this work. And elder walked in a little bit late and
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     she -- and it got to her and she talked about some of
     the challenges they deal with, substance abuse, in the
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     communities, and in her -- in her response to this, and
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     her thought, she looked to the ceiling and she said, if
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     our children would learn to love the land, and
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     immediately I thought to this comment that I heard in
     2012 from a man in Eagle and he said on a
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     teleconference for YRDFA, this was years ago, Jill
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     Klein was in this room, you know, and this man says,
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     our children think fish come from the sky. And I
     thought what is he talking about, you know, I had no
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     idea what he was talking about at that time. And to be
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     fair, I had probably been in Alaska four years, I was
     working with the OSM, I was observing, I was learning,
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     I was still learning. Well, I later learned that they
     fly fish up to Eagle as a gif -- you know, as a
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     gesture, it's a good thing, you know, they want -- they
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     -- the kids don't get the opportunities to fish up
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     there in Y5 the way they do in Y1 because we have that
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     commitment, the International Treaty, so restrictions
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     are pretty bad up at the headwaters. And this man was
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     sitting there saying, he said we -- we -- the next part
     of that quote was we don't believe in welfare, we want
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     our children to learn how to fish. And when this woman
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     was telling us, if our children would learn to love the
     land, I thought to myself, our culture's have the power
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     to heal us. When we practice we are whole, mind, body
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     and spirit. And it doesn't matter if you're a farmer
     from Kentucky or if you are Native Alaskan from Kwig,
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     we all have a culture, and when we practice it it makes
     us whole. And I thought -- that -- that's just -- I'll
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     never forget that. And it tells me why we do this
           Because as people explained here today, and I
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     think Moses Owen said when these regulations hit us
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     hard it's like putting a padlock on our grocery store,
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     you know, that's -- I mean this stuff, it hits home.
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                     Some recomm -- we also asked what AIRC
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     could be doing better for the Ahtna tribes that we
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     support, and this is what they told us.
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                     They asked that we disseminate
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     quarterly newsletters, I thought that was great.
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                     They want us to support tribes
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     sovereign rights. To educate tribal leaders on tribal
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Email: sahile@gci.net

sovereignty.

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To continue offering classes to educate us on subsistence management and issues.

Understanding our history is an important step before planning to move forward.

And then they told us keep coming to our village and to document our traditional and cultural practices.

So these were the recommendations that we received for the AIRC.

And this is just a little bit about the Copper River search conference. Our goal here is to invite and engage stakeholders. All stakeholders with a vested interest in the Copper River fisheries. You know one of the things we want to accomplish in this is to develop a shared vision. I'm really looking forward to this, I think this has the opportunity to be a pretty awesome experience. But it will also be an opportunity for us to identify regional fisheries management issues and information needs. I'm really looking forward to this again because we're going to bring all these stakeholders together. You know there's probably going to be upwards of 40 people involved in this. This is going to be a real opportunity.

We also want to define and operationalize, next steps, what are some things that we can work on together. You know so I'm really interested to see, you know, what people -- what is that low hanging fruit, that mutual common ground. What can we be doing together. Because there's always work that we can do together.

And then we're going to provide a report on these proceedings to the Partners Program as part of our commitment.

And I also just wanted to take this opportunity to briefly, you know, to cover the -- the AIRC DOI MOA and just to say how thankful people expressed they are that this is moving forward, you know, it's been talked about in other meetings, this 2015 agreement moves to formalize a wildlife management

partnership between AIRC and DOI seeking to establish an AIRC managed community harvest permit, that's a quote right out of the MOA. We appreciate the recent decision from the Federal Subsistence Board directing OSM and AIRC to, quote, you know, explore and to develop a community harvest permit, framework, and we really appreciate that and we see that as taking a step to move forward and people are very excited -- this is an exciting opportunity.

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So we really want to reach out and tell you guys thanks. We know this is a fisheries presentation, but this is a -- this is a big issue in our communities and people are glad to see this moving forward.

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And I think that's it, and I hope I didn't go on too long. I tried to keep it brief, but I wanted you guys to see what goes on in these communities. We're working hard and are going to continue to do so.

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CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any questions for him.

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Wayne.

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MR. OWEN: Yes, Tony. You know, I was looking at the barrier slide.....

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MR. BARTLEY: Yeah.

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MR. OWEN:and, you know, and reading those things and every point there was something that I've seen when the public talks about engaging with the Forest Service, specifically, in our environmental....

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MR. BARTLEY: Hmmmm.

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MR. OWEN:analysis process, you know, and whether you're from Chicago or Kwig or Glenns Ferry, Idaho, where I grew up, I think the distinction there is the difference between common language and the language of the bureaucrat, that we are a part of, and I'm not diminishing what we do because it's important and it has to be that way, it all has to do with how we communicate, and the words that we use.

Page 783 So as you share back with people..... 1 2 3 MR. BARTLEY: Uh-huh. 4 5 MR. OWEN:you know, please make 6 them feel not like they are separate and different, but 7 that's a nearly universal thing between people that 8 have regular jobs or not jobs like this, and whether 9 you're a university professor or a subsistence 10 fisherman or a farmer, you know, you have the same 11 challenge and..... 12 13 MR. BARTLEY: Uh-huh. 14 15 MR. OWEN:it's about not understanding what is being said or why it's being said 16 17 or how. So that was enlightening for me to see and I 18 appreciate it because of my background. 19 20 Thank you. Thank you, MR. BARTLEY: Mr. Owen. Mr. Chair, can I respond to that. 21 22 23 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: (Nods 24 affirmatively) 25 26 MR. BARTLEY: I just want to say this. 27 You know so I really appreciate that comment, Mr. Owen. And so when I was conducting research in the Kuskokwim 28 29 in 2013 and 2014, and when it was all said and done and 30 I was finished with the analysis and finishing the 31 report, I came to understand that the greatest 32 challenge, and I really believe this, the greatest --33 and it bears it out in the analysis as well for the Western Alaska, and I imagine elsewhere, the greatest 34 35 challenge has to do with lack of understanding, it's 36 not personal. 37 38 And I also came to understand this, two 39 things, the most profound things I've learned 40 throughout my work in the Army and as a social scientist, productive negotiations are linked to how 41 42 well we know and understand each other. And the second 43 thing, and I learned this in the Army first but I was 44 too stupid to understand it until later, but I really 45 believe this, uncomfortable experiences are 46 opportunities to grow. When we are highly

uncomfortable, like let's say we're at a fish camp and

we're not from an area that does with fish camps and

for me I was unexperienced hunting between Kwethluk

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River and (indiscernible) and we were out there hunting
     and it was minus 30 and I was scared and in that moment
     I understood that I did not have the tools to get home,
     I had to rely on others and I had to shut up and
 4
     listen, and it humbled me, and in that moment I was
 5
     teachable. And I have taken that with me everywhere I
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 7
     go and I try to remember that because I talk too much
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     sometimes too. You know, people know that. I do --
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     I'm kind of a two spectrum person, I go all the way
     listen or all the way full steam ahead, I don't know
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     the middle ground too well but I try.
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                     But I thank you guys so much and thank
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     you, Mr. Owen, for that.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. Any
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     other questions or comments.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for
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     your work and your presentation today, I appreciate
23
     your support.
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                     MR. BARTLEY:
                                   Thank you, Mr.
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     Christianson -- thank you, Mr. Chair -- sorry.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Appreciate it.
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     All right, we're starting to wind down here, we got
     schedule of upcoming Federal Subsistence Board
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     meetings, 2018 summer work session. It looks like we
     have it listed here August 7th and 8th, 2018. We also
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     have the 2019 winter public meeting, fish and shellfish
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     regulations, non-rural threshold determinations, which
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     will be January 29th, 2019 through February 1st.
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                     Is there any other business.
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                     MR. OWEN: Mr. Chair. Do we have a
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     location for the August meeting yet, I guess it's a
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     question for Staff maybe.
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                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Location.
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                     MS. HARDIN:
                                  Through the Chair.
     Owen. The meeting will be held in this room.
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                     MR. OWEN: Thank you.
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Page 785 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. 2 Ken. 3 4 MR. LORD: Do we have any idea what 5 might be on the agenda at this point. 6 7 MS. HARDIN: So at this point, I'm sure 8 there may be other items but we typically deal with 9 annual report replies from the Regional Advisory 10 Councils. During that meeting we'll also have an 11 executive session to deal with Regional Advisory Council nominations. And the Board asked us to come 12 back to you during the summer work session regarding 13 14 the Ahtna InterTribal Resource Commission deferred 15 Proposal WP18-19 and the request for a community 16 harvest system. 17 18 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Rhonda. 19 MS. PITKA: Well, I will be in Montana 20 during those dates for my sister's wedding. 21 22 going to say, unfortunately, but I guess I should be 23 happy about that. 24 25 (Laughter) 26 27 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Bert. 28 29 MR. FROST: So on the August meeting 30 there was talk about a request for reconsideration for 31 the -- I don't even remember what it was..... 32 33 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Unit 2 deer. 34 35 MR. FROST: Right. Is that going to be 36 part of the August agenda. 37 MS. HARDIN: I'm going to need to defer 38 that question to the Acting ARD, but I will remind you 39 40 that the window for accepting requests for 41 reconsideration is 60 days after the effective date or the publication in the Federal Register and if the 42 43 effective date is July 1, Mr. Matuskowitz would have to 44 correct me but I'm not sure that we'll have a Federal 45 Register by July 1, but we'll do our best. 46 47 MR. DOOLITTLE: And for the record, 48 Bert, she's absolutely correct. 49 50

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Page 786
                      CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other
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     business or questions.
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                      (No comments)
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                      CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Sounds like it.
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     I'll entertain a motion.
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                      MR. C. BROWER: So moved.
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                     MR. FROST: Second.
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                      CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Did you have
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     something, Wayne, before.....
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                      MR. OWEN: No.
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                      CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. There's
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     been a motion made and seconded, any opposition to the
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     motion.
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                      (No comments)
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                      CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: None heard, 10
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     minutes to noon. Have a good day.
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                     (Off record)
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                        (END OF PROCEEDINGS)
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