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SOUTHEAST ALASKA FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE
    REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING
                    PUBLIC MEETING
                    VOLUME II
Craig Tribal Association Hall
                Craig, Alaska
                March 15, 2017
                    9:00 a.m.
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COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
Michael Bangs, Chair
Michael Douville
Donald Hernandez
Albert Howard
Cathy Needham, Acting Chair
Patricia Phillips
Steve Reifenstuhl
Robert Schroeder
Frank Wright
John Yeager
Regional Council Coordinator, DeAnna Perry
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CHAIRMAN BANGS: Is there anyone else.
MR. SHARP: This is Dan Sharp, with BLM, in Anchorage.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Anyone else.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Well, thank you all for joining in. I'd like to mention to the audience that the acoustics are pretty poor for hearing sometimes, so you might hear better if you move towards the front. It might be a little easier. But if you're able to hear, that's fine. But $I$ just wanted to let you know that it might be easier to hear, especially my voice isn't all that great right now.

But what I'd like to do first is to have anyone in the audience that wasn't here yesterday to stand up and address the Council. Let us know what your name is and who you're representing.

MR. NICKERSON: Klawock Cooperative Association Tribe.

Thank you.
MR. SCOTT: Good morning. My name is Ryan Scott. I work for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. I'm the regional supervisor for the Division of Wildlife Conservation. And I'm joined today by Tom Schumacher, our management coordinator, as well as Boyd Porter, our local area biologist. And shortly we'll be joined by Bruce Dale, the Division Director, as well.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ryan.
Anyone else in the audience that wasn't here yesterday that wants to be recognized.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. So first up, I'd like to recognize that some of us haven't given our reports for our region or our local community. And I think we have a few of them.
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I know Don Hernandez is en route. I think he was supposed to be headed here today. But I'd like to ask Patty if she would give her report now.
MS. PHILLIPS: Good morning, Chairman Bangs. Yeah. Thank you for this opportunity to talk about things going on in my area.
So, you know, obviously we have a whole lot of snow coming down. And we've had some breaks in between the, you know, really big snow events, with the breaks in between the big snow events, there's been opportunity for the deer to find forage feed. But this snow is really piling up, so it's going to be a struggle for them from here on out.
I will say that the people in my community are just very -- you know, they very much rely on venison for their food source. It's very important to their food security to have this subsistence food and deer and salmon. A lot of people are getting less with what they're getting by on this winter.
And with these snow events, coming behind them comes torrential rainstorms. We're having, you know, the flash floodings that we normally have, but they seem much more severe. And because I'm on the water a lot or I'm on the boat a lot, I see, you know, there was already coho fingerlings coming out of the systems. I think because they're -- you know, with all the snow melt and the amount of rain coming down, it's just pushing them out, how can they swim against that.
Anyways, also what I've noticed is we have a humpback whale in the inlet all winter long. And in fact it was circling in front of Lisianski River feeding on what's coming out of their systems because of these torrential rains. And so, you know, like just it's more evidence of changing climate systems.
So that's my report, Mr. Chair.
Thank you very much.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much, Patty. And we miss seeing you here. We're glad you were able to phone in.

MR. YEAGER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In Wrangell, some of the main concerns that we're having -- and not all of them are necessarily concerns, but we would still like to see the transboundary river mining left on high priority with us and to keep that mentioned there. We would like to keep that on check as much as possible.

We had a good deer harvest over the fall time and -- but there is growing concern about the designated hunter program. And that is something that is being addressed and worked on by the Wrangell AC right now, but there's a concern for the amount of hunters versus the number of deer there. They think there's a potential problem on the horizon and so we'll probably be seeing something from the community of Wrangell on that.

The river's frozen still. There's about two and a half feet of ice on the Stikine right now; however, we feel there's been a -- by talking to a resident that lives there this winter that a small run of eulachon have already made it up the river. We're surrounded by lots of eagles and sea lions right now and so there's good indications that we've already seen eulachon head up the Stikine.

One thing that was really interesting I found was this year we had a really good winter king fishery there. Both -- some of the commercial hand trollers did real well, as well as our sportfishing. And it was not uncommon for, you know, two to three -sometimes four king salmon being caught in a few hours there in the Wrangell area. So it made for some promising fishing there during the winter months and also the winter king tasted really good.

So other than that, we're battling the snow as many of the other communities are. And we're hoping that with the snow that we are getting that we'll end up with a good river level up on the Stikine and some good spawning habitat for the salmon that are returning to the area.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, John.
Okay. I'd like to give a report from the Petersburg district. And it's very similar to what John had to say. We're hopeful that we did have some cold weather and we had snow, but I think the deer fared pretty well this year. And I think they'll have a good return on recruitment next year or this spring.
We are too having trouble with the designated hunter program and I think it will -- RAC is working as well on a proposal for trying to address the abuse of the program. And I'm not sure if they'll work with the Wrangell AC, but I'm sure that the Council will be seeing some sort of a proposal from that group as well.
So other than that, I think things were fairly prolific in the fall and winter in Petersburg. There was good king salmon fishing around the immediate area. I don't know. As of late, it hasn't been that great and I think they're real concerned about returns to the spawning grounds for the spawning fish.
Other than that I just would like to go into my report from our meeting at the Federal Board level last winter or this winter. And there was no problems with our -- or questions about our proposals that were submitted -- the recommendations submitted by the Council. One of them was the use of nets on the road systems associated with Wrangell, Petersburg, and Sitka. And it was passed unanimously by the Board. Or it was on the non-consensus -- or the consensus agenda, so there was no discussion that was at the Board meeting.
The sling bow was the one that we had voted down unanimously and that was on the consensus agenda as well. There was some difference of opinion among the Council Members on the net -- on the road systems, but we did pass -- or we didn't approve the -let's see. I think -- no. We did approve that -prohibit the use, but there was votes against that proposal, so we thought there might be questions from the Federal Board. But there wasn't any questions and they went along with the majority of the Council.
And I think the Federal Board was pleased with our rationale behind all of our discussion
and I think we left a good record for them to look at.
So anyway, that's my report. And I think the only other Council Member that hasn't given their report is Don, and he'll be in hopefully this morning before noon.

So with that, I'd like to go in -there's some public testimony here that -- Dennis Nickerson. Would you like to address the Council? State your name and who you represent.

MR. NICKERSON: Good morning. My name is Dennis Nickerson and I am the Tribal Treasurer for Klawock Cooperative Association. And I would like to thank everybody here for their time to hear the proposals that are being recommended by our Tribal Council.

Over the last month or so we've been able to compile five -- we actually have sixteen, but eleven of them do not pertain to the Federal Subsistence Board. So we have stuff that's going to be going to the State of Alaska, as well as the Fish and Wildlife Service.

These are in no particular order. They were just given to me as they are. The regulation that we wish to change is in Unit 2 and the species is sockeye. And we would like to increase the harvest limit to 30 per day and 90 per household for the annual limit. And the regulation should read the Klawock River Drainage is closed to the use of seines and gillnets from July 1 to July 8 and August 24 to August 31. The reason this regulation change needs to be made is our means of harvesting sockeye are not being met under State of Alaska management and enforcement.

The second one is for Unit 2, sockeye as well. How the regulation should read is designating another fish for you by designated harvest permit only. If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take fish on your behalf. Any species of fish allowed for subsistence uses in an area may be taken under a designated harvest permit. You can designate only one person to fish for you at one time and you cannot fish at the same time as your designated fisher.

Your designated hunter must get a designated harvest permit before fishing -- that should be fishing. Have a valid permit when fishing or transporting the fish and must return a completed harvest report of any fish taken. A designated fisher may fish for any number of subsistence users, but may not have more than four harvest limits in his or her possession at any one time with more than two legal limits of gear.

Why this regulation change should be made. Our elderly and our disabled have a hard time catching and processing fish. This can help with their cultural structure and improve the economic well being of our elderly and disabled. Most are already on a fixed income and times can get challenging. A designated fisher can help the community more by allowing a designated fisher to harvest for more than two per day.

Unit 2, deer. Customary and traditional use determination. This should be for Unit 2 residents only. Harvest limits for residents of Units 1A and 3, three deer and none can be female. And the open season to be from August 8th to October 15th. That's for Units 1 A and 3 residents.

Why should this regulation change be made. Reducing regulations to just Unit 2 residents can help species population. Very little residents travel to Units 1A or 3 to harvest deer. Resident hunting increase can jeopardize fish or deer population. Apex predators can be increasing and having a stable deer population will assist predator and resident hunting efforts.

My fourth one is what regulations you wish to change. Management Unit number, Unit 2. Species, deer. Customary and traditional use determination for Unit 2 residents only. Harvest limits, five deer. None can be female. And the open season from July 24 to February 7.

Why should this regulation change be made. Reducing regulations to just Unit 2 residents can help species population. Apex predators can be increasing and having a stable deer population will assist predator and hunting efforts.

Number five is what regulation you wish to change. The Unit number is 2. The species is black bear. How should the regulation read. Customary and traditional use determination, all rural residents. Harvest limits, four bear. No more than one can be blue or glacier bear. Open season August 24 th to June 30th.

Why should this regulation change be made. Increasing bear hunting can balance predator prey species. Extreme weather events increased. NonAlaskan resident hunting is pressuring resident efforts to harvest black bear and deer.

So those were the five proposals that were -- are going to be submitted on behalf of Klawock Cooperative Association. And I'm not too sure if this is a time for public testimony or if that's another -if there's another window for that.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Nickerson, thank you. There will be a window because these proposals will come before the Council in a written form from the Office of Subsistence Management. But I think I would like to ask DeAnna to explain why these proposals are on hold for -- put on the register.

DeAnna.
MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, this is DeAnna Perry, Council Coordinator for the Southeast. The Federal Regulations we are prohibited from posting anything in the Federal Register at this time. I have actually spoken with Theo Matuskowitz at OSM, who is our guru for Federal Registers and he has advised me that although we are to accept proposals, we can't more forward with the proposals until such time as they are posted -- the open call for wildlife proposals is posted.

We've been instructed to accept those proposals here at our meetings -- all RAC meetings throughout the State -- as well as if anyone would like to submit them directly to OSM by email, fax or letter. Regulations.gov -- there's no vehicle there. Because the Federal Register is in a sense closed, nothing can be posted. So what OSM has told all the coordinators -- any proposals that are sent to OSM or that we accept and give to OSM, they will hold until such time as the

1 Federal Register open call is posted. And then they will populate the regulations.gov with those proposals.

So just want to make sure that everyone knows that we are still accepting proposals, but they will in a sense be in a holding pattern until we legally can have them -- the wildlife call published in the Federal Register.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms. Perry.
So as far as us discussing or having public testimony, it would be more appropriate for after they're posted that we could address them. So does that answer your question?

MR. NICKERSON: Yes. Yes, it does. And I just wanted to make sure that when the Federal Register is sent out, will tribes, residents be notified through letter or email.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: It will be posted on the website for the subsistence program.

MR. NICKERSON: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Melinda. Cathy. Melinda, she wanted you to say something, but I think Cathy could do it.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I was just going to mention that Melinda Burke in the back of the room is a -- if you can raise your hand, Melinda. She's the Native liaison with the U.S. Forest Service and she can make sure that you personally get a copy of that when it gets posted. She's a very good advocate with working with the tribes on these things.

And if I may, I just want to make a quick comment, Dennis. You did a great job by getting these proposals put together and bringing them before us today. And I've been on the Council for nine years and I haven't seen that -- like somebody come forward and actually read through proposals and stuff. And so I'd like to encourage you or members of your Tribal Council to make sure that when these proposals go through the process that you guys follow them through.

It really helps when they come before us that the proponent or the people proposing them were able to interact with them and do that public testimony at that time. So thank you for your time in doing that.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Cathy.
Mr. Nickerson, did you have anything else you would like to share?

MR. NICKERSON: Yes. Oh, I'm sorry.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Douville.

MR. DOUVILLE: Just some additional information I'd like to ask you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You're proposing a bag limit change and a designated fisherman, which is -- I think is great. But also keep in mind that most of the sockeye subsistence fishery is done -- or personal use is done in the State water. I think there might be a little bit done in Federal water and that's the only part we could address, so a good portion of what you're asking would be -- would have to go through the Board of -ADF\&G Board of Fish.

MR. NICKERSON: Yes. We are aware of that and we know where the borders are in Klawock. We outreached to our subsistence users of sockeye so we know where the borders are. And when it comes to us using our Federal subsistence permit, that's when the sockeye aren't there at their prime. So that's what we're trying to address.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr.
Douville.

Did you have any other comments, Mr. Nickerson?

MR. NICKERSON: Well, I just wanted to thank everybody for your time and this opportunity. This is our first go at it. I've been a Council Member for -- this is going into my sixth year. And it really was a lot of reading. And I was given this opportunity to do this on behalf of the Tribe and I take this
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challenge on. And like Cathy stated, we will follow through with these and we want to make sure that there's balanced resources for now and for future generations.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much for your testimony and coming today.
Ms. Perry has some things to add to this discussion about the Register.
Ms. Perry.
MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Mr. Nickerson, and for everyone listening, I also wanted to kind of put this in time context. The last time we had an administration change it was my understanding that this same delay in proposals happened. The last time the proposals were -- actually, the call was in June. But they were able -- that is the Office of Subsistence Management were able to do all the analysis and still meet their timeline later for the fall meeting. So that is our hope.
But for now, no one knows when we'll be able to publish to the Federal Register. But just kind of wanted to give you a little bit more information about what time we might be looking at.
Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair.
MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes.
MS. PHILLIPS: This is Patty Phillips. I have a question, if $I$ may.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes. Go ahead, Patty.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. It's a follow up to Mr. Nickerson and Mr. Douville's remark. So is the Tribe planning on submit -- I understand that you know the difference between Federal jurisdiction and State jurisdiction, but does the Tribe plan on
submitting a proposal to the Board of Fish. Because the time period for submitting proposals is now.

Thank you.
MR. NICKERSON: Yes. We are. We had Council meetings over the last month and we had to separate out the issues we heard from our Council, as well as our membership. So we wanted to make sure that things were done in the correct order. And we do have stuff ready that's going to be going to the Board of Fisheries.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes. Thank you for
that, Patty.
Okay.
Is there any other questions for Mr . Nickerson.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much, Dennis, for your presentation.

MR. NICKERSON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. I'd like to remind everyone in the audience if you do want to make public testimony there's some blue cards back there at the desk where Mr. Reeves is. So you just fill those out and we usually go through those every morning. But we can take them in a timely manner if you have to leave or can't testify in the morning.

So okay, I'd like to move through the agenda here. Next up is we're going to new business, but we're going to cover the wolf issue when some more people are on their way here to discuss that. So I'd like to move down to Justin Koller's presentation on the Federal subsistence management of brown bears in Southeast Region.

MR. KOLLER: Good morning, Mr. Bangs and Members of the Council. My name is Justin Koller. I'm a subsistence biologist for Sitka and Hoonah Ranger

You received a report on brown bear management in Southeast Alaska. It was a supplement to your Council books and I distributed a copy to you this morning. It looks like this. There's a similar one for wolf, but this one says brown bears at the top. I'm just going to give you a brief summary of that report and answer any questions you may have.

So Alaska is home to approximately 70 percent of brown bears in North America. And research conducted primarily by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicates that brown bear populations in the Southeast Alaska region are healthy, having some of the highest densities in the world.

Brown bear population management consists of habitat and harvest management. Brown bear habitat management is guided by the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan and harvest management is guided by the United States Forest Service Shoreline Outfitter Guide Management Plans for different regions and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game brown bear management strategies.

Brown bear harvest regulations are established by the State Board of Game and the Federal Subsistence Board. The goal of providing users with a common set of rules for the benefit of rural and nonrural users. The fundamental difference between the State and Federal management is that meat of brown bears harvested under Federal regulations must be salvaged.

Brown bear populations are managed conservatively by the State, which allows for the continued opportunity for Federally qualified users to take a bear for food under Federal regulations. There is no estimate of Federal subsistence harvest in the Southeast Alaskan area because brown bears are taken and reported by State registration permits. There is likely very little or no subsistence harvest of brown bears in the Southeast Alaska area and a low level of subsistence harvest in the Yakutat area.

Brown bear population management is guided by a management plan developed by an advisory team comprised of agency personnel and local

1 stakeholders. Continued cooperation between agencies
with input from various stakeholders is essential to successful brown bear management in Southeast Alaska.

The concludes my presentation, Mr. Chair. And I'd be happy to answer any questions you might have.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Koller.
Any questions from the Council.
Mr. Kitka.
MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Knowing that the population is fairly healthy, we -- we see that the bear population has grown to the point where we can see that the bears are starting to come within to our communities. It was always known by our people that when they got the population start getting too big in those areas they'd start walking amongst us. So we tried to keep them at a certain level so that they didn't do that.

Also, just one other thing. I just question the -- our people don't take the meat for food of brown bear. Only black bear. And that's because of the bear clans that's within out Tlingit people. So I really don't like the regulation where you say you've got to take the meat for that.

So that's all I have.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Do you have a response, Mr. Koller?

MR. KOLLER: Through the Chair. Mr. Kitka, thank you for those comments. You're absolutely right that the regulation currently requires the salvage of meat. And I would probably take a proposal to change that regulation.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
We experienced the same with the black bears. Most of the meat's salvaged and then they bring it to town and throw it in the dumpster. And I don't
know exactly how they would go about changing that, but it is a common occurrence.

We are noticing an increase in brown bear population on Mitkof Island. And it's become a concern to where there's been proposals to have a State hunt. And to no avail, but there is a growing population. And I'm not sure if the agencies have done any estimates, but they may become a problem like what Harvey is alluding to. Is they're coming into town and that's a concern for the residents.

Are there any other questions for Mr. Koller.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Anyone online that has a question from the Council.

MR. HOWARD: I have one, Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Mr. Howard.
MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
My question is -- is there anything in that permitting process that prevents a big game hunter from taking a bear at the same time they're hunting deer. That seems to be an unattended consequence on Admiralty Island, is our residents are -- seem to be competing with big game hunters in the fall. And we're trying to address it at the tribe level but I'm just wondering if there's anything in the process of permitting that would address that, if you're a big game hunter hunting for a brown bear on Admiralty that you're not allowed to take any deer.

MR. KOLLER: I'm not sure there's anything in Federal regulation that prevents that. Mr. Ryan Scott from the State is here and he may be able to address that a little bit better from the State side.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Terry.
MR. SUMINSKI: Yeah. Mr. Chairman, Terry Suminski, with the Forest Service. I think Mr. Howard is probably referring to the guides that are permitted by the Forest Service. You know, and I --

Page
1 yeah. I'm not really sure if there's anything to
2 prevent those hunters -- those guided bear hunters from taking deer at the same time, but I'd have to check into that with our special use permit people. That would probably -- thank you.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr.
Suminski.
Did Mr. Scott have anything to add from the State's perspective? Or is it.....

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would echo what Mr. Koller said. There isn't anything in State regulations that prevents the harvest of deer while folks are out brown bear hunting; however, the majority of guided brown bear hunting, which is -- and the commercial uses managed by the Forest Service occurs in the spring. So there's very little brown bear guided activity in the fall. And at least my experience suggests that most of the guided deer hunting occurs later in the fall and into early winter.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Does that answer your question, Mr.
Howard?

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
The question was, is there anything in the process that we can change that to where if you're guided bear hunting for brown bear on Admiralty that you're not allowed to take any deer off the island. I've heard it said in a Tribal meeting through different agencies if a client takes a brown bear too early then they just sit around and did nothing. So they gave them the opportunity to take a deer as well. And that's been the tribe's concern here because when you got 80 percent unemployment, Mr. Chairman, we're competing with somebody who has money to do a brown bear hunt.

So thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Howard.
Any other questions from the Council or did you have any comments to respond.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Scott, Mr. Koller, and Mr. Suminski.

Okay. Next on the agenda, if there's no more discussion about brown bear management I'd like to move to WCR15-02 Moose Closure Review from OSM. I think Ms. Oehlers is going to give us that presentation.

Ms. Oehlers.
MS. OEHLERS: Okay. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council. For the record, my name is Susan Oehlers. I am a wildlife biologist with the Forest Service, based out of Yakutat, and I will be a presenting a brief summary of the wildlife closure process, followed by a summary of the closure review for WCR15-02. A summary of the wildlife closure process can be found on page 23 of your meeting book.

OSM reviews wildlife closures every three years to determine if the justification for the closure is still consistent with the Federal Subsistence Board's closure policy. Section . 815 of ANILCA allows the Federal Subsistence Board to restrict or close the taking of fish and wildlife by subsistence and non-subsistence users on Federal public lands when necessary for the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife or to continue subsistence uses of such populations.

Recognizing that the distribution and abundance of fish and wildlife populations can fluctuate along with subsistence use patterns, the Board decided in 2007 to conduct closure reviews every three years or earlier if any information becomes available that would potentially allow the closure to be lifted. Councils are asked to consider the OSM preliminary recommendation, share their view on the issues, and make a recommendation to the Board.

After the Council reviews the closure review they have three options, which would be in the form of an action item to maintain the status quo, modify or rescind. If the Council recommends to modify or rescind the closure review then they should submit a proposal, which would be a separate action, at this

1 time. Councils may choose to work with the OSM Staff 2 to develop the proposal; however, proposals addressing these issues can be submitted by other individuals or organizations as well.

So are there any questions on the wildlife closure policy before $I$ move into the summer of the closure review.
(No comments)
MS. OEHLERS: Okay. So I'll go ahead with just a brief summary of the analysis of closure review WCR15-02. This can be found on page 24 of your meeting book.

So the issue is that hunting on Federal public lands in Unit 5A are close to the hunting of moose, except by residents of Unit 5A. This closure was last reviewed in 2012. And for background, beginning on page 26 of your book, the Southeast Council has supported closure of Federal public lands in Unit 5A, except Nunatak Bench, to provide subsistence opportunity to rural residents of Unit 4A with customary and traditional use.

The area is typically subject to high hunting pressure and is subject to period declines due to predation and severe winters, in addition to hunting pressure. The moose population in Unit 5A, the Yakutat Forelands, has remained relatively stable since 2000, but it's still well below the State management objective. And the most recent bull to cow ratios in the review from November 2011 was 20 bulls to 100 cows, which is also below the State management objective. Under harvest history, the annual moose harvest from 2001 to 2014 averaged 38, ranging from 25 to 48.

And the OSM preliminary recommendation is to maintain the status quo for WCR15-02. And based on the -- the justification is that current low population numbers, bull to cow ratios, and calf to cow ratios remain below the State management objectives and the status quo of the wildlife closure is necessary to maintain subsistence use of moose on Federal public lands under Section .815(c) of ANILCA.

So that concludes my presentation, the summer of the closure review, and I am willing to


I think it's also important to point out as far as Unit 5A goes, that there's a portion of that unit that gets harvested very, very quickly. And Ms. Oehlers can -- you know, I don't remember the number of days that it went, but it's -- with some fairly recent changes in land management, people have filled that gap. And certainly it's a point of discussion between the Forest Service and the Department of how to relieve some of that user pressure, to extend that season out and provide as much opportunity as we can.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ryan.
Does that answer your question, Patty?
MS. PHILLIPS: Yeah. Partially. So to follow up on page 32 , it says the moose population has remain stable at approximately 483 since 2000 , but is still below current State management objective of 1,000. It would seem -- I don't know -- just this management plan has been imposed since 1990, so it's what -- 2000 -- 27 years and we haven't seen -- it's just remained stable. So is that habitat just set up for about 500 moose or can it handle 1,000?

MS. SCOTT: Through the Chair. So the 1990 -- there is a Southeast Alaska Moose Management Plan for the entire region that was worked on in 1990 through 1991. And as I mentioned a few minutes ago, the operational planning -- it's not the same as looking at a strategic type of plan to manage all moose populations, but it is intended to look at some of those objectives and things that we can change and impact.

The moose numbers in Yakutat -- and having been fortunate enough to spend time there and do some of the survey work and talk with hunters -- it goes up and down quite a bit. Throughout the winters of 2006, 2007 and then again in 2011, 2012, we certainly saw the dip in that where the numbers -- just it's a point estimate. It's a day in time where we go out and count moose. But it reflected that there were fewer there.

Some of the other challenges is, you know, again I come back to these small areas that people are hunting and some of the objectives that
we're not meeting. We do survey work post-hunt where people go out and shoot bulls. And so to go out and find some bulls -- to find bulls some years can be a challenge. And there's just fewer available because they've been harvested.

So the habitat -- we don't have current information on habitat capability. Over the years people have spent time on the ground, looking at the willow stands, but we also believe that right now, as with many ungulate species, you know, given our -- this winter's not overly representative for sure, but if we think back to the last few winters, many of those species have responded to that and we believe that's happening in Yakutat as well.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Does that answer your question; do you have a follow up, Ms. Phillips?

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah.

So, page 29, there's a paragraph that says -- that references -- actually references Fish and Game and (indiscernible - distortion). So no formal habitat studies have been conducted. It's relatively stable population. It's good body condition and high pregnancy, twinning rates, and good quality forage habitat. So can that habitat handle a stable population of 1,000 .

MR. SCOTT: Through the Chair. I wouldn't want to venture that guess at this point. You know, certainly when the habitat work had been done previously, it was a different time. And that would be something that would need to be assessed.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Any other follow ups.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Oh. I said thank you, Mr. Chair. That's all I have.

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CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Are there any other questions from the Council.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much.
MS. OEHLERS: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Mr. Suminski.
MR. SUMINSKI: Yes, Mr. Chair. Terry Suminski, with the Forest Service. This is an action item, so the action would be whether you want to continue with the closure or not.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
So what's the wishes of the Council to entertain a motion.
Yes, Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I move to maintain the status quo of the Federal wildlife closure for WCR15-02.
MR. YEAGER: Second.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. It's moved and seconded to basically adopt the proposal. Is that your intention.
MS. NEEDHAM: On page 31 of the review materials, \(I\) was moving to -- I was taking OSM's recommendation on whether or not the wildlife closure should continue. And so \(I\) said maintain the status quo of the closure. I don't believe that's a proposal. It's maintaining the closure that is currently in regulation.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. I might be off on this, but \(I\) think it is a proposal. It's a proposal to maintain the status quo. Am I right. Or it's a request. I don't.....
Mr. Suminski.
                                    Page 103
continue with the closure or not.
    CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
    So what's the wishes of the Council to
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MR. SUMINSKI: Mr. Chairman, it's actually a -- the policy is every three years we review all of the closures that are in effect. So this is just a -- I don't know if it's truly a proposal, but it's mainly just do you agree with the review of this closure. And the OSM recommendation is to maintain the closure, maintain the status quo.
So whether you call it a proposal or not, I'm not really sure if that matters. But we're looking for your recommendation on whether that closure should be maintained.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for that clarification. I'm still a little -- I kept trying to catch up. I apologize.
But okay, so we have a motion to maintain the status quo and we have a second. Is there any more discussion from the Council.
Mr. Reifenstuhl.
MR. REIFENSTUHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So if we voted against it, then this would go to the Federal Board. And then they would still -- they would be the ones that would maintain this closure or not; is that correct.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: I believe that's correct.
Mr. Suminski, is that proper?
MR. SUMINSKI: Mr. Chairman, yes, the Board would make the final decision. But if the Council voted against it, of course the Board would have to come up with one of the three reasons to oppose the Council recommendation. So.....
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Any other questions.
Mr. Kitka.
MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. It would be really nice to hear what the residents of Unit 5 would have to say about this because I feel like we
Page 105
don't have anybody from Unit 5 here to talk to us about this.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Kitka.
I believe Ms. Oehlers may have a response.
MS. OEHLERS: Sure. Through the Chair. Mr. Kitka, you know, as Mr. Scott alluded to, you know, this area does receive high hunting pressure. At this point, at least on the west side of the Forelands, the area closer to town, the harvest is predominantly -- in the last few years 100 percent by local subsistence users. And, you know, they definitely do I think feel that this is necessary, you know, to meet their subsistence uses.
You know, in the past few years we've met our harvest quota within about four days. And we haven't even gotten to the point of opening the State season. So, you know, I feel pretty comfortable speaking, you know, for the community that -- that they would support this closure to stay in effect.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
A follow up, Mr. Kitka?
MR. KITKA: No.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Thank you.
Any other questions.
Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Mr. Chairman, just by way of comment, I'm kind of following up on $I$ think what Patty was reading into this. In that what we have here it seems like a -- basically a continuing situation. The closure has been in effect for quite a while and is likely to remain in effect for quite a while into the future because there's high demand for moose by Yakutat residents.
The justification $I$ feel needs some revision on the part of the Federal Office of Subsistence Management because it states that the

1 population is low. That it's below current management 2 objectives. That the bull/cow ratio is not being met. Again, it says is limited as moose numbers are currently low. That writing suggests that we're in a temporary situation and that if we follow this for a while then we would meet these. And I don't believe that that's the case. I think we're dealing much more with a continuing situation.

So I do support the closure, but I wanted to make that comment.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Schroeder.

Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The number 1,000 that Patty was referring to was you're talking population, if you will. Was there any evidence that there was 1,000 in this area. What is this number based off of.

MS. OEHLERS: Through the Chair. Mr. Douville, I can't speak for specifically what that number was based on, but I can say that historically there were higher numbers of moose on the Yakutat Forelands. They first started establishing a population in about the 1930s. They immigrated in naturally and kind of as is typical with wildlife populations they rapidly expanded. It was, you know, new habitat for them. Younger habitat. And they did expand to fairly high numbers. You know, upwards in the thousands I believe by the '60s or '70s.

But that was followed by a population crash. There was I think combined heavy winters. There was very high hunting pressure at the time. And then also predation. So those things combined to dramatically, you know, drop the population. The hunting was actually halted for several years to allow the population to rebuild. So since that crash, you know, they've kind of stabilized at the numbers that we're seeing today.

So at one point in time there were higher numbers, but, you know, I think that that was probably not a sustainable population. That was a -you know, a new population. The habitat has changed,


MR. WRIGHT: I was wondering if the 1,000 number was some base number of some kind. Is that ever going to change or is that the -- because they're running about 500 in the area and $I$ was just wondering, you know, since this 1,000 number came in 1990. That's quite a while ago.

So is that ever going to change.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Scott.
MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Through the Chair. Mr. Wright, again that's an objective that certainly is subject to change. We did have a -- as you look through the survey numbers in your book as well, I'd point out that it is a snapshot in time. Yakutat for us is sometimes difficult.

Thankfully, we got Ms. Oehlers up there and she could jump in an airplane and go count moose and/or we could do it collectively. It's a day that we go out and we fly the Forelands. And we've got four survey areas -- the east and west side of the Forelands, Nunatak Bench up in Russell Fjord and then across Yakutat Bay on the Malaspina Forelands.

Last year the current area biologist Stephanie Sell was able to get there and did an outstanding job. Caught the weather well. And we're working on getting the numbers. I apologize for not having them right now. But it was an amazing amount of moose. We didn't get to 1,000 , but we're getting close.

So we're actually -- you know, there are other objectives that were not getting there. The bull to cow ratio and certain portions of it, especially the areas with the high user -- or the high use close to Yakutat. But 30 miles down the road or across the river, the bull to cow ratios go up considerably. It's an access thing, where in the past we've had air taxi services that operated year round. There's multiple air fields and, you know, even the price was better at one point that people could get on a plane and charter down and harvest moose. And now we don't have a year round air taxi there, so -- and there's not a lot of privately owned airplanes.

So there's -- you know, again we've got
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some high user -- an area of high density hunters close to Yakutat and then we have some limitations where people can actually get to other places. So it becomes -- it's a matter in my way of thinking and then in many of our discussions is how to distribute that effort to meet, not only subsistence needs, but we'd like to see, you know, portions of the area available to all hunters as well.
I don't think it's nearly the -- the number of moose might not be the bigger issue here at this point in time and I certainly will try to get those numbers for you and I can talk to you, you know, off line or however you'd like to do that about what we have.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Did you have a follow up, Mr. Wright?
MR. WRIGHT: No. I was just wondering about it because, you know, it's been a while since that number has been there. But -- and, you know, I don't know what the quota is for the community of Yakutat is so I don't know (indiscernible - distortion) population goes up, then this will come back to us and say that we need to change the proposal because I think the Yakutat people would probably like a lot more moose than what they're getting. So that's just a comment, I guess. So if there's anything come back on their side, then I'd like to hear it.
Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Wright.
Any other questions.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: You have a comment?
MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Oehlers actually had the survey memo with her. I appreciate that.
So in December, I believe, of -December of 2015, Ms. Sell was able to survey all the areas that we discussed earlier. She counted a total
-- so observed a total of 828 moose. And that's on both sides of the Forelands. The west side and the east side.

Some of the bull to cow ratios west of the Dangerous River, which is close to Yakutat, 16 to 100. Again, remember this is post-hunt. Sometimes I -- I have certainly been there where it's difficult to find a bull, so 16 to 100 is low. It's below our objectives. But it's -- you know, we're not seeing that collapse.

East of the Dangerous -- that area that I mentioned is difficult to access at this point -- 21 bulls to 100 cows. And overall for the Forelands it was 19 bulls to 100 cows. So while we're below objectives, we're not that far off. You know, again 828 moose total and then, you know, creeping up on those bull to cow ratios as well.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Any other questions from anyone online on the Council.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any Council Members here in the room that have any questions.

MS. NEEDHAM: I have a question.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Ms. Oehlers, my understanding is that this will come back to us in three years. Is that true that the Federal Board will actually look at wildife closures again in three years?

MS. OEHLERS: Through the Chair. Ms. Needham, yeah. That's the general schedule is every three years, but they can also review it earlier if there is some new information that arises that may warrant a review sooner.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.

Mr. Suminski.
MR. SUMINSKI: Yeah, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to clarify what I said about the process with this. If the Council does choose to do something different than maintain the status quo -- you know, the OSM recommendation -- say they want to oppose it or -they would -- the Council would then put in a proposal to remove the closure and then that would be analyzed in the regular proposal process.

So all right. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for that
information.
MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Is there any questions. Ms. Phillips.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Yeah. On that, I'm wondering if we can put this closure on this -- this closure requirements into regulatory management and take it out of closure status.

Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms. Phillips.

Do you understand exactly, Ms. Oehlers, what she's getting at? I think it is alluding to a proposal to change it.

MS. OEHLERS: Ms. Phillips, could you repeat that or clarify, please?

MS. PHILLIPS: Rather than have this be a proposal that goes under a three-year closure review, can the RAC submit a proposal to put it into regulation on a permanent basis. One that would be subject to proposal changes by, you know, the process that we normally follow.

Over.


MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have two questions, I guess. Is there anything in black and white concerning the information -- in front of me that shows that the local, you know, IRA supports this. And is there any -- the second question is -- is there anything in black and white that shows we're meeting the needs of the subsistence users in the Yakutat area.

So those are my two questions, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Howard.
Ms. Oehlers, do you have a response?
MS. OEHLERS: Yeah. As far as meeting the needs of the subsistence users, I guess all I can really say is that as far as the harvest, you know, we set the quota every year. We have been setting it at 25 the past few years. And, you know, like I stated earlier, the majority of the harvest is by local subsistence users. I would say that certainly probably they would like to be able to harvest more, but as far as, you know, between subsistence users and nonsubsistence users, the majority of the harvest does go to the subsistence users.

I don't know if that answers the question or not.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Howard, did you have a follow up?

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The question was is there anything in black and white that comes out of Yakutat that supports this either way. Because this is our second agenda item that we've talked about the area and there isn't even a representative.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.
MS. OEHLERS: Through the Chair. Yeah. looking for like a letter of support from the Tribe, I don't have anything written. But I -- you know, I'm pretty comfortable in saying that this would be supported by the community and the tribe.


MR. KITKA: Frank Wright, Jr.
MR. WRIGHT: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Patricia Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Michael Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Harvey Kitka votes aye.
Robert Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Albert Howard.
MR. HOWARD: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Donald Hernandez.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Aye.
MR. KITKA: John Yeager.
MR. YEAGER: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Michael Bangs.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Cathy Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Aye.
MR. KITKA: Mr. Chair, we've got eleven for and two absent.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Kitka.
So the motion carries.

Thank you for that. And I'd like to welcome Don in. And what's the update, Mr. Hernandez?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike. I'm
sorry I'm running a little late. I was talking to the airlines again. Bad weather down between Point Baker and Ketchikan. I told them I would just cancel my trip. I don't think I'm going to make it. So I'll be online.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Thank you. And I'm glad you're here -- or there online anyway. So hopefully the weather will subside.

Okay. I'd like to take a short break here. And we'll convene in another 15 minutes.

Thank you.
(Off record)
(On record)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. I'd like to call the meeting back to order, please.

Okay. We have a presentation today. And I'd like to introduce Mr. Tony Christianson, the Chairman of the Federal Board.

Tony.
MR. CHRISTIANSON: Good morning and thank you. And I got the honor this morning to go ahead and give the certificate of appreciation for the years of service on the Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Board. And again thanks for the honor. I showed up a little late. The roads are bad. But always willing to acknowledge those people who put their time and energy into meeting and putting in their time on important issues in our region, like subsistence and food security.

And so this certificate of appreciation for 15 years of service is for Harvey Kitka. And we'd like to recognize Harvey and thank him for all of the dedication and service.
(Applause)
MR. KITKA: Time went fast.
MR. CHRISTIANSON: Time went fast.
(Laughter)
MR. CHRISTIANSON: Yeah. And it's -I've been fortunate to be around Harvey for a few years here and $I$ know he's one of the few people that take issues out of Southeast and follow them to the Board level in Anchorage. And $I$ got to watch him testify and take those concerns specifically to herring and it makes a difference when people are taking their concerns to this Board and testifying and also to the next level. It's really important when we get to hear from the people what the issues are. And it does really pull on the people who make the decisions at the next level on how to make better management practices and serve the people's needs for subsistence.

So thank you for that, Harvey. We really appreciate your service.

The other certificate of appreciation for 15 years of service is for Donald Hernandez. And Donald unfortunately isn't here. I think he may be on the line.

And so again to you, Donald, we thank you for your years of service on the Federal Subsistence Board Regional Advisory Council and look forward to continued service by you. And good luck where you're at.

Thank you.
(Applause)
MR. CHRISTIANSON: And thank you for that opportunity and good luck with this meeting.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr.
Christianson.

Before we go on, I'd like to back up just a little bit. And as everyone knows, I was weathered out for a while before we got in and I'm still kind of under the weather with my voice, but $I$ wanted to thank Cathy on the record for doing such a good job and for filling in for me. Really appreciated that and I'm -- I know she did a really good job. I listened in. And $I$ just wanted to say thank you, Cathy.

Okay. With that said, I'd like to move on to our wolf presentation. And we're going to start with Mr. Reeves on Federal subsistence management of wolves in Southeast Region.

MR. REEVES: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Council Members. So Jeff Reeves, with the U.S. Forest Service.

So a few weeks ago you should have received this copy electronically, plus another copy was actually handed out this morning. This paper here -- it's a result of a request from the Council at the Petersburg meeting this past fall. And what it is is it's -- it provides this Council an overview of the wolf management and strategies of wolf management and various components of it throughout Southeast Alaska. So Units 1 through 5.

And I don't have a real, you know, big presentation on it, but what I thought I could just do it just kind of -- we could just kind of go through it piece by piece and give explanation of important little pieces that are within this. So one thing that you'll find is that there's really no major difference in like specific Federal regulations related to wolf. A lot of the units you'll see basically use the State's regulations and rules.

There are few differences in some and you'll be able to find that in this -- there's a -Table 2 has a listing of the different seasons and comparisons by the unit, the Federal seasons and the State seasons. The harvest is typically covered by sealing requirements. Those requirements for the most part are consistent across the units. Table 3 will give you a breakdown of those sealing requirements by specific units and the specific State or Federal hunting or trapping regulations.

So when you get into the harvest, there's a number of tables that begin on page four. So Tables 4, 5, 6, 7 -- these kind of -- they give you a breakdown of harvests by the game management units over the years. They give you a breakdown of methods used to harvest by those years. And the -- so the methods are cumulative for all the units. They're not unit specific. There Table 6 gives you a breakdown of harvest by month and Table 7 gives you the breakdown of

1 the transportation used to go harvest the wolves by 2 year.

One thing that was found by a review of the harvest data is that wolves are harvested primarily by Federally qualified users in the management unit that their community is in. And so Table 8 will give you a breakdown of wolf harvest. Whether it's Federally qualified users, non-Federally qualified or breaking it down further into non-resident harvest by year. And Table 9 then breaks down rural communities in Southeast and you get the breakdown of their harvest over time in specific game management units. And then the last column in that table basically gives you the percentage of the overall harvest by residents of those communities within their own unit. So what you'll see is that again it shows that the majority of the harvest is occurring in their unit.

So the last few pages get into just a little summary on the land use management, so there's a little bit of -- there's direction I should say in the Tongass Land Management Plan. There's been some slight direction on the State level for predator control, but whether -- that hasn't really been instituted yet. And there's a link in there regarding how the Federal program does not adopt, you know, programs related to that.

And then finally we get into just a summary on the research. And we kind of get to the point that we hope that the -- that's what's in this can give this Council, you know, the idea if -- is there any need for regulatory changes or not.

And we will do our best to answer any questions that you might have. And I have a feeling that probably a lot more of them will be answered by the State counterparts, but we're here to -- for you.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Did you have anything to add, Mr. Suminski.

MR. SUMINSKI: Mr. Chairman, no, not at this point. I'm just here to -- in case there's some -- I can help Jeff with answering other questions.


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Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Terry.
Are there any questions from the Council.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Are there any
                                    Page 120
                            (No comments)
                            CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Schroeder.
                            MR. SCHROEDER: Through the Chair.
    Jeff, could you give us just a thumbnail of the --
    which wolves are -- or wolves in which unit or units
    are considered Alexander Archipelago wolves, subject to
    -- by the various things that have been taking place
    over the years concerning the ESA petitions.
MR. REEVES: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Schroeder. I believe that the wolves across the southern panhandle \(I\) believe are all considered in the Archipelago wolf, but \(I\)-- I'd probably prefer maybe the -- if someone from the state could answer that. The State's the main researchers of the -- of wolves.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any other questions from the Council.
MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman
Bangs.
So on page two, on Table 2, it shows that the Federal hunt season and State hunt season that in some cases the Federal hunt season is shorter than the State hunt season. And I'm wondering why is that. I thought we tried to keep them, you know, consistent.
Thank you.
MR. REEVES: Mr. Chair. Ms. Phillips.
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Yes. You're correct in that.

For the most part, a lot of the seasons do -- they do match. And in most exceptions, like Unit 2, there is the -- the extension is on the Federal side of things. But when you notice probably, I believe it's the Unit 3 state hunting season and a portion of one has actually a -- the state hunting season is a little longer. I'm not exactly sure why that is. Those are State managed seasons there and so perhaps someone from the state could, you know, address that.

It could have been through a Board of Game request or something that I'm not sure, but that's part of why this table was put together. Just to show this Council that, you know, in some cases there are some differences.

So thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Reeves.
Do you have a follow up, Ms. Phillips?
MS. PHILLIPS: So well where -- yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

So where we're showing restriction we should change that so it shows -- so it matches the State season. But where it's liberal -- I mean adding X time, we should just leave it alone.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Mr. Suminski.

MR. SUMINSKI: Mr. Chairman, Terry
Suminski. There's a couple of things going on. One is there's, you know, the back and forth between the Board of Game. You know, some of these have gotten out of synch. As they've changed their season, we've changed our season. But -- I don't normally like to trust my memory, but $I$ know there are -- there were some discussions at some Council meetings when we were setting some of these wolf seasons that the Council thought it through and wanted the shorter season. But again I'm trusting my memory. I don't want to go much
farther than that, but $I$ think the Council has put a lot of due diligence into these seasons.

So -- but this would be a great time if you wanted to submit a proposal to synch those seasons with the State. And that would be a -- this would be a good time.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for that, Terry.

Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. I would agree with his last sentence, Mr. Chair.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Are there any other questions.

Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. On the Table 4 and Table 5 in the handout, Table 4 represents the wolf harvest across the region. Table 5 is harvest by method. And if you look at the totals, they don't always match up. So I'm wondering if there's another method that is -- that you know about harvest that's not firearm, snare or trap.

For instance, like in 2012 the total wolf harvest was 191 and on Table 5 it's 181.

MR. REEVES: Mr. Chairman, Ms. Needham. Yeah. I did notice that as well when $I$ was going through this. And so after running the pivot table that I used to create this, I kind of looked back at some of the -- you know, the raw data in the Excel form there. And there was some -- some harvests didn't show with a method. So, you know, we're looking at like 11 years of data here. And so, you know, why something didn't wind up in there, $I$ don't know. But for the most part, the data seems to, you know, report the method of take in most cases.

So I don't know though. Some of these
years might also include another -- some other form of mortality or something that was noted. I don't know. But it's -- like I said, the State could probably answer that better since it's their data.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Reeves.
Any other questions.
Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. On a different topic, on page eight the handout refers to the InterAgency Technical Team, which is comprised of the Fish and Game, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. And I was wondering whether or not any of the subsistence Staff were involved in that InterAgency Team.

MR. REEVES: Yeah, Mr. Chair, Ms. Needham. I know that ideally -- and you'll get a presentation on that committee later. I'm not a part of it. No. I don't believe any of my other colleagues in this room as well, but hopefully you'll -- you can get more clarity when that item comes up.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you. Any other questions from the Council.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Hearing none, thank you, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Suminski.

What I'd like to do is have the -- at this point have the State come up and discuss their presentation on wolves. And then we'll take public testimony after that if there's any public testimony.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And for the record, I'm Ryan Scott, the Regional Supervisor with the Division of Wildlife Conservation.

I recognize that $I$ do have a presentation that I failed to give.

DeAnna, can we do that very quickly?
MS. PHILLIPS: I can't hear him.

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MR. SCOTT: I just needed to -- I realize I failed to give a presentation to DeAnna and I wanted to see if we could do that quickly for the Council.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes. Will it just take a few minutes or should we take a little break?

MR. SCOTT: It will take a minute.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Oh, okay. Thank you, Mr. Scott.

MR. OWEN: And please speak louder so folks on the phone can hear.

MR. WRIGHT: Are we taking a little break?

CHAIRMAN BANGS: No, Frank. We're just getting some materials to the coordinator. So it will just be a minute and then we'll resume.

MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Thanks.
(Pause)

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Are we ready, Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Yes, Mr. Chairman. And again thank you. How's this. Yeah. It sounds better. Perfect. All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council. Again, I'm Ryan Scott, with the Department of Fish and Game.

And to my right -- and I'd like to introduce Mr. Bruce Dale. He is the Director of the Division of Wildlife Conservation and I'm very appreciate that he was able to make it as we've had a lot of discussion about wolves and I suspect that's going to happen today as well.

His presentation will be pretty brief. It's a lot of what you've already seen. We're going to kind of fly through some of the things and just provide some highlights from the past season and talk about where we are presently.

Next slide, please.
And just an overview of the region. When we're talking about wolf management in the region, we do talk about Units 1 through 5.

Next one, please.
Wolves occur you can see there in Units 1, 2, 3, and 5. Unit 4 of course is the big islands, Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof. There's a rouge estimate for the population in the region. Historically, the highest densities have been right here on Prince of Wales and the surrounding systems and islands. And one of the questions that was recently asked of Mr. Reeves, why is there a difference in the -- some of the season dates, we extended the wolf hunting season in a portion of the region in Units 1A and 3 as a part of an intensive management program. We added 30 days. And that -- those are the only two places that that occurs in the region.

As we all know, hunting and trapping takes the majority of the wolves. Trapping actually takes the majority of the wolves. We collect data through sealing -- mandatory sealing. In game management Unit 2 trappers need to present -- trappers and hunters need to present hides within 14 days of the harvest. The remainder of the region is 30 days after the harvest.

Another question was asked why the method of take -- the numbers didn't quite correspond to the total harvest. The reason is people simply don't record it. So it doesn't go into the database. And you can see we get about 156 wolves annually.

Next, please.
Real quick -- and I won't spend much time on this. Director Dale I believe will have some comments specific to ESA issues. You can see that the not warranted finding -- the Fish and Wildlife Service found that listing the species was not warranted. The three primary reasons: They didn't see this as a unique area for wolves. There wouldn't be a significant loss in the overall wolf population in the region. And the population does not markedly differ genetically from other wolves.

And this gets to the question that Mr. Schroeder asked. When the Fish and Wildiffe Service took on the species status assessment, they looked at wolves from Northern British Columbia all the way up to Yakutat. So we treat those wolves all the same.

Some of the things that the Service did point out to us -- you know, additional information that would have been helpful to them certainly, you know, and things that we would like to know, too. And we discussed that in October as well. That we are -we'd like to look at the genetic relatedness of wolves across the region. Questions about what do wolves eat in other places. In Unit 2 it's been demonstrated, you know, fairly conclusively that deer is the primary prey species. But other places like the mainland of Southeast Alaska and place -- there's not a lot of deer. But there are other things. Moose, goats, fish, birds. And so we want to look at some additional prey opportunities.

Deer habitat changes. We can't stray very far from deer conversations when we have wolf conversations, specifically in Unit 2. And then wolf harvest management. Look at ways to make that successful and to provide opportunity. And one of the things I want to stress here is that both the State and OSM and Federal users -- we want to provide that opportunity into the future. And frankly want that opportunity to grow. We'd like to see harvesting of additional animals when it's time.

Next, please.
You got this from Mr. Reeves. I don't think we need to spend too much time on it, but there are, you know, some differences as well.

You can see that the majority of the harvest -- intuitive for people who have trapped and/or hunted wolves come later in the year, particularly because pelts are prime and it's a good opportunity. It's a good time of the year to get out and participate in those activities.

Those early season hunts -- sorry. Those early season harvests that you see there, those are incidental to other types of hunting generally and are taken by firearm. Up until December, the --

1 roughly five percent of the harvest is taken from 2 September, October, November. It's a very low

Next, please.

This is the harvest for Unit 2. You can see that it started pretty high back in the mid '90s. It certainly went down. And then last year a total of nine wolves. This year a total of 28 wolves sealed.

Next, please.
Again, just the harvest -- a history of management actions that have been taken. This is the same slide that you saw in Petersburg last fall, except for a little bit more information for 2016 where the population estimate was completed. The overall quota, based on State regulations we are able to take up to 20 percent of the most recent estimate and that equated to 22 wolves. And as part of a discussion that we've had and -- we reduced that to 11 wolves for the quota that's coming up. And, you know, we ended up taking -I see I have a typo there and I apologize -- 28 wolves were harvested and sealed.

Next, please.
We know it's hard to count wolves here. We've had a team of people that have been working on it. And when I say team, it really is a team. Ms. Gretchen Roffler leads our wolf research work and Mr. Chris Larson out of Ketchikan spends quite a bit of time on the island, using hair boards and scent lures to bring wolves in, roll on the boards, collect the hair, use the DNA. And from that we can do a mark recapture analysis after we've identified individual wolves and additional recaptures of additional wolves.

But getting back to the team part of that is we have expanded this year. Working with Hydaburg Cooperative Association. They received a tribal grant from the Fish and Wildlife Service and deployed people and hair boards out into the field. And my understanding having talked to Ms. Roffler, it worked well, you know, and that's great. And we also increased the area that we were operating in on the island.

And at this point we're sampling about 57 percent of the game management unit and that's significant. That it provides -- you know, it just gives us more confidence, better rigor when we go through and do the analysis.

Next, please.
These were the estimates for the last few years and as -- you know, in 2015 we had 108 wolves, with a range of course. And as an update for this year, the field work has been completed. The samples are in the lab as we speak and being processed. That went through about the end of December. Started late October and into December. And it's actually kind of a neat graphic. It shows the new areas that have been sampled -- as it flashes.
(Laughter)
MR. SCOTT: So we're in the process. Again, like I said, the samples were collected. They're being analyzed and we'll have that estimate again.

Another point that we've talked about over time is there a delay. You know, it's just -it's part of the process. We get the hair when we can and then it takes time to get it analyzed or get the work in the lab done and then to get the data analyzed. But the take home message I hope to convey is that we believe this was a very successful season. I believe we sent in 1,500 plus hair samples. Some of those will turn out to be majority. You know, maybe wolves. We're going to have other things in there that have to get sorted out as well and then determine the number of recaptures.

Next one, please.
And actually we could go back to the last one and that's it. And that's all I have. And if it pleases the Chair, I would ask Mr. Bruce to provide any comments that -- or Mr. Bruce -- sorry. Mr. Dale to provide any comments he would like.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Mr. Dale.

And I'm sorry. My voice is coming and going.

MR. DALE: Sure. Thank you, Mr. Chair. First off is I'd like to thank folks for giving me the opportunity to come down here and sort of give the department level view on this issue and as well as let me hear your concerns directly. Staff has done a great job of relating to me, you know, what's going on here and what kind of problems there are, what kind of issues you have, but there's nothing like firsthand communication.

Most places I go to consult on wolf management, most people want wolf populations that provide good hunting and trapping opportunities, but populations aren't so abundant that they affect the prey populations -- the ungulate prey populations. And that's pretty universal amongst at least hunters. And it's interesting because in most cases they would like to do it through hunting and trapping and regulate the wolf population to a level where it's not in this case affecting the deer population.

Everywhere I go in Alaska -- and most of the places, but not all in the Lower 48 and other provinces in Canada -- you can't do that. Here I think you can. Why can't you do it. Because hunting and trapping alone can't reduce the wolf population in most places because of access to the degree where it will not affect the prey population.

And so in Alaska, in our intensive management programs, we go in there and reduce the wolf population 80 percent in general. And when you take a wolf population down to 20 percent of what it was before, you can still hunt and trap them, but you don't take very many. You know, it's just going to be less. And so you can't really have both worlds.

But of all the places in Alaska that I've worked -- and I've overseen these predator control programs from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula to the Canadian border and consulted on predator control, wolf control almost exclusively -- some bear control, but as far away as Manitoba and also coyote control and bear control in Newfoundland for caribou. They don't have wolves there. But this is a place where probably -you know, we could -- I think almost certainly the wolf

1 population could be regulated to a level that would 2 provide both.

And I think that -- you know, I think we can get there. But basically what we need at this point is your help because, you know, we have this cloud of the Endangered Species Act hanging over. We expect litigation. Things change. Maybe it won't happen. On the recent listing it was kind of a unique, nuanced listing and whenever there's anything new, it gets challenged. Especially when it comes to delisting of species.

And de-listing of wolves has been especially troublesome. Great Lakes area wolves -- a lot of them -- still listed. Still petitions. Wyoming still doesn't have the authority in the State to manage its wolves. You know, de-listing in Idaho and Montana where basically for a decade there's been ten times the number that it was supposed to be recoverable, which was 100 wolves and ten breeding pairs. And it took a Congressional action to get them de-listed. And there's other species, too. It's really hard once they get listed to get it back.

There's 7 million ringed seals in the world and they're listed on the Endangered Species List. And bearded seals are -- there's not as many of them, but there's the same situation. And basically it takes litigation, which we're ongoing -- involved in and polar bears and critical habitat.

This summer we're going -- trying to appeal to the Supreme Court to get those things changed. So it's not trivial.

And there's two things. There's five reasons a species can get listed. And there's two of them that we, if we work together, can control. One is over exploitation and the other one is failure of the current regulatory process to adequately protect the population. Now, if we want to write that management plan that provides for abundant hunting and trapping, but a population that's kept at a level where it doesn't affect the deer population, I think we have to show and demonstrate that we can rule out those two factors. Over exploitation and inadequacy of regulatory process.

We took that strategy at the Board of Game meeting a few years ago and that's when we came up with the new formula. And it was to prove this. To take those two elements out from the listing decision. So I think we need to demonstrate that. And at the time, the actual year that the decision was made, things were pretty good. It looked pretty good. And we told them about all the outreach we'd done and that sort of thing and those helped take those off the table. We want to just take them off the table completely and then we can do this.

We can do two things. We can do that management plan where we have some reliable hunting and trapping and keep the population at a level that we want. And, you know, the other thing we can do immediately when we feel comfortable with it is we can double, you know, the -- what the quota is now in regulation because we're taking that further step for unreported human caused mortality.

And so when we double on the quota system, that doesn't show that the regulatory process is adequate. So what we really want to do is figure out a way to work with you folks on Prince of Wales and to speak to the other folks on the phone and hear from other places. All the wolves in Southeast are vulnerable to these petitions. They're in isolated populations. They're in linear, narrow strips. If they had done a better job of saying that there was a threat to other places in Southeast, rather than just the highest density of wolves that we know about, it would have -- might have been a different story.

So, you know, what I'm doing here is coming and asking for your help. Tell us how we can do this and demonstrate this. That we have this under control. We can take those two elements off the table. In the meantime, we can start working on that management plan. But we need to find a way to show that, you know, the State of Alaska in conjunction with the Forest Service can take those two elements off the table.

And I think we can, you know, reach a solution here that in most places we can't get. So, you know, I'm personally kind of excited about that. It's just we have to do pretty heavy handed stuff that isn't -- you know, the local trappers don't like it
when we go in there and do wolf control because they've got one of their main species kind of at a reduced level for years while we fix things, you know, because they also want, you know, abundant ungulates, moose and caribou.

So that's basically sort of the Department perspective and the strategy we took. And, you know, they didn't get listed whether it was the best strategy or not, but we're stuck with it now. I made those decisions back at the time and now it's up to us on what we're going to do going forward.

So that's sort of the Department level perspective on things and I hope that helps clarify a little bit of the constraints that I put on local Staff. And I can't commend them enough for the job they do.

But, you know, with that I'll answer any questions. And my door is always open to any of you individually or otherwise.

And thank you again for the opportunity.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much, Mr. Dale.

Is there any questions from the Council.

Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: I had difficulty understanding everything they were saying, but I'm kind of in a unique situation. I'm a trapper and I hunt also and I catch wolves. I'm also fully delegated to represent the Tribe and I sit on this Council. So it puts me in a different situation. I have comments, perhaps questions or it's a multitude of things.

So it's -- for me it's difficult to keep those all separate. So I have some things I could say, but I don't know how to -- how do we proceed from here.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Douville. I think the proper way to proceed with your

1 personal comments or comments from the Tribe, that you do a personal or a testimony -- public testimony. And then we could have you sit up there and you could give us separate from your Council position, if the Council's okay with that. I think that would be the proper way to address the Council with your own concerns.

And as far as the questions for Mr. Dale or Mr. Scott from a Council perspective, then now would be the time for that.

MR. DOUVILLE: I don't think I have any questions right now. I pretty much understand through my conversations with them what they're doing. I do have some I guess comment on perhaps a personal and Tribal level that concerns me.

I'll address it at some point during our meeting then.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr.
Douville.
Anyone online have any questions from the Council.

MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair, this is
Patty.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: I would like to follow up on Cathy's earlier question about that interagency that they asked Mr. Reeves about. He said that it would come up later.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: What I think we'll do, Patty, is we'll go through the presentation and questions right now and then we'll have some public testimony and then we'll have questions. And I will ask the State representatives and Terry and Jeff to stand by for questions after we learn all the information that's here. And I think the Tongass National Forest Wolf Habitat Report, which was supposed to be -- it was on our agenda, but it wasn't completed and we didn't get a draft. And there's no one here that was part of that presentation or working group to present anything to us, so that will have to be at a future date when
they finish that report.
Does that answer your question, Patty?
MS. PHILLIPS: I think so.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Well, we do have Mr. Wayne Owen online. I think he's still online. And he may be able to answer questions.

Mr. Owen, do you have a comment?
MR. OWEN: I do not have a comment. Although I have been briefed consistently about the development of the program and when people have questions I'm happy to respond in the voice of the Regional Office.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Owen.
Patty, did you have any questions that you could direct to Mr. Owen?

MS. PHILLIPS: I was just following up on Cathy's line. I think -- Cathy, where were you going with your question?

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In the handout we received from the U.S. Forest -- well, about the wolf management, on page 8 it said that the direction of the Alaska Regional Forester and the Tongass Forest Supervisor, an InterAgency Technical Team consisting of members for -- from Fish and Game, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been meeting since March 2016 with the objective of addressing the Forest Plan standard to develop and implement a Wolf Habitat Management Program for Game Management 2.

And my question is whether or not there was any subsistence Staff representation on that InterAgency Technical Team or if there were any representatives regarding subsistence since wolves are managed. So at this time maybe that question is best directed towards Wayne since when I asked -- when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was here, I asked and Mr. Reeves said that to the best of his knowledge no

1 subsistence representative was on that.

MR. OWEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There were no members of that technical team that are specifically assigned to the subsistence program for the Forest Service and there were no members of the team that were external to State or Federal government. That means there were no RAC users, no subsistence users. Right.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Owen. I guess as a follow up to that question is -- I don't know the mechanism for this interagency review team, but it seems to me that since subsistence is co -- it's a shared quota and that we do, in terms of wolf management from a harvest perspective, work with regulations on that, that potentially a Regional Advisory Council member could be a part of that team to give recommendations or fill in and represent that subsistence perspective on that interagency team.

And I understand that it's a technical team making recommendations, but when it comes time to implement the standards and guidelines of the Forest plan, at this point in time I don't see the subsistence voice being heard in that particular objective. And so it would be -- Mr. Owen, I'd like if you could follow up to find out whether or not it's possible to seat somebody on such a team.

MR. OWEN: Madam Vice Chairman, thank you for the question. There may be a misunderstanding of the utilization of the paper that's supposed to be done within the next month. And being some -- the contents of this, you know, paper that, you know, we worked on together for most of last year are there's nothing that is required or regulatory in nature. The document represents a lot of suggestions and ideas on how to better manage habitat, which is what the Forest Service is best at, so that deer populations are sufficiently abundant to support, you know, wolf populations throughout, you know, the management unit.

So absolutely 100 percent at any point in the future where any of these recommendations are actually incorporated into a Forest Service project,

1 every member of the public and specifically the
2 subsistence community will have an opportunity to talk about the efficacy of the suggested methods and whether they're a good idea or not to apply. But we specifically did this in the terms of here are some good ideas for managing habitat that promote deer and wolves. And that's why it was not specifically included in the Tongass plan revision because we -- you know, this is sensitive stuff that we're trying to learn about.

And so we have a group of -- we have a series of recommendations about how to do our job better, but we're not vetting this or, you know, this is not a NEPA thing because it not a decision. It's simply a set of tools that District rangers can use when designing land management projects.

So I understand your concern. I just want everybody to understand there's nothing in this paper that's coming out that is required or puts restrictions on anything. It is not a regulatory process.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Owen.
Ms. Needham, follow up.
MS. NEEDHAM: I just have one last comment/recommendation. And that is with respect to what Mr. Owen is talking about, if a Regional Advisory Council representative can't participate in that interagency team, that perhaps within the agency of the U.S. Forest Service we have excellent subsistence management biologists that should be participating when that team is meeting to develop this wild wolf habitat management program and also having wolf management meet the standards and guidelines of the Forest plan.

It doesn't necessarily need to be a Council member, but, you know, we as the Regional Advisory Council work with and get a lot of feedback from our biologists that sit here. And so having them involved in that -- those discussions and being able to put that subsistence perspective forward would be beneficial I think to all of us in the long run.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms. Needham.

MR. OWEN: Mr. Chair, in response to Ms. Needham, I will certainly -- you know, my obligation to you will be to bring that topic up with the leadership of the Tongass National Forest.

In response, I will say though -- not that that's a bad idea. I'm just going to say the founding idea behind putting together the team was a lot more about habitat management and not about harvest. So it doesn't tell you by doing this you're going to get $X$ number more deer or wolves. Okay. So that was the foundation.

I understand your question completely, Ms. Needham. And I will make it my responsibility to bring your concern up with the Tongass Forest supervisor personally.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Owen.
I have a question. This is on the agenda and I think there's been -- you've been working on it for a year and we still don't have it. And it really disappoints me that here we've really been working on coming to some conclusions about wolf policies and a big portion of it's missing as far as habitat report. And I just wanted to go on record that I'm real disappointment in that management team to come up with a document for us.

Is there anyone else that has any questions.

Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Through the Chair. Mr. Dale, first off I'd like to really thank you for coming to our Regional Advisory Council meeting. And I was thinking back. I've been on the Council for a few years and then I was Staff at an earlier time and I'm trying to remember the -- you may be one of the first -- this may be one of the first times that we had a commissioner for the Division of Wildlife Conservation.

I'm hoping that you can give me a little bit of background. You were talking about the aims of predator control programs in many parts of the State to knock the wolf population down. 80 percent

1 was the figure that you used. So I understand that a 2 bit. Could you fill me in a little bit. Are there other parts of the State where there's a pretty hard quota on the number of wolves that may be taken by hunting or trapping.

In other words, that you're doing closures because say in Unit 13 that you set a population objective and now you're getting too close to it, so you knock it down. You know, you close the season. That's an informational question.

MR. DALE: Thank you. Yes. There's no other place in the State where we have quotas on wolves. There's no other places in the State where have quotas on wolves. And that's because -- I'll put it into categories. For example, a lightly harvested wolf population would be 10 to 15 percent of the population. And a moderately harvested population would be 15, 25 -- in that neighborhood to 30. And then anything higher than that would be heavily harvested. And throughout the State the best the hunters and trappers can muster is moderately harvested. And that's usually close to population centers. For example, they get pretty close to regulating wolves south of Fairbanks in Unit 20A.

Now, that probably does have a positive impact on that moose population in terms of its ability to produce ungulates for human -- food -- for food -human use. But in most places you don't even get close. And so that is what results in these predator control programs which are designed to be temporary. And the reason they're designed to be temporary is because they don't provide for abundant hunting and trapping opportunity. They provide for reduced hunting and trapping opportunity.

So we do in there and the recommendation was made by actually the National Academy of Sciences, a report commissioned by the governor in the mid '90s that said the effective programs in the Yukon and Alaska were programs that took the population down to 20 percent for four or more years. But those were all temporary and designed to be temporary. And then you grow the prey population up a little bit and the wolf numbers come back. And the wolf numbers are higher. And then because of some scale, then the wolves don't have as big an affect on

1 the prey population, so you get abundant harvests of 2 both species.

And that's, you know, basically been sort of a 30-year pattern in some of those areas that had wolf control back in the '80s. And then since then we've had -- we've brought other populations to population objectives through those methods. Doesn't always work. Sometimes it creates as many problems as it fixes, but it's a sound management tool used worldwide for management.

Now, the main thing about Prince of Wales is that, you know, it's pretty convincing evidence that hunters and trappers can because of access and skill and everything else regulate this wolf population at a level that would, you know, not affect the deer population inordinately and provide for abundance of both. And that's a really unique situation and I think that's where I would guess most people want to go, except the people that don't like hunting and trapping of wolves. And so we can -- we think we can get there.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Follow up.
MR. SCHROEDER: Well, Mr. Dale, I'm glad you recognize that Prince of Wales has some really good wolf trappers. And I don't know if we can export them to other parts of the State where you might need them, but I'm -- I don't know if I have an exact question here, but I'm a little frustrated. I've been around this issue for at least 20 years. And, you know, we get progressively restrictive on the subsistence hunters and trappers on Prince of Wales and I'm wondering whether there's some pathway out of that, where we could get management back to something more of the Statewide standard which is not setting such hard limits on trappers.

Because as you know, we obviously have a different access situation on the island here. Prince of Wales has been the sacrificial island for timber in Southeast Alaska, so those are different situations than you have elsewhere. However, trapping also isn't really very easy and access -- even though there is access on Prince of Wales, this does not mean that all areas can be trapped effectively. Forest Service has gone through a program of closing roads for

1 access specifically to protect both predator and prey 2 situations.

So I'm wondering if you or Mr. Scott see some pathway -- perhaps not immediately -- out of this situation where we have essentially what I'd call an intensive management of hunters rather than an intensive management of wolves.

Thank you.
MR. DALE: Thank you. That's a real good question and, you know, I have to be careful about providing too much sunshine. It might stand out, especially down here.

You know, one of the things that happens everywhere is you build it and they will come. And so that's what I alluded to a minute ago when I said sometimes it creates more problems than it fixes. When you have a situation where there's abundant hunting and trapping, you get more people. And so you get more competition, you get more user conflicts. And that -- I just wanted to make sure that that's understood. That that's the pattern that we see elsewhere as well.

I think the pattern out of this is to find a way to work together so that we can show the world that we can manage this population. And then that will result in fewer restrictions, higher quotas. And I don't know if we'll ever get beyond quotas on Prince of Wales, but that would be -- you know, it's possible.

The way out of this is we establish that we can manage the populations and we can prevent over-exploitation and that the regulatory process is adequate. We work on a management plan that perhaps has three levels. This is a common management plan we use for ungulates and predators in other places, too. So when every now and then, you know, feedback, trapping success, that sort of thing. We have a low population situation, we'd have a season and bag for that. And then a medium population, we'd have a season impact bag for that. When the wolf population is high, you'd have a season length and bag limit for that.

You know, a season-long bag limit that

1 everybody could try and reach and share. This is
2 something -- this is how you guys want to manage it in the future rather than a quota, if that's the issue. There's a lot of ways out of it. We just have to start that planning process, which as I also said earlier, we could start today, but it has to be with the understanding that we could take those two off the table. Because we wouldn't implement that management plan until we can take those off the table. Because it's going to be less restrictive and that's going to invite petitions for listing and other criticism.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Follow up, Mr. Schroeder.

MR. DALE: Mr. Scott has some to add to that, too. I'm sorry.

MR. SCHROEDER: My final question is a pretty specific one for Mr. Scott. And it has to do with the unreported harvest. And, you know, it wasn't very long ago that we didn't have things like the DNA work that has been done. That's just -- and, you know, I congratulate you on getting that program working and working with trappers on Prince of Wales with that program to get quite a few wolves identified.

It would seem to me that because you are looking at individual wolves, that you have something way better than innuendo or hearsay about unreported harvest. And so I'm wondering what recent data, meaning in the last few years, might be around that justifies estimate of 50 percent unreported harvest. Because that really rankles people who have really been trying to cooperate with the system and make it work, but then all of a sudden 50 percent of the allowable take disappears.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Scott.
MR. SCOTT: Through the Chair. Member Schroeder, thank you for the question. And again this has been a topic that we've talked about quite a bit.

So historically, we've used data from radio collared animals that have turned up dead. And that was -- that ranged 30 percent up to 47 percent in that range. I believe in Petersburg we discussed, you know, X number of wolves that we had high confidence

1 that were killed. Either we had the bodies or the 2 hunters came to talk to us about it. Told us what had
happened. And so those are the data points that we use. That we use really to establish a 50 percent.

In addition to that, we approached the last two seasons very conservatively. You know, that was a driving force as well to essentially show the world, if you will, that we see this -- these changes in estimates and we know people are concerned about it. We want to be conservative with the harvest, but I -- I also -- I want to stress very strongly that we want there to be harvest. We want to provide that opportunity as well.

This is a -- the 50 percent is an ongoing discussion for sure. Myself and Member Douville have talked about it a lot and it is something that I think, you know, we need to really look hard at and think about what we can do to get away from it really. To provide that additional opportunity.

And I want to make another statement. And certainly, please, if I didn't answer your question, you know, make sure that $I$ come back to it. As Director Dale pointed out, we can start today, you know, by working on how to move forward and dig out of this. You know, dig out of this situation that we're all in. Frankly, I think we've already started. And part of that has been with discussions with some of the Council Members, talking about ideas of how to move -you know, how to move forward and what would be -- I wouldn't even say so much that it's conceptual.

You know, we've talked about things that -- what are actual possibilities on how to manage this wolf population. And if you will recall, earlier I had mentioned, you know, this is a team effort. Fish and Game, the Forest Service, Hydaburg, teachers here in Craig, members of the RAC -- specifically Mr. Douville, that we've begun that conversation. I think that it's time to -- A, we need to continue that conversation. B, it's time to move forward with it.

And, you know, Mr. Douville -- Member Douville had several suggestions for that. And I think there's some -- there are some things in there that'll work. We are going to have to work together on it. You know, that's -- we are in this situation together

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and we're going to have to move forward together.
And to finish that up or to wrap it up, I didn't quite follow all of the administrative information about, you know, proposals can't be put forward. But myself and Mr. Schumacher and Mr. Porter and Director Dale -- I mean we're here. And we're ready to talk about those, you know, proposals if there's, you know, interest in that and ideas to move forward.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
Mr. Scott, is the monitoring work that you're doing through my understanding in cooperation with the Hydaburg Cooperative Association -- that -- is it going to be going on this next season? Is the department funded to continue doing work in Unit 2 specifically for doing the hair board research?

MR. SCOTT: Through the Chair. Member Needham, we have not settled on exactly what the plans are for the upcoming year as far as field work for essentially anybody. The intent though is to continue to do work on Prince of Wales. And I don't want to say 100 percent, you know, but it is very, very likely. We just haven't finalized those plans.

As I believe that -- I believe that Hydaburg got an additional award for additional work in the coming years on wolf sample collection and so that would -- you know, that's great. It worked well. And I think it was a good opportunity for a whole bunch of people to get -- come together, you know, on this issue. So it is very likely. We haven't finalized those plans yet.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Follow up, Cathy.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
So in follow up to that, I guess I just asked about next year. And my understanding is that

1 eventually you won't have the funding to continue the 2 research that you're doing with the hair board for developing a population estimate. And so what is the projected plan for -- I know Hydaburg was funded like you mentioned, but not at -- they were funded at a level to cooperate, not take over that research or even read or -- there's not enough funding for them to do the amount of effort that the Department puts into it.

So if you discontinue doing the genetic sampling, what would be the next mechanism for creating a population estimate in order to develop the quota in the future once your research is concluded?

MR. SCOTT: Through the Chair. Member Needham, so I think the -- my first response is we're not planning on stopping. What we might do is change the interval that we come and do this on. And the project has already begun to switch from a research centric process. We've figured out how to do it now. That we've started to use it and it's in a management context. And the intent is to take that from again a big research focus down to a very applicable management tool.

And to do that, you know, it -- I would defer to Director Dale, as someone who's had much more wolf experience than I. We don't need to be here necessarily every year to count wolves. We can do it every three years, maybe even every five years and to operate off that quota. At the same time, you know, we're having discussions about having a -- how we establish that quota may slide on a scale. You know, things like that.

So there's some lingering questions, but the intent is to continue to do it. It's just at what intensity do we continue to do it. You know, right now I don't think any of us would disagree that, you know, we need to keep doing it. We need to get an annual one at this point, you know, to help bolster where us, as a group, everybody that's been involved in this, is moving. So.....

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Any other questions for Mr. Dale or Mr. Scott.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Dale, do you have a comment?

MR. DALE: If there's no other questions, I did want to add to that. And it's just something that Staff pointed out that was an issue of a concern. And it's the -- you know, the population estimate in general and whether it's an accurate area covered. That's something that's been expanded. Doing the best we can. There's going to be limitations on that I think no matter what methodology you use.

The other thing is the lag. You know, that it's last year's estimate and this year's population of wolves. And that's a real thing. There no doubt about it. But I've been racking my mind to think of other highly managed populations where that's not the case. It's basically a tentative of wildlife and even fisheries management. I mean $I$ think that king salmon limit went to one per day down here. I know it did in Petersburg. And that's based mostly on last year's information and previous information to that. Even areas where we set cow/moose hunts, which of course are highly controversial up in the Interior, every year and get quotas from that, frequently we don't have current year information even.

So the lag -- and most everyday stuff is -- you know, you count moose if you're lucky in October and if there's a quota and you decide on it then for the next fall. And for caribou you count the caribou in mid-summer and you get some later information after the fall part of the hunt. There might be a winter hunt. And you decide on quotas for that next year, too. So that's basically how it works when we have -- we don't have near the sophistication or even the need for sort of in-season sort of adjustments like you do on a terminal fishery or something like that.

So I wanted to touch on those, too. And then the last thing, too, is we've talked about the unreported -- I wouldn't even say harvest. I like to say human cause mortality because it includes wounding loss, which happens everywhere and we hope at a low rate and, you know, we use education and everything to minimize it and that sort of thing. Includes a lost

1 trap that, you know, the most diligent person in the 2 world who's put out a lot of traps has lost a trap. I know I have. And you always wonder about that. You know, is it still out there fishing or not or -- and, you know, that's human error and we're humans it turns out. So those kinds of things.

But, you know, what we can do now, too, is that when we set a quota we have to improve our communication or whatever it is to make sure that we can meet that quota. That's the part where we have -it's just uncertainty about the harvest. There's uncertainty about the population. We can measure that. And then we have problems with covering the right area or not. There's some uncertainty there. But right now uncertainty about the harvest and whether we can regulate it or not is what remains high. I mean from all the reports I've gotten the egregious kind of unreported take is -- most people get it now that that's not an acceptable thing that's going to be in their benefit in the long run.

And so, you know, we're really moved past that. We're going to move past all of this. But we need to be able to demonstrate it. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for those comments, Mr. Dale.

Any more questions from the Council.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any questions from Council Members that are online.

MS. Phillips: Yes, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Bangs. So I think it was -- I don't even remember -probably in 2014 we -- the Council took action to support a reduction in the wolf take on Unit 2, I believe it was. And it was in reaction to the listing or the proposed listing. And now it's my understanding -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- that the wolf is not being listed.

And so I mean I don't know what I'm trying to say, but is the current recommended harvest going to stay in place even though it's been determined that the wolf was not listed or can we go back to I think it was a 30 percent of estimated harvest or quota or population or are we going to stay at the 20 percent or what. You know, what is the long -- either a long term plan or what might happen. I mean because it went from a no limit previously for years and years and years. And then there was harvest during time of timber harvest because there were a lot more people out and doing opportunistic take. And then the harvest on POW -- the timber harvest on POW significantly reduced or was virtually nonexistent. While it's nowhere near where it was in the past and so now that opportunistic take is significantly reduced.

And so I mean, you know, we have these cumulative impacts that are no longer -- you know, that we're trying to address here and still meet subsistence needs on the island. So what is the status of this only 20 percent of estimated population.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Ryan.
lots of stuff. No worries.
(Laughter)
MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Through the Chair. Member Phillips, I think you just encapsulated everything exactly right. You know, I think that's the discussion that I hope -- you know, I believe we've begun and that I hope will continue, is to see, you know, where that goes.

For the State side of this equation, as far as the regulatory -- the regulations go, the next scheduled Board of Game meeting for Southeast Alaska is I believe January of 2019. This time of year next year we'll be accepting proposals. You know, potentially there are mechanisms to get there earlier. I don't know that -- I mean we have criteria as well if we try to do things out of cycle. I don't know that we could get there with this particular issue, but we're -- you know, it's going to be here before we know it. We're

1 rapidly coming up on a regular Southeast Alaska Board 2 of Game cycle.

In terms of, you know, our involvement and our relationship with the RAC and OSM and Federal regulations, we're -- yeah, we're ready. You know, we're ready to identify how to move this forward. And I don't want to put a pin in 20 percent, 30 percent. You know, you say it and then you've got to live with it kind of thing or, you know, dig yourself out of it. I don't know what the number would be. But I do know that there's opportunity to do things to ensure that people in game management Unit 2 that want to hunt deer and want to hunt and trap wolves, that we can -- you know, we can address those issues.

So it is in place right now. I believe the Federal Subsistence Board is coming into their wildlife proposal cycle and we're rapidly coming into a Board of Game cycle and so it's -- this is the opportunity.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Any follow up there, Ms. Phillips?
MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, Chairman Bangs. My question is to you, I guess. Is that can the Council -- the Regional Council put a proposal through that would advance this change a year before the State does? And, you know, is that something we could actually do? Over.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms.
Phillips.
I'm not really sure on the timing of how a proposal would fit into the program, but I think we should look at that and maybe we could draft a proposal at this meeting, if that's the will of the Council. And it won't go on the Register, so it won't go anywhere for the time being, but we're all here together and if that's your wishes, we could discuss it with the rest of the Council Members and proceed from there.

Is that a sufficient answer, Patty?
MS. PHILLIPS: Yes. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. We'll be discussing request for proposals for wildlife here a little bit later in the meeting and we'll also be discussing a fisheries proposal, so we'll address this at a little bit later time in the meeting. So we'll be able to address it then.
So is there any other questions from members online for Mr. Dale or Mr. Scott.
MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chair, this is Albert.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes. Go ahead.
MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My question is how is the management plan being received, and in my personal opinion \(I\) believe (indiscernible - distortion) I believe Mr. Douville's voice should be heard and considered as part of the management plan. I'm a firm believer that local and traditional knowledge seems to have a lot of weight behind it. And I guess that's my question. Is his voice being considered as part of the management planning. And also agree with the other Board Members that would like to see (indiscernible - distortion) represented as part of that management plan. And even more so someone from the region when that management plan is being put together should be a part of that plan.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for those comments.
Did you have a response or.....
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Thank you.
Thank you, Mr. Howard.
MR. HOWARD: Oh, Mr. Chair. I was wondering if he was being received when they talk about the management plan. It sounds really good in theory and I'm pretty impressed by it, but I've also heard that -- to give you an example, Mr. Chair, we've been trying to solve the salmon problem and it seems to be heading in the direction that \(I\), myself, and other Council members here in the community have seen it
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1 (indiscernible - distortion) but it has not been 2 addressed properly. And in a time of decline and continues in that direction, you know, our voices weren't heard. So I would like to see if it's possible to get someone as a part of that management plan that's from that region on it. There are people in that area that know this forwards and backwards better than I do and I'd rather see one of them on the management plan when trying to consider -- to give you an example, trying to consider whether or not to put Albert on there, to me, I think it's important that someone from that region is a part of that management plan and part of that team.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Howard.
Mr. Scott, did you have a comment?
MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, as we -- I think we might be using terminology interchangeable. You know, at present we don't have a wolf management plan for game management Unit 2. There's been interest expressed in that. We've even just in the last few minutes talked about, you know, some of the things that we need to work on and that's something that we can get to.

I certainly -- before $I$ would engage in a wolf management plan, a harvest management plan, wolf biology management plan, yeah. I mean I would come to this body. And who you choose, you know, I think the RAC and -- and if it's Mr. Douville, you know, he's pretty involved in it anyway. You know, it's somebody that we've been having conversations with as well. But certainly the RAC has to be involved.

I mean it -- A, it's the right thing to do. B, two managing agencies here. You guys are in -you know, you're very closely related to the Forest Service and you represent the users of, you know, both the deer resources and the wolf resources. So certainly as we engage in that, if we get down that road, I can assure you that I will talk to the RAC and ask for your help.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Any other questions.
(No comments)
MR. OWEN: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes.
MR. OWEN: This is Wayne, Forest Service in Juneau again.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Owen.
MR. OWEN: I just want to re -- sort of emphasize what Mr. Scott said.

The Forest Service has not and is not developing a management plan for wolves. The document that you've been discussing is simply an outline of tools that can be used to manage habitat in the future. And the Forest Service greatly values its cooperation with the State on wolf issues, but, you know, let's please keep in mind that -- you know, that population regulation is still the purview of the state. And the subsistence program has a lot to do about setting harvest limits and providing priority for rural users, but we have not developed a plan.

And I'm 100 percent behind my colleagues at the State Fish and Game Department.

If we were to move forward with a plan, the subsistence users, you know, and everyone else would have to be necessarily involved, you know, in that discussion through a number of lines, starting with Tribal consultation and then working through the subsistence program and with all the member of the public that are potentially affected by any plan.

But to be hard and certain about this, we have not and we do not intend at this moment to develop a plan for wolf management.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Owen.
MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chair, this is Albert.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Howard.
MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's interesting that Mr. Owen states the fact that he

1 works close with the State agencies but no mention of the executive order that I had mentioned, tribal consultation and coordination of the tribal governments. Tribal governments exercise sovereign powers over their members and territory. This is an executive order that comes from, you know, basically our boss, the, you know, Federal Board. So it's interesting that that statement is being made. I've dealt with Mr. Owen on a different level.

So, you know, maybe a management plan should be recommended by this Board to put something in place that (indiscernible - distortion) as conservation as they're doing in Unit 5 when it concerns the moose, and I believe that local tribes should have some say in what's happening there. So his comment even makes it more concerning that it appears that there really isn't any hard data supporting it when you're looking at a wolf population, you know, this is common practice along Southeast Alaska and I'm not sure if it's the same one that comes through (indiscernible distortion) but this is kind of where we're at and there's no management plan from the Federal agencies that support the State's take on resource.

When they divvy up a resource between users groups it seems to me the subsistence user always falls short of their goal to sustain themselves.

So, you know, I'd like to see a management plan come from the Federal agency with hard numbers from all user groups and to include traditional knowledge of someone that's on the ground all the time.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Howard.
MR. OWEN: Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Mr. Owen. Do you have a comment?

MR. OWEN: Just one final thing. I will remind or tell the Council if they didn't know that the Forest Service and the State of Alaska did jointly hold a tribal consultation on wolf management on Prince of Wales Island fall.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much, Mr. Owen, for clarifying that.

I would like to point out or address a question to Mr. Scott that as Patty Phillips alluded to a little while ago with the changing habitat in the Unit 2 because of the change in logging practices, does that have a big factor in the -- that you've noticed in the wolf population changes?

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. No. We haven't detected that. But in looking at a much bigger picture view, you know, again we can't get too far away from deer when we start talking about wolves and, you know, over time the habitat's going to change. So that's really how we view that.

And, you know, harvest looks very good right now. Certainly, I've had conversations where people have found it difficult to find deer. Overall harvest looks pretty good. I was very interested in hearing, you know, potential proposals from the gentleman from Klawock this morning, you know, as well just thinking about deer numbers as well. And that's where the habitat component of that comes in, is making sure that into the future that the habitat can support deer, which de facto supports the wolves.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Are there any other questions.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you. I know Mr. Dale has to leave here this afternoon; is that right. And the wind's coming down. Okay. It would be great if you guys would be available for questions.

Do you have a comment, Mr. Scott?
MR. SCOTT: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We will be here. Myself and Mr. Schumacher and Mr. Porter will be here through the end of the meeting. In addition, you had a presentation about brown bear management, so if there's questions or discussion on that, I'm happy to take those as well.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.

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I'd like to tell the Council Members that are listening in that the presentation that Mr. Scott presented to us -- the power point -- Ms. Perry has emailed it to you so that you can you review it and, you know, get a little visual on it. So I just wanted to let you know that that's there.

And I think it's -- well, I really want to get to public testimony, but I think we probably should break for lunch. And then we'll come back afterwards unless there's any other questions for Mr . Scott or Mr. Dale.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Then I think we'll break and come back at 1:00 o'clock. And then we'll carry on with testimonies for wolf management or anything to do with the wolves, we'll take public comments.

Thank you.
(Off record)
(On record)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. I'd like everyone to take their seats so that we can resume. Okay. We're going to open up the meeting here with some public testimony in regards to wolf management.

And I want to have everybody that's online identify themselves again so we can make sure we know who's online and what Council Members we have.

Could you introduce yourselves, the people that are online.

MR. WRIGHT: Yeah. This is Frank Wright.

MS. PHILLIPS: Hi, Frank. It's Patty Phillips.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Don Hernandez.
MR. OWEN: Wayne Owen.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. I think that I heard Mr. Howard. It might have been walked on a little bit there.

Are you there, Albert?
(No comment)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Okay. Thank you all.

Okay. The first up for public testimony is Mr. Jon Bolling.

MR. BOLLING: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. My name is Jon Bolling. I'm the city administrator for the City of Craig. I want to thank the Council for scheduling it's March meeting for Craig and Prince of Wales to hear the concerns of folks living there in Game Unit 2. It's appreciated.

I'm here to talk about wolf management today. And I'll start out by saying the City of Craig supports the higher sustainable harvest level possible of wolves in Game Unit 2. The most recent information indicates that wolf populations are increasingly at a healthy level. And I'll start it out -- before I make my three points I'll start out with a little background information.

In preparation for the 2014, 2015 season, State and Federal game managers out of an abundance of caution wisely lowered the Game Unit 2 wolf quota to 25 animals. While the State of Alaska's subsequent lowering regulation of the harvest level from 30 percent to 20 percent did not have the support of locals, the practice of lowering the harvest for 2014 and 2015 to a level approximating 20 percent was supported by comments that ADF\&G received at local public meetings, some of which took place right here in this room.

Well, later a more conservative joint quota of just nine wolves was established the following year and for the season just ended 2016, 2017, a low harvest level of 11 animals was set. Although I must say it was done without the prior year's practice of consultation and public meetings that we enjoyed in 2014. With this in mind, the City wishes to emphasize

1 three points in our comments today.

First, is regarding wolf population itself. The projected population estimates have fluctuated wildly, as you know, in recent years, ranging from 221 animals in 2013 to just 89 in 2014. And obviously it's highly unlikely that the 132 count difference in animals between those two estimates can be attributed to wolf mortality in just the year that separated those estimates. Changing population estimation techniques contributed to the wide range. It's also likely that trapping activities in an analysis area during 2013, 2014 regulatory year affected the subsequent fall's population estimate.

In addition, a lack of documentation of active dens and litters in 2015 by managers likely contributed to those managers subsequent low population estimate. For the 2015 spring field season apparently only one active den with just a single pup was found in the study area. However, both these indicates have changed since 2015. And they've changed in the following two ways.

The first is the general increase in wolf population. Those populations are demonstrably higher now than they were in the fall of 2015. This is so because managers raised the quota from 18 to 22 animals based on increasing population data showing higher density of wolves in the game unit, which was then extrapolated to the game unit. This change stems from a 20 percentage point increase in both the aggregate population and the season quota. This increase is consistent with managers beliefs that wolf density would be higher following the 2014 estimates.

There's also been an increase in active dens and litters. It's our understanding that the third party trail camera evidence collected recently has documented four litters in the game unit. And we're also told that efforts by Fish and Game have documented an additional four litters, including twelve pups in Game Unit 2. And the presence of eight litters represents a significant increase in the documented recruitment from the paucity of dens and litters that were found in 2015.

Now, based on typical reported litter sizes, eight litters of average size amount to between

140 and 48 pups. But even a more conservative estimate 2 of pups per litter say only half the document average still results in 20 to 24 pups for just the dens and litters where documentation is available. And it's unlikely that the third party efforts and ADF\&G efforts were able to find and document all the litters and dens in Game Unit 2.

I want to turn now to the mortality policy that the managers have implemented here in Game Unit 2 over the last couple of seasons. I will say that reductions to overall wolf quota caused by unreported human cause mortality are an appropriate management tool. However, I think implementation of a preemptive reduction of half the wolf quota over what it would otherwise be results in a loss to subsistence use that is really done without sufficient justification.

I think the wholesale reductions of the quota in 2015 and 2016 by one half were made as a cautious conservation effort by game managers, but it's also true that past documented references to the uncertainties of illegal harvest -- or excuse me. Past reductions to harvest were based on actual documented mortalities typically recorded as a result of the radio collar studies that were mentioned earlier today.

But even those studies acknowledged that while almost half of the collared wolves were taken illegally between 1993 and 2002. That illegal take amounted to an average of about 3.4 animals per year. That liberal take is far below the 50 percent reduction to the harvest limit set by game managers for the current and prior game years.

Now, lacking the scientific investigation needed to estimate alleged illegal harvest and the rising population of wolves and strong recruitment numbers have been document in the last field season. They support increasing the allowable quota of wolves rather than decreasing it. It's apparent that the game managers are using anecdotal information to reduce the quota, but don't appear to be willing to use anecdotal data that's at least as compelling to set the quota at higher levels.

And finally, there's really a need for more precise local input.

As I mentioned, the process used to set the quota in 2016, 2017 lacked the public process evident in the prior years. I think State and Federal managers did a good job of soliciting input that supported the 2014 regulatory quota of 25 animals. A similar process leading up to the most current year's harvest quota might well have resulted in a quota that was better supported by subsistence users.

More public process is needed in setting future quotas. One way to accomplish this is for the Forest Service and ADF\&G management team to include at least one subsistence user active in wolf harvest in the management process leading up to setting the quota.

And finally, I'll just close by saying that while the City supports a change to the Board -as I mentioned earlier, Board of Game regulations to return the wolf quota to 30 percent of the population rather than just the 20 percent of where that's set now by regulation, we're also open to other management measures that would allow a high sustainable wolf take each year.

Thank you for considering my comments, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much.
Is there any questions for Mr . Bolling.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any questions from
Council Members that are online.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Thanks very much for your testimony. Could you let me know, was there any sort of dissent in the meetings that you were in where some people thought that -- are you representing the community view or did you have like a lot of controversy when this issue was discussed at meetings?

MR. BOLLING: So my comments are based
on the City's view, which may not be the same as individual members of the community. So the meeting that was in this room, for example, there was my recollection is by and large agreement on the lower quota -- setting quota of 25 animals for $I$ think it was 2014. I wouldn't say it was unanimous or without dissent, but my recollection is by and large people understood the reason why.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Do you know, is the City of Craig or any other entity within that you've been working with locally, are they going to be submitting a proposal to the Board of Game to change the threshold from 20 to 30 percent?

MR. BOLLING: I don't have the authority or the consent from the City Council yet to do so, but I'm sure it will end up in a Council agenda before the timeline begins to submit a proposal to the Board of Game to change the regulatory number from 20 back to 30. But in the past the Council has -although they haven't taken any formal action, my impression is they would favor that.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Any other questions for Mr. Bolling.
MS. Phillips: Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman
Bangs.
Mr. Bolling, I'm wondering about calculating potential -- there's a lot of echo. Sorry. Dens. You said there were eight dens. And could it be reasonably extrapolated how much of the rest of the island is not covered by -- you know, how much acreage is covered by the eight dens and how much is remaining left to kind of get an estimate of population or is that too simple.

MR. BOLLING: I don't know. You know,
MR. BOLLING: I don know. You know,
we heard earlier that -- Ryan Scott I think told us that the efforts to document wolf populations covered some amount over 50 percent of the island, I think, if I recall the number correct. I don't know that you can say that the amount of dens is actually double the eight that were identified. So I'm not certain. But just with the eight dens alone that were documented, that's -- my point earlier was it just shows a substantial increase over the documentation of prior years.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any other questions.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much for your testimony and coming to the meeting here. It's a pleasure for us to have such a good presentation from public -- you know, a written testimony like that. It was good.

Thank you very much.
Okay. Next, I'd like to call Mr. Anthony Christianson.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Good afternoon, Regional Advisory Council. My name is Anthony Christianson, for the record, and I'm here to represent the Hydaburg Cooperative Association.

And today $I$ just wanted to testify on the wolf issue. I guess, you know, we all know it's a big issue here on Prince of Wales Island. And the lowering of the quota has drastically impacted our ability to harvest deer. I was hoping for a larger turnout from the public to testify to that, but being in the position I have as a Federal Board Chair, people are under the assumption that it was my idea to extend the season as well. And actually that was a delegated authority to the Forest Service and I found out at the same day everybody else did.

So again I think the residents of the island appreciated that extension for that opportunity. I think that opportunity and extension was a direct impact from the wolf and our inability to harvest what

1 we need in our communities as far as the deer. I can speak for Hydaburg when I say that the deer harvest this year did not even come close to meeting the needs of our community. And a lot of it had to do with the high number of deer that were on the landscape.

Myself being a personal user of the deer resource and a local manager, like most people -some of them I see here on the Board. Like Mike himself, we put years into the areas that we hunt and fish in. And the last 15 years or so we've made a change in how we harvest deer in our community. Trying to stay more within the regulations, more with working with our managers to try to find solutions because the resource is important. And we've had some success in getting that community buy in on actually getting permits, recording their harvest, and sharing that information with us at the Tribal office so we can help work with area managers in setting, you know, regulations that reflect the actual take of animals.

This year was probably the hardest year I've seen for deer in all of the time I've been hunting. And we've seen a lot of wolf. And being part of the wolf management team this year, we were again recognized by the State and the Forest Service as a cooperator in the hair study. And we submitted a lot of information and we're very thankful to be a part of that capacity building activity, as well as a team member on coming up with answers or hopefully information that will help our area biologists to make informed decisions to set quotas that will be relevant for what the population is and help support the needs of the locals.

I felt bad to hear that, you know, we're different than everybody else in the State and that we're being managed harder than anybody else because somebody out there in the world has a view of our landscape and how that impacts us. And I think we share our resource enough. Our culture and our communities and our Island of Prince of Wales has been very open to the outside world. We actually encourage it. But not to the point that it becomes a detriment to our communities and our way of life.

And changing that wolf quota changed what's happening on the landscape. And so, you know, I'm here to testify mainly that I'd like to see us get
back to how they did it before. Treat us like everybody else until there is actually information that says contrary. That we should be managed like the rest of the State and those harvest limits should be liberal and open and up for guys that are engaged at the local level to help feel like they're involved in that process and their words mean something.

And that's why I think we have a top -a bottom up system called Regional Advisory Council that goes to the Federal Board. And I know you guys have done your diligence here as a Board to try to address the issue. The State and Feds are trying to work together to find a compromise, but it's not happening fast enough. Again, they say we'll use last year data to make up next year's population estimate, but that doesn't feed people.

And when you have high unemployment and low, low -- you know, things have changed. People in the community aren't very rich. And that job of providing food for people falls on limited people in our communities. Not everybody is a hunter. And there's probably 20 hunters in Hydaburg out of 400 people. Those 20 hunters got to feed 400 people. And when we have very good hunters coming out of a season with two deer, that doesn't feed five homes. That's the math.

And so we're hoping -- the Hydaburg Cooperative Association -- that we do increase that subsistence harvest on wolf for the people on the island so we can help limit the number of animals running around predating on the deer population. Because at the same time we reduced the harvest on the wolf, we also reduced the bear harvest. And they have a huge impact on the deer resource in our area. They if not eat as much or more deer than the wolf do. And we've reduced that sport hunt and limited off islands to one bear in the last couple of years. And so we've drastically increased two predators on the landscape at the same time.

And I don't know how we manage or account for that when we do these meetings that come up with numbers. I'm not the scientist. I'm just a user.

And so I'd like to see us incorporate

1 some of these other factors into that because we've 2 also seen more bear this year in our area than we ever have. And our area is largely private land that people don't have access to. And so on our side we're trying to work with our corporations to open that access up specifically for the taking of bear because they're having a large impact on the resource.

And couple that with we are the biggest deer hunting haven in Southeast. We are overrun by competition on this island both from ourselves and from off island hunters. We are promoted in sport magazines worldwide and people are walking and using this landscape. And it is very limited. It's limited to road. And if you don't hunt on the road you're taking a high risk in a boat. And most of our community has had to rely back to the marine access ways to start to meet that demand due to the high competition on the island.

Albeit there is a high number of deer on Prince of Wales, the resource $I$ think in my estimate is fairly healthy across most of the landscape, but in the areas that we focus our energy on it seems so have the wolf. And so we've been in a direct conflict the last couple of years watching these populations explode on the landscape.

And in my perspective, we worked with a lot of the people in my community to change how they hunt. To change and follow -- like I said, follow regulations and limit your take of does and start to help the population rebound. Local management. That's what we've been doing as residents to help the system work. And when we get quotas that react to public sentiment that creates a problem for us here, then it becomes a problem for us to try to work with the managers to fix the problem.

And so I'm hoping this body continues the diligent work that it has. I hear today a lot of good questions that are asked to the right people and I think moving forward hopefully the team will come up with a suitable solution for all the users.

But I think we should open it back up to a liberal. I don't think there's a conservation concern at all for wolf on Prince of Wales Island. It was something drummed up by somebody for a timber sale

1 on the Thorne. To stop something, like the wooded owl 2 deal, you know. And, you know, yeah, we are the log farm, but we've learned to become accustomed to that. And we've managed to live off the landscape with that, but we cannot compete with a species like the wolf when it's so protected, you know. And then it leaves this perception. Now we're being governed and regulated by perception. And that's when the user has a problem is when we speculate about things like high death rate and mortality.

Well, guess what. Not opening the season up does. It just -- it amplifies that perception that that's what's going to happen. And you create angry users that are going to react to it to protect their way of life. And so I'd like to hopefully see balance come to it sooner than later. I think we -- like I said, $I$ hope that we liberalize it.

In the meantime, there probably should be a counter proposal that comes out of our area to reduce the competition. And this year again I was thankful to some degree they did an extension on the deer, but at the same time I'm not too confident on how successful that was in meeting the needs. In Hydaburg I think we got one deer in 30 days in January. And so in a season that we had very little harvest compared to historical harvest, that extension again a lot of people clapped their hands, but the success rate in that was very low due to a high level of wolf in our area. We usually get a lot of our deer off the beach and those wolves are using it as a corridor to hunt as well and the deer just weren't where we would expect them to be this year.

And again, you know, we can probably go do population estimates and the population will probably be high, but it's not what we're to discuss. It's about making sure people get food. And whatever happened in the last couple of years has drastically impacted Prince of Wales ability to harvest deer in specific communities.

And I just came from lunch and the guys -- I told them what was going on here and they were like man, I never seen so many wolves in my whole life. Where do we go talk to them -- the people. So I forwarded them to here. Hopefully, in the morning they'll come testify.

And so again I just hope that we work together to find a solution to this and that the managers who are in charge get more liberal with that. Put us back on the playing field with everybody else. I like Mr. Schroeder's words earlier. He took my testimony right out of my mouth. I appreciated that. And so I had less to say after that. And I -- you know, with Mike and the other guys on the Board, I see that we will probably come up with a solution to the problem.

But again speaking from the Hydaburg Cooperative Association, we had a hard time meeting our needs this year. We look forward to hopefully the State continuing their study with hair board stuff and genetic sampling. We want to continue to be a partner and find ways to work with our local agencies to find those numbers that are adequate. And hopefully they continue to focus on it and see it as a priority. And I think that we heard here some assurances that 98 percent will be funded, Mr. Ryan. And so we appreciate that. There is -- and I know he's under the gun, too. You know, it's not an easy job to be the guy who is in the position.

But again $I$ hope we find a number that is going to help the population on Prince of Wales Island.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr.
Christianson.
Cathy.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Tony, you were involved in the Unit 2 deer work that was done a number of years ago in that planning effort. And I'm wondering, one of the things as I sit at this table and listen to the testimony and try to figure out like what are the next steps forward, I hear that one thing could be developing a wolf management plan, which might help. The other thing of course is being somebody submitting a proposal to increase the percentage use for the harvest level from 20 percent back to 30 percent. Do you feel like the efforts of the Unit 2 deer work that was done here was

1 successful in terms of maybe it could be a model to be applied back to developing a wolf management plan for Unit 2?

MR. CHRISTIANSON: I think -- Ms. Needham, I think that was very successful. It was actually my first step into, you know, this arena and working on subsistence issues for Prince of Wales. And it was I believe a great model on getting all the stakeholders to the table and getting input from people with knowledge. And was very well vetted in Ketchikan and Prince of Wales as far as making sure we reached out to all of the interested parties. The solutions we came up to are still in place today. Those same regulations in areas and time lines, most of them are still in place today and supported by all of those people who were a part of it, as well as the communities.

Again, we're not here to cut off everybody or make it exclusive to us, but that process helped us create areas on the island for Ketchikan to enjoy when they needed to and timeframes that recognized subsistence uses on the island, whether it was a doe hunt or a preseason hunt for two weeks. So I think the process was very valuable in coming up with solutions to the Unit 2 deer issues that we were facing at the time.

And I think it can be applied to the wolf as well. And hopefully that's where we find ourselves is using the vast expertise we have on Prince of Wales Island to come up with sound management practices for the wolf. But again I think liberalizing it would be a very good idea.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Tony.
Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Mr. Christianson, thank you so much for your testimony. I just go back to earlier in your testimony. You're speaking to how you've had some success over the last few years of bringing subsistence hunters into the fold such that they see that the management structures are theirs and that they're not necessarily something imposed from a

1 long distance. Enforcement of Fish and Game
2 regulations on the island -- it's a big island. There are a lot of places to go. And what we really depend on is that people buy into the regulations that we want them to hunt and fish under.

And it almost seems that if we get out of whack there, we have -- we kind of go back in that direction. In the other direction of where people don't really trust the management structures so well and may not follow what's going on. You specifically were talking about reporting requirements, but $I$ wanted to give you the opportunity to say a few more words on that.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Well, again it goes back to people who take an interest in their community about the resource. And, you know, Hydaburg had a -- I would say a stigma attached to it for many years about how we feel about resource management. We own it. And that's what we sell to our community members and the people coming up is that resource belongs to the community. You know, there is no Federal or State stamp on any animal that $I$ see running around -- or a fish. And if there was going to be a way that we continue that way of life, it's going to be dependent on the people who are terminal users, which is us at the mouth of the creek or us at the end of the gun.

And so I think we have the largest potential to make the biggest impact on the resource by improving how we manage it locally. And so in our community, you know, I grew up with a grandfather. He told me the story. We went out hunting. I blew the call. Thirteen deer ran up. I shot all thirteen and not one was a buck. He had a family to feed. And so going from what $I$ was raised up in to a model where we try to work within the regulation -- again it comes down to ethics. There's two different ethics in this world. There's ours that we have to feed our family with and then there's the regulatory ethics that we have to live by to maintain some formal program that everybody -- the public and everybody can buy into that works for the best interest of everybody.

And so we had to change our ethics in our community to protect the resources for the next generation and that takes a lot of working with key hunters, working with knowledgeable people and getting

1 them to change their selves and their practices to 2 benefit the resource. This program was the eye opener for that, you know, through our fishery work. And then that Unit 2 work that we did early on.

Finding out we can change the system to match or mirror what's happening on the landscape. Let's manage the resource to what's actually happening, not what the regulation says. And then change that regulation to what's happening, not what some other industry and interest has in mind for us, you know. And if it we need 20 deer per family on this then we need to make sure the other people know that. And we should bump that up to 20 deer per household if that's the need.

I'm not saying it is. I'm just saying that we should be taking into account what the rural residents of this state say and that's where we should take our regulations to -- is to that level. And everybody else needs to get in line behind that because our focus for this Board is to feed the people. That's what the Subsistence Board is about. But to find balance with the other user groups.

And so to take ownership on that concept in our communities, we have to make some changes, you know. And we've been successful through promoting this program and regulations, creating partnerships with local entities, the area district rangers and Fish and Game departments, working with their offices and Staffs, trying to find sciences behind. And we find ourselves both basically have the same objective, you know, but one's science based and one's traditional knowledge based. And they're almost the same.

It's just trying to get the public to see that in our communities when sometimes we find ourselves in an area like this where that trust feels broken because well, they unleashed a predator on the landscape that we have to contend with. And what did we do it for. I mean $I$ spent 15 years helping build resources and watersheds that are gone now. I might as well have shot all 600 does in the last ten years I get away because they're not there today.

So it almost felt like not. And this is not just me, but multiple hunters on the landscape

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feeling the same way. And that's why I hope we can
continue to show them that we're really trying to find
a solution to this problem so we can keep that buy in
in our communities.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Anyone else have any questions.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Anyone out of the Council Members have a question for Mr. Christianson.
MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chair, this is Albert.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Go ahead, Albert.
MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's more an observation than a question, I guess.
Well, I believe the trust issue is -is in a way our fault, at the local rural level we trust that the resource is going to be taken care of and that it's never in the best interest of the subsistence user. I think when you look at the executive order and all its intent, I think we need to get back to that and figure out how to make that work to protect the resource.
I don't believe, in this community, that we'd totally destroy a resource that they relied on for thousands of years and I'm sure that's the same there. I was on Prince of Wales, you know, this past fall and was expecting to see a bunch of deer and we really didn't. And a friend of mine has been there working for a construction company and he saw three wolves in the last week where he's at.
I'd like to see this organization find a way to get someone from Prince of Wales as a part of their management plan they've been talking about. And not just to listen to them, but to take their word as fact. I'm a firm believer that there isn't anyone that lives anywhere in Alaska that would totally destroy their own resource that they depend on.
So I'd like this organization to consider, you know, making sure someone from Klawock or
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Hydaburg or Craig is a part of that management plan.
Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Albert.
Any other questions or comments.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: I'd like to thank you

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Oh, okay. Go ahead, Don. I couldn't hear you very well. Sorry.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Yeah. Hopefully I'm coming across okay. Yeah. I was listening with a lot of interest to Anthony's testimony there and he sure made a lot of good points.

Something that kind of is always in the background and I'd kind of like to hear him make a little more comment on it is, just the level of development and roading and clear cutting and access issues that have all taken place in that lower end of Prince of Wales Island. It sure seems like that has a lot to do with this whole equation of people's ability to get deer. I mean so much has changed from the time that his grandfather was hunting to where we are today that -- and, you know, wolves are a factor, but it just seems like he was kind of alluding to all of the other factors as well.

And, you know, we're kind of seeing the same thing here on the north end. My hunting experience goes back 30 years here and at that time I was hunting at a time when the wolf population was considered to be quite high. And my hunter success was always quite high. Now that the wolf population is acknowledged to be appreciably lower, I would have to testify that here on the north end after some

1 significant, you know, trapping efforts that I am not 2 seeing near the wolf sign that I've seen, you know, 10, 15 years ago. And yet the deer populations are -- you know, they're still kind of struggling.

I can't say that -- I was really disappointed to hear that Tony had such a poor hunting season down there. I would have expected that area to be doing quite well. But we're just kind of holding our own, but one of the biggest factors up here and everybody will acknowledge it is just the intense competition that we see with the road systems here.

I don't know, I would just ask Tony if he's seen that as a significant factor as well.

Thank you.
MR. CHRISTIANSON: Through the Chair. Okay, Don. So I guess your question is it hunting pressure as well as other factors. And we all know the hunting pressure on the island has increased ten fold in the last ten years. And then you couple that with reduced access. Again, that was adding access through logging, but reduced after they cut down a bunch of roads which bottlenecked a lot of people to a lot less roads on the island.

And then you couple that with some of the ANCSA corporations not doing any kind of land management practices. We're ending up with biological deserts in our area, namely Deer Bay and the Chomley area that are almost inaccessible to hunting either by road or even through a clear cut. And so we can either hunt the beach or we can muscle our way up to the top of an alpine area, but anything in between is pretty much off of the hunting area.

And so I'm speaking for the Hydaburg area. And so we've gotten so much pressure in our area from outside hunters that the land manager Hyda Corporation cut off access to the land this year and was strongly urging Sealaska to do the same due to the inability of the shareholders and community members to get enough deer, as well as wood resource. And this is a twofold issue of what is becoming a harder and harder commodity on the island to get easily. You know, we live in the Tongass National Forest, but good luck finding adequate wood for your community.

And so access has been an issue.
Increased pressure and competition between user groups. You know, it's tough. You can go from Hydaburg to the cutoff and there will be 30 cars parked on the side of the road. That's one area .7 miles. And that's a reality.

You can go down Soda Bay. Last year you needed a stop sign to keep up with the traffic driving down there during the rut because it's renowned for the big bucks that we have. You know, we went down one day to count the cars -- 32 cars down Soda Bay one day hunting. Now, that really lowers the success rate of your community to meet its need when there's 32 other trucks driving with four guns poking out all four windows looking for the same deer you are.

And it just gets to be a little bit disheartening when you have two days on the weekend to do it because we are working citizens as well. Or taking the time off to do it. And we are meeting a large competitive hunter out there. And again like you said, we're not above sharing the resource or finding common ground to make sure everybody has access, but that's the issues we're hearing from our community members.

They're sharing with us as leaders. I'm also a mayor of my community. I'm also the natural resource planner for the Tribe. And I'm newly appointed as the Federal Board chair so I'm supposed to have a really big ear I guess. And it comes to you. And people share a lot of information. We have consortiums that four Tribes are a part of. They get information and feedback to us. And Prince of Wales itself is one large community that networks and shares the information that is a concern to all of us.

And it has been a resounding impact to this community on Prince of Wales, the competition that has happened and the need that hasn't been met for deer. And that is just what we're hearing off the street. And feeding ourselves is our priority and we want to continue to work with local managers to find those solutions so we can enjoy the resource in the future.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Tony.

Any follow up, Don.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Yes. I hear Tony's concerns there and I'm very glad to hear that the -you know, the people down in Hydaburg are working, you know, with the managers now. And his concept of local management that understand what he's talking about and that's just something that takes place in every village I think is really important and I'm glad to hear that's happening down there.

I just have one more kind of statement to make. And it's an observation of mine and I'll kind of pose it as a question to see if you might agree with this. And that's, yeah, I do hear people saying they're seeing a lot more wolves now, but I'm tending to notice that due to all the fragmented habitat and all these, you know, really hundreds of thousands of acres that don't have many deer on them, roads are not going to be there, hunters are not going to be there for all the reasons he stated, we're kind of in the situation where deer hunters and wolves are all being kind of congregated in a closer proximity. And, you know, there's a lot of limited places to hunt for both us and the wolves. And sometimes I feel that people's perceptions are being distorted by what they're seeing just in relation to the fact that essentially that all (indiscernible - distortion), you know, whether they're subsistence hunters or non-subsistence hunters in the areas are all kind of competing in a much smaller area.

And I'm wondering if you would agree with that.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Well, Don, I think -- through the Chair. I think that is part of the issue. But then as you look at the process we used this year and last year to hair board studies, we put it in the populated areas along the road systems and used them on the custom hunting areas. And what we noticed after the season -- we put our cameras out during the season and after the season -- is we got twice as many wolves on the camera after hunting shut down. And so the wolves are pretty keened in on it, too, when there's guns flying around on the road and people have bullets in them and they're out competing for the same exact resource.

They're smart.
(Laughter)
MR. CHRISTIANSON: I mean we emulate ourselves after that social structure that wolves have. And from our cultural standpoint. And so yeah, the perception is that. But if they are staying away from those areas during that pressured season and filling back in after, I think there may be more wolves out there than we know about.

But in Hydaburg we have never had this many reports of wolf in the history of me being part of the management team there. And, again, we still have our cameras out today. And after the season closed, those cameras are filling up with wolves. Because areas of 30 cars a day driving down the road, shooting at every animal moving. And so we were even wanting to maybe potentially suggest moving the timeframe of the study to after hunting season so that it isn't impacted by so much human presence on the landscape interacting with the animals during that season.

It just was one of our perceptions that we were going to kick around.

But again, yes, there's a bottleneck. Yes. All that activity happens in those critical areas, but even with that this island has spoke loud and clear this year that there is a substantial increase in the wolf population on Prince of Wales Island.

Being a co-investigator on the project with the rangers and the state, they can attest to that as well. And I think what did we hear today -- 1,500 hair samples were gathered this year. What that equates to is yet to be known, but we got a lot of hair samples. We got a lot of visual contact. We have a lot of animals on video and we have a lot of reports from subsistence users about the impact of wolf on their hunting ability, as well as hey, I haven't seen a wolf in 15 years and I've seen five this year.

So that kind of feedback is what $I$ was hoping more residents would show up here today and share. Because again I'm one person. I've been doing this a long time. I'm a usual face. And I was hoping that we would have more Prince of Wales Island residents here to say yeah, this is a huge concern for
us. Not just because I'm an Indian from Hydaburg and we want more deer, but because I'm a partner with agencies that is trying to come up with a management system that works for the residents of Prince of Wales Island to meet their need. And as a co-investigator, there is a problem on the landscape, obviously, and we need to address it.

Whatever the factors are, are the factors, but it doesn't change the fact that we need to address the issue and get back to the management scenario we had a few years ago that liberalized the take of wolf for the subsistence users on Prince of Wales Island so we don't run into inadequate supply of other resources that we depend upon for food.

Now that's my testimony.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Tony.
Any other questions or comments.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Yeah, this is Don. I just want to thank Tony, those are real good observations and I'm really encouraged to hear it. I look forward to hearing the results of the hair board studies this year and I'm glad that the Hydaburg people are participating in that stuff.

That's all I have.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Don.
And thank you, Mr. Christianson.
And I think we all appreciate your involvement in your community to work with your community to understand that the -- for instance, the doe take. And we learned from the Unit 2 deer study, which I was a part of years ago, and we found that education was probably the biggest factor in understanding the dynamics. And it doesn't matter what animal what we're talking about.

And I think your idea of maybe doing a study with a much larger group of people to do the same thing like we did with Unit 2 deers we could do with wolves.

But thank you.
MS. Phillifs: Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. Mr.
Christianson, I was wondering about, you know, Prince of Wales Island is, you know, a great big island, sort of like Chichagof Island is a great big island. And the way things happen around Hoonah or around Tenakee or even False Island, or in Peril Straits is different than, you know, how things are here in Pelican. And then the east side of the island is, you know, heavily timber harvested and I'm over here on the wilderness end of the island -- side of the island.

And, you know, Hoonah recently got a shipyard. And so my husband spent some time there this winter and stayed in one of the lodges there while his boat was being worked on. And he said there was a lot, a lot of out of state hunter traffic that stayed there at the lodge. And then they'd be up early in the morning and getting in their cars and then going out to hunt. And then, he, you know, because he missed part of the hunting season in our area, he got -- well, he'd go up over there and try to get a deer and he felt like his life was in danger because the amount of, you know, hunter traffic was so close.

Anyway, so what I'm kind of getting around is -- is it different on the lower end down there by -- well, I guess you're not exactly on the lower end, but you're near the lower end of, you know, POW than it is on the west side and on the north side? I mean, you know, there's, Don, he's on the north end and he sees it from a different perspective than you would there in Hydaburg.

And then is there a -- you know, is there a corridor we could confine non-island hunters to? I mean just, you know, put a strip in that's just for non-island hunters? Or is it more realistic to keep the hunt on the island to island hunters?

That was quite a few questions in one question, but thank you.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Through the Chair.

So it sounds like Patty's wondering if we could break up Prince of Wales into subunits.

We know through the permitting that there are core areas that take a brunt of the hunting pressure on Prince of Wales Island. On the south end again this year we restricted a lot of access to the southern terminus roads, which was over to Chomley. But there wasn't a real high success rate on that hunting on that road anyway. And -- but we do take a lot of pressure on the main road from Hollis to Hydaburg. A lot of hunting pressure down in the Soda Bay area and all the way through Trakadaro Bay (ph). And so we -- I think we share the burden. But probably more off-island hunters focus their pressure on the north end. I would say probably north of Klawock to those other communities.

As far as breaking up the island into sections, I don't know if that would be relevant. It might cause further confusion on the island on how to deal with it. Again, there might be other ways. You know, extending time for locals a little longer or reducing some numbers for the sport take. But as far as breaking it up, that might just complicate the issue.

But the island itself, like you said, Patty, and Don had said, is pretty large. And, you know, something on the south end of Prince of Wales could be drastically different than something on the north end. You know, the north end can get a lot more snow than we do. They can have that problem again as far as pressure goes.

But there's an added pressure as well. We've been getting a lot of people that come in on boats from the Wrangell and Petersburg, Ketchikan and Metlakatla area through the south end and have targeted Dall extensively, which is our usual and custom ground. So we're not just getting it on the road access. We're now starting to get a lot of pressure from guys on boats that are coming from -- they used to hunt the Red Bay area and over by Coffman and all of that. Well, that's been over pressured by the guys on the cars and so now they just take a good week to come around and hunt down in the Cordova Bay area.

And there was a lot of negative

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    feedback from our community members about that
    perception, you know. And albeit those guys are all
    legal hunters, it's still overwhelming when you a seine
    boat in a bay with 40 deer hanging from the rafters,
    you know, and you're going in there to try to get one.
    MS. PHILLIPS: Yes.
    MR. CHRISTIANSON: And that's a regular
    occurring activity here on Prince of Wales Island.
    And so we've just learned to have to
    live with it at this point and hopefully we can find a
    way to solve the competition issue that is there, as
    well as the other factors that impact the resource.
    CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
    Did you have a follow up, Patty?
    MS. PHILLIPS: Yeah, Mr. Chair. I do.
    So the customary and traditional use determination for
    you on Prince of Wales is residents of Unit 1A, 2, and
    3. So I don't -- that's quite a -- I don't know how
    you would narrow it down unless you put it -- you know,
    narrowed it down through regulation.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Thank you for your comments, Patty, and your questions.
Is there any other questions for Mr.
Christianson.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you again. I really appreciate your time.
MR. CHRISTIANSON: Thank you guys for the opportunity to testify today. Appreciate it.
MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chair, I have one quick question. This is Albert.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay, Mr. Howard. A quick question.
MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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Mr. Christianson, have you guys considered opening, you know, the area for subsistence users maybe one or two weeks earlier than everyone else? Is that an option that anyone has looked at?

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Through the Chair. Mr. Howard, that's actually what happens right now, is we do hunt I believe ten days prior to the opening of the State lands. And again this year they extended the season 30 days for subsistence users to meet their needs. So we were provided extra opportunity. I think 40 days to be exact year as rural subsistence users. So they are using those management tools right now.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Christianson.

Okay. We have a few more.
And I would like to try and get through these with the point of not taking too much time. But I want to make sure that everybody is able to get their point across so that we can have time to listen to everyone.

So the next person is Brian Castle, from the Craig Advisory Committee.

MR. CASTLE: Good afternoon, Regional Advisory Committee Members. My name is Brian Castle. I'm speaking on behalf of the Craig Fish and Game Advisory Board. I'm a lifelong Southeast Alaska resident and have lived in Craig for 37 years.

The Advisory Committee is concerned about how the wolves of Prince of Wales are being managed as of lately and are seeking your help. The third largest island in North America is a complex situation with so much diversity of land ownership and because of its rich natural resources, a very extensive road system.

In the '90s, the wolf population was estimated at about 320. And that number was determined by trappers helping a biologist calling in those wolves by different methods of estimation. And then the logging of the '80s had caused the deer population to spike and the wolf population, of course, followed that trend. And trappers took advantage of the high

1 population, then they knocked the population down to a number that became a concern.

Island residents are not sure if that was a concern for the wolf population or a way to stop old growth logging. And our wolves were believed by some to be a separate wolf subspecies, so consequently were attempted to be put on the endangered species list. And if that were done, logging would have to be stopped to protect their habitat. Now DNA has proved that Unit 2 wolves are no different than any others in Southeast and they travel from island to island very easily depending on food supply and breeding opportunities.

And after countless meetings it was decided that instead of 30 percent of the wolf population that was being allowed to be harvested, it would be cut down to 20 because of the concerns of population and the threat of an ESA, which is Endangered Species Act. Now, this is the third time that the ESA has been attempted. The first time was when the population was at an all time high. And it was only a concern for Unit 2.

This last one that was proposed was for all of Southeast. And a Fish and Game study in the central part of the island determined that there were 89 wolves in Unit 2, which included the surrounding islands of Prince of Wales. And this was agreed by all to be a very conservative number. And the study is done with the use of hair boards and a few radio collars and trail cameras, scat count, or reported sightings.

Now, this study is done in the most used section of the island and probably the least populated by wolves because of the road system access to deer and human disturbance. And during the study the last few years we haven't had the snow to be able to see tracks in the snow very effectively. In fact, that lack of snow has allowed trappers to get to the north end of the island where they normally wouldn't be able to drive during the winter. And this winter seemed to be getting back to a normal snow level and has allowed tracks and patterns to be observed more.

The island schools and other agencies like the Nature Conservancy and the Forest Service have

1 contributed a lot in putting out the hair boards and 2 cameras to help the Fish and Game in determining a better estimate of the wolf numbers in Unit 2. And because of the threat of the ESA, the trackers, the U.S. Wildlife Service, and the Fish and Game came up with 20 percent as a harvestable compromise. And that was supposed to be for one year until a better population number was determined.

And Fish and Game took that 20 percent to the Game Board and put it in a more permanent form. And nothing can be done until the Board of course cycles around again. Now, 20 percent of 89 is 18. And because Fish and Game thought some wolves were being harvested illegally they cut that number in half. So allowed 9 wolves to be harvested year before last.

When half that number was reported, Fish and Game had people pull their traps to make sure that the number wasn't gone over. That year only five were harvested. This year the number was 22. And Fish and Game wants to say that 50 percent are taken illegally. Well, some probably are taken illegally, you know, by an opportunistic moment, but you can't say 50 percent and use that in your game management plan.

As the harvestable numbers get bigger, that would especially not ring true.

Now, 28 were taken this year. But all but five were taken off other islands other than Prince of Wales. Island like Lulu, Dall, San Fernando, Sumez, Heckita, Price of Wales wolves were hardly bothered these last couple of years.

What the Craig Advisory Committee would like from the RAC committee is a number of wolves that could be used as a baseline. We believe 160 is fair because that's half of the number of 320 determined in the '90s. If it's determined that the population is over 160 in Unit 2, then those wolves will be allowed to be harvested. 30 percent of 160 would be 48 wolves that would be allowed to be taken each year. And if it's determined we are below 160, then we can go back to the 20 percent to build the population back up.

There have been a huge amount of sightings this year. More than I can ever remember since I've been on the island. And there were 1,000

1 more deer taken this year on Prince of Wales than the previous year of a little over 3,000. Now, according to research that is due mainly to off-island people coming to Prince of Wales to hunt. And I can't say the extension of the deer season was very popular to most because of the deer harvest at an all time high and the wolf population at an all time low.

Now, the rut seems to be going longer and longer the last couple of years. This year it went well into December and that's not normal. That seems to indicate that those does were still cycling because they hadn't been bred, which would mean the buck ratio may be getting out of balance in certain areas.

The Craig Advisory Committee would like more local input. The different agencies want our local help and knowledge when it's to their advantage and need, but are cut off and ignored otherwise. There is a secret Federal committee that is setting the wolf numbers. And it's no -- it's no secret the Federal -excuse me. There's -- the -- our Federal biologist wasn't even asked their input at all. And so different agencies don't trust each other on this issue because of the different agendas.

The local Advisory Council is concerned that when the funding for the wolf study is done, which is very soon, who will do it and how will it be funded. And even if it is somehow continued with the results from it and local knowledge and sightings, will they be used.

As subsistence users, the people of the island feel like we are in the middle of a political mess. Logging is a vital part of the island community's economic base and we don't want the wolf issue used as a scapegoat to influence that. We need a local person from the island put on that committee so that hopefully the island can be better represented and the community be more accurately informed.

The Craig Advisory Committee thanks you for your time and for your commitment and concern for Alaskan subsistence users.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you. Thank you,

Mr. Castle.

I think Ms. Needham has a question.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. When you were talking about the committee, are you referring to the InterAgency Technical Team that was put together to work on the wolf habitat management program for Unit 2? Or.....

MR. CASTLE: Yes. Well, the committee that -- the Federal committee that was going to be used to set the wolf numbers. And one of the concerns is -or a big concern is that there wasn't a lot of local input at all. And in fact when the Advisory Committee asked different people that attended the last meeting that should be in the know, there wasn't one person in the room that knew any of those people on that committee, which gave an indication that -- at least to the Advisory Committee that they hadn't been asked for their input at all.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Cathy.
Mr. Douville and then Mr. Reifenstuhl.
MR. DOUVILLE: Just a point of clarification. I think it was seven wolves that were taken during the trapping season the year before, not five. And I think Mr. Owen addressed that. Said they weren't planning any -- didn't have any hand in any of the wolf planning. They were planning habitat, if I'm correct. But any planning for habitat has an effect on wolves.

MR. REIFENSTUHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to understand this secret committee a little better. I believe you said it was Federal.

MR. CASTLE: Uh-huh. (Affirmative)
MR. REIFENSTUHL: And if so, can you tell us a little more about this? And it doesn't seem to jive with the State setting the 20 percent harvest.

So I'm not understanding it. Please help me.

MR. CASTLE: Well, from our

1 understanding, this committee is the one that sets the wolf number. And the wolf number that will be harvested. And our concern is because of the different issues involved in setting that number, including logging and other -- well, I guess other influences, we're concerned that there's no local control on that -- no local input on that committee at all.

And what we would like to see is somebody from the island be represented on that committee.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Does that sort of answer your question?

MR. REIFENSTUHL: No. Not really. But I guess I would agree that having some local input would be good. But I still -- I guess I don't understand if it's truly secret or this is a rumor that there's a secret cabal that is setting the actual number. I mean I thought the number was determined by an estimated population or what the population was thought to be. And you take 20 percent of that and you take your unknown mortality subtracted. That's how I understand it's done.

So if it's done another way -- this is suggesting it's done a different way. I think we need to know what that is.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Steve.
Cathy.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I do actually think there might be some confusion. Because I agree with Mr. Reifenstuhl that the quota that is set is set by regulation. And so that would be the State and Federal manager that do that based on the previous season's population estimate. That's how the quota is set. And then in the past couple of years the managers have used a guideline harvest level, which was a reduction in that quota. And I think that's different than what $I$ was referring to.

And that was my question to you, which I think you might have misunderstood because you weren't here for a discussion earlier today. I had asked about an InterAgency Technical Committee that is

1 developing a wolf habitat management plan. That I was 2 wondering whether or not there were subsistence representatives on. And so we might be meshing those two entities.

And I don't know if that clarifies anything, but $I$ agree with Mr. Reifenstuhl in terms of how the quota is set and I don't feel that there's a secret committee necessarily doing that portion of it.

MR. CASTLE: That probably wasn't maybe a correct word for maybe this, but what we meant by that was that -- and I'm sure there's lots of people on that committee from different agencies. It's just that no one that we could find out from from anybody that should have been in the know knew anything about it. Or hadn't been asked for their input. Didn't know who was on it. And, you know, so obviously somebody knows, but we just felt like if the people that should know don't know, then there should be some more community input.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Castle. And I think that's where the confusion lies because we're not combining the different groups as we should. I think you're right. They have this habitat committee made up of Fish and Wildlife -- or Fish and Game and some Federal biologists, but they didn't include the stakeholders like it says that is to be included and I think that's where the confusion lies. Is there's these different things going on and they're not being brought together.

And the committee that was formed for habitat is totally important and entwined in the management program for setting the wolf population.

And my opinion is, it has to work together.

And I think Mr. Owen is online. Maybe he could shed some light into the people that were on this secret committee, so to speak.

MR. OWEN: Yes, Mr. Chair. I can do that. I can give you the exact names of everyone and assure you that no one ever went to a meeting in a black helicopter.

The members of the Wolf Technical Committee were Bonnie Benesten, she is the Tongass National Forest Wildlife Program leader.

Steve Brockmann, with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service here in Juneau.

Anthony Krupe, a specialist from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Bree Daar, who is the Wildlife and Fisheries Staff officer for the Tongass National Forest.

Luke Decker, also an employee of the Tongass National Forest.

Rod Flynn, a scientist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Don Martin, who is a member of my staff here in the Regional Office, U.S. Forest Service employee.

Ryan Scott, who you all know right there in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

And Tom Schumacher, also Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Those are the members of the Wolf Technical Committee.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for that clarification, Mr. Owen. Was there any local stakeholders involved? I didn't catch any names of local Tribal members or local trappers or hunters for wolves.

MR. OWEN: Again, this document is being -- was -- is being prepared for the Forest Service to provide a set of tools for project planners so that they can better accommodate the needs of wolves and deer as the Tongass National Forest goes forward and implements its (distortion) so any of the recommendations and tools that this committee put together will be -- any time that they are used, there will be a public process for people to comment on.

There is, again, nothing in this document that constrains the Forest Service. Nothing in this document constrains the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. It contains merely a set of tools and recommendations to better manage for deer habitat to support wolf populations on the island.

And -- and -- and I'll say, you know, I -- I know and I understand that any time something's not been exposed that there will be a lot of questions. As recently (distortion) I was told that this document would be completely finally cleared with all the edits and punctuation checks and all that at the end of April. So everybody will see the 39 or 40 page document as soon as it's done going through the -- the diligence and making sure that everything is spelled right and all the -- all the science is cited correctly and all that sort of stuff.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much for that clarification, Mr. Owen.

I think it would have helped a lot to understand that before the meeting began of discussion of wolf population and problems that we're having. But thank you very much.

MR. OWEN: And -- and -- and Mr. Chair, thank you for that. I know all of the members of the technical committee have been working very hard to get this document done and finally cleared. They are all proud of the work they've done. And so while I underst (distortion) completely understand the questions, I would simply beg for a little indulgence, you know, from the public. You know, we will share this document with everyone. And once everyone has a chance to look at it, I think both the State and the Forest Service would be more than happy to be engaged with people about what's in it and how it's applied.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much.
Okay. So we have Mr. Castle still up. Does anybody have any questions for him pertaining to his testimony.
(No comments)
Online.
is Patty.

MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair. Yes. This is Patty.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Go ahead, Patty.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Castle, are your subsistence needs being met? Are you getting the amount of deer that you need for your family?

MR. CASTLE: Well, yes, I am. But, you know, you have to work a lot harder. And I -- we know this year -- well, I commercial fish in the summer and so, you know, I go into the fall. So I don't hunt usually in the -- you know, in the beginning of the season, it's usually toward the end. And, you know, when that happens, you know, I guess you're -- you know, a lot of people have already hunted already.

And so this year seemed to be tougher. A lot tougher. And so -- and I think that was the trend, you know, everywhere in our area, you know, as you've already heard.

So, you know, one thing because I trap south of Craig and down on Dall Island and I did see, you know, a bunch of bucks on the beach that were still chasing does during trapping season. And that's something that you just don't see very often. You know, they haven't been in years or all the times that I've been down there, which is quite a while.

So I think that, you know, things changed this last couple of years. And I thought it was due to, you know, our warmer winters is what I thought originally but, you know, that wasn't the case this year. So, you know, something is changing and, you know, hopefully it will be figured out.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Bryan.
Any other questions.
MR. WRIGHT: Yeah. Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes.
MR. WRIGHT: This is Frank. What I was thinking about was, you know, I heard this person say

1 he got his -- was satisfied with what he got for deer 2 hunting. But we're looking at communities with a lot of people that can't go in the woods. That can't -you know, like I can't climb a mountain anymore and I'm sure there's a lot of elderlies or people that just can't do it anymore that aren't getting their needs.

So a lot of deer that are -- you know, the deer that are out there are getting taken by wolves, so when we look at this we have to consider the elders and the people that just can't do it anymore. So I think it's a big concern of Prince of Wales. You know, some of -- like a lot of young bucks that are -young guys that are going out there are doing the best they can so they can supply their community.

So I think this is a big concern of the communities.

And another thing is that, you know, we always talk about Federal governments and all these government agencies that always say we need your input, we need you to talk to us so that we can get all of the information and traditional knowledge.

That's just a statement I'm -- just sitting here thinking about all this stuff, you know.

So thank you, Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for those thoughts, Frank. That's a very valid point. The demographics of our average age is definitely coming upon the time when there's a lot of us that can't climb a mountain. So thank you.

Is there any other questions for Mr.
Castle.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Hearing none. Thank you very much for your testimony.

MR. CASTLE: One last thing that I guess, you know, thinking about the question that was asked of me. You know, anymore -- like I say, I don't consider myself young anymore and there's only my wife and I, and usually, you know, we go up north moose
hunting.

So, you know, I don't -- I hunt -- I usually hunt deer because I like to. But because it's -- and I usually go by boat. And the reason I go by boat is because I can't -- because I have the ability to go someplace where there isn't so many non-island residents.

Because like it's been stated before, if you go on the road system, you've got to compete with so many other off-island people. And so it's easier for me to go someplace where there's not so many people. Whereas if you came to Ketchikan you're kind of restricted.

And so anyway, it's something that is becoming more and more prevalent is people having to go -- there's a lot more people out in the boat now because it's forcing them to go, you know, other places that off-island people can't get to.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you. Thank you very much for your testimony.

MR. CASTLE: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. I think we should take a ten minute break. We still have two more people to testify and we've got a lot of agenda left. So we'll just take a quick break here and then we'll come back. And try to do it in less than ten minutes and we'll get going again.
(Off record)
(On record)

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. We want to finish up our public testimony. We have two more people to give testimony on wolf management.

Okay. The next person to give some public testimony is Mr. Mike Douville, from Craig Tribal Association.

Mike.

MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

1 For the record, I'm Mike Douville. I represent the 2 Craig Tribe. I've lived in Craig for the last 68 years and I have a few things to say about the wolves and actually some other things.

As far as Mr. Owen said he had Tribal consultation, but the only consultation $I$ remember in recent times was one that we initiated here earlier this year in a government-to-government consultation that the Tribe initiated. We filed a request for special action because of the 50 percent reduction in the wolf quota we disagreed with. But when it became apparent that we were going to catch the quota -- not the 50 percent reduced quota, but the real quota, we withdrew it.

In any case, I would like to appeal to the Regional Forest here to make these consultations happen when the tribes are going to be affected by any decisions that the Forest Service is involved in, whether they be at a plus or minus. Whether it be timber or wolves or deer or anything else. I think that we are a Tribal government. A recognized one. And we should be included in any and all of those conversations.

This is a real prime issue. And the last thing we were talking about was deer. And I saw a graph this fall that TNC presented that showed that we were about 4,000 for a deer harvest. And the doe harvest was like 200 and it's been maintaining that for some time. That's up from a little over 3,000 plus, so I can't -- I don't know what the real number was, but we are increasing in harvest. Not this year, but for the previous year that covered.

It's really worrisome to me because I think we are at max plus harvest for bucks. And some of it is because off road hunters are becoming more numerous. But not only that, they are becoming more educated and better at what they're doing. So they're learning the ground and getting better, but $I$ don't think we can sustain that level. It's going to cause some problems like it did in the past and where you had to have a deer planning committee to try to resolve some of the issues. But they kind of resolved themselves in the fact that, you know, all the wolf take boosted -- you know, created a better balance and it kind of dissipated.

But we're going back in the same direction again because like Brian said, we're seeing the rut extending way beyond what is normal. I was out trapping this year and I got to witness it firsthand. You know, you just couldn't set snares for wolves because there was just too much deer activity. Usually that tapers right off and you're okay. You're not going to catch a deer -- or less likely.

So there are some issues looming here that I think need to be seriously looked at. And I think Klawock has got a proposal to reduce the number for off-island, which may be addressed, but trust me. I think it's here.

Mr. Scott addressed that there -- we'll go to the wolves now. Their DNA and the stuff they're using is lagging behind. It's lagging behind a long time, but meanwhile the wolf population is increasing. We never believed that it was 89. But we went along with that because we had a couple of meetings here and we were scared of the ESA. We didn't like it. So we were willing to step way back and let this thing flush itself out. We never believed that the wolves were endangered. But we were willing to take real conservative steps just to avoid it because it would cause so many problems.

In that meeting the quota was 30 percent and we conservatively said okay. Well, we'll do anything. Just make this go away. So we discussed it and decided 20 percent. But we were thinking for that season. Because the State was saying well, we're going to redouble our efforts for DNA and we're going to have better numbers by next year. But instead that number went to the Board of Game and now it's changed in regulation.

So what we're doing is raising wolves now because it seems like 20 percent is not going to enough. And it's certainly not going to be enough if you deduct 50 percent off the top for illegal harvest, which is -- where's the proof. There certainly is a little bit of that, but it certainly isn't proven out to be 50 percent. You know, I think it's -- where that came from, I don't know. We were blaming some secret society, but I think the Department then did it administratively because I don't think the Board of Game said okay, yeah, do 50 percent reduction for

1 illegal harvest. We really had bad heartburn about 2 that.

And as a result, this year we're kind of gaming the system. If we had a good relationship, I could call up our Federal biologist and say oh, I got a couple today, you know. But instead we weren't turning in any wolves until the 14 days were up, so they had no idea of what we were doing. And we purposely did that and unless some of this gets corrected, it's going to get worse down the road.

So we managed to game it not doing anything illegal, but we did manage to get the quota, which was what we wanted to do. If we had done it like the previous year, we would not have. Because there was a carry over from that year, you know. So one of the biggest heartburns is that 50 percent. The other is the lack of timely information to set the following year's quota. Lagging a whole year behind, but meanwhile, you know, just say for instance on an island you have two wolves, a pair. By the following summer you have seven. I mean it increases quite rapidly.

I look at it as a lost subsistence opportunity. You know, we're just not up to speed and also we're going to lose any balance that we may have, you know. And we need that balance because people depend on deer. We don't eat wolves and what we're doing is raising wolves right now.

So we need to correct the 20 percent part. My suggestion is 320 to 340 wolves was a guesstimate in the '90s. They had less tools and hardware to predict a wolf population, but that was what the biologists at the time decided there was. Well, I testified at the Board of Game on behalf of the RAC when they wanted to reduce the number to 50 and we decided 60. I went and testified for the RAC. And I testified at the time that $I$ didn't know what the number was, but it was half of what we had before in the '90s and we were happy with that.

And if you wanted to use those previous numbers, that would be about 160. But I firmly believe that that's target population and we should be aiming for -- as was suggested, I would say anything from that number higher we harvest at 30 percent and anything that's lower than that we can harvest at 20 percent to

1 try to maintain some kind of a biological balance. So
2 we have deer and, you know, there's still plenty of wolves.

So we don't want to go ESA. And we're not ESA. It was found that there's no basis for it. So we shouldn't be regulating it like there is.

The 50 percent part of it is really a problem because using like Mr. Bolling said the anecdotal evidence like oh, I heard so and so might have got a couple, you know. I mean some of that -you know, you just can't do that. You know, you have to have some proof to reduce that.

You know, initially that comes from Pearson's study in the '90s. You know, the island had double the population. This was 20 years ago. Logging was peaking. Everybody was hunting out with a rifle, you know, and of course there was more probably illegal harvest then, but today $I$ can't agree with the numbers that came from 20 years ago. It's a different place today. So we need to fix that somehow.

If you're going to use anecdotal on one end, well, why not use it on the other. We have some good sources of information here, you know. I've never seen a biologist where I trap on these islands. I don't know if anyone else has. Dall Island, down at the south end, there's a lot of -- where the wolf population is higher than the core Prince of Wales. I've never seen boots on the ground there from the Department. Or from the Feds either one. But we go there. We know what's going on. I mean they don't seem to trust our information. But that's where we hunt and we work on wolves there, too, so we have a place to go.

So they need to consult with someone with local knowledge. But who knows better than people that live in a place to ask information from. They know what's going on.

And I'm afraid that if the wolf population is what's perceived by the local trappers and the hunters to be artificially that you will have a certain amount of civil disobedience and they will take matters into their own hands. And, you know, I don't care what kind of regulations you can make. We'll make

1 our own, you know, that sort of thing. So we want to 2 avoid that if we can.

So I would suggest that the Department incorporate some of this local knowledge because we don't -- you can't use the core middle of the island and extrapolate that. Because we -- some of these islands have much more higher populations and they're more important to us because we can get away from the road system and go hunting. Because these guys aren't exaggerating. There's more traffic on the road during the rut. And we do have an early season, but in reality most of the deer are taken during the rut. So that's what -- and the traffic is amazing. I was out cutting wood and I couldn't believe the amount of cars going by, you know. And actually in the moonscape that just was logged, you know.

So that's my suggestion as to how to approach a happy medium because the Department does not have a population goal of any kind that $I$ know of. Just 20 percent harvest. And so we need to have some kind of a number and that's one that I would suggest.

Beyond that I guess I'll try to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr.
Douville. Mike, in your opinion, what would be the best thing that the Council could do? I mean we can -there's going to be a call for wildlife proposals here coming up soon, which we could write a proposal. But what I'm envisioning is what you think would be a good way to form a working group with stakeholders, the State, Federal biologists. What's your thoughts on how we could go about fixing this in a timely manner and get all the people together because it seems like there's people that are going in different directions.

MR. DOUVILLE: I don't know. This is kind of a hard one because this is Federal land. My first thought is to make a proposal to the Feds. Take over the management of wolves on Federal land. Because we seem to be able to move faster than the State, which is three years apart. We could do it, you know, a little bit faster. Because this is turning into a problem. The deer populations are going down. Not only that. We're harvesting too many, I think.

How to go about the -- the Board and Game might listen to you. But what if they didn't. It's something that we should be looking at perhaps taking action on a Federal level. I really don't have a simple answer.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you. I don't think it's an easy answer, but we've been talking about this for quite a few years and we haven't seemed to come to a consensus on how to deal with the problem. And I think that all stakeholders are going to have to get involved in some sort of a subcommittee or some kind of a group of people in order to get this problem sorted out.

And I just -- I'm not from this island so I don't -- and I don't trap so I don't have anything to offer other than that it's apparent that it's a problem and I think the stakeholders need to get together. And I'm just not sure how to do that.

I'm open for suggestions from the Council if there's something we can do. Or is it going to be something that comes from the Tribe. Or something from the local trapping community and the Department of Fish and Game and the local biologists from the Federal side. I'm just not sure.

MR. DOUVILLE: During the ESA discussions -- we had two of them here. And the Department and the Feds were more than happy to sit down and talk to us and, you know, we kind of need your help here. So we said okay, 20 percent of this season. You know, we'll take that cut and everything. And then after that passed, the information just dried up. I mean okay, here's these regulations. You know, you guys get nine wolves this year. We took 50 percent off the top for illegal harvest. And this last year -well, you get 22, but really we're only giving you 11.

All that information dried up and there was no more communication. And, you know, we were pretty forthcoming. I helped the Department some and I showed them where to put a couple of cameras and this that are really good spots and they've gathered information from that, you know. But I find myself less willing to share any more information because we're not getting anything back. And whatever they
know, I already know. Okay. You know, I've been doing this a long time. They're not going to -- whatever they tell me isn't going to make me a better trapper. I already know how to do all that.

And I mean it's -- I mean if that's one of their worries, forget about it, you know. I already know what to do. So I don't know why it dried up and they quit talking to us. So we're not going to share any more back until we get -- you know, it's got to go both ways.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any question.....
MR. DOUVILLE: But we did help them with ESA stuff. I mean the people here were more than willing to do that. Even though we're trappers and we like to keep a biological balance and stuff, but we were forthcoming and helpful. We were, you know. Yeah. And I felt disappointed that things are not the same way today.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mike.
Steve.
MR. REIFENSTUHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I guess for everything I've heard today, what I'd like to see is a wolf management plan for Area 2. And that we perhaps as a RAC write the State and request that we have involvement. Have a representative in that. And I think we heard the State say that they are willing to do that. And I think that the Office of Subsistence Management biologist would be willing to do that. And I think that there would then therefore be local participation if we entered into that sort of arrangement.

I think going down the path of suggesting Federal takeover, it sounds quick and easy, but I don't think it is. I'm mean I think that's -we're talking about extraterritorial jurisdiction to do something like that and I don't know that that's a quick thing to do if we're going to cut the State out of it.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Steve.
Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I agree with Mr. Reifenstuhl in terms of $I$ think a good -- one movement forward would be to develop a wolf management plan. And I had asked Tony Christianson about whether or not the effort that was put forth in order to work on the Unit 2 deer issue on Prince of Wales Island in the past was a good model to potentially do that with.

And so I would like to ask Mr. Douville if -- I mean we heard from Tony and he felt that it was. But I want to know from Mr. Douville if he feels that it would be the right venue in order to bring stakeholders together much in the way that that was completed and if you think there would be participation on Prince of Wales Island from the stakeholders that have been involved in this wolf issue the last few years. For instance, trappers and Tribal governments.

MR. DOUVILLE: So what are you asking me?

MS. NEEDHAM: I'm asking if the Unit 2 deer effort that happened on Prince of Wales Island and there were actually members of the Regional Advisory Council on that. There were members from all of the local governments, local stakeholder groups involved in that planning effort. I want to know whether or not you feel that that would be an appropriate to move forward to have a wolf management plan for Unit 2 wolves developed.

MR. DOUVILLE: It would be a plus. At the same time, I think it's about time to start thinking about a deer planning committee also. Because to be honest with you, you know, I grew up here. You know, I know this country really well and I'm not too bad of a hunter, and I struggled this last year. I came home empty more times than I could ever remember in my life, you know. And I know this ground pretty good. So something's going on here.

I guess maybe next year we'll see if it's really that way or just was unlucky. But, you know, I'm willing to give it a little bit of time. But also my backyard here got a little bit of treatment, so maybe that will help.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Are there any

1 other questions for Mike.

MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you.
Mr. Douville, the C\&T use determinations include residents of Unit 1A, 2 , and 3. Is it realistic to -- if you have to narrow down to include 1A and 3, is that -- would it -- can you have a sustainable deer population including with 1 A and 3 if you have to narrow down the harvest?

MR. DOUVILLE: I think you're talking about the area around Ketchikan. Those residents. Is that what you're asking?

MS. PHILLIPS: Well, I guess I should just say it like off-island. Off Prince of Wales Island. I mean can those people from 1A and 3, which is, you know, Petersburg, Wrangell area, I mean I -you know, I just don't -- how do you know that when you have a broad traditional use determination?

Now, I don't -- I mean it's fine that you want -- you know, that it's being proposed to have, you know, these working groups. But those take time. And it sounds to me like we're having some conservation concerns. Not enough wolf harvest and too much deer harvest. And so, you know, we need to take immediate quick term or near term actions and then still proceed with committee, you know, whatever stakeholder groups.

But I'm seeing that yeah, Prince of Wales Island people need to be harvesting off their island because they have food security needs. And -but I just -- I don't understand how we're going to be able to do that if you have other residents of, you know, Unit 1A and 3 continuing, you know, their harvest, too. Unless most of the competition is coming from non-Federally qualified.

MR. DOUVILLE: Well, I guess you would first restrict the non-rural users. I mean it's written into Title VIII that way. But I mean that would be my first avenue that $I$ would choose.
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MS. PHILLIPS: Okay. That answered my question. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Is there any other questions for Mr. Douville.
Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is sort of backing up a bit. Not a global issue, but we heard earlier today that the wolves taken this last year were mainly taken on the islands. Can you say anything about where harvest has taken place over the last few years, Mr. Douville?
And, you know, against that we're doing our estimate for the population of wolves by studies on Prince of Wales proper.
So you kind of get my direction there.
MR. DOUVILLE: I'm not sure. Well, most of the harvest came from down the outside islands out here and Dall Island. We kind of put our effort into where we hunt and we can have a little bit of peace from -- I don't compete with off-island hunters. You know, I've always gone in the boat. And it's been okay, but one of the drawbacks is a lot of my pals that live here figured it all out. And you have a high harvest level out there also. It's not wolf. It's people. That brings the population down also. And then when you add a few more wolves to it like happened in the last year or so, then things get much more difficult.
I don't know if Brian Castle is here.
Anyway, but he said, you know, local knowledge is worth something, you know. He said -- I just was on San Fernando and he said I saw the tracks of seven wolves, oh, yeah? Yeah. Well, between what I caught on the cameras, he was spot on. You know, he knew what was there. So, you know, some of these guys do know what they're talking about and I think that needs to be a consideration.
So we're going to focus our efforts on where we are. We could care less about the rest of the island. But it's going to impact a lot of people if
that happens, especially with a lower quota than what we think should be there. I think we're at 160 plus now anyway.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Follow up.
MR. SCHROEDER: Well, just follow up. Maybe I wasn't clear. I thought I heard that most of the wolves taken this last year were taken from islands. And the population estimate for wolves is based on sampling in the heavily deer hunted areas, the road connected area. And I wondered if in your opinion over the last few years most of the wolves have been taken from, not Prince of Wales proper, but from the other islands.

MR. DOUVILLE: Yes and no. I think there was a better mix in the past years. I think in the last year or two more focus has been put on the islands.

Did that help any?
MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Any other questions.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any questions from online.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: No questions.
Oh. Mike, which islands are the ones with the deer on them?
(Laughter)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mike.
MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chair, this is Albert.

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CHAIRMAN BANGS: Albert.

MR. HOWARD: Just an observation, Mr. Chair. I've heard it said that this management tool they're putting together with all these biologists and scientists aren't going to be used (distortion) they're looking at -- my experience is that it's going to be used to regulate so I'd like to see people from the area at the table when they decide to put this plan to use.

I've been told that here in this community as well, and when the community decided to lower the total allowable catch for a couple of seasons. That total allowable catch on sockeye stuck and we're stuck with it. And we've even gone through the ETJ process to try to address that it issue and it's still an ongoing issue. So I hope that the local tribes pay attention to what was said, that this tool and data isn't going to be used to regulate or set bag limits. I have a feeling it's going to be because it has been done here in this area.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Howard.

Okay. The last person to testify for wolf and deer is Mr. Michael Kampnich. Kampnich. I'm sorry.

MR. KAMPNICH: Thank you. My name is Michael. Thank you for being here, for holding your meetings here in Prince of Wales, Craig. My name is Michael Kampnich. I'm a 30 plus year resident of Prince of Wales.

Just background on a little bit of my, you know, what $I$ might say here. I'm representing two entities. I work for the Nature Conservancy in the off season. I fish in the summer and work for the Nature Conservancy in the off season. I have participated for the State on their hair board study the last three years. I do one section of the rounds in Central Western Prince of Wales and I also work with them on their camera documentation of occupancy and wolf activity throughout the island. I manage some of the cameras and simply turn the information over to the State as $I$ recover the data off the cameras.

In regards to the Nature Conservancy's comments regarding wolf management here, basically the Nature Conservancy believes heavily in research and sound documentation for appropriate sustainable management. And they think that that must include local user groups, local entities, and local knowledge.

And then from my own observations and suggestions, basically everything's been fairly well covered. A couple of points I'd like to make.

I think the initial -- not the initial, but the last ESA listing has been pointed out here already and I just want to concur it was based on flawed data. The area that was documented, the Central Prince of Wales area, is the most heavily utilized and accessed area and it's almost certain that the wolf population in that area was down because of harvest activity. Consequently, that was considered to be island-wide or unit-wide, which it wasn't, and so there was -- you know, we went through a whole process that really was uncalled for and unnecessary.

The unreported harvest versus reported harvest, it's been mentioned here a few times. I concur that I think that that's probably not the best way to go about that process of determining that. I would also concur it occurs. I think we need to look for opportunities to find a better methodology to address that concern or that issue.

One suggestion I would have as somebody that has a small amount of halibut quota, commercial halibut quota, we have a ten percent fudge factor. I'm sure most of you guys are aware of this. Where we can go over or under ten percent a year and then it's either deducted or taken off of the following year's quota. I would suggest at least considering doing something similar to that for unreported harvest.

We had one or two unreported harvests here this year that were documented, fairly well confirmed, investigated by Fish and Wildlife officers, and nobody questions that. That would be the appropriate way in my estimation to do this because then it gives you a basis that's been investigated. I don't think it would be necessary to go all the way to a conviction of somebody for an unreported or illegal harvest to take that quota, but I think it needs to be

1 well -- reasonably well established that it occurred. 2 It just can't be speculation or innuendo or word of

What that does is that -- then there's a basis for why you're making that determination from withdrawing animals, you know, for harvest. And that generates confidence in that process and confidence is really important in management. And so that's a suggestion to -- you know, on a way to do that that would I think make people comfortable and give a basis, you know, a sound basis for why you're making these determinations in management and in reduction of harvest in one area.

One area that has been again mentioned just a little bit, $I$ think it's really, really important to dive into this genetic analysis and genetic flow charts as the State has started to do when they're sealing and they're recovering samples. Going forward as that genetic database enlarges, gets bigger, they're also doing it as far as $I$ understand on the islands, you know, Ravella, Mitkof, Zorembo, other areas, the mainland, the trappers that are working in other areas. As that database grows you're going to start to see flow or lack of flow and that's going to tell you a lot about what's happening. It'll tell you even within Unit 2, you know, how much genetic flow you have going back and forth on the island as samples are recovered and put in a database.

We're seeing DNA become prominent in every aspect of human health research, identifying trends and stuff. There's no reason that we can't do the same thing with wolves here. And I think that would be a great -- it's a developing great tool for management.

I think that camera documentation, I mentioned that. That's also a growing area of research where people are getting better and better at it. We're learning how to deploy cameras more appropriately in the right places where you can see the, you know, the activity in areas that tells you the -- you know, whether there's consistent occupancy, sporadic occupancy. It gives you an indication of population. I wouldn't go so far as to say you can count the population, but it gives you an indication of whether you have a, you know, a healthy occupancy of an area or
whether maybe it's just sporadic.
And the other thing the cameras can do, they can help determine reproduction. Because when you do see -- beginning in about July and August, depending on camera deployment, you start to see pups showing up on camera. And that's another indication of a -- you know, a stable and a viable population. And so cameras, I believe, have a really crucial part going forward in helping determine occupancy, reproduction, and sustainable populations.

I would like to acknowledge and I appreciate that the State biologists, Regional biologists, several of them and even the State wildife biologists have, you know, made the effort to be here and address concerns and talk with people. I think that, you know, that's the kind of interaction that builds confidence and is necessary to, you know, come out with the best management plan possible that is supported by the local user groups. And I applaud them for being here.

And lastly, I would like to -- I just want to acknowledge, too, the deer issue is -- there's something going on here. Populations seem to be going -- the buck population specifically seems to be down somewhat. I think it's probably a combination of issues. We've heard about, you know, habitat issues, road issues, off-island hunters, predation. It's a combination of things and one can influence the other. Mike referenced it.

The pressure on the island here is a little heavier and so now you have more people from the local communities using their boats and going to the outside islands here. Consequently being smaller land bases, the populations aren't as big and then that pressure affects those areas. And so it's -- there's a number of issues going on with deer as well and I would encourage, you know, our State and Federal managers and the Subsistence Board here to pay attention to that concern.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mike.
Is there any questions from the

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Council.
(No comments)

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Any questions from
Council Members online.
(No comments)

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Hearing none. Thank

Okay. Is there any more discussion from the Council on the wolf issue. I think we'll -probably it'll come back up again here under call for proposals. But if there's any more discussion.

Cathy.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
You know, we specifically asked to have this meeting on Prince of Wales Island so that we could get answers to questions that we had raised at previous meetings -- more than one. And I want to make sure before we leave this issue that we've tried to -- and the call for proposals is one mechanism, but that we've -- understand that we can -- what recommendations we want to make that can actually result in some action between now and our next meeting. I don't want to leave Prince of Wales and this discussion and then come back and have this discussion again at our next meeting.

And so I know call for proposals might be one place that we could talk about that, but are there any other things that we can do as a body at this point in time to make sure that something happens between now and the next time so that we're not just continually just taking testimony and getting status reports.

And I think one of those things is that wolf management plan that's been talked about. What can we do. Who do we need to ask to make that happen or to put that recommendation forward that we think it needs to happen.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Well, thank you for
that, Cathy. That's a very good point and I think we do need to develop some sort of a plan from the Council perspective as to what we can do to speed things up and to make sure that it happens.

So I might suggest that maybe this evening Council Members that are interested in getting together with Mr. Douville, who's foremost I think expert on the wolf issue on Prince of Wales on the Council, that we might come up with some sort of an idea, a plan, and we could address that tomorrow.

Would that make sense to the Council.
Cathy.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
I also wonder if we would have the opportunity -- you know, we heard -- we got a report from the Federal Staff and a report from the State Staff and then we heard a lot of testimony. And we've had a lot to think about and I want to make sure we also might have the opportunity to ask questions of our Federal and State Staff again at some point if we need to in order to decide what the best course of action for the next, like our recommendation might be.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes. I do believe Mr. Scott will be here and Mr. Porter. Will you guys be here tomorrow. And Mr. Reeves will be here. So I think we will have Staff from both sides that could answer questions.

I just want to give time for this to -you know, to think about it. I mean I'm not ready to make any wild ideas right now, but I think if we let it settle in, what we heard today, we could come up with maybe a couple of ideas that we could move forward with and not leave this meeting without addressing it again.

So if everybody's okay with that, I

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think we'll.....
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MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes.
MR. WRIGHT: Yeah. This is Frank.

|  | Page 208 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yeah, Frank. |
| 2 |  |
| 3 | MR. WRIGHT: I think it's a good idea |
| 4 | what we're doing. I think that if at all possible that |
| 5 | local knowledge to be involved with putting this thing |
| 6 | together. I know Mr. Douville is pretty local there, |
| 7 | so the local community, and a lot of input should be |
| 8 | put into this proposal. |
| 9 |  |
| 10 | Thank you, Mr. Chair. |
| 11 |  |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you for those |
| 13 | thoughts, Frank. |
| 14 |  |
| 15 | Anyone else on the wolf subject at this |
| 16 | point. |
| 17 |  |
| 18 | (No comments) |
| 19 |  |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: And then we have one |
| 21 | time sensitive public testimony, but it's on a |
| 22 | different subject. But I want to make sure that we can |
| 23 | rest here with the wolf discussion until tomorrow. And |
| 24 | then we can address it again here when we get to call |
| 25 | for wildlife proposals. |
| 26 |  |
| 27 | So if everybody's good with that, I'll |
| 28 | ask Mr. Louis Wagner, Jr. to come up. And his |
| 29 | testimony is on the three year review. |
| 30 |  |
| 31 | MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chair. Real quick |
| 32 | while he's coming up to the microphone. |
| 33 |  |
| 34 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Come back on that. |
| 35 |  |
| 36 | MR. HOWARD: This is Albert. Just a |
| 37 | suggestion on the wolf real quick. |
| 38 |  |
| 39 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Sure. Go ahead. |
| 40 |  |
| 41 | MR. HOWARD: Do you want to include the |
| 42 | other organizations that testified as well as Mr. |
| 43 | Douville in the discussion they're going to have this |
| 44 | evening, if they choose to. |
| 45 |  |
| 46 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Well, thank you |
| 47 | for that. And we'll be discussing it more here when we |
| 48 | get into the call for proposals. |
| 49 |  |
| 50 |  |

Thank you, Mr. Howard.
MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Go ahead.
MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Chair. I'm going blank here. The RAC Board here. Appreciate the chance to speak once more and give testimony. My name is Louis Wagner. I'm a member of Metlakatla. A life long resident. And been serving on our Council since 2000. And if I may, before I start I'd like to thank everyone else that has been giving testimony. There's a lot of good advice coming out here and especially on the local knowledge.

And I would like to repeat our former -- Bill Thomas, who was Chair of the RAC Board I believe when it started. He was a really good man and a very strong leader. And he pushed that what Tony was talking about and Mike was talking about. And when the Board started the rooms were full of people. They had hope. They came and they gave testimony, but they left disappointed.

And then after about three years people -- if you look around it's empty. Mostly government people. The last full meeting I seen on the RAC Board was in Saxman. There was a full turnout at the Saxman Hall there. And it's just sad to see. People don't want to spend the time or money to come with their hopes up and leave broken hearted. So I just appreciate the few that gave testimony today.

Thank you for that.
And on that three year review on the fishing and that concerns the eulachons, which hasn't even been considered. And is the RAC Board here going to handle that right away or what's going to happen with that.

So I'm -- you know, no review. The fish are there. And I don't know if you can give me an answer.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: I have to refer to Cathy, but I do understand the situation a little bit because I live near Eulachon Stream, but we're able to

1 fish. But I know Cathy was the one that was here yesterday running a meeting and I'm not sure what the consensus was as to how they were going to move forward. But I have a couple of ideas myself.

But I'll let Cathy.....
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question that might be actually a question for Staff. But you said a three year review for eulachon and my understanding is that the eulachon have been closed by emergency order each year and not in regulation. The closure is not in regulation; is that true.

And so then it would therefore not -because the three -- sorry. Because the eulachon run is not -- the harvest is not closed by regulation, then there would not be a three year review; is that correct.

So then when you were here earlier today and we were talking about a three year review for the wildlife closure on moose, that was because that harvest was closed by regulation. So the difference is that the eulachon harvest is closed each year by emergency order and it's not set in regulation yet. So there wouldn't be a three year review for us to make a recommendation on.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Hardin.
MS. HARDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Yes. That is correct. The closures that are taking place currently on that fishery are temporary closures that the in season manager is initiating through delegated authority. The Board's closure policy that requires a review of every three years for closures to non-subsistence users is exactly what Ms. Needham described. It refers to closures that are in Federal regulations and therefore don't have an expiration date unless there's a -- we receive another proposal to rescind the closure.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Ms. Hardin.
And then to follow up with the question of where we go from here -- where this Council goes

1 from here, my understanding from yesterday's discussion was that the recommendation would be that the issue be considered in our -- reported in our Annual Report. And that recommendation came from Mr. Schroeder. And then to the best of my recollection we had no other things on the table for consideration with respect to eulachon at this time.

But anyone that was here with that discussion can correct me if I'm wrong.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Mr. Wagner, I think you told me you're leaving tomorrow and you're probably not here. So I'd like to give you your last opportunity to have a shot across the bow on eulachon if there's something that you didn't mention yesterday.

MR. WAGNER: Well, I was at the meeting in Anchorage when the Federal Board met and the recommendation came to close the eulachons, but it was temporary until the fish came back. And the fish have come back, so there's no material coming up here that was not discussed at the meeting in Anchorage. It's far different than temporary. This is permanent. And it was not done permanent.

And what's the emergency this year when the river -- last seven years they've been coming back. And last year the river was full. It was just like it always had been when we'd go up there. And I tell you there would be nobody around that river but us getting eulachon. All of a sudden -- they sure took a lot of interest into the eulachon, especially after the hearing that Kashakes (ph) was killed off down there. Everything focused on the (distortion) and then the people miss out.

And it's something that I've loved to do. I worked hard at it with my family, especially my son. And all we do is we go catch them and bring them to town. It's not like they're going off to another country. This belongs to the greater Ketchikan area, as I like to put it, because that's what comes up in all the testimony, especially on the hunting.

But yeah, I don't believe in that testimony she just gave because it was a temporary

1 closing until the fish came back. That was said. And 2 if it's looked up, that's what should be found in the minutes. And I don't know what else to say.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Wagner. I listened in as best $I$ could yesterday and the thought crossed my mind that I understand the restraints of the Department to do surveys with staying in Federal equipment to go up there and do surveys. So the idea came that I would recommend -- just a thought -- that the Department allow a permit, a conditional use permit to go up there. Somebody that wants to go fish eulachon, go up there with a small boat and do a test fishery and be able to keep the fish. And then the Department would know.

You could video it or whatever so that they could get an idea of the quantity of fish up there. And then it wouldn't jeopardize because they -the constraints on them is they can't do a proper survey. So it was just an idea that I thought would open up the idea of being able to let everyone know. Because it is, you know, traditional ecological knowledge that people don't know in the Department.

So why not let people go up there and do a test fishery and show everybody what's up there. That's just a thought. And I would think that would be possible to do through a -- but I'm not sure what -you know, what governs that idea of making a special permit. But I'd have to ask the Department.

I think that would be one way.
I don't know what your opinion on that would be.

MR. WAGNER: I don't know. I'd have to give it some thought. And I've been through all this, you know. I went through this RAC Board and I went through the Federal Subsistence Board. And why I like going back to our late Bill Thomas, that it would take an act of Congress to change this. I've got pictures. Got the (distortion) up there that shows my family has been there and doing this. And nobody else came to do it because they're making big money off herring and whatnot. And we just basically did it to make sure we'd all get eulachons. And they just keep closing it on us.

And the emergency closure and they don't even go up the river and have a look, you know. You have to go up and run the river and see what's there because sometimes they're hard to find. And you're not going to see them from an airplane, you're just not.

The pictures we took it was so full they were as black as these seats and it looks like a shadow in there. And I had to look at them for a while and I know we took good pictures. And where there was a few spawning in the area they're silvery, so then. But when they're all jammed up, it was just a black spot.

So like I say, I don't know what else to say or where to turn to. Like I said, I was in D.C. first of the month and I mentioned the concerns there because I'm running out of time. I've already dealt with cancer and I'm 69 now and have a real hard time of hearing, so I have to really listen hard, I need some new hearing aids.

But yeah, this is not right.
And that's why this room is empty. That's why nobody's coming anymore. They've given up.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Wagner.
Anybody else have any other questions for Mr. Wagner.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Anybody online.
MS. PHILLIPS: Hi. This is Patty
Phillips.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman
Bangs.
I have more of a comment than a question. And that's a -- you know, we're about, you

1 know, being a venue for people with personal knowledge 2 of local conditions to, you know, come before us and tell us what they're seeing and we have, you know, testimony before us today that says for the last seven years he's seen the return of eulachon in the Unuk River, and we've been hearing as a RAC that there is no eulachon coming back. And we've been pushing forward these fisheries monitoring requests, you know, to try to figure out where the eulachon are. You know, that basically that eulachon is extinct. And I've been hearing a deep sense of responsibility that we haven't done our job, you know, to protect that resource.

And then we have -- you know, we have a -- you know, someone with local knowledge telling us that he's gone up there with his son and his grandson and he's seen that there's lots there. And he's going to lose the opportunity to share his knowledge, his traditional knowledge of harvesting and of putting up the resource and sharing it within his traditional community.

And so, you know, I feel like I'm like right in the middle. You know, we want to protect the resource and yet -- but we also want to protect a way of life that's been going on since millennium. So, you know, where does that leave us. We're kind of stuck between the, you know, the biologists and then the, you know, way of life that's gone on forever.

So I mean I just -- I don't know what to do here. I mean if it's only supposed to be a year by year thing and what process is there that allows someone like Mr. Wagner to put his two cents in. And hey, you know, biologists figure out a way where maybe I could -- like you were suggesting, Chairman Bangs, you know, maybe he could go up and do his way of life, do a test fishery documenting everything.

But, you know, we're going to lose his knowledge that he has to share.

That's my comment.
Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you very much, Patty.

Would you have a comment, Mr. Wagner.
MR. WAGNER: None other than I appreciate what she had to say. And we are. We're losing knowledge here as we're getting older, and look around and we're all old. And you read the obituary which I'm starting to do and the people younger than me and a little older, they're all dying. They're dying at a rapid rate.

So when this generation goes, things are going to be a lot different for our younger generation. We failed them by not teaching them like we were taught by our grandmothers and grandfathers.

Thanks.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Wagner. So I have one last question. Just so you are able to get a test fishery permit and take a boat and they decide on how much you could take or an estimate, would you take up a bunch of other boats with you and show them how it's done? And participate in the fishery and be able to harvest them and document what you see and share that with the Department? Would that be something that you would be interested in doing?

MR. WAGNER: Well, it's not a place you want to take -- just take people out. Most people haven't even been up there. The river is tricky. It's dangerous. But I usually like to take my family because we go up. We don't have insurance, so we cover for each other.

But the gentleman from KIC wanted to go and he said he was willing to go up with us if -- you know. If that would be more truthful, he's welcome to come along.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay.
MR. WAGNER: And we wouldn't take any if it looked like a weak run, you know. That's how we've been.

Thanks.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Thank you, Mr.

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Wagner. I just was trying to think of some way we could find out more information than what the Department is capable of doing. So thank you very much for your testimony.
(Pause)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Reifenstuhl.
MR. REIFENSTUHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would just like to let you know I sent Scott Walker, the area management biologist, an email just a second and asked him his thoughts on this.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you.
Okay. I think what we'll do is we've got to get through a couple more things here today. And it's already getting close to 4:00 o'clock, but I'd like to go into the call for Federal wildlife proposals.

And I think Mr. Suminski is going to give us an overview.

MR. SUMINSKI: Good afternoon, Council. Terry Suminski with the Forest Service.

A call for proposals to change Federal subsistence regulations usually is issued in January of odd number years for wildife. During this call you may propose changes to Federal subsistence seasons, dates, harvest limits, methods and means of harvest, and customary and traditional use determinations.

As Ms. Perry mentioned earlier, the issuance of this call is currently on hold until the announcement can be published in the Federal Register. However, OSM will accept proposals during this meeting and hold them until that announcement is published in the Federal Register.

Are there any questions on that. I think DeAnna explained it already.
(No comments)
MR. SUMINSKI: Okay. So at this point I think we could go into -- if there's any proposals
the Council wishes to submit, we could maybe work on them at this point. I think Ms. Perry is ready with the proposal form up on the board that we could work through if you so choose.

So thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Terry. I think we do have a couple of ideas.

Ms. Needham, did you want to start?
MS. NEEDHAM: Not yet.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Oh, okay. Well, I would -- I guess we just spoke to the wolf issue and I was wondering if anyone had an idea of a proposal.

Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: Well, in a meeting in Wrangell we had this discussion when the Department wanted to lower the quota from 100 to 50 . And we said well, 60 is a better number we think. I don't know how that process worked or how we did it, but -- or even what information that we looked at. However, we addressed the quota before. So we need to perhaps address it again. But exactly how we're going to do that, I don't know.

When I was talking I didn't think we would fast track and take over all the wolf management. That wasn't my idea. But if we had some say in it, we could make adjustment to -- through the harvest levels or whatever in a timely fashion because the State is on a three year cycle.

So that's what I was talking about. I didn't think we could make a checkmark and fix this thing instantly. It just doesn't work that way. But on the other hand, we can't even submit a proposal. So -- but how we could address the quota and some of the issues with it is I guess a question that $I$ would have for somebody that knows how the system works.

MR. SUMINSKI: Mr. Douville. Through the Chair. I'm not totally sure of the question, but you're correct that the Federal and State call for proposals are about a year out of synch this go around.

So given that, $I$ think it's very important that we -you know, we work closely with the State on this wolf issue.

I hate to give my recommendation, but my thoughts are that maybe come up with some sort of an overall management idea plan, whatever you want to call it. And then from that figure out which proposals may be best submitted to the Federal system and which ones may be best submitted to the State system.

But just from my experience having doing proposals between the State and Federal systems that are out of synch is kind of sometimes counter productive. But that's just totally my -- from my experience. So how you approach it is of course your prerogative.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Terry.
Any other ideas.
MS. NEEDHAM: I have a question.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: A question. Ms. Needham.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Terry, so what Mr. Douville is recommending is that we address the quota. And that is in State regulation, correct? And not Federal regulation that this call for proposals is on. So if we put a proposal before the Federal Subsistence Board regarding quota, is that even a valid proposal to do?

MR. SUMINSKI: Ms. Needham, the -again I think it would be awkward. Because you're correct the requirement for the 20 percent of the fall population, you know, and calculation of the quota is in State regulation. The only thing that's in our regulation is that the Federal hunting and trapping seasons may be closed when the combined State Federal harvest quota is reached.

So what that means is we decide on a quota. And generally it's the -- you know, based on

1 the State regulation using the 20 percent calculation
2 and some other factors after that that I don't really want to get into right now. But the -- so if we set a separate -- I think it would just be awkward.

I mean because you would -- well, would you set a separate quota and somehow share a quota or -- you know, because we're talking about a pretty good mix of State and Federal lands on the island. It could get -- and that's why I think it's very important to try to work with the State and work on a coherent body of regulations for the wolf issue on Prince of Wales or Unit 2.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Terry.
Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
I'm not saying that we can't work with the State, but things are -- I don't know how to put it. But we have a separate system for deer that's totally different from the State. And we regulate that. How would we do that. I mean we can do these things and do it right. We're not trying to upset the apple cart. But, you know, we need to -- I don't know how we do it, but we do do things like that.

Steelhead's another example. Some things just aren't going to be the same because this is a rural priority. And we are losing out on a subsistence species as a result because some of the State regulations are -- you know, they look at it different. They don't look at Title VIII.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr.
Douville.
I have a question that possibly would be for Mr. Scott. Is this is apparently in my view of what's going on here is this is a conservation concern. Not necessarily with wolves, but the ramifications of what the wolf population is doing. Would this be something that could be addressed by the Board of Game out of cycle as an emergency order.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record, I'm Ryan Scott with the Division of Wildlife Conservation.

And I just want to make sure I have the context of the question right. Increasing -- is the question around increasing the wolf quota out of cycle? Is that the -- taking that proposal to the Board of Game out of cycle to let's say bump it back up to 30 percent? Is that the -- make sure I understand the question.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: No. What I'm saying is if our cycle out of cycle with your cycle.
(Laughter)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: That we try to work them together to make this happen sooner than later. So if we went to the Board of Game with an out of cycle proposal because of the situation that we could work together with Federal and the State and make it happen.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think there's the opportunity there. You know, there's three criteria that an out of cycle -- an agenda change request has to meet. And I'm not going to remember all three, but unintended consequences for a regulation, a biological emergency, and there's a third one -- phoning a friend. That didn't work.
(Laughter)
MR. SCOTT: You know, certainly we've heard a lot today that I think would be -- the Board to be interested in. Specifically on deer numbers and things like that. I also think that there's a lot of factors at play as far as the deer numbers go.

> So I -- you know, I -- there is an opportunity to bring that before the Board. So because of our -- the two regulatory mechanisms are out of synch. And I would remind the RAC that this time next year proposals for the Board of Game will be due for Southeast and then they would go through a meeting in January of '19. So we're -- you know, we're 18 months out and I don't know what the cycle will ultimately be for OSM, but just to give you a little bit of a

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    timeline.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: While we've got you sitting there, I have a question for you. How is the 50 percent deduction from the quota -- how did you do that? Who participated in it? And I know originally where it came from, but how did you do it this time? Obviously, administratively somehow, but who were the participants in that decision?
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MR. SCOTT: Through the Chair. Member Douville. So as -- we did it administratively, like you said. And as we -- frankly, we looked at it as what we did last year. To continue that. The people involved would have been me, the district ranger here in Craig, the OSM Staff as well, our wolf staff as well. And as I have said, you know, numerous times to this body as well as to individuals, we should have talked to you. We should have come and said, you know, this is what we're thinking. And we want to be conservative, to go down this road again. Yes, we think we see an uptick in the wolf numbers. It looks real to us. But it's not extensive and we'd like to approach it conservatively.

And as you have mentioned as well, then the previous year was done with a lot of consultation as well. So it's a -- that's how it was done. And certainly I -- as I've told this group of people in Petersburg -- it won't be done that way again.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Douville and then Mr. Yeager.

MR. DOUVILLE: Okay. Just as a comment, the first year you did that it kind of slipped by because the quota was so small. But hey, wait a minute. What happened here. I wasn't trapping. But this year I looked at it again and I was like wait a minute. This is -- and that's when you got the feedback. Kind of slipped by everybody the first year. So you didn't see much feedback till this year's quota.

But anyway, I appreciate that you would

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1 include a little broader scope when you do have the decision-making process when it comes to that down the road.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mike.
Mr. Yeager.
MR. YEAGER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Simply you could just administratively change it. That would be an easy fix. But that was just a joke.
(Laughter)
MR. YEAGER: Actually, is a proposal the best way to present this issue to you? Or is there another vessel that would also be appropriate to either precede a proposal or go along with the proposal? You see what we're trying to do here. So just don't beat around the bush. Let's just say what we've got to say.

MR. SCOTT: Through the Chair. Member Yeager, so $I$ will answer the initial question though. So yes, we could deal with the 50 percent. And I think in our testimony -- both mine and Director Dale -- were it's time to get out of this hole, you know, for sure.

And I can't sit here at this juncture and say we are going to remove that from next year's quota. But it's a point in discussion obviously. I mean we've got to deal with it.

All of sitting here -- OSM, the Staff here on the District -- so that's the answer to the first part.

The next part, the proposal has to happen actually. It's in regulation and, you know, even throughout the last several months having conversations about this topic, you know, I've continued to learn how things happened and how things ended up where they were. Bottom line is it's in the book. It's written there. It has to go through the Board of Game process. I think that there's potential merit to take it to the Board out of cycle. I can't promise you. The Board makes that decision. But certainly if -- I mean I'm here and our Staff is here

1 to help with that proposal if we want to, you know, go that way.

And I also would be -- I wish I had the codified book with me. It does say up to 20 percent or 30 percent. And I think that's important for all of us. You know, that we've had -- and one of the things that's actually been very, very nice today -- and, you know, I certainly have had other conversations that included it -- we've had people bring suggestions and a sliding scale. You know, that's one way that I've interpreted some of the information that -- or ideas. You know, if the number's here we can manage for 30 percent. If it's down here we manage for 20 percent. Things like that.

So it's that kind of thing that's going to help us move forward. But to just cut to the chase, you know, I would say that we need to do some work on if there is a reduction or what level of reduction in the coming year. We even had, you know, suggestions for that. And then a Board of Game proposal is necessary on the State side.

And, you know, one more thing to think about. If they don't take it up in the regular cycle, I mean it would put us, you know, a little bit farther out of synch. But at the same time we would be coming right up on it. And so then the proposal would just go in as a Southeast Regional proposal.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Mr. Chairman. This has been a really informative meeting on this issue. And of necessity, you know, we have to talk -- if we're talking about managing wolves or there's a set of regulations concerning managing wolves and then -- but what we've heard in this meeting is that at least some island hunters and island residents see it's really the wolf/deer dynamic.

And so that has two aspects to it. One is that if dissatisfaction with harvest opportunities on Prince of Wales increases and we, meaning the Federal system and the State system, does not address that, it won't just go away. That just won't go away if -- and people won't wait, you know, meetings out there. Just when this issue was really hot, which was

1 something like 15 years ago, both the Federal and the 2 State system spent an inordinate amount of time and effort trying to address people's inability to harvest deer. And we had to put a huge amount of effort into regulatory changes that resulted in giving island residents a slight jump on off-island residents.

So anyone who was around during that time would not say oh, yeah. Let's just do this again. If we can forestall that, that would be really good.

The other thing that comes to mind is just talking with Mr. Christianson. And I appreciated his very well spoken testimony. And it's been a real effort to get Prince of Wales residents to buy into the regulatory system. To believe in it and to see the rationale behind it and to participate. And I think based on Mr. Christianson's testimony, we risk really hurting ourselves there. And that if people feel they have a reason to -- if they're not getting redress from the Federal or State system, they just might not follow the rules.

And in my previous work I had the opportunity to interview people and all over Prince of Wales Island. And I do remember one study where I was interviewing expert hunters and then for some reason I put in -- my last question was well, let's see. You have all these ideas about what should happen here. People were complaining a lot about spotlighting at that time. And so I said, well, gee. How many times have you stopped by an enforcement officer to show your license and been checked. And I didn't find anybody who ever got checked.

And so the only thing enforcing the regulations was what was in somebody's heart. That they actually believed that this was a good way of handling our resources.

So I think we risk ignoring what we hear -- or not acting on it, I think we risk really hurting that goodwill and pushing things in another direction.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Schroeder.

Any other comments or questions.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Online -- oh, Ms. Needham.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
So am I understanding this right, Terry? That there's a -- is there actually a call for Federal wildlife proposals out? Or was that the thing that Ms. Perry was talking about that it's not open yet. I'm wondering how much time we have to submit a wildlife proposal on the wolf issue. Like how much -for Federal regulations.

MR. SUMINSKI: Ms. Needham. Through the Chair. When the proposal is announced officially and when it's able to be published in the Federal Register, I believe there's 30 -- it has to be published for at least 30 days.

MS. HARDIN: 90 .
MR. SUMINSKI: 90? Oh. In the book it says 30. Okay. Good. I'm glad I checked.
(Laughter)
MR. SUMINSKI: So it's got to be out for three months. So the issue is that you won't meet -well, I shouldn't say that. I don't know how long it's going take to get it out. But you may not -- it may be due before your next meeting, is what I'm saying. So as a body, this would be the time to submit it.

And like you said, OSM was willing to accept those proposals and hold them until the, you know, time that they can be officially accepted.

And one thing I did want to back up just slightly. And I didn't want to -- you know, I wasn't challenging Mike. And he did have a valid proposal and we could certainly submit the proposal. You know, so don't get me wrong. I was just -- I thought you were asking me that -- you know, what would be -- you know, what that effect of that would be.

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | And we don't really need to analyze the |
| 2 | proposals at this point. So the idea is if you want to |
| 3 | put a proposal, that would have been a valid proposal. |
| 4 | So thank you. |
| 5 |  |
| 6 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: We're just asking to |
| 7 | fix it. |
| 8 |  |
| 9 | (Laughter) |
| 10 |  |
| 11 | MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair. |
| 12 |  |
| 13 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes. Go ahead. |
| 14 |  |
| 15 | MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman |
| 16 | Bangs. This is Patricia Phillips. So I would like to |
| 17 | see you submit a proposal on the line of what Mr. |
| 18 | Douville was suggesting on, you know, the sliding |
| 19 | scale. And also do we submit a proposal to the Board |
| 20 | of Game to ask them reconsider. Or, you know, do -- |
| 21 | you know, should the Council take action recommending |
| 22 | that we submit a letter to the regulatory bodies, State |
| 23 | and Federal, to proceed with the administrative change |
| 24 | that was suggested until a regulatory change can go |
| 25 | into place. And I'm not real clear on that. |
| 26 |  |
| 27 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Who would best be able |
| 28 | to answer that. |
| 29 |  |
| 30 | (Laughter) |
| 31 |  |
| 32 | CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Scott. |
| 33 |  |
| 34 | MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Chairman Bangs. |
| 35 | Again, I think the answer, at least from the State |
| 36 | side, from the Department side, is, probably come up |
| 37 | with a proposal and see if it would be taken up out of |
| 38 | cycle and then, but be prepared for that not to happen |
| 39 | and have it fit into the regular cycle as well. |
| 40 |  |
| 41 | You know a letter of support from this |
| 42 | body, from the RAC is going to be great, but you're |
| 43 | also talking about making the proposal so they're going |
| 44 | to know, you know, they should know that you guys |
| 45 | support it. But it's just whether or not it would get |
| 46 | accepted. |
| 47 |  |
| 48 | MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. Mr. Chair. |
| 49 | I would recommend that we submit the proposal that Mr. |
| 50 |  |

Douville has brought forward.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms. Phillips.

We have a follow up by Ms. Needham and then we have a comment by Ms. Hardin.

Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So I was asking about the timing of this proposal -- this cycle for the call for Federal wildlife proposals, because my understanding is -- well, I guess my question is do we have to have that proposal written by this meeting or is it possible for us to -- if it has to be published in the Federal Register for 90 days can we have a workgroup actually write that proposal and then maybe do a telephone vote of the whole Council. Like we leave here with the intent that we will put together a proposal but maybe we don't have the details of whether we're going from 20 percent to 30 percent, or whether or not we're using the sliding scale, we haven't made that decision yet necessarily at this meeting, but we can still submit a proposal after we leave this meeting so that it can either go to the Federal wildlife proposal, like Mr. Douville is suggesting and have it entertained by the State as an out of cycle. Is that possible to do it that way.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Just one moment, we have a question on the floor.

MR. WRIGHT: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Hardin.
MS. HARDIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ms. Needham.

Just to add on to what Terry had mentioned, Terry is correct that we must publish -first of all $I$ want to say we must publish for 30 days and I have heard no -- but we typically publish for 90 when it comes to these proposals, and I've received no indication from management at OSM or the Board that we would do a shorter window.

Council today is for you all to make decisions on the record about what proposals you'd like to submit to the Federal Subsistence Board and with the intent for your coordinator to finalize those once the call comes out and submit them at that time.

Now, what I'm hearing you say, if you could come to an agreement of the contours of your proposal in terms of what the species is, what you're requesting to do, in this case I think it -- I don't want to speak for the Council but I've heard you talk about changing the language regarding the quota, then -- and you were to vote on that and the Council was to approve that, then the specifics, and then you were on the record to vote to finalize the wording through a subcommittee, I don't see a problem with that as long as it's really clear on the record what the Council intends to do and that it's the will of the Council to move forward.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms. Hardin.
There was a question from someone on line.

MR. WRIGHT: Yeah, this is Frank.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Go ahead, Frank.
MR. WRIGHT: I was just wondering, you know, the proposal doesn't really have to come from the RAC, it could come from the community of Craig. And another thing is, you know, if you put a proposal together doesn't each agency, like the Feds -- I mean the Department of Fish and Game say they are against of for when the proposal comes out, and then we go forward with that and then our Council says that we move to support; is that the process?

And this proposal could be written and submitted and then they'll have it on hand.

This is just what I'm thinking about and if I need to be corrected, please.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Frank.
Ms. Hardin.

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MS. HARDIN: Through the Chair. That's correct. The Council could put forward a proposal and any member of the public or community could put forward proposals also and those proposals don't have to be discussed here, they can be but they don't have to be. It's just the proposals that the Council, as a -- the Council would like to submit to the Board that need to go through, go on to the public record and have discussion today, but, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms. Hardin.
Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Just a note of process here. Although the Council, for a number of years hasn't done this, in the past when things needed to be acted on apart from our regular scheduled meetings, the Council has had noticed teleconference meetings that worked just fine in terms of the Administrative Procedure Act. So, in other words, if we needed more time on something we can potentially, assuming that that provision still exists, we can have a teleconference meeting that is a noticed meeting and subject to our other rules of having a quorum and allowing public testimony, et cetera.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Schroeder.

I'm thinking, I'll have to ask Mr. Douville, but I'm wondering if this proposal would be better crafted by the stakeholder, such as the Craig Tribal and Hyda Association and the Trapping Association here on Prince of Wales and submitted to the Federal system, which will come before us and then it's worded the way that they want it worded and -because they're the experts and then we would recommend or not recommend to accept that proposal.

Would that be a better way of going about it.

Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: I'm not at an expert at crafting proposals.
(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Ms. Needham.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
My question about that process that you just recommended, would we still be able to leave this meeting with having a proposal in for the Federal wildlife proposal -- call for Federal wildlife proposals. That's kind of -- I mean that's the topic that we're on, we're at the call for Federal wildife proposals and it sounds to me like we want to try to get something started with addressing the wolf concern that we've heard about. Whether it goes through the Federal system or the State system, we can try to align by asking for an out of cycle consideration on it, but if we put it through to the Federal call for proposals now at least it gets into the system and starts to move forward. And then within that we'll have the analysis on it, we can potentially pull it later, like Mr. Wright suggested if it needs to be something that the Board of Game addresses at that point. And bringing the stakeholders in to determine what that proposal looks like, seems like we're not going to be able to do it at this meeting. However, we did hear public testimony that came up with -- a couple different testimonies, the option to use this 160 population threshold and manage at 30 percent and when the population is 160 manage at 20 percent.

So maybe that's the proposal we can craft and submit for this call for the Federal system to get it in there and then work with this idea of asking for the State out of cycle consideration.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Cathy. And we can always amend the proposal once it comes back to us as well.

So what's the will of the Council.
MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, thank you. So adding on to what Ms. Needham was talking about, then that would put it into the capable hands of our coordinator who could craft the proposal to reflect the Council's wishes.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Ms. Phillips.

Any other questions or comments, or discussion.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Yes, this is Don Hernandez.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Don.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Yeah. I don't know if I was talking over somebody there, is there anybody else.
(No comments)
MR. HERNANDEZ: Okay. I guess I have a question, I'm all in favor of going forward with the proposal. I think I like the suggested one about having the baseline with a lesser quota/baseline higher quota above that baseline of 160 , that sounds pretty reasonable. I guess my question is how important is it for us to be worrying about aligning State and Federal regulations at this time with an out of cycle proposal. It seems to me and maybe Ryan Scott might want to weigh in on this, but if we were to put a proposal through the Federal system and if it should pass, then it might be sort of incumbent on the State to decide if they want to align with that or not. I know we do try and align as much as possible. But, you know, the Federal regulation would affect probably about 90 percent of the harvest, if not more, so, you know, I think I'm saying that we should not be worrying about out of cycle proposals, I mean we should just leave that up to the State and see what they would want to do we they got one passed.

So I don't know maybe Ryan might want to comment on the importance of aligning proposals at the same time.

MS. PHILLIPS: Good Don.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We're rapidly moving out of my area of expertise and moving into a place where, you know, we find -potentially we're going to find Federal regulations and State regulations in conflict, and I've got lots of red flags going off in my head about that.

Certainly, I recognize that what this body does and takes to the Federal Subsistence Board will impact the lion's share of wolf users. With that said, there's other people who utilize wolves here as well. And so while we certainly would want to, you know, continue to try to keep the regulations in synch because I think that makes it, maybe not easy, but it makes it fair for, you know, the different players, it -- I don't want -- you know, I can't predict will happen with a Board of Game proposal.

You know the sliding scale or moving along the -- having this number, I think we have to think really hard about what number we use to put in the middle of that sliding scale. That's not a judgment or anything else about what the number that's been proposed or thrown out there, but is that, you know, is that the one, I don't know. I mean is there a process to figure that out. Is there more things that we should consider to go up and down, you know, from that.

Those are some thoughts.
And, Member Hernandez, is correct, you know, if a Federal proposal goes forward it will, you know, it will address the majority of the users here but it also, you know, I'm not sure what else is going to happen with that and down the road, you know, the down stream impact of that.

A thought on the Board of Game proposal, however it gets submitted, whether it's attempted to take it out of cycle or to wait until the regular cycle comes in, changing it back -- the wording back to up to 30 percent would cover the gamut, you know, that gives everybody -- you know, we can go up to 30 percent but, you know, once this number is figured out we could keep it down to 20 percent, and using, you know, a process that we've talked a lot about here, you know, and talked about how to come up with an annual number.

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Just a thought and a comment.
But, truly, I guess I would have to seek additional help and information, you know, if we start to diverge where right now a joint quota is announced.

I'm not sure that would be the case if we go down this road.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Mr. Scott.
I think we will have additional data by the time it comes around as well.

So, Ms. Needham, did you have a follow up.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I mean I agree with Mr. Scott in some respects. I understand that we don't have all the answers today in terms of what the correct number is, but I also feel that submitting a proposal in this call for Federal wildlife proposals at this time does two things if we submit one on the wolf based on what we have now, kind of serves two things.

We have the option to change it later, after the analysis is done, so it gets that process started that actually works towards addressing or gets us closer to a solution in two years, right, because it's going to take that long for the Federal proposal, if it got accepted, to be put into effect.

If we don't submit the proposal, then we haven't done anything.

But if we do submit the proposal we have time to kind of develop it, it forces the issue. It forces the clock to start ticking and I think we can still work together in the interim. We'll have the next RAC meeting to refine it if we need to, to be able to work and to have the answers that we need from the State.

I mean I would like to see us try to submit the proposal and get it into the system, get the wheels turning and, you know, I mean the call for proposals hasn't even come out yet and then at our next

1 meeting we have an actual proposal in there that we
either need to refine or we'll know how to take a
better tactic but if we don't submit the proposal then by the next meeting, what will we have done.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Cathy.
Mr. Douville.

MR. DOUVILLE: I agree with you, Cathy. That a proposal could be withdrawn. It may not pass muster. There's a lot of things that would happen but one thing it would do, it would generate information.

On the other hand I have not seen any effort from the State to address this, we're still at the status quo as far as I know, I mean we've had some conversation but I haven't heard anything that makes me think that what the State's doing today is going to change.

So that's kind of where I feel that we're at.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Reifenstuhl.
MR. REIFENSTUHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
I agree with Cathy on this.
I think that initiating, this is a
Federal proposal, will generate quite a bit of information, that will be vetted by the Federal biologists and probably there'll be some interface with the State biologists as well in that process and then we'll have another chance to look at it.

On the State side of it, it's called an agenda change request, and I don't know the deadline of the meeting, I've been trying to look it up here on -there's a deadline for agenda change requests but I'm not sure what that is, but I've done a few of those and if you don't have the support of the Department on something like this, I mean that's where the Board of Game is going to get their information, they're going to want to know the science of it and there are three criteria that $I$ could read off, but we probably don't need to hear them right now, so I would suggest if you want to do that, you would have to -- you should work
closely with the Department on crafting such an agenda change request and if it was going to be the 30 percent -- if they're flat out opposed to that, I mean you would raise it in terms of having it considered but they would probably reject it, would be my guess.

But I have heard some support for the concept of up to 30 percent. So I guess what I would suggest is the RAC does not deal with that agenda change request, but I suggest that the local people, if you want to pursue that, it's not difficult to write an agenda change request, and mostly you need the information that you've been stating here to craft that document and it's only a one page, and then work with the local area management biologists at Fish and Game, as well as Mr. Scott, and I think you'll be able to find out whether that has a chance of being heard out of cycle.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Steve.
Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: Thank you. I was only joking when I said that I couldn't do proposals. I do have the experience and can do that, I was just hoping that Cathy would do it.
(Laughter)
MS. Phillips: Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: If the Board of Game will not take it up early, then they still have their process that accepts proposals in a year and then whatever, you know, whatever proposal we are already working on at the Federal program can be submitted in their timeline if they do not take it up earlier.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Patty.
Any other ideas or comments from the Council.

Cathy.
MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I
was wondering if we could agree to have the proposal crafted by our coordinator and move on to other potential Federal wildlife proposals that we might consider.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Cathy. Is there someone on line that tried to speak.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. I agree with Cathy. I think we should move forward and start to craft a proposal so we could move on.

So would you have a start to it, Cathy.
Okay, Mr. Schroeder first and then Cathy.

MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Earlier in the meeting we got a great report from Jennifer Hardin on proposal changes and where we stand on the customary and traditional use determination process. This has been something that this Council has been working on for at least five or six years, there was a working group on that. We submitted our letter and recommendation to the Federal Subsistence Board at different points in time and received a response saying that the Federal Board would defer to the Council on customary and traditional use determinations.

What we have for customary and traditional use determinations for Southeast is a bit of a patchwork of customary and traditional use determinations, many of which were inherited from the State system prior to Federal assumption of management, as well as ones that were crafted earlier in the program when kind of the rules for customary and traditional use were a bit different than they are since this last review.

In our last writings to the Federal Subsistence Board we decided that we may submit proposals to get customary and traditional use determinations for our region to align a little bit better with the way this Council sees the world, which is that in general customary and traditional use determinations should be quite broad, perhaps including

1 all rural residents for most species and that when 2 there is a time of shortage that the Federal Program should use Section . 804 procedures to discriminate among subsistence users and Section . 804, that refers to times when all subsistence uses can't be met and there are criteria in ANILCA for doing that.

That isn't something that has come before the Council before.

So we asked Jennifer if this would be a reasonable time to do some of this work and so I'd like to get the will of the Council on whether anything's happened since the last time we talked about this on if this is a direction we should proceed and then if this is something the Council wants to do I have a suggestion where we might get started.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Mr. Schroeder, is this a point that you're going to bring around to discussing the wolf proposal?

MR. SCHROEDER: I thought we were up to our next wildiffe proposal.

CHAIRMAN BANGS: I wanted to make sure that if anybody had any more questions, and I thought you had another question about wolves -- okay, my fault. I wanted to make sure everybody had cleared that.

Okay, Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: Okay. So we're up to considering crafting a customary and traditional use proposal to the Federal Subsistence Board so we have -there's a listing of quite a few differences -- quite a few -- well, if you look in your regulation book you can see who has customary and traditional use for what for each of our five management units for our region. And we also have some background information which we would submit along with the proposal, is OSM's summary of when -- of what determinations came over from 1992 and which ones were changed as of the present time. That's a handout that I have right here, I just printed a few copies, and the reason for this is this would be submitted with any proposal that we did.

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I haven't talked at length with anybody about this. My personal suggestion would be, yes, I think we want to go ahead and get the customary and traditional use determinations to line up with our idea of making them general, where possible, since that's what this Council worked on for five or six years. And -- but that we don't take on the whole show at this moment, but that we choose one species where we have really strong information, and where there don't appear to be quite as many complexities but, is, yet, really important to the users of this region, and so that would be deer for Southeast.

So, I guess, I'd like to get the will of the Council to see if this is something that we should proceed on.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Okay. Are there any questions or discussion from the Council.
(No comments)
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Is there anyone on
line.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Don.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Don Hernandez, again.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Go ahead, Don.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Yeah, since yesterday I guess I've been thinking on the same lines as Mr. Schroeder about how we might address this and given our presentation on where we are in customary and traditional use determinations, $I$ am in total agreement with Mr. Schroeder that it's time for a proposal and I was thinking the same thing, probably one species at a time, most obvious and easy to analyze for the region would be deer. And I think we ought to put in a proposal for a region-wide customary and traditional use determination for deer.

And I think my only question to the

1 rest of the Council would be how would we deal with 2 Unit 5. I think it's pretty obvious in Units 1 through 4, we could do a blanket customary and traditional use proposal, but I'm going to need some discussion on whether or not Unit 5 would be included, or residents of Yakutat, essentially.

That's my comment.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Don. Do any of the Council members have any comments or do they agree with that suggestion.

Mr. Schroeder.
MR. SCHROEDER: So if we followed through with Don's suggestion and I also think that deer is the place to start, what we would end up with would be a customary and traditional use regulation that would say that all rural residents have customary and traditional use of deer in Units 1 through 5 and Don was talking about some discussion about Yakutat. We may also -- something else to consider would be, we may want to say all rural residents of Southeast Alaska, given that other Councils didn't really agree with our approach to customary and traditional use determinations.

Thank you.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Schroeder.

Don, would you rather see it -- which way would you rather see that proposal written.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Well, I would qualify Mr. Schroeder's proposal a little bit.

I had no intention of this proposal including all rural residents of the state. I think that's kind of the way he worded it, I would say all rural residents residing in Units 1 through 4 would have customary and traditional use of deer in Units 1 through 4. And then we may want to do a separate proposal dealing with Unit 5, I don't know. Possibly saying that -- that might not be a change, for Unit 5 it probably already is, residents of Yakutat have customary and traditional use of Unit 5. definitely rural residents of Units 1 through 4 have customary and traditional use of deer in Units 1 through 4.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Okay. So we have a potential proposal that we would like to put forward regarding customary and traditional use of deer and it might need a little bit of wordsmithing and I'm wondering if Mr . Schroeder would take the lead on helping craft that proposal for us to look at tomorrow and potentially call Mr. Hernandez if you had questions.

I couldn't hear you.
MR. SCHROEDER: I'm not sure whether Ms. Phillips is on the line, I'd really appreciate her input on this before we proceed.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Okay. Ms. Phillips, are you on line and could you comment back regarding this potential proposal that we're going to put forward.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Chairman Needham. Sorry, I accidentally hung up.

So Mr. Schroeder's proposed proposal, I would agree with Mr. Hernandez, in that, Unit 1 through 4, would be all rural residents of -- residents of Unit 4 -- all rural residents of Units 1 through 4, and then Unit 5 would follow a similar C\&T determination as with their moose. So I mean it just seems to make sense.

That's how I feel about it.
Thank you.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Ms. Phillips.

Mr. Schroeder, do you feel you have enough information to craft a proposal for us to look at and approve for this call for proposals tomorrow?

MR. SCHROEDER: I think I'd be pretty close. Just to Council Members Hernandez and Phillips, I'm wondering whether separating out Unit 5, I'm not

1 clear whether you want to separate out Unit 5 in one way or two ways.

Separating it out in one way would be to say that there isn't customary and traditional use of deer in Unit 5, except by residents of Unit 5. Separating out Unit 5 residents would mean that residents of Unit 5 would not have customary and traditional use of deer in Units 1 through 4. That would mean that at the present time residents of Yakutat have customary and traditional use of deer in Unit 4, so this would be taking away a recognition that is already there. I'm not sure whether that's your intention.

Over.
MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Robert. Yeah, we definitely have to take a close look at what the present C\&T is for Yakutat. And, yeah, I think it would probably be best to do something like residents of Yakutat would have customary and traditional use of deer in Units 1 through 4 as well.

I guess the only other question would be, would residents of 1 through 4 have customary and traditional use of deer in Unit 5, I guess that would be the main question.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Hernandez.

Mr. Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: I don't have really a dog in this fight except to have something go through and follow the intention of the Council's policy on customary and traditional use. I think what we wanted was that if there was a place where all subsistence users who not hunt, that we would go through an . 804 proceeding that would recognize the three factors that apply, which are dependence on the resource, proximity to the resource and availability of other resources.

So that would be where, if you were following the .804, you would say there isn't customary -- there isn't hunting allowed for anyone but Unit 5 residents for deer in Unit 5.

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We will point out that there's hardly been a great rush to hunt deer, which are very rare, in Unit 5 .

Thank you.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Schroeder.

Mr. Hernandez and Ms. Phillips, do you both feel comfortable with Mr. Schroeder moving forward to craft a Federal wildlife proposal on this customary and traditional use for deer.

MS. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. HERNANDEZ: This is Don, yes, also.

And I do recognize that, you know, Yakutat is kind of a different circumstance there because there are so few deer, so without having a member from Yakutat, you know, to ask about this situation, what would be the best, but $I$ believe we should get something drafted up for everybody to look at and move forward with.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Okay, thank you.
Mr. Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: And just to put on the record, something else that we had considered in this line, is the main background is our long and thorough discussion of the way we believe customary and traditional use determinations should be made so that's our strongest rationale.

And then our other rationale, what are we fixing here, is, that at the present time, at least one of the things we're fixing is that if someone goes from their home community and is visiting a friend or relative in another Southeast community, at the present time they may not be able to hunt there under subsistence regulations and this doesn't seem to be within the spirit of subsistence where people do hunt with family members and someone may be visiting their wife or husband's family someplace and it doesn't seem that they should not have the ability to do subsistence harvesting in this other location.

Thank you.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Schroeder.

So we've now decided to put forward two Federal wildlife proposals. One on wolf, one on customary and traditional use for deer.

Do any other Council members have any other proposals, potential proposals we should consider for the call for Federal wildlife proposals.

Mr. Suminski.
MR. SUMINSKI: Sorry, Ms. Chairman. I wasn't really clear on that first one, what the direction was with the wolf proposal. Was that something that someone was going to work on tonight as well, or did you want -- I thought you directed DeAnna to work on it, but I'm not sure what -- I just need some clarification. I'm sorry.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Suminski.

I believe we asked our coordinator to craft the proposal based on our discussion. I had the notes of what I suggested that $I$ was going to hand off to her after I conferred with Mr. Douville, and then that would come back before us to see if we need to refine it or discuss it before we approve it.

MR. SUMINSKI: Okay, thank you, Ms. Chair. I just heard two different proposals there. One just up to 30 percent and then the sliding scale one so I just -- but if that's in the works, that's fine.

Thank you.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Are there any other potential proposals for the call for Federal wildlife proposals that the Council wishes to put forward at this time.

MS. PHILLIPS: Madame Chair.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Yes, Ms. Phillips.

|  | Page 244 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | MS. PhILLIPS: Thank you. Does it take |
| 2 | a proposal to close POW to non-Federally-qualified |
| 3 | hunters for deer? |
| 4 |  |
| 5 | ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Ms. Hardin, were |
| 6 | you going to come up and answer that. |
| 7 |  |
| 8 | MS. HARDIN: Through the Chair. |
| 9 | Depending -- Yes. You can submit a proposal to close |
| 10 | Prince of Wales to non-Federally-qualified users for |
| 11 | the hunting of deer. That, as you know, the regulatory |
| 12 | process, if the Board adopted that proposal it wouldn't |
| 13 | take effect for some time, so if the question is |
| 14 | related to more immediate closure then that could be |
| 15 | potentially -- you could make a request to the Board to |
| 16 | initiate that closure temporarily through a special |
| 17 | action request. So it depends on what the timing is |
| 18 | you're looking at. |
| 19 |  |
| 20 | ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Ms. |
| 21 | Hardin. |
| 22 |  |
| 23 | Patty, did you have more on that topic |
| 24 | that you wanted to put forth for the Council to |
| 25 | consider if we want to put a proposal in? |
| 26 |  |
| 27 | MS. PHILLIPS: Well, Madame Chairman, |
| 28 | what I've heard today through public testimony is that |
| 29 | subsistence needs are not being met and that there has |
| 30 | been overharvest of the resource -- of the deer |
| 31 | resource and that could create a conservation concern |
| 32 | and one solution offered was to close the island off to |
| 33 | non-Federally-qualified and that would allow Federally- |
| 34 | qualified the opportunity to meet their subsistence |
| 35 | needs. And I'd like to see it both in a special action |
| 36 | and in a proposal format. |
| 37 |  |
| 38 | I don't know how the rest of the |
| 39 | Council is -- if the rest of the Council is willing to |
| 40 | go that far but I think it's needed until you can get a |
| 41 | handle on the wolf predation. |
| 42 |  |
| 43 | Thank you. |
| 44 |  |
| 45 | ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Ms. |
| 46 | Phillips. |
| 47 |  |
| 48 | Mr. Bangs. |
| 49 |  |
| 50 |  |




I think what we need to do is reduce the bag limit for non-Federally-qualified users, so I think that would, at least, address the problem. And I'm not sure about the numbers, that would be the will of the Council what we want to reduce it to, or propose to reduce it to.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: So the proposal that we're considering is to reduce the bag limit on Prince of Wales Island to non-Federally-qualified users for deer and we need a number, what would we reduce it to?

MS. PHILLIPS: Madame Chair.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Yes, Ms. Phillips.

MS. PHILLIPS: Is that a State proposal one, because $I$ didn't know that we could do that?

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Ms. Phillips. I believe Ms. Hardin said that we could do it on Federal lands; is that correct? No, she's coming up to clarify.

Ms. Hardin.
MS. HARDIN: Through the Chair. I actually didn't address that question. This is a very interesting question. I think, the solicitor would need to weigh in on this. There's been some discussion about whether the Board has the authority to do that or not, to regulate or to make reductions in harvest limits under State regulations for non-Federallyqualified subsistence users. And I think Terry may have something he may want to add to the discussion.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Ms. Hardin. Mr. Suminski, can you enlighten us, please.

MR. SUMINSKI: Well, I wasn't -- I haven't quite found it yet, but $I$ believe in the last regulatory cycle we did analyze a proposal that'd be similar to that where they asked to reduce the State bag limit and $I$ believe it was from Craig Tribal but give me a couple minutes and $I$ might be able to pull it up to see what it was.

## (Pause)

MR. SUMINSKI: Ms. Needham. Yeah, it was -- just a second -- it was Proposal 16-01 was submitted by the Craig Tribal Association. It requested limiting non-Federally-qualified subsistence users to the harvest of two deer from Federal public lands in Unit 2 and extending the Unit 2 deer season ending date from December 31 to January 31st.

The Board accepted the January season, part of that proposal, but did not accept the reducing the State bag limit.

And that was just the last wildife cycle, just for your information.

I'm not sure about the justification here.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Ms. Hardin, did you want to say something while Mr. Suminski is looking up the next piece of -- or were you done?

MR. SUMINSKI: Oh. Yeah, that's all I had unless you wanted the justification.

MS. PHILLIPS: Yes.
MR. SUMINSKI: Yeah, I'll just read the justification for the limit part. It says although the interpretation of Title VIII of ANILCA could allow the Board to adjust State harvest limits, reducing the harvest limits for non-Federally-qualified users in Unit 2 is allowed under Section .815 of ANILCA is not needed at this time for conservation. Although deer harvest in Unit 2 has been on the increase, the harvest percentage by non-rural users has not increased dramatically from previous levels. Recent increases in deer per hunter as well as the decrease in hunt days per deer for all Unit 2 deer hunters suggests the deer population in Unit 2 is currently stable and growing.

So -- but that doesn't mean that, you know, you couldn't resubmit the proposal, it's just a little background information.

Thank you.
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ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Suminski.
Mr. Yeager.
MR. YEAGER: Thank you, Madame Chair.
I think probably we've heard different testimony, the difficulty of deer and taking deer on the island from when we first looked at that proposal, so I think we have new information to support this.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Yeager.
What would we like this proposal to look like, is there somebody that would like to take the lead to craft the language for this proposal in terms of -- and we're talking about close -- well, we originally were talking about closing Prince of Wales to non-Federally-qualified users for deer, however, now the recommendation was to look at reducing the bag limit for non-Federally-qualified users on Prince of Wales for deer.
Is there anybody that would like to take the lead on crafting a proposal with a number on that so we can move forward.
Mr. Bangs.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yes, I would be willing to do that.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Thank you very much.
Okay. We have three potential wildlife proposals that are going to be crafted and looked at tomorrow for submitting for this call for wildlife proposals. Are there any other proposals that Council members would like to bring forward at this time.
Mr. Bangs.
CHAIRMAN BANGS: Thank you, Madame
Chair.
This is a little out of sequence but I
would like permission from the Council to craft a fisheries proposal that you could review tomorrow, so I could work on it tonight, if that's okay with you, it has to do with non-resident annual bag limit for sockeye salmon.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: I think that would be very -- you got your homework cut out for you, thank you.

Are there any other wildlife proposals that we want to consider at this time.

Anyone on line.
MS. PHILLIPS: Madame Chair.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Yes, Ms.
Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Well, from the wolf presentation this morning we heard more restrictive dates for subsistence for the harvest of wolf and so if we could submit a proposal that changes the hunting season to match the earlier State season for -- what was it, it was -- oh, I forget which one it was -- is Mr . Reeves there, he knows which one I was talking about.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Ms. Phillips, on Table 2 it was the second one, is that what you're saying, Mr. Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: Ms. Phillips. I think that was for Unit 2, the State hunting season is listed as December 1 to March 31 st and the Federal hunting season is listed as September 1 to March 31st. Is that the one you're thinking of.

Over.
MS. PHILLIPS: Yeah, I think so. I was looking at the wrong one, so, yeah, if we could submit a proposal to match that, for them to match up.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: So the idea is to align the State and Federal hunt seasons for Unit 2, wolf.
(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: So Ms. Phillips brought forth that proposal idea, how does the Council feel about submitting that as a proposal.
(No comments)

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Is there support to move that proposal forward in the call of proposals or is there any other discussion.

Mr. Douville.

MR. DOUVILLE: So you would be changing the Federal hunting season from September 1/March 31 to the State hunting season which is December 1 to March 31; is that what you're doing?

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: I think it was unclear and that is what Mr. Schroeder suggested Ms. Phillips was talking about but, Patty, did you -- did you see that table and is that what you were putting forward?

MS. PHILLIPS: I can't find Mr. Reeves' report right now. Is it the one that was emailed to us, oh, I know where it was, excuse me. Hang on.
(Pause)
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Mr. Douville.
MR. DOUVILLE: Both of the Federal trapping and the Federal hunting seasons are more liberal than what the State offers in Unit 2 at this time.

MS. PHILLIPS: Okay. Madame Chair.
So the Federal hunt is September 1 to December -- okay, to March 31st, for Unit 2 and the State is December 1, I don't know where I saw that -oh, here it is -- oh. Well, I guess they're not restrictive, $I$ was looking at them wrong, so, disregard, sorry.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Mr. Reeves, did

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you have what you think she's trying to get at?
MR. REEVES: Yeah, Madame Chair. Ms. Phillips. I believe what Ms. Phillips was referring to earlier is that there's a portion of Unit 1 and in Unit 3 under the State hunting regs that the season is actually longer than the Federal subsistence hunting season. Mr. Scott kind of notified me that that was changed, I guess due to some intensive management, so possibly someone from the State might be able to further explain that if the Council needs. But my guess is that's probably what Ms. Phillips was referring to.

And then I guess if there's a need from the Federal side, that that needs to be changed, since opportunity potentially still exists under the State regs.

MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, Madame Chair.
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Yes, Ms.
Phillips.
MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you for bringing Jeff forward, yeah, now he's enlightened me.

We are more restrictive in the hunt for Unit 1 and Unit 2 and more restrictive in the trap in Units 1 and -- yeah. For the trapping it's November -for the State it's November 1 to April 30th, for the Federal it's November 10th to April 30th, so where we're more restrictive it should match up to be as liberal as the State's.

ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: Okay. I think we're all on the same page now, we have some shakings of the head. So does the Council wish to put forward a proposal to align the State and Federal trapping seasons to extend the Federal trapping season starting November 1st in Unit 1 for wolf, 1, 3 and 5 -- for Units 1, 3 and 5.
(No comments)
ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: I guess I should ask if there's any objection if we craft this proposal to have it put forward for tomorrow to vote on for the


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                                    Page 254
    else on that that you needed at this time.
    MR. SUMINSKI: No, Madame Chair, that's
    all.
    Thank you.
    ACTING CHAIR NEEDHAM: All right, thank
    you.
    At this time I guess we will recess
    until 9:00 a.m., tomorrow morning.
    (Off record)
(PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
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            C E R T I F I C A T E
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )
                                    ) ss.
STATE OF ALASKA )
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I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:

THAT the foregoing pages numbered $\qquad$ through __ contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the SOUTHEAST FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING, VOLUME II taken electronically on the 15 th day of March in Craig, Alaska;

THAT the transcript is a true and correct transcript requested to be transcribed and thereafter transcribed by under my direction and reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and ability;

THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or party interested in any way in this action.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 23rd day of March 2017.

Salena A. Hile
Notary Public, State of Alaska My Commission Expires: 09/16/18

