BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

PUBLIC MEETING

VOLUME II

Dillingham High School Gym Dillingham, Alaska November 2, 2017 8:30 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Molly Chythlook, Chair Dennis Andrew Dan Dunaway Lary Hill Billy Maines Nanci Morris Lyon Victor Seybert Richard Wilson

Regional Council Coordinator, Donald Mike

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                      PROCEEDINGS
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                (Dillingham, Alaska - 11/01/2017)
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5
                     (On record)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
     going to call the meeting to order and it looks like
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     it's about 8:40. And before we get started I've asked
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10
     Joe to have -- pray for us so let's all stand.
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12
                     It's good to always have prayer.
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14
                     (Invocation)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
16
     you. I quess we'll finish this proposal and then I'll
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     ask for comments on non-agenda items after we finish
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     this proposal, before we go on to other proposals.
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                     So we left yesterday -- yesterday we
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2.2
     left on advisory group comments. So we're to other
23
     regional comments.
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25
                     Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I think we stopped
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     before we had any of the Fish and Game advisory
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     committee comments.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: We finished
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     that, we're on.....
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: No, I -- because I never
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     got to say mine.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Oh, not the Fish and
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     Game advisory council, but Fish and Game.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Oh, for -- oh, okay.
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41
     Okay. I thought we were down where just other regional
     councils. Sorry.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okay.
                                                     Other
     regional council.
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                     MR. HILL: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              Lary.
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Page 154 MR. HILL: We stopped on page 87 of the 2 -- just got as far as the tribal yesterday. 3 4 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah. -- is Victor on the phone or do we need to check to see 5 who all's on the phone before we get started. 6 7 MR. MIKE: Yes, Madame Chair. 8 Before we get started we can see who's online today. And I 9 10 noticed we had some new folks in the audience, maybe 11 they can introduce themselves. 12 13 And I just want to remind the public online if you are participating please have your phone 14 15 on mute unless you're ready to speak to address the Council. 16 17 18 Thank you. 19 20 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Do we have new people on the floor that haven't -- that 21 didn't introduce themselves yesterday. 2.2 23 MS. GREEN: Hi, good morning. 24 25 Suzanne Fleet Green and I'm on your agenda later today. I'm the new superintendent of Lake Clark Park and 26 Preserve. 27 28 29 Thank you. 30 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. 31 Thank you. Anybody else. 32 33 34 MR. STRUM: Good morning, Madame Chair 35 and distinguished Council members. My name's Mark Sturm, I'm the superintendent of Katmai National Park 36 and Preserve and Aniakchak National Monument and 37 38 Preserve. I was here yesterday, I know you all probably saw me, the big, green guy in the back. 39 apologize though I wasn't here during introduction 40 41 time. 42 43 So nice to see you all. 44 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 45 Welcome. You're hard to miss. You're the tallest of 46 47 all of us.

48 49

Donald.

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Page 155
                     MR. MIKE: Yes, do we have Victory
     Seybert online with us today and Mr. Pete Abraham.
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 4
                     MR. SEYBERT: Yes, this is Victor, I'm
 5
     here. Good morning.
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                     MR. MIKE:
                                Good morning, Victor. Pete
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     Abraham, are you with us today?
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10
                     (No comments)
11
                                Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MR. MIKE:
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I think
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15
     we're done with our housekeeping stuff so let's get
     started on other regional councils. There was no
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     action on that one or no reply.
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19
                     Fish and Game advisory committees.
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21
                     Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame
     Chair. Nushagak Advisory Committee took up two
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25
     proposals that are State proposals to the Board of Game
     from -- also from Mr. Nukwak. They're proposals number
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     142 and 143. And they're virtually identical to what
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     he's proposed to the -- our committee here. And the
28
     Nushagak Advisory Committee, one of them was shifting
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     the fall resident hunting seasons and the Advisory
30
     Committee opposed it two to nine. And then for
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     shifting the winter moose season it was opposed zero to
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     12.
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35
                     And we didn't take up 18-25/26 I think
     partly out of time constraints and I think we also felt
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     that what we said in these two State proposals
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38
     essentially carried over to attitude for the Federal
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     RAC.
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41
                     Thank you.
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43
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okav.
                Subsistence resource committee.
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     you, Dan.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
     none, summary of written public comments.
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Page 156
                     MR. MIKE: Madame Chair there are no
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     written public comments on 25-26.
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 4
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Public
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     testimony regarding this proposal.
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 9
                     (No comments)
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11
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okay.
                                                      Seeing
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     none....
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                     MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, we had a
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     student, Kate Gomez, that signed up for this testimony,
     but she's not here I believe. So if you wish we can
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     accommodate her later on today.
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19
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
21
                                                     I quess
     the regional council recommendation.
2.2
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24
                     Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Okay. Madame Chair,
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     I propose to adopt wildlife proposal WP 18-25/26. And
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     then I'd like to give my reasoning for how I feel about
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     this if I can get a second.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
31
                                              Okay.
                                                      There's
     been a motion to adopt WP 18-25/26.
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                     MR. WILSON:
                                  Second.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Second by
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     Richard.
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38
                     Discussion.
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41
                     Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you,
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     Madame Chair. I am -- I'm not intending to vote in
44
     favor of this proposal. I feel that it's very scary
45
     and concerning that we have loss of our -- our calf
46
     rates are so incredibly high in this area as well as
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                   I hope that that is -- that the reason
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     other areas.
     for that is discovered in as quick a manner as possible
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so that we can stop some of that loss.

2 And because of that conservation 3 4 concern along with other reasonings for that particular area I will not be voting in favor of this proposal. 5

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:

11/2/2017

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Yes, I too will be opposing this. As we heard maybe a little faintly from the State, they just got going on a study, what they are finding is pretty alarming. I had not heard before about this apparent illegal take of what was it, six to eight animals in this area which really disappointing to me and concerning. And as much as I kind of want to sympathize with the folks because it is -- the heavy foliage early in the season has made hunting difficult in some of these areas, but we're like to learn an awful lot more in a couple of years with these studies that I'm pretty pleased to see the State's doing.

Well, actually the Feds are working with them closely.

So for those reasons I'm opposed.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Any other comments.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Regarding that illegal take seems like the presenter about the illegal take wasn't sure who did the taking. So I -- and the reason why I'm talking about this or revisiting it is ${\tt I}$ think when there's a comment -- comments about illegal takes of any sort they need to -- the presenters need to be clear as to who -- you know, who the illegal takers are. If -- because we have bears and wolves in the area and for somebody or some people to leave -take those and leave, I don't know if there was a wanton waste on this. I think there needs to be a clear reporting sys -- or report on illegal takes to make sure that -- who the takers were. Not naming, but make sure it's clear that the animals have surely been poached.

Does he have a comment?

11/2/2017

MR. MILLER: Yes, Madame Chairman. This is Alan Miller with Togiak Refuge. I could clarify a couple things if you would like. Each of the cases that I was including in that six yesterday all had clear evidence that it -- they were taken by people. They had bullet wounds of -- in them. You know, we make some assumptions that, you know, if there was a bullet wound in them that that -- the intent was to take the animal.

I would rather not say how many of the cases are open, but a significant number of them still are and so that's the reason we don't really know where the people are from. The cases that we have solved, there's been no violators who are completely outside of the Bristol Bay area. I think that's why I'm comfortable maybe characterizing, but a lot of them we just do not know yet.

And in terms of wanton waste I'm only aware of one of those cases where meat was left behind in any significant amount. And out of all -- out of those six. There was one, it's really unclear as to why that happened. There was a couple of small calves that were wasted with that one, but that's one that the State worked on and I don't know all the details. But in general I'd say there's very little evidence of wanton waste overall.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

 you.

Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Mr. Miller, what time of year were these cases made or when these problems were found?

Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ MILLER: I believe all six were after the season had closed.

MR. DUNAWAY: Winter or fall.

MR. FALL: After the winter season had closed. I'm sorry. Yeah, thank you for clarifying.

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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan are you
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     through with your comment?
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 4
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any other
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     comments.
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                     MS. PETERSON: Madame Chair, this is
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     Chris Peterson with Alaska Fish and Game. I did have a
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     further comment that I neglected to make yesterday if
     this is the time to do that.
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13
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
14
                                              Okay.
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16
                     MS. PETERSON: Would this be the
17
     appropriate time?
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19
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes.
                                                     I'm
     sorry. Yes, it is.
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21
2.2
                     MS. PETERSON:
                                    Okay.
                                           Thank you.
23
     apologize for not including it yesterday, I think I
     felt a little bit rushed trying to get through before
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     we were finished for the day and I did neglect one or
25
26
     two things.
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                     If we break it down to being WP 18-25
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     and also WP 18-26, we are -- Alaska Fish and Game is
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30
     opposed to both of these proposals. But for 18-25,
     this particular proposal would most likely increase
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     opportunity and basically because it -- you would be
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     able to shift the season according to when the best
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34
     snow conditions were which would lead to an increase in
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     snowmachines, the use of snowmachines when hunting.
     And I'm not referring to what we were talking about
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     yesterday, chasing animals, but just using the
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     snowmachine would increase access and hunting
     opportunity for the moose which would increase stress
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     on all moose at that time of the year which is a
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     critical time of year. They are very low on energy
     reserves and particularly the cows are pregnant and
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     this is getting later in the season so those
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     pregnancies which can under certain circumstances can
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     really impact the survival of calves. It would also
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     increase the likelihood of cows being harvested this
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     late in the season.
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                     One other observation that we make on
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this particular proposal is that it would lead to designation of a new hunt area with different season dates than the areas surrounding it in the same unit. This generally leads to more difficulty for hunters to keep track of where they are hunting and which regulations they need to be adhering to. And it would require some sort of a different permit than the surrounding hunt areas and seasons. And that would be something that would have to be addressed. So Fish and Game is opposed to 18-25.

21 22

For 18-26 as I said yesterday that the population surveys show the numbers are stable, but every other survey that we've been doing indicates problems. Population survey is simply numbers, it does not tell anything about the herd other than numbers. The twinning surveys that we've been doing show a lot of single cows with zero calves. The composition survey we've done shows very low bull to cow ratios. Very low calf/cow ratios and extremely high calf mortality from our calf survival studies this spring. So one small area that has slightly higher numbers meaning ratios is the area or is at least in part the area that's addressed in these two proposals which is west of the Wood River and west of Weary River.

This small area seems very possible that it is boosting the numbers for the rest of the unit and it's a very small area. So any changes in harvest there, increases in particular, could affect the entire unit. All our data suggests that we need more — we need a few more years of studying before we can clearly define what is going on with this herd. We know at this point that there's very high predation. We need more information to determine how that is taking place and where and why. We just don't feel that this is the time to be increasing opportunity for harvest just when the herd is possibly entering a really significant decline phrase. And that is why we are opposing 18-26 as well.

And just wanted to make sure that I got all of those things out there.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Dan.

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Page 161
                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Chris,
                                   Yeah, I'm looking at our
     and thank you, Madame Chair.
 2
     advisory committee comments on that -- the equivalent
 3
     of 18-25 and people did observe that this could end up
 4
     focusing an awful lot of effort in a small area for
 5
     five days after the other areas nearby close down.
 6
     they extend -- you know, she says increased opportunity
 7
     would also mean likely increased, highly focused
 8
     harvest in a relatively small area which I'm not sure
 9
10
     even that the proposer really wants to that would
     happen, it would increase the competition for -- closer
11
     to his home area.
12
13
                     Thank you.
14
15
16
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
                                                      Any
     other comments.
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18
19
                     MR. WILSON: Call for question.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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2.2
     Ouestion's been called. All in favor -- or should we
23
     do a roll call on this one?
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25
                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                        I doubt it.
26
27
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. All in
28
     favor say aye.
29
30
                     MR. SEYBERT:
                                   Aye.
31
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
32
                                               Opposition.
33
34
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
                                                      One,
36
     two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight.
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38
39
                     MR. MIKE: Okay. Madame Chair, I just
     want to clarify for the record that that Mr. Seybert
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41
     voted in favor and the rest of the Council, seven,
     opposed the proposal.
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44
                     Thank you.
45
46
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
                                                      Well,
47
     thank you.
48
                                   Madame Chair.
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                     MR. SEYBERT:
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Page 162
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes, Victor.
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 2
                     MR. SEYBERT:
                                   This is Victor.
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 4
     miss -- I'd like to change my vote to no.
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 7
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okav.
                                                     Donald.
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 9
                     MR. MIKE: Okay. Thank you, Madame
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     Chair. Just let the record show that Mr. Seybert voted
11
     against the proposal. So the motion fails unanimously.
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13
                     Thank you.
14
15
                     MR. SEYBERT:
                                   Thank you.
16
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I quess
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     before we move on to our next proposal I'd like to
18
     recognize the students. So if the teacher would come
19
     and introduce the students, what grade, what class.
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21
2.2
                     Thank you.
23
                     MS. POPEK: Good morning again.
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     is Ms. Popek's sixth grade science class attending for
     the second day. So the same students that were here
26
     this time yesterday. And we're very excited to be
27
     hearing about these topics and learning how our animals
28
     and subsistence can also relate to job possibilities
29
     for our scientists in the future.
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31
                     Thank you.
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33
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okay.
                                                     Thank
35
     you. Welcome, students. I'm glad you're here to
     observe again this morning.
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38
                     I guess we can move on to the next --
     WP 18-31.
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                     MS. WORKER: Thank you, Madame Chair.
     This is Suzanne Worker from the Office of Subsistence
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     Management. And WP 18-31 marks the beginning of the
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     crossover proposals. So just a reminder that the
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     crossover proposals are those that are from other
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     regions. They apply in other regions, but in areas
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     where Bristol Bay residents have customary and
     traditional use. So where at least some of you or the
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people you represent are eligible to hunt. So that

ETING 11/2/

Page 163

gives you an opportunity to weigh in with the Federal Subsistence Board.

 WP 18-31 my notes say begin on page 31 and that can't be right. So how about 101. This was — this proposal was submitted by the Orutsararmuit Native Council and they're concerned about the conservation status of the Mulchatna caribou herd and so they're requesting that the caribou season in unit 18 be shortened by 15 days from the current season which is August 1st to March 15th to a shorter season, August 1st to February 28th.

As I mentioned earlier the most current population estimate for the Mulchatna herd is at the lower end of the population objective, but the bull/cow ratio is better than it has been in a long time.

The reported harvest by Federally-qualified subsistence users have averaged fewer than 500 caribou annually since 2000 although we do expect that that is probably an underestimate. A little bit more detail. Almost 50 percent of the reported harvest from the Mulchatna caribou herd occurs in the spring, in either February or March. And among Federally-qualified subsistence users nearly 50 percent of the reported harvest occurs in unit 18. So the harvest in this area at this time of year is not inconsequential.

 If this proposal is adopted the Federal season will be shorter than the State season by 15 days. But since there's nothing preventing Federally-qualified subsistence users from hunting under State regulation there is expected to be actual affect on the caribou population or on subsistence users. So the main effect of this proposal would simply be to increase regulatory complexity which can create problems of its own and we believe that it's unnecessary in the absence of a conservation benefit.

 $\,$ So the OSM preliminary conclusion is to oppose WP 18-31.

So I can give you more detail if you need.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess

we'll move on down to the report on board consultation.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, there are no reports on this WP 31.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Agency comments, ADF&G.

MS. PETERSON: Madame Chair, this is Chris Peterson at Alaska Fish and Game. Alaska Fish and Game is opposed to this proposal because it does not provide any clear benefit to the population, biology of the Mulchatna caribou herd or to the Federally-qualified subsistence users. However we would very much like to mention that we are impressed that this Native Council is being so careful to watch out for the conservation of the herd and be concerned about that. That's a very good thing and we wish that this happened more often. It's just that in this particular case there are surplus animals in the Mulchatna caribou herd and those animals are available for harvest, there's no problem with using those.

The numbers that are reported are lower we believe than what is actually being harvested, but we still believe that there are plenty available caribou to be harvested. We do keep very close track of the numbers on this herd and if it was to get to a low level then we would make sure to apprise the Council of that.

Also if these Federal regulations were to be shortened then they -- as was stated they would be out of alignment with the State regulations and this generally leads to confusion on the part of hunters and increases the likelihood of a certain proportion of the hunters doing what they shouldn't do and mixing up their regulations and having an illegal harvest. And we don't like when that happens.

Even with an increase in harvest if there was to be one this herd would increase under the present seasons and bag limits. The amount necessary for subsistence is not being met because a great portion of the herd has moved to a more inaccessible part of its range, not because hunting regulations are restricting it.

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Page 165
                     So because of these reasons we don't
     see a need at this time for this change. But we
 2
     certainly appreciate that the Native Council has tried
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 4
     to be proactive and look ahead and we do appreciate
     that.
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                     So for these reasons the Department is
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     opposed to this particular proposal.
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10
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
                                                      Thank
     you. Federal.
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15
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Tribal.
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19
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Other regional
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2.2
     councils.
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                     MS. WORKER: Madame Chair, the Yukon
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     Kuskokwim Regional Advisory Council voted to support
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     this proposal. And the Seward Peninsula Regional
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     Advisory Council who also heard this as a crossover
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     voted to not support this proposal.
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30
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
32
                                               Okav.
                                                      Thank
33
     you. Fish and Game advisory committees.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                  Madame Chair, I don't
     think the Nushagak AC looked at this proposal. And I
36
     don't recall that we had any comment. But as we've
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     heard from our New Stuyahok member here we're
     constantly looking at later in the spring if anything.
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     And I imagine this wouldn't be well received especially
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41
     in our upriver communities.
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                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
     Subsistence resource commission.
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48
                     (No comments)
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Page 166
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Summary of
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     written public comments.
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 4
                     MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, there are no
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     written comments on this proposal.
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 7
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Public
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     testimony.
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12
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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     Regional Council recommendation.
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                     Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I'll move to adopt so we
     can get our opinion on the record.
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2.2
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
                                                      There's
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25
     been a motion to adopt WP 18-31.
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                     MR. MAINES:
                                  Second.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Second by
30
     Billy. Discussion.
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32
                     Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair.
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     As I spoke earlier my experience in this area
     frequently requesting spring extensions, from what we
36
     hear the biologist close to this herd the herd isn't
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     growing like we'd like to, but it does have some spare
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     animals. I'll be totally opposed to this.
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                     One other comment and I don't know how
     to address it, but it concerns me that we have so
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     little comment from the tribal, ANCSA groups. And I'd
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     worry is our -- because we haven't really seen anything
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     in any of these proposals, could it be that when these
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     become available for comment is it really difficult for
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     these groups to comment timely.
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                     Thank you.
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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald, do you have a comment on this one?

MR. MIKE: Yes, I do. Madame Chair, Member Dunaway. Orville Lind, he's our Native liaison and he is the lead for consultation with tribes and ANCSA corporation. He sends out notices identifying the dates and toll free numbers and we announce it through our news release from Anchorage and we make those phone numbers available and the dates available and oftentimes it's in September of before the prior Council meetings and people are very busy during the fall. So we try to accommodate tribes and ANCSA corporations to participate on the consultation with the Board. So I think in the future we'll have to discuss that with Orville and see how we can get more tribes and ANCSAs to participate in these consultations.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Donald. Yeah, that's my impression that the Federal agencies work pretty hard to get comment. And I really applaud that. I just -- yeah, I'm thinking too that maybe the timing makes it just really hard for those folks to get comments. And I just want to -- those are really important to us so I don't want them to be somehow left out.

So, thank you.

But once again I will be opposing this

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. I'm also going to be in opposition to this proposal because it's actually detrimental to our sharing of that herd. We do depend on that herd more later in the season than we do earlier in the season and it would basically remove our ability to harvest from the herd. I would prefer to see a reduction in permits issues or something along those lines so it

 proposal.

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Page 168
     wouldn't be so targeted to the user group that happens
 2
     to be us.
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 4
                     So I also will not be in favor of this
 5
     proposal.
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 7
                     Thank you.
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                     MS. WORKER: Thank you, Madame Chair.
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     This is Suzanne Worker. I just want to make one
     clarification. So this proposal applies only to unit
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     18, I'm not sure if that was clear in the presentation,
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     but I just wanted to make sure that I said that.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              Okav. Anv
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     more comments.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair. I'm also
     not in....
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis.
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25
                     MR. ANDREW: .....I'm also not in favor
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     of this proposal.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Are
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     we....
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33
                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       Ouestion.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.
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                     MR. HILL: Yes, I understand this is
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     for unit 18, but when you mentioned the word Mulchatna
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     and that's what kind of scares me, it's an all
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     encompassing word that it could be applied therefore by
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     extension to the whole herd. And I wouldn't like that.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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     question's been called, all in favor say aye.
47
                     (No affirmative votes)
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Page 169
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Opposition.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okay. Victor.
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                     MR. SEYBERT:
                                   Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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                                                     Donald,
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     I think all the Council voted no.
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                     MR. MIKE: Yes, Madame Chair. For the
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13
     record the Council opposed this proposal unanimously.
14
15
                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. We're
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     down to statewide proposals, but before we go on I'd
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     like to recognize Kate. I'm sorry -- is she here?
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Right there.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I'm sorry we
     didn't get to you yesterday, but we are very anxious
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25
     for you to -- or hear from you. If you don't mind
     sharing with us what you had yesterday.
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                     MS. GOMEZ: Thank you, Madame Chair.
                  I too am opposed to pushing back the dates
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     Kate Gomez.
     on WP 18-25 and 26. I do not agree with that because
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     not only does it make the moose population more
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     vulnerable and it can lead to some very bad decrease in
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     numbers, but also because I myself leave five days
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     before the season to go up to my cabin to get stuff
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     ready. We're up there for about two to three weeks so
     I end up missing the first couple days of school. And
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     not only students, but staff members who go hunting of
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38
     the school and then other employees of different
     employers, they also miss more work than normal because
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     everything is weather permitting.
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                     And if it were to be pushed back five
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     days and starting on the 25th of August that mean I
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     went up August 20th, stayed out there for two or three
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     weeks, I missed the first week of school, the most
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     important week of school besides final week.
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     that first week of school is when you get accustomed to
     your classes, you get to know your teachers more and
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     they explain what they expect and what they want to be
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done throughout the school year. And to me that is very important because if I come a week late to school not only do I have to take the time to learn all those expectation, but I have to take another week to get caught up. And eventually that's just going to make me be two weeks late on everything. And so I have to pressure myself more to get caught up and then that puts unnecessary stress on me. As a student athlete, no one wants to be behind.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Thank you, Kate, that was a different view of looking at, you know, this proposal from the young person and persons like you. So any comments on any of our proposals are very welcome by you or any of the students because that's -- it's really refreshing to hear real life experiences and actions regarding any of our proposals like this.

Thank you so much for your interest and keep up -- we'll accommodate or any of the students that would like to come and talk to us.

It's refreshing to hear from young

 people.

Thank you.

MS. GOMEZ: Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I just wanted to say thank you as well, Kate. And as Madame Chair pointed out it's great to have a new perspective, it's one I haven't considered sitting in this seat before and it's something I will take into consideration in a better form in the future.

So thank you for even bringing it to

43 us.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. We're on the statewide proposals, WP 18-30.

MS. WORKER: Thank you, Madame Chair. This is Suzanne Worker again. WP 18-30 begins on page

Page 171

115 of your book. And this proposal was also submitted by the Orutsararmuit Native Council. And the request is in a similar spirit as the Mulchatna caribou herd one.

They're concerned that the ptarmigan in their area are declining and so they're requesting more conservative regulations. Specifically they're requesting that the ptarmigan season be shortened from the current season of August 10th to May 30th to a shorter season of August 10th to March 31st. They're also requesting that the harvest limit be reduced from 50 per day, 100 in possession to 15 per day, 30 in

possession.

Currently the unit 18 ptarmigan populations are not being surveyed so it's difficult to know, you know, exactly what's going on with that population. But we do know that ptarmigan naturally -- the abundance of ptarmigan naturally fluctuates along with other predator and prey populations. We know that in unit 18 ptarmigan are locally migratory so they winter in the interior regions and then they migrate out to the coast as the snow melts. We also believe that despite the lack of formal surveys that the ptarmigan population in this area may be much lower than in the past and that's based on local observations.

 Perhaps the most notable thing about ptarmigan harvest in this area is that the timing of harvest varies geographically and that is related to way the birds move as the snow melts. So the inland communities harvest earlier in the spring and the coastal communities harvest later in the spring.

 The estimates are ptarmigan harvest are variable. Since 2002 the estimated has ranged from fewer than 10,000 birds to nearly 34,000 birds per year. But these estimates aren't really very useful in gauging the impacts of new management strategies because the harvest is affected by so many factors.

So these limitations combined with our poor understanding of ptarmigan abundance make it difficult to predict what affect these proposed changes will have on the ptarmigan population. However recognizing that the population has declined and recognizing the need to keep the season open until the

birds reach the coast in order to provide that harvest opportunity to the coastal communities, the OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP 18-30 with modification to retain the August 10th to May 30th season, but to change the harvest and possession limits as requested to 15 per day, 30 in possession.

So again the OSM conclusion is to support with modification.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

you. Tribes.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, there are no comments on this from the tribes, consultation tribes.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: ANCSA corporations. Same thing.

MR. MIKE: None.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: ADF&G.

MS. PETERSON: Madame Chair, this is Chris Peterson with Alaska Fish and Game. The Department is neutral on this proposal because the hunting opportunity for the Federally-qualified users would still be provided under State regulations until the season closes on May 15th. This discrepancy between the State and Federal hunting regs in unit 18 that would be created if this proposal is adopted would not be desirable, it generally leads to problems for the hunters.

Currently we have no abundance or productivity monitoring efforts for rock or willow ptarmigan in unit 18. So it would be pretty difficult to evaluate this proposal and its effects on the population of ptarmigan.

The current State and Federal regulations allow hunting during the entire breeding season. When human harvest is considered additive mortality because of the timing of that harvest. And has the greatest impact on the annual productivity.

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Page 173 Late in the season, late in spring the birds are more susceptible to harvest and they have more condition 2 factors involved after a long winter. So it does have 3 4 more impacts on the flocks. 5 Highly conspicuous males, their 6 breeding displays increase their vulnerability also. 7 And these factors would -- could possibly contribute to 8 a decrease in the population depending on the amount of 9 10 harvest that did occur. 11 But with all that said, that's a 12 cautionary statement, but the Department is currently 13 neutral. It is a preliminary assessment, but currently 14 15 we would be neutral on this proposal. 16 Thank you. 17 18 19 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci. 20 MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, 21 2.2 Madame Chair. Christ, could you clarify did you say 23 that the State harvest ended May 15th, not the May 30th that's proposed here? 24 25 That's -- excuse me, I'm 26 MS. PETERSON: sorry. Yes. Madame Chair. Yes, the State harvest 27 goes through from August 10th to May 15th. So there 28 would be a discrepancy there. 29 30 MS. MORRIS LYON: 31 Thank you. 32 33 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Any 34 other. Federal. 35 (No comments) 36 37 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Tribal. 38 39 40 (No comments) 41 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Other regional 42 councils. 43 44 Thank you, Madame Chair. MS. WORKER: 45 The Yukon Kuskokwim Delta This is Suzanne Worker. 46 Regional Subsistence Advisory Council voted to support 47

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> Phone: 907-243-0668 Fax: 907-243-1473

current Federal season, but reduce the harvest limit.

the OSM conclusion on this one. So maintain the

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Page 174
                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
 2
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
 3
                                               Okay.
                                                      Thank
 4
     you. Fish and Game advisory.
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                     (No comments)
 6
 7
 8
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Subsistence
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     resource committee.
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11
                     (No comments)
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13
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Summary of
     written public comments.
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                     MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, I didn't
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     receive any comments -- written public comments on this
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18
     proposal.
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                     Thank you.
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2.2
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Public
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     testimony.
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25
                     Joe.
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                     MR. CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, Madame Chair, I
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     just thought I'd -- I noticed that the area that --
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     some of the areas that this proposal's talking about is
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     Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. And as you can see in
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     the map it's adjacent to unit 17. And in unit 17 we
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     already have a regulation in place for harvest limits
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     within the Federal lands is 20 ptarmigan per day, 40 in
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     possession. And if for some reason folks from Togiak
     and whatever happened to cross that line and then
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     there's a different -- I guess if there's a different
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     harvest limit, I don't know how protection and whatnot
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     is going to enforce that. I realize that in both
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     cases, both 17 and 18 are large areas. So but anyway I
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     just thought I'd let you know that part of this same
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     Togiak National Wildlife Refuge lands extend all the
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     way up into unit 18 as well as 17.
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                     So that's my comment, just from my
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     observation.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
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Regional Council recommendation.

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Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Joe, that was actually something I wish would have been -- I'm glad was brought out before we went forward with anything on this proposal.

11/2/2017

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I'm going to -- because of that I'm going to make a proposal that we would adopt WP 18-30 with the changes of a season closure from or a season that would last from August 10th to May 15th in order to align with the State and limits of 20 per day and 40 in possession in order to align with the neighboring Togiak area residents who are primary -- would primarily be users of the resource in 18. And I'm -that's mostly just for opening it for discussion as much as anything if somebody has a second for it.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:

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MR. MIKE: Yes, Madame Chair. Just to keep the process clear is I -- my recommendation is to make a motion to adopt a proposal and then have a second and then discuss and you can bring up the changes you wish to make.

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Thank you, Madame Chair.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Even if I made my proposal with my modifications already?

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MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, we need to move to adopt the proposal as written and then when we get a second we -- then during the discussion you can make amendments to the harvest limits or bag limits on the proposal.

38 39 40

Thank you.

41 42

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess we need a second for.....

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MS. MORRIS LYON: No, wait, let me change the -- yeah, let me change it first so we get it in there properly. So I would like to move to support proposal WP 18-30 as written.

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MR. WILSON: Second.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: There's been a motion to support WP 18-30, second by Lary -- I mean, Richard.

Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. I would like -- I think that this proposal has merit. I like that they want to see a decrease in pressure. We are suffering on our side of the bay with the same issue, real lack of ptarmigan. I believe Council Member Richard brought it up in his report as a matter of fact. And I happen to know for a fact that he has a fence around four ptarmigan over there on our side because he doesn't want to see the pressure on them.

Anyway I would like to propose a amendment to my proposal and that amendment would modify this proposal to change the season from August 10th to May 15th. My reasoning is to align it with the State season so there's not confusion for hunters out there on where they can and cannot hunt between the dates of May 15th and May 30th. And I would also like to change the decrease in the bag limit from -- to 20 per day, 40 in possession, once again to align with the neighboring area of the -- the people who would most likely be users of unit 18, their area bag limits have been reduced to 20 per day and 40 in possession.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MR. DUNAWAY: Second.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Second by Dan.

Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I want to thank Joe too for bringing that to our attention. We discussed some of this a little -- just briefly in the Nushagak AC. The game biologist for our area said he was trying to make -- maintain notes during his extensive caribou, moose and wolf surveys in the area and he says he has some concern, but -- and he's asked a lot of outlying community folks to keep him posted, but he was encouraged by seeing fairly decent numbers of flocks of

ptarmigan in his other flying. It's not definitive, but he didn't feel super alarmed.

11/2/2017

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But going further, yeah, the concerns for confusion between State and Federal regulations has always been a big one for me. From what we hear from the Feds it might not make a big difference, 15 or 20, it would be a substantial reduction from the current bag limits. My only concern is and I wish they might have elaborated more is that -- and I think I used to learn this was (indiscernible) based out of Bethel, they likely did a pretty extensive consultation among their members and I'm really impressed on this.

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So that's my one concern is that they might have picked dates and bag limits that they thought worked best for them, but I'll be inclined to support this amendment that Nanci proposed.

18 19 20

Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Madame Chair, discussing this ptarmigan problem, we -- as we all know it's -their population is cyclic, you know, area -- Iliamna Lake area there are very few ptarmigan. It almost seems like it's -- the harvest is like self limiting, they're just gone and there aren't any ptarmigan so you don't go again until there's more. At what point do you start -- do you decrease the bag limits, I mean, is that less ptarmigan, do you decrease it again, less ptarmigan, decrease it again or is this something that's kind of understood, it'll go until you can't get any more ptarmigan and then as the population will rise as it will. So what do we do with this problem when it becomes like in our area where there's nothing.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

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Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, we -- you know, it's several years now in the unit 9C, 9E, when it's -- you know, there's smaller flocks, very few. Yeah, hardly any resource there. And I -- you know, we talk over there at the ACs and locally there, the biologist alerted it to us here like a year ago, you know, and he had real concerns. Didn't

Page 178

have any answers, but had a lot of concern because there wasn't anything there. And kind of still looks 2 the same, there's no answers really, what's happening, 3 4 but the concern is there. 5 And to see communities, you know, 6 7 taking charge, you know, at least they're recognizing it and they're lowering, you know, the take. It's -- I 8 think it's a good first step until, you know, we 9 actually see where this population is going, perhaps, 10 11 you know, later it might be a closure. But first steps are good and, you know, this is something that's --12 it's encouraging because there's -- there is very few 13 ptarmigan in our area and we even thought about just an 14 15 absolute shut down. You know, but there are people that, you know, require that for food and so you can't 16 completely shut it down. I understand that, I 17 understand that this unit here they migrate out to the 18 coast so, you know, they've got to have an opportunity 19 20 there. 21 2.2 So I'd be in favor of this one with the 23 amendment also. 24 25 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Any other comments. 26 27 28 (No comments) 29 30 MR. MAINES: Question. 31 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Ouestions' 32 33 been called, all in favor say aye. 34 35 IN UNISON: Aye. 36 37 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: opposition. 38 39 40 (No opposing votes) 41 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 42 Okay. All in favor. 43 44 MR. MIKE: Now we -- the amendment 45 passes, now you can go back to the main motion with the 46 amendment so you can vote on that now. 47

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49 50 Thank you, Madame Chair.

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Page 179
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY:
                                    Ouestion.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
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     question's been called. All in favor say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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     opposition.
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13
                      (No opposing votes)
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15
                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Thank you,
     Victor.
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                     MR. SEYBERT:
                                    Welcome.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I think we
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     have one more.
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                     MS. DAMBERG: Hello, this is somebody
     on the phone which is Carol Damberg. Could you repeat
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     what was passed?
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                     MR. MIKE: Yes, can you identify
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     yourself, please, and which agency you are with?
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                     MS. DAMBERG:
                                   Yes, my name's Carol
     Damberg and I'm with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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     in Anchorage, Alaska.
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                     MR. MIKE:
                                 Okay. The Council took
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     action on WP 18-30. And there was an amendment on the
     proposal and the amendment was to change the season
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     from August 10 to May 15th to align with the State to
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     reduce confusion and decrease bag limit to align with
     the unit 17. And that amendment passed. And the
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     Council voted on the main motion to -- with the
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     amendment and it passed unanimously.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MS. DAMBERG:
                                    Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
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                     Moving on to WP 18-51.
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MS. WORKER: Thank you, Madame Chair. WP 18-51 begins on page 131 of your meeting materials. And this proposal was submitted by the Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council. They requested that bear baiting restrictions be aligned with State regulations, specifically those related to the use of biodegradable materials as bait.

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State regulation allows the use of any biodegradable material as bait so this includes things like dog food, and pastries, popcorn. But the Federal regulations currently only allow the use of the head, bones, viscera or skin of legally harvested fish and wildlife as bait. The Western Interior Council argues that because the Federal regulations are more restrictive than the State regulations they do not provide a subsistence opportunity. They also not that many of the items that are excluded under Federal regulation are items that have traditionally been used as bait.

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So there are a couple of recent regulatory changes that are important to this issue. The first is that in 2015 the National Park Service published a final rule that prohibited the take of black and brown bears over bait on National Preserves for anyone trapping under State regulation. the Park Service published a final rule that limited the types of bait that may be used for taking bears under Federal regulations to Native fish and wildlife remains with some exceptions for the Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve. And so what this means is that for the most part any changes that are made as a result of this proposal won't apply to Park Service lands.

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I also want to note that scent lure is not defined in either State or Federal regulation and so the consequences of that were addressed in this analysis.

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If this proposal is adopted Federallyqualified subsistence users could use any biodegradable material including scene lures at registered bear baiting stations on lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. On National Park Service lands bait would continue to be limited to Native fish and wildlife remains, again with a few exceptions for the Wrangell St. Elias

National Park and Preserve.

Adoption of this proposal would reduce regulatory complexity by aligning State and Federal regulations on most Federal land. Because the requested changes are already permitted under State regulation there isn't expected to be any appreciable differences in the population on harvests, on subsistence uses or on bear habituation to human foods.

The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP 18-51 with modification to first establish a definition for scent lure and second to clarify the regulatory language substituting the word wildlife for the terms game, fur animal and small game because these terms are not defined under Federal regulation, but are included in the Federal definition of wildlife. So that modification is just, you know, sort of a bureaucratic thing.

But our conclusion is to support with modification.

Thank you.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you. Report on board consultations, tribes.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, there were

30 none.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: ANCSA

corporations.

MR. MIKE: None. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: ADF&G.

MS. PETERSON: Yes, please, Madame Chair. This is Chris Peterson with Alaska Fish and Game. It is somewhat preliminary, but at this time Alaska Fish and Game supports this proposal because it does reduce the regulatory complexity and any user confusion by allowing the Federally-qualified users to bait bears with additional attractants that are currently acceptable under the State regulation. So because it would reduce that complexity and the

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Page 182
     problems for hunters, we do support this proposal.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
                                                      Thank
           Tribal.
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     you.
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 8
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Other regional
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     councils.
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                     MS. WORKER:
                                  Thank you, Madame Chair.
     The Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Regional Advisory Council
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15
     voted to support WP 18-51 and the Western Interior and
     the Seward Peninsula Regional Advisory Councils voted
16
     to support the OSM modification on WP 18-51.
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18
19
                     Thank you.
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                     MR. McKEE: The Northwest Arctic RAC
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2.2
     also voted to support this proposal as modified by OSM.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
24
                                                      Thank
25
     you. Fish and Game advisory.
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27
                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Subsistence
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     resource commission.
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                     MS. RUPP: Thank you, Madame Chair.
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     This is Liza Rupp on behalf of the Lake Clark SRC. And
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     the Lake Clark SRC does not recognize bear baiting as
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     an established traditional method of hunting bears in
     the Lake Clark region. The SRC believes the term any
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     biodegradable material is too broad because it may
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     include items such as commercial dog food, baked good,
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     anise and syrup that are not considered traditional
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            If bait were allowed the only bait appropriate
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     for hunting purposes should be limited to fish and
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     wildlife remains indigenous to the area.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                               Okay.
                                                      Thank
           Summary of written public comments.
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     you.
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                                Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MR. MIKE:
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BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING
                               11/2/2017
                                        BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING
                                                            Page 183
      received three written public comments beginning on
      page 141 on the -- from your meeting material books.
  2
      And all three written comments received were opposing
  3
      the proposal, stating that it will habituate bears to
  4
      humans and cause bear/human conflicts.
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                       Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
                                                        Public
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      testimony.
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 12
                       (No comments)
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Regional
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      Council recommendation.
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                       MR. MAINES: Madame Chair.
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Billy.
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                       MR. MAINES: I move to approve WP 18-
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      51.
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Okay.
                                                        There's
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      been a motion to approve WP 18-51.
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                                    Second, Madame Chair.
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                       MR. ANDREW:
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Second by
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      Dennis.
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                       Discussion.
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                       Dan.
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                       MR. DUNAWAY: I was waiting to see if
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      Billy wanted to speak to it first. But, yeah, I've
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      always been strongly for consistency between State and
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      Federal regulations. One thing is starting to -- and
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      some of these things adventure kind of farther afield
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      than what my local experience is. I'm kind of wishing
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that the justification from the original proposal, from the original proposers, was in this analysis or maybe I'm missing it. It seems like we kind of depend on the word of the -- in this case of the presenter to say what their general justification is. And maybe I'm just being a little dim on it.

That's one thing and then sometimes I

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get a little confused on what kind of baits are out there that seem to be a cause for concern. spoke up and helped me -- helped clarify for me a little bit of that kind of thing. I can imagine you might worry about maybe diseased meat from somewhere else coming in or something like that. So with this kind of stuff I'm not real familiar with.

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So I probably need more help.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy then

Lary.

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I like the modifications MR. MAINES: that OSM has proposed with the summary. The issue that the lady from Lake Clark, biodegradable, I do believe that is a broad term, but I can -- I can live with it only for the fact that I know what I tend to think of if I'm out doing my bear hunting and stuff like that. I've got a bunch of old fish carcasses that I save and that's what I do. And sounds like our friends elsewhere around the State seem to agree with the proposal too.

So I -- as it is with the modification from OSM I'll be voting in support of it.

Thank you.

MR. HILL: Yeah, I -- this looks like it is something that we should -- I should support just with the -- actually because of the -- from me having trouble with the definition of what is bait. I've seen people go and take their garbage sack and go out and put that out and wait for the bears to come. garbage sack are a bunch of foods that they've taken out of their kitchen, you know, sugars and meats and salts and stuff. And so it -- and a lot of times what happens instead of just the -- with the bears that are habituated to humans and they're used to that kind of garbage and that's being used as bait.

So I'd like to see a real clear definition of what is bait before I would -- but aligning with the -- aligning the regulations is a better deal, I would probably support that.

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Page 185
                     MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair.
                                                 Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis.
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                     MR. ANDREW: .....thank you, Madame
     Chair. Just upriver at New Stuyahok Village there, you
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     know, there's quite a bit of smokehouses and people
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     putting up a lot of fish there. But we usually make
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     announcements to -- before they used to take them up to
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     the dump or by the creek, but we had put a stop to
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     that. We make announcement, please, take your
     carcasses and stuff from the salmon out in Miller River
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     and let it go. So that really helped and we got less
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     bears, I mean, not coming there right to the village.
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     It's just we were trying to get into control of it and
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     like the dump there, they used to go up there and
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     without saying anything to get rid of the bear.
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                     But that's not the way to do it.
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                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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     got Dan and then Nanci.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I'll defer to Nanci.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: I just had a question
     for the proposer. Did you -- was your proposal as
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     amended or was it -- or, I mean, as modified by OSM or
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     were you intending for the original proposal, was that
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     your purpose -- what that what you moved?
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Are you
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     talking to Billy?
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       I'm talking to Billy.
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                     MR. MAINES: What was that.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Oh, I'm sorry, Billy,
     I meant to make it more clear too. I'm just wondering
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     were you moving to approve the OSM modified proposal or
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     the original proposal, I was unclear on that myself.
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                     MR. MAINES: I was moving to approve
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     the proposal as presented and I'm hoping that in the
     discussion and that we'll be making a motion to amend
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     it to the OSM modification.
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So the purpose was just to get it on the table to talk about it first and then as we talk and think it through and stuff like that we'll probably -- my proposal would be to modify it to accept the OSM modifications.

And I also since I have the mic right now, I wanted to address the issue that Lary brought up as far as definition. If we're aligning this with the OSM modifications and with the State regs on page 135 it talks about what bait is and clearly to me it's pretty clear if we're going to go by that. And if we put that into the proposal itself it's almost specific, but still there's a little wiggle room in there.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Lary, you really helped clarify things. It had never occurred to me somebody might just dump a bag of garbage, plastic and wrappers and tin cans and everything in there and that certainly would be offensive to me and all. I'm inclined to support the recommended modification language that would align with the state.

And in fact I guess I'll so move at this point, move it along.

MR. MAINES: I'll second it.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. There's been a motion by Dan to support WP 18-51....

MS. MORRIS LYON: With the

modification.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:with the modifications. Second by Billy.

All in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any

46 opposition.

(No opposing votes)

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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And, Victor.
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                                  Yes, I vote aye.
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                     MR. SEYBERT:
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
                                                      Thank
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     you.
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                     MR. MAINES: Question on the main
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     motion.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
     been a question called on the main motion. All in
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     favor say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              Any
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     opposition.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Thank you,
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     Victor.
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                     MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, I just want to
     clarify for the record that Mr. Seybert voted for the
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     proposal rather than opposing.
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                     So, Mr. Seybert, did you vote with the
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     rest of the Council members to support this proposal as
     amended?
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                     MR. SEYBERT:
                                  Yes, I do.
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                     MR. MIKE: Thank you, Mr. Seybert.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
     you. Let's take a five minute break before we move on
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     to the next agenda item.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I just want to thank
     Victor for hanging in there. It's hard on the phone,
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     but it's sure helpful to have you onboard.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MS. PETERSON: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes, Chris.
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BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING 11/2/2017
                                       BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING
                                                           Page 188
                       MS. PETERSON: Thank you. Since I'm on
      the phone occasionally it blanks out and I could not
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      hear what the -- what the modifications were. Could
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      somebody, please, state those for me, please.
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                      MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, Chris, they
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      were modified as OSM recommendations.
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                       MS. PETERSON: Okay. Thank you very
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      much. I appreciate it.
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                       MR. MIKE: Donald, I'm having a hard
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      time hearing with this fan going.
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                       (Off record)
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                       (On record)
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: We want to
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      welcome the students. We love having all these little,
      fresh young people that are observing. And I want to
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 2.2
      encourage each one to keep your interest with this
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      Regional Advisory Council because we want you to be
      leaders or sitting at this table someday to take care
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      of our resources.
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                       Are you -- do you want to quickly
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      introduce your -- are these the same ones that we
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      had....
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                       UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible -
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      away from mic)....
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. So just
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      welcome, students. We're going to be -- we're in the
      reports now and we'll be having our reports on -- some
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      of them will be on -- our very first agency reports
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      looks like Bristol Bay.....
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MS. MORRIS LYON: Wait, wait, wait.

Donald would like.....

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Oh, Donald.

44 Sorry.

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MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. We're still under new business so our next agenda item is for the 2018 Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

MR. MIKE: And then identify issues for the 2017 annual report.

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Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. 2018 Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, OSM.

MS. LaVINE: Good morning, Madame Chair and members of the Council. For the record my name is Robbin LaVine and I'm an anthropologist with the Office of Subsistence Management. And I will be presenting you day a brief overview of the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program and it's accomplishments to date.

Yeah, you might want to find a better vantage point for this, but you can also follow along in your Council books. And the materials begin on page 147 for those of you looking in the Council books.

All right. There we go. So I'll be reviewing the funding process, your regional overview and finish up by requesting your comments on the proposed 2018 Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program in the Southwest Alaska region. The Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program materials again begin on page 147. There is no motion necessary for this item, agenda item.

The Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program is a multi disciplinary, collaborative effort that enhances subsistence fisheries research and provides necessary information for the management of subsistence fisheries on Federal public lands in Alaska. We encourage partnerships between tribes, rural organizations, universities and Federal and State agencies. In addition we encourage interdisciplinary approaches to conducting research and addressing issues.

 The Monitoring Program is administered through the Office of Subsistence Management in order to advance projects of strategic importance to the Federal Subsistence Management Program. It also coordinates communications and information sharing of ongoing and new subsistence research efforts.

Since its inception in 2000 the Monitoring Program has funded 452 projects statewide with a total allocation of close to \$117 million. The figures on this slide demonstrate both the allocation of funds and the number of projects funded through the Monitoring Program by the organization of principal investigator. And it should be noted that some of these funds have been used by the principal investigator organization to subcontract with research partners such as communities, tribes and other research organizations.

This slide demonstrates the allocation of funds by region. Budget guidelines provide an initial target for planning, however they are not final and are often adjusted to ensure that we fund quality projects.

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How the FRMP funding process works. The State is divided into six regions that approximately correspond to Federal subsistence fisheries areas and to stock, harvest and community issues that those areas hold in common. I'm going to review with you the five steps to the FRMP funding process that span a two year cycle.

 Step one, for each of the six regions Office of Subsistence Management staff works with regional advisory councils and Federal and State fishery and land manager to ensure the Monitoring Program focuses on the highest priority subsistence fisheries information needs. Input and guidance from Councils are used to develop priority information needs by identifying issues of local concern and knowledge gaps related to subsistence fisheries. Ideally principal investigators will work closely with councils in order to develop strong proposals that are responsive to those needs. The Office of Subsistence Management provides technical assistance as needed.

Step two, the program requests new projects every two years. Submissions must be complete, on time and address five criteria outlined in the notice of funding opportunity in order to be competitive. Those five criteria are strategic priority, technical scientific merit, investigator ability and resources, partnership and capacity building and the cost benefit of the project. A more detailed description of the five criteria can be found

on page 152 of your Council books.

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Step three, once submitted a Technical Review Committee evaluates and rates each proposed project. The Technical Review Committee is a standing, Interagency Committee of senior technical experts brought together to ensure program transparency. the responsibility of the Technical Review Committee to develop the strongest possible monitoring program for your region and across the State based on high quality, cost effective projects that address critical subsistence questions.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Robbin, could you -- I guess the consistency of the Technical Committee, who are they.

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MS. LaVINE: Thank you for that So the TRC, the question. Yes, Madame Chair. Technical Review Committee is composed of representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

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Slide 12, so step three continued. During the proposal evaluation process the Technical Review Committee adheres to specific guidelines in order to assess how well a project addresses the five criteria. While some agencies may have more than one senior expert on the committee, a social scientist, fisheries biologist, managers, each agency only provides one single, consolidated review and will not score their own proposals. The final score for each proposal is based on an assessment of the fiver criteria.

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Step four, once a draft monitoring plan is developed it is brought before the regional advisory councils for their input and comments. That's you and actually that's where we are today in the two year cycle. We'll get back to that in a moment.

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Step five, additional comments on the process and draft 2018 Fisheries Resource Monitoring Plan for the Southwest Alaska region are provided by the Interagency Staff Committee and these along with those comments developed by the Councils are then forwarded on to the Federal Subsistence Board.

Board takes into consideration comments and concerns generated through the process and endorses the funding plan. Final approval of the funding plan is made by assistant regional director of the Office of Subsistence Management.

11/2/2017

So on to your Southwest Alaska regional overview. So in your region, the Southwest region, 55 projects have been undertaken for approximately \$10 million in funding since 2000. You can find a list of those projects conducted in the Bristol -- in the Southwest region on page 162 of your Council books. Project leads were predominantly held by the State of Alaska or the Department of the Interior, but remember most of those projects also included other agency and Alaska rural organizations as research partners.

So for 2018 there is an anticipated one to one and a half million available for new projects statewide and up to \$1.6 million for ongoing, already funded projects. Please note that the available funding for 2018 is budgeted for each project's first year costs, not the total project request. For the Southwest region five projects were submitted, the projects are listed in order by the strength of their Technical Review Committee scores. Justification for project order begin on page 159 of your Council books and project abstracts can be found on page 164. You may want to note that these projects are in response to the priority information needs that we all developed together and you reviewed last fall. And these can be found -- the priority information needs can be found on page 157.

In addition and relevant to your region there are two multi regional projects that were submitted. One that actually overlaps with the Southwest region and they can be found on page 171.

So once again we're here at step four of the funding process. We're looking for your input and comments on the draft monitoring plan for your region. No motion is necessary, I'll be taking notes, Christine will be taking notes, these will be forwarded on to the Board. And some points for you to consider as you develop your comments are one, proposal alignment with the priority information needs; two, proposal score order; three, proposal abstracts; and four, just the overall process, things you might want

to comment on.

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 $$\operatorname{\textbf{Thank}}$$ you, Madame Chair, and I'm ready for your comments.

And Christine, really quick, if you want to go back to the five projects, right there. Yeah, for folks to look at.

Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Robbin, you know, that TRC process is important. My understanding is that TRC group are the ones that decide which programs are going to be funded? No. I thought that was what that TRC -- one of the work that the TRC -- so what does TRC do before I add my -- yeah, what does TRC do. I know you went -- kind of went through it, but let me hear it again.

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MS. LaVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair, members of the Council. The Technical Review Committee comes together a multi agency effort of the land managers and people invested in the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program statewide. And they review the projects based on the five criteria. And everyone actually will come up -- each five criteria has a numerical value ascribed to it. And there is a strong vetting process and agreement and consensus is reached as to the score order. So they forward the score order based on ensuring that the projects that are forwarded to you, the order represented are those projects both most likely to succeed based on their scientific merit, their partnerships, their consideration and expertise, as well as cost benefit. And then also based on whether or not they really -- they really have a -- are speaking to the priorities developed by the Councils. So they do a lot of foot work here, but you also did a lot of the foot work a year ago when you came together as part of a subcommittee. There was -- we had a subcommittee to help develop the priority information needs for the Southwest region. If you recall the Southwest region is made up of two Councils, not just the Bristol Bay Council, but also the Kodiak and Aleutian Council. We had some members of the Bristol Bay Council and some members of the Kodiak Aleutian Council come together and identify those priority information needs that were most relevant to this cycle. They may change, they may stay the same, we'll

be revisiting those priority information needs for the 2000 cycle this time next year.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess looking to the consistency of the TRC, I was just wondering why we don't have anybody like from the RAC or a Native representation within that group.

 MS. LaVINE: Madame Chair, I think that -- I think in the past there have been various different participants. The process prior though, prior to the new five criteria and the new way of rating the proposals, at times provided opportunity for lobbying and we wanted to be really careful about that.

Additionally we have regional representation here at the Councils and again the priority information needs drive the process, the priority information needs that you develop and you reach consensus on are what these proposals respond to. And so if we do a really good job of identifying the issues that we need addressed prior to the call then we're going to get the great projects that we do get every two years.

Thank you.

 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you, Robbin. I know that the TRC has a good group of different -- you know, different interest groups, different people that are -- that have qualifications on the ratings.

Thank you.

MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes.

MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Madame Chair. Just on the counting towers, on the monitoring. I know in the -- on the Nushagak on the Nugnugaluktuk (ph) River there, they used to count -- they got a tower up there. It's been a while up there, there hasn't had no one there for a while now counting pinks and stuff, you know, that goes up -- up into the Tikchiks. Is that

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possible that could be added for the students there to pick that back up, they -- you know, they count the pinks and stuff right on the Nugnugaluktuk River there besides right down in Portage Creek there.

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Thank you.

MS. LaVINE: Through the Chair. Thank you Council Member Andrew. Yes, this -- the subject that you brought up, the Nushagak counting tower is something that we need to keep on our radar. We're going to take notes of it now and we can revisit it as we develop the next call for proposals. And this is something that we can all -- you as a Council will be able to examine as you look at other issues in your region. We'll be looking for your input and your expertise on that.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Robbin, could you -- he's a new Council member, could you quickly go through the process of how his wishes could be met through the proposal process or however this can be accomplished.

Thank you, Madame Chair. MS. LaVINE: We did address it briefly in the presentation. This is a two year cycle and so of course one year, one fall and actually we'll probably be starting to develop the priority information needs earlier, we'll probably develop a working group again as we did last year in the spring so that will be in Naknek. And we'll probably have as we did last time a few phone calls, Dan was on that subcommittee last time. We'll have some phone calls or teleconferences with the committee members, the subcommittee members from the Kodiak Aleutians because you share this region and together we'll work out and identify those priority information needs most critical for you.

If you look on page, let's see, I think it's 157 of your book you'll see our priority information needs that went through our vetting process followed last year. You gave final approval a year ago before we -- in order to develop our notice of funding opportunity. So probably one of the things that we'll do is we'll review these priority information needs and we'll look at the projects that have been funded and

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the projects that may be ongoing that address those. And then we're going to kind of shift around and see if there's anything new that has developed since the last time you met.

11/2/2017

One of the things that maybe new and significant for your region could be the Nushagak counting tower. So it's really important that we have folks that -- from our agency take notes to assist you and also from the Council that have a good reach back with their memory as we move forward.

Thank you.

MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis.

MR. ANDREW: Thank you again, Madame Chair. Just looking at this here, the funding on statewide is pretty high and Alaska Natives pretty low. But my question is on the counting tower on the Nushagak is from -- you know, they come out in June and pretty early. But there's other species out there are still coming up that river and not even counted for. I mean, even in the -- earlier in the season like the jacks and stuff aren't even counted for. The earliest days they ever got kings up there was May 17th. That's not even counted for, that's half the month of May. You imagine from that May to June how much fish is not counted for. I mean, we need to really look into this monitoring, even a lot better for the Department and stuff.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, Robbin, I have a question about the priority information. I see it starts out with salmon, we're -- and this is dealing just with sockeye, that's correct. Okay. In our area like Iliamna, there are two areas, the upper and lower Tulary (ph) Creek, Pete Under Creek and some of the other creeks and the Newhalen River. Over many years we've seen a real increase in the silver, coho, up to I would estimate like 30 to 40,000 a year into those rivers and creeks. And well, the sportfishing people love them because they're really fun to catch and

they're a good meal. But locally we were kind of concerned perhaps although I'd been assured by biologists that the silver salmon don't really mess with the sockeyes' spawning area, but concerned that perhaps there maybe should be someone looking at this to see if this may be the case, that we've got that many coming into the area. And it's increased over the last -- well, I've been there a long time, 30 years it's gone up to guite a bit now every year.

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And these sockeye -- I mean, this coho are going all the way up into the drainage, up the furthest they can go, as far as the sockeye go. And they're wintering in the small lakes and streams where they -- once they hatch they go into the small lakes and streams and ponds and you can find them there and they stay there for a couple years and they go out with the sockeye.

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So my main concern is is there a possibility that they -- these coho, although there's nothing you can do about it probably, just to see if anything affecting our sockeye is coming into that area. Everyone's talking about the sockeye, well, there's these other fish are sneaking in there too. And so -- and they're eating the same kind of food and they also eat the baby salmon coming out. So there's some concern there. So I'm wondering if perhaps someone could start looking at it. There's an unnamed mining presence in the area and there was a lot of fish counting done, but it always stopped when the sockeye quit running. So I would like to see something looked at, maybe it's not a problem, I'm sure we love the silvers and we catch them with rod and reel, I don't know what we would do to not necessarily stop the harvest, but at least maybe allow more -- I don't know what the sportfishing, I don't know what the bag limit would be for these cohos if there is any, so if someone could at least look at it or do a proposal or something.

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I don't know, but it's just something to think about.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: Thank you, Madame Chair.

Robbin, I was -- I'm kind of new to this process even though I guess this is my third year on the Council. I looked at those 55 projects that were funded in the past and I was kind of curious has there ever been reports back to this Council dealing with the assessments, the surveys, the findings that were undertaken through the projects on there because some of them I'm kind of curious about.

The other thing too I was just seeing a lack of information on some of the main rivers and tributaries in my neck of the woods only for the fact that it's all State land. I realize that you're talking Federal public lands, but I also understand that you have agreements with the State of Alaska in certain arenas. And I was just bringing that up because over the -- probably the past decade people have really been concerned about the mighty chinook. And those of us on the Nushagak were really concerned because we thought we were going to lose ours too and then find out the big boats out in the ocean decided to catch 120,000 of our chinook one year as bycatch and that almost wiped our chinook fishery away, especially for us subsistence folks.

And it's been coming back and we're starting to hear that the honkers are coming back, the bigger kings and stuff like that which is always good. But I was kind of curious as to why things like the chinook issue that has been a problem throughout the State of Alaska, with the State of Alaska and the subsistence users, why they haven't partnered up with the Federal government to maybe do some research and surveys and assessments and try to understand other than mother nature and other folks chiming in elsewhere have had an affect on our runs. And I guess I -- being the newcomer I'm trying to figure out how can I get the Federal government and the State of Alaska to work together to protect my salmon because I am a salmon person and the last thing I want to see happen is to see any of my salmon go bye-bye because we do utilize each and every species, at least I do, for one purpose or another, to provide for my home.

So I hear what Lary's talking about and what Dennis is concerned, but at the same time I also know what your charge is, you're on the Federal public lands where I'm on the State lands. But going through your material here that you supplied with us I see a

lot of interaction with the State of Alaska and the Department of Fish and Game. And I was trying to figure out in my mind how to make that something that we can maybe give you advice on to work with them, to try to come up with some of the answers that they're really interested in, but at the same time satisfy our concerns.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis.

MR. ANDREW: Yeah, thank you again, Madame Chair. Just -- it's been in my head the last few years now on monitoring salmon. Mainly we get all five species that go up the Nushagak and stuff. I'm really interested in the smolts, the little fellows. That I haven't heard from the Department or the State or anybody how much smolt is really up there. Have they been monitored, where they're at, how long they been there. I never did see no on smolt size after our salmon spawn.

So I'm really interested in that, if that could be included, if they're monitoring or something.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan, did you

have a comment.

MR. DUNAWAY: Kind of respond to

Dennis.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Pat.

MS. LaVINE: Thank you. Through the Chair. I know there's a number of issues that I'm recording right now. It sounds like really the substance of your feedback really is towards the priority information needs that develop — that we need to develop and your concern over our State and Federal partnerships regardless of jurisdiction on lands. They're all public lands to you whether they're Federal or State.

And I hear that statewide.

And as a fellow -- a former Dillingham resident and employee of the Bristol Bay Native Association and a Partner's position that sought funding for projects in this region, I certainly sympathize with your frustrations. I do want to point out the majority of the projects out here partner closely with the Bristol Bay Native Association. As I said in the presentation despite the fact that we look at the amount of funding that goes to the principal investigator a lot of that funding is then sub-awarded to partners out here.

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So it's a little misleading.

And there is never any harm in continuing to voice your concerns, your needs through this process and any ideas on how we can continue to develop stronger partnerships to address your information needs.

And that's all I can say at the moment.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair, and thank you, Robbin. And I've got a bit of a list, but I think Lary's comment was really fascinating because I don't get over to his country too much, but I too was getting a little bit of a sense that there seems to be more silvers over there. It never occurred to me that maybe we should be concerned about them. So and some of that has more of a Federal nexus and it might be that a project could be developed.

 Overall there was a time where maybe Bristol Bay had a bigger chunk of these programs going and we had a big flurry of activity, I was even involved with some of them. And I don't want to begrudge other folks their funding, but it does concern me to have so few in the bay.

One I'm glad to see on there just from history from living in Unalaska is the McLees Lake work, I believe that's out of Reese Bay. Those small red runs in that part of the world bear close attention and they are valued. But I kind of wishing that the Togiak dolly varden was higher on the list. And this

is where, you know, Molly mentioned earlier about the TRC. Sometimes they have almost too much power. And I know this RAC has bucked them on a few times and I think we finally succeeded on one which was the -- I believe the food sharing networking study.

So and Dennis' idea, I never thought quite about pinks and such in the upper region. From what I've heard in the past, pinks in the Nuikguk (ph) are kind of a unique brand of pink that swims a way lot farther than most pinks anywhere else.

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So overall I'm -- and I'll still bring up one of my favorite concerns is the Meshik River salmon and subsistence. I'm -- I've tried to have productive and constructive ideas and I am stumped on I admire I believe that BBNA and some of the folks from down that way keep trying to find something and I'll encourage them to continue. And I would like to see some of that kind of food networking studies switching back from the Chignik food sharing thing is that I've been -- I'm kind of connected to especially the lake area, Lake Iliamna area, subsistence users. And it's pretty fascinating how folks share their resources and how muktuk finds it's way from the North Slope to all over the State. And so I would hope on a larger or large scale that that continues and that more of Bristol Bay can get included because it's obvious how important that is.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yes.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Sorry. I think we're going -- I'm going to have -- Robbin, I'm going to have you finish your presentation and then we'll do comments after.

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But let's get you done with your presentation here.

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MS. LaVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair. I just wanted to point out really quickly that if you look at the list of projects on page 162 you'll see that there are projects that begin with the year 16, 16-451, 16-453, 16-452.

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These were the projects that were funded through the last cycle. Two of them directly

pertaining to Bristol Bay salmon. So there is and I think we developed the priority information needs last time recognizing that the Kodiak Aleutian areas has not had a project that flew in a while. Also you will see all the investigators listed. You'll see that it's ADF&G, BBNA, I think Oregon State University is one. And I think then just to -- oh, and then you also had mentioned about do people come back and talk about their projects. And they do, I believe that especially if you wish we have some principal investigators on some ongoing FRMP projects here today and when it comes time for agency reports I do hope they will update you on the progress of their projects.

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> Finally again I'm -- we've started some great discussions in prep for next year's prior information need development. But one final kind of shake of your tree, we are looking for just more comments on this year's lineup. I hear you spoke about the Meshik, I don't think it's represented here, but for this cycle we have the five here and the two, I think the dolly varden is one of the multi regional projects and that you can find on page, somewhere near the back did I say, 171, we kind of talk about the multi regional Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program. And as far as the scoring order for the multi regional projects that subsistence harvest assessment and stock composition of dolly varden was placed, the order was over the other. So that might represent your interest there.

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MR. DUNAWAY: So am I misreading it because I got the impression from skimming this that the Togiak dolly didn't make the cut.

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Am I mistaken there?

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MS. LaVINE: I'm pleased to say, yes,

MR. DUNAWAY: I'm pleased to hear I'm

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you are. 40

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MS. LaVINE: It's not that -- no, these are different regions. So basically we're looking at -- we have six regions and then on occasion we will have projects submitted that don't really get tied up

Thank you.

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neatly in one region or the area and they become multi regions. And they're kind of separated differently and depending on the strength of the project they can kind of out jostle some of the others and some of the other orders in the -- basically statewide, they come from a slightly different priority criteria. So if it's something that interests you and if it's a project that is of importance to your Council then please let us know. And you can comment then on the multi regional projects and those for Southwest Alaska.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you. Well, if Togiak harvest assessment is still in lineup to get funded I'm really glad to hear it because I know a long time ago I realized that the subsistence harvest of dolly over there is big and significant to people. And I'm glad to see it's still in there.

Thank you.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I have a few comments that I would like to offer. First is actually thank you very much for acknowledging prior years programs and taking them out of our funding pool. I've long had a beef with that because you don't start something you can't finish. And for that to have been included in the past was really irritating to me. So I appreciate that, it's just one little thing.

 I'll also say I am disappointed that we don't have more partnered up projects in our area at all on this list. I am glad to see we're doing something down in Unalaska as well, I know that the Buskin River has been, you know, something that they've been asking for help with for a while. And, but I also know that we had several priorities that I am disappointed did not get recognized here including -- I feel probably my most relevant comment is I feel like we didn't have enough weight given to the Chignik area, they've had issues down there with there subsistence and questions on how that -- and I would certainly defer to Victor and encourage Madame Chair to see if Victor has something to add to this, but through my many years on the Council I have most of those years I

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have spent talking to people in both lakes and lagoon about issues that they're having with their subsistence fish.

And whether it's allocation or whatever, but I've always -- I've been hoping and continue to hope that a study will be funded down there and I understand that it takes somebody to put the proper one together in order -- and present it in order for the TRC to be able to move forward.

I do understand that, but that's my comment, I hope somebody keeps looking at that and maybe somewhere it gets started.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Robbin.

MS. LaVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair. One quick note. These five projects that you see before you are all of the projects in their entirety that were submitted to this regional call. So even though you develop priority information needs that were specific to Bristol Bay, this is what was submitted. And having you reiterate your concerns and the significance of those issues that were not addressed at this call, strengthens them for the following year.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, thank you. Yeah, Robbin, on -- we have 157 here on some of our priority notice of funding opportunities, the priority needs and you give several bullet points there. And the second to the last bullet point it talks about our salmon escapement evaluation and stuff. And in conversations that we've had in the past about getting on this list with a species of concern and it was the chinook into these areas, into Big Creek, Alagnak, you know, the areas there.

And it's -- you know, it's talking about the biological side of it, you know, but I would also like to see what pressures come of this resource in these areas while we're monitoring. I think it's an important tool to help us, you know, to evaluate what's

going on. You know, the amount of traffic whether it be subsistence needs or commercial needs in these areas that are making a difference or potential differences in these various areas. I think it's important because of all the added pressure like we have the chinook coming back a little stronger and with that the pressure comes stronger into these area and their rearing beds and different things.

So I would really like to see that as a monitoring technique on these -- especially on the chinook and other species while you're in there because all it is is just -- you know, it's just an added thing you can look for while you're in there.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. I actually left out of my comments one of the things that I definitely feel is a very high priority. One of the reasons I really like BBNA to put these projects in is they've have shown a good trend of using not only local people in the project, but local youth as well. And I encourage or would at least like on the record for my comments that I would encourage anybody who gleans these two figure out a way to include our local youth in the actual administering of the project.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And with this dolly varden project for Togiak, I've got a concern. I hope that the investigators know what species they're going to be investigating. We have dolly vardens here in this area, the Wood Lake/Wood River system that are different from Togiak. And when I was working for Subsistence Division the only way that we could I guess learn the or identify these species is by their Yup'ik names. And there is -- there's a difference. And I don't know if this is specifically going to be dolly varden or are they going to include all trouts. By looking at this -- the justification they didn't say enough.

But my -- I guess what I want the investigators to do is make sure that they know what they're surveying as far as fish are concerned because there are differences, there's different fishes over

there that are some like labeled dolly varden.

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Thanks.

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MS. LaVINE: Thank you, Madame Chair. I'll just note again that the -- some of the principal investigators and co-investigators are actually here in the room and so if you have questions about that you can ask them when they're doing their agency reports.

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Thank you.

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14 15 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I guess we need to move on and if you're done then let's move on to the next agenda item.

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Thank you.

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Victor, do you have any comments regarding this project or this topic?

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MR. SEYBERT: No, no comments at this

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time.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

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MR. SEYBERT: Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thanks. Okay next one on our agenda is identifying issues for FY 2017 annual report.

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Donald.

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MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. Every year we provide an opportunity for regional advisory councils to submit their annual reports to the Federal Subsistence Board. And ANILCA established the annual reports as a way to bring regional subsistence uses and needs to the Secretary of Interior's attention. And these annual reports provide the Councils an opportunity to address the director. each of the four Department of Interior agencies and the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service in their capacity as members of the Federal Subsistence Board and that the annual reports are -- the Board is required to discuss and reply to each issue in every annual report and take action when it is within the Board's authority.

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So this year for the report content, you know, both title VIII of ANILCA, section 805 and 50 CFR, describe what may be contained in an annual report from the Councils to the Board. The Council can identify current and anticipated subsistence uses or fish and wildlife populations within the region, an evaluation of current and anticipated subsistence needs for fish and wildlife populations from the public lands within the region and develop a recommended strategy for the management of fish and wildlife populations within the region to accommodate such subsistence uses and needs related to the public lands. And recommendations concerning policy standards, guidelines and regulations to implement that strategy.

So this is an opportunity for this Council to provide annual report items to the Federal Subsistence Board.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. You need action on this?

MR. MIKE: It's -- if the Council wish to submit annual report items to the Federal Subsistence Board now is the -- this is a good opportunity for this Council to bring annual report concerns to the Federal Subsistence Board's attention.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. I'll start off, Donald, just with I think that I would like to make sure that they're aware of our concerns with our moose/calf problem issues that were just brought to us here at this meeting as well as our concerns with the ptarmigan in the area and the lack of there that we've been seeing.

If anybody else has things that.....

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

MR. WILSON: On that list also the

hare, the Arctic hare is also one that's been very questioned here by the biologists and the locals here lately. So it's that population count is way down. And that too also needs to be addressed.

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Thanks.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: Thank you, Madame Chair. I guess, Donald, I don't know if this is the right arena to bring it up, but based on the presentation we just had I would like to let the Federal Subsistence Board and the Federal agencies know that at least this Council member's concern that there ought to be more cooperation, collaboration, on issues that are a major concern in our area, not so much the game, but also with the fish. I have great concerns of what's happening out in the ocean and what's happening with the changing of, I don't want to say climate change since that's a no no catch phrase anymore, but the change in the season, the water temperature, things that are going on. That there ought to be more analysis, more research, more cooperation with the State and our Federal partners to address the concerns that those of us who live in rural Alaska have the ability to have the tools or the means to adapt I guess to address that.

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I'm not sure if that's something that this Council can put to the Federal Subsistence Board, but just to make them aware of the concerns.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, thank you. Thank you, Billy, that kind of brings up another thought here that we've seen lately sitting here in the Council is that, you know, on our -- the State and the Federal funding side of things, trying to get agencies here, you know, to help through this process. That's been lacking. I mean, we know that budget cuts have happened, you know, all around and that's something I want to make sure that they feel that we're really hurting here as far as getting agencies here at the table, you know, wherever or collaborating with each other, each agency to get some of these things done.

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It's just a -- it's a heartache having

-- you know, seeing, you know, just all the struggles and trying to get information and you can't because of, you know, lack of funding or personnel or things. I just want them to know that that is really being felt here in this Council and that it would be nice to see more cooperation between the two. I know they always -- you know, there's a lot dissension there, but we realize that we have to take care of a resource and I think they need to get over it.

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Thanks.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, that was well spoken, Richard, and I think I see it especially on the State side where they're kind of going begging to fish processors and everyplace else to get some of the towers and the salmon assessment. And, you know, that does affect subsistence users as well as commercial.

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I want to agree with Nanci too on the moose and caribou surveys and the predation problems. I'm real excited to see that we do have funding and do have studies going on right now that we were wishing for for years and it's pretty cool. My impression is we have really strong, close, cooperation among State and Federal from King Salmon to Togiak on that. hope it -- the funding continues and we can get some good results out of that because for years the Nushagak Advisory Committee has been begging for moose surveys. And some people were a little critical of the former biologist that he didn't do them. Well, the new biologist says well, he didn't get the money. finally some money got in the pipeline. But we've got people from the King Salmon office, Togiak office and Dillingham Fish and Game all working together.

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And, yeah, I don't want to lose track of fish uses too.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Richard, your comments also reminded me I think that it would be worthwhile to investigate further how

we could better include our tribes and ANCSA corporation is our proposal comments. I think timing is an issue. I'm not sure how we overcome that, but I do think it should be looked at because I do think that their comments would be valuable to have at this table.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any other

requests.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I guess my request would be similar to what Nanci just brought up. We need to collaborate with our tribes and corporations. And we need to figure out a way to get their interest. I think one way that we could be informants to -- especially to the people that take -- make time to write proposals is to send the -- maybe send a letter of appreciation to the tribes that proposal maker is coming from to let them know, you know, how their proposal was taken care of here at the Board. I think so many times they'll write -- they'll have a proposal put in and they won't hear nothing about the outcome of their proposals. And this would be one way to collaborate with the -- our tribes and even our ANCSA corporations.

And we still need to keep working to get public involvement. I think this Board could, you know, find a way to develop something to get our interest. And I do appreciate the agency people that have been coming. For a while we were getting agency people that were just like -- they weren't managers so anytime we needed anything requested they -- the -- whoever was present here would have to go back to their managers to I guess carry forward our request. But it's been nice to have mangers, agency managers present. It's really hard to deal with people over the phone. But a majority of our agency folks have been here and I thank you for being present.

Thank you.

Any other requests.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, yes.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary

MR. HILL: Just to again you recall about the issue of the sockeye maybe being replaced by the coho in our area. And they're going further up the Vale River up into I believe the National Park area there. So it -- just curious to see if there's something that -- maybe some collaboration between the State and the Federal to look at that. I don't know what we could do about it, but it's just, you know, something to think about with the way things change.

And lastly the ptarmigan in our area are almost nonexistent. And what's happening is I think is the -- something with the weather patterns, the -- last year the ptarmigan were there and there wasn't any snow cover so the predation was pretty high. And -- or the year before rather. Last year there was a lot of snow and you could see the ptarmigan tracks and you could see -- you knew they were there, but we still couldn't get to them. It's just their conditions weren't right.

But all the little things that are happening like that that affect us locally and we have to ask for help from different agencies and none of us have the money to do these studies. So I'm really glad to see collaboration and hopefully that one, these different agencies have this information, that it's shared. I understand there's a tendency to be a little bit maybe -- all these words, stingy with the information you have, not wanting to share it with someone else because you spent your own money on it and you don't want anybody else to take credit for it. So it's -- you know, we got to go beyond that. It's because it's affecting all of us, State and Federal and local and down to individuals. So if we -- the more we can move together the better off we'll all be.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any more. Richard, did you have.....

MR. WILSON: (Indiscernible - away from microphone) doi.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Doi. We need Pete Abraham here to -- Victor, do you have any suggestions.

1 MR. SEYBERT: No, I sure don't. Thank 2 you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I guess we're through with this agenda. Ready to move on to agency reports.

BBNA.

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MR. LARSON: Thank you, Madame Chair. This is Cody Larson. I'm the subsistence fishery scientist for BBNA and work -- I coordinate the Partner's Program with BBNA. And I've got a short update in the meeting materials here, it starts on page 184. A little bit of the work I've been doing relates to some of the conversation and -- that was stimulated here in the last hour or so. So let me address some of the things, I'd also like to field any question and talk about any of the ongoing projects that Robbin had mentioned in the FRMP projects. Additionally any of those questions that the Council has on the proposal, the multi regional proposal for the dolly varden and the Togiak communities.

 So with that I guess some of the work that the Partner's Program has taken on has been through the FRMP proposal process. And some of it has been outside of that and finding funding for additional project by breading grants, collaborating State -- some of the State and Federal agencies as well.

A quick update and it may be that a colleague of mine and a co-investigator on the FRMP 16-45, sharing salmon networks project, may have dialed in and be online.

I would like to ask if Amy Wiita is

 online.

here.

MS. WIITA: Hi, Cody. This is Amy, I'm

MR. LARSON: Hi, Amy. So I guess we'll take these kind of one program at a time or one project at a time. This first one is as I said an investigation with BBNA, the Division of Subsistence, which is Amy Wiita and Oregon State University and this is one that was mentioned.

A quick correction to some of the information on page 184 is that when -- so to -- well, to get into it this project is based on the Alaska Peninsula. The six communities that are part of this project are the Chigniks, so Chignik Lake, Chignik Bay and Chignik Lagoon, Perryville, Point Heiden and Egegik. So these are the communities that we looked at the network of how folks in those communities are sharing salmon within a community, in two other communities within the region and then outside of the region so statewide and out of the State.

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The information we collected was done through household surveys. We did 147 household surveys rather than 182. So there's a little bit of a correction there. The project employed 18 local research assistants among those six communities and we conducted 22 key respondent interviews. Those are interviews that are with knowledgeable folks in those communities. That information is being analyzed and data being archived right now in some of the State data bases.

A quick I guess plug for the Partner's Intern Program is that we're currently recruiting for one or two interns within the -- that's located in the Anchorage area to work on archiving that data and transcribing some of those interviews with those key respondents. So if any of you have any nieces, nephews, college students that are in the Anchorage area that are looking for employment please have them give me a call. I'd be happy to find some additional part-time work for them. So far my recruitment efforts have been met with hey, we're college students, we're really, really busy. And I'm like great, that's good, know your limitations.

So that one's currently ongoing and, Amy, if you'd like to add anything now would be the time. If not, I'd to field any questions on the sharing networks project on the Alaska Peninsula.

MS. WIITA: Cody, I think I'll just add that we had a really good response rate in all the communities and both in the surveys that were done themselves as well as the reaction to doing the community -- the surveys within the community. So the response rates over the course of -- across all the communities ranged from a low of only 84 percent all

the way up to 100 percent. So we felt like we did -the communities really enjoyed the work that we were doing and enjoyed participating.

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So I'll leave it at that.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. Thanks for the update, I'm really eager to see how this goes. This is what I was speaking to earlier, I hope that we could carry on and extend or do a similar survey in other parts of Bristol Bay area as one of the priorities.

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And I want to say that back in my experience when I was still working it was wonderful to work with BBNA and I believe they're probably still maintaining that high level of capacity.

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And one last suggestion, UAA I believe has a -- kind of like a rural student, maybe you know about it already. I knew of a young lady who was working there and I think they called it rural student success coordinator, something like that. But it was a real positive group where they helped Bush students do well or better in college. And that might be an officer to seek intern connections with. And I don't quite know how to find them, but I know how to -actually it was Stephanie Timmerman was working in that and possibly contacting her mother or somebody would be a way. And then for an individual, but I'm sure he's way too busy, but I've kind of become friends with Jaylan Kunupiak from New Stu and I just get the biggest kick out of him. He might be somebody that either could lead you to somebody else or be available himself.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Are these interns -- are these surveys that you're wanting to find an intern from Anchorage, are the surveys from Anchorage or are they from our local villages here?

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MR. LARSON: Thank you, Madame Chair. The -- right now the internship would be specific to

these -- the projects within Bristol Bay. So we're looking for preferably a student from the region not only so that they're familiar with, you know, some of the data or some of the information, but also so that it would have more intimate, you know, relationship with dealing with that information. So something to build capacity if you will or gain some interest within the region for doing more of these types of projects.

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Okay. All right. Thanks. The next project I'd like to talk about is also an FRMP project and my -- another co-investigator is in the room. This is Bronwyn Jones and she's with the Division of Subsistence. And so if she has any comments she can definitely join in on this.

This is the -- another ongoing FRMP project. Year two, we've been -- this is a TEK project that also looks at the chinook stock and the health of that stock. And it's sort of stock status and trends, it's sort of a TEK, it's a bit of a mix, but so far things have been going very well. We've done one year of household surveys where we completed 95 household surveys in Togiak, 20 household surveys in Twin Hills and employed four local research assistants in Togiak and one local research assistant in Twin Hills. So that's been great, it seems like it's been really positive.

One thing that I'd like to note is that when doing these household surveys when we talk about chinook there's -- the conversation is around one species, it's really more holistic than just focusing on one species. You get all these ecological observations and additional information and that is really helpful in our Department in getting that information from communities not just on one species or one topic, with a wide range of topics. Being on these projects really helps to address a lot of concerns, all sorts of subsistence concerns within these communities. So that's a huge plus in being part of these projects is you get additional information and you can go with it from there.

So, yep, we're in year two, we'll be visit -- we'll be visiting Togiak and Twin Hills again this January we decided on. And then a future write up from there.

Do you have any.....

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MS. JONES: No, I don't think I have anything to add.

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MR. LARSON: Okay. So if any -- oh, I guess in addition to that project we're adding a couple of different items to it, possibly an extension that had to do with the dolly varden and non-salmon species. So one thing that came to light with the conversation around chinook is there -- what was highlighted to me by a few folks was the traditional management method of, you know, salmon and the relationship with dolly varden and that there's -- it's not just dependence on one species there's, you know, an interdependency. there's -- that's part of a traditional management method is in times of scarcity if one species or there's more reliance on another species and that's managed based on seasonal rounds. And so that's showed us that, you know, there's some emphasis on or a relationship between dolly varden and chinook in traditional management practices. So that's led us down the dolly varden road as well as the concerns of the priority information needs from the RAC.

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So that was an additional component to this project. And we were going to add one more I quess question or set of questions in this next series of household surveys to sort of access the amounts of roe on kelp that have been harvested in the last year as not monitoring, but just a quick bit of information to see if the more recent, I think it was four or five years ago, there was an amount necessary for subsistence set for that resource. And so with this we're going to try to gauge some of that as well.

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So like I said these projects allow for as information comes to us that say this is a concern we can develop some of those questions into the surveys.

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I wanted to address Madame MS. JONES: Chair's question about the Yup'ik names for the dolly varden project. In our proposal we acknowledged that there are char and dollys that are often lumped together and that there are several different Yup'ik names for them. And part of this project we'd like to be able to genetically separate them. And then as we do at the household surveys when people speak to one

Yup'ik name we'll know how -- which species they're speaking about for the survey. So we'll get better quantification of those species.

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MR. LARSON: So with that we'll field any questions on either of those projects.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: It isn't a question, but more of with a Togiak River section. In the next paragraph you have the additionally each assistant was advised on education pathways that they can use to continue in this and related fields of study or work. I really like that. If we could do that in every one of these projects, in any of these partnership things and perhaps even assist these students to -- if they express an interest in that line of work.

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 $\ensuremath{\text{I}}$ really like that paragraph and I compliment you on doing that.

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Thank you.

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MR. LARSON: Thank you very much. With that I'll -- that's the FRMP projects that we've been working on in the Partner's Program. Another component to the Partner's Program is the Internship Program. We this year was -- we were able to hire an intern coordinator which 2016 we weren't. So that was really nice to have an additional set of hands there.

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We had four interns working with a variety of folks, the University of Washington, FRI or Fishery Research Institute in Aleknagik has been a partner in the Intern Program for quite a long time and so that one's been excellent. This year we also created sort of an intern swap with ONC and that was the group that was mentioned in one of the proposals earlier based in Bethel there. And that was -- that went really well. The intern -- the interns I guess that swapped both said it was really great to get a chance to see the Kuskokwim region and our region and some of the differences in those projects. going to continue doing that, that was excellent. also keep recruiting through the ANSEP Program, the Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program. one of the areas where I'm currently recruiting for the winter internship and we were able to get one intern

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through that program this summer which is excellent.

Another intern -- I guess internship that was -- came about this past year that has been a new one was a -- an internship with NOAA. And that was part of the Preserve American initiative. And what that group looked at was definitely social sciences and they went -- they traveled around the region, they went to three -- four different communities and filmed and recorded the oral histories of Alaska Native women set netters or I think they focused mostly on set netters and the Alaska Native women set netters perspective on their role in fishing and climate change.

So that was really unique.

The most recent update on those transcripts if they're being transcribed and edited in audio and video format. They'll be getting approval from the interviewees and with their permission added to the Voices for -- Voices from the Fisheries website. So it's a website that those oral histories will be documented on.

We're hoping to collaborate a little bit more in the future with NOAA on doing more of that. That was really excellent.

So that was the Internship Program. I'd like -- it would be great to hear any of the Council members' comments or suggestions with that Internship Program and how that's going and any suggestions you might have.

(No comments)

MR. LARSON: Okay. Great. Moving on to an additional project that was -- funding was sought for outside of the FRMP proposal. This was a project that was supported by the Naknek communities to look at the salmon harvest there and uses and sort of an update on the Naknek River communities. So that one is also in -- with my colleague, Bronwyn Jones, with the Division of Subsistence. We started that this summer. Things have been going really well with that. We're looking at the subsistence harvest of salmon there and we'll be doing a round of household surveys within those three communities this winter similar to the other projects, hiring some local research assistants.

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And additionally there's a small part of this project that we're looking at the fall redfish fishery in Naknek Lake. And looking at what that looks like today. So we were this last fall, got to be --well, got to observe some of that harvest and that was really great, really interesting. I'm really happy to be on this project, I think it's an excellent one. So that one's continuing on and it'll be a two year project concluding in 2019.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thanks. I just really -- you guys are usually good about it, but just for the record, you know, we'll be interested to see reports on all these projects in future meetings. So please include them, if you wonder if we care we do.

MR. LARSON: Okay. Great. Thank you Through the Chair. I also wanted to talk so much. about the Meshik River. This was something that around a year ago in the same room the priority information need was set to look at Port Heiden, the Native Village of Point Heiden's concerns with meeting their subsistence needs for sockeye and chinook. the focus of my efforts during -- one of the focuses of my efforts during the FRMP proposal period. I -- the river is -- has Federal public lands, State public lands and village corporation lands all, you know, around it. It's -- I think my approach to it was going to be an interagency effort with doing a feasibility of monitoring on the Meshik River. So the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were really supportive in what they could -- what role they could play especially in doing aerial support or monitoring of salmon through aerial surveys. And that was excellent conversation. The capacity for BBNA or the Partner's Program to do a monitoring project with the equipment used, the biologists, the technicians, I don't feel that without an interagency effort it would be possible to do a feasibility of monitoring on the Meshik River which is where I look to coordinate with the other agencies.

That region is managed -- that region is -- the State -- the Department of Fish and Game region of that is managed through the Kodiak office and so that's where my discussions with developing that

proposal with the Sportfish Division and CommFish Division started. There was some hesitancy to take on the projects by those departments. I think just -- you know, some of it I think was, you know, how thin can we spread ourselves and it just wasn't something that developed during this period. But it's definitely something that we'll be focusing on and I'll be focusing on for developing during the next FRMP cycle.

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> If there's any suggestion on that or comments on the Meshik River I'd sure take them.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair, and thank you, Cody, for the update and thank you for all your efforts on that. And I hope you can continue until we find some success. I guess I have to recognize that a lot of the State agencies are cut beyond the bone. I continue to be frustrated with the difficulty to get coordination and cooperation out of the Kodiak office. And again like I say, pretty low on inspiration myself for a solution there, but I continue -- I encourage you to continue because I think the people down there really need something. And I try to keep my antennas up if I come up with an idea or if I can help out.

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Thank you very much and I'm really glad to see it's high on your list of things too. And then additionally I just see that there's a growing concern of erosion down in the Port Heiden area and I start wondering how -- I guess it's affecting their subsistence sites for fishing, that I wonder if it could affect their salmon ability to migrate into some of the smaller streams there and so on.

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So they certainly deserve ongoing attention.

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Thank you.

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MR. LARSON: Okay. Thanks very much.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Just a -- why Kodiak. Kodiak, it's way away and my personal opinion is the -and nothing personal with the Kodiak office, I

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understand it's a lot of it funding priorities that there's some information lost in the process of trying to get information back and forth. And it's -- I understand it's a point of frustration for the people in that area too.

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> Also just a lot of the problems with the Meshik River I think was from erosion and some of it needs some mitigation as far as opening up new channels for the fish to come up and to winter.

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So there's a lot of information there, but again, you know, why Kodiak.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. HILL: Lary, I'll try to answer a I think it's kind of along tradition is little bit. they had to draw the line across the Alaska Peninsula somewhere and, you know, mostly it's commercial fish oriented. And at one time -- and I think still to some degree the logistics were easier for some management I think based out of the Chignik summer field office. And they'd pop over if and when they can to do a few surveys. But, yes, I struggle with that and nowadays there's possibly -- logistics might be better out of King Salmon. And there is this area M elephant that looms out there that seems to add a little bit of difficulty to coordinating on a number of things when you get down there in the border territory so to speak. And I wish that part could be overcome in the name of doing good science.

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So I hear you, Lary, and I agree, it's -- can't we find someway around that.

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Thank you.

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 $\label{eq:madame} \mbox{MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I guess} \\ \mbox{continue with your report.}$

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MR. LARSON: Okay. So the last little bit I'd like to mention is an effort to do a subsistence set net recovery and reuse program. Not necessarily just recovering subsistence set nets, but the reason I title it that is this year we'll be starting a campaign to distribute net bags and like (indiscernible) knives to cleanup some of the traditional sites where folks do gillnet fishing and

then reusing any of the materials that have been recovered, recycling any of those that can be reused and using local teachers to put on community based net hanging classes or web -- yeah, net hanging classes to recycle and reuse those nets.

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> I think that's all that I wanted to mention and while we've got this slot here I'd like for my co-worker, Gayla, to be able to address some of the things that she's been working on as well.

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If there's any more questions for me, I -- comments also are very much appreciated.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. thank you, Cody. So these surveys are -- these projects are ongoing now and do you have the completion dates are probably different?

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MR. LARSON: Yep, that's correct, Madame Chair. Each project has a different calendar and two of the project -- well, yeah, two of the projects should be wrapping up in 2018 and then the Naknek River project going into 2019, the subsistence set net recovery project is going to be one year -- we have funding for one year of that.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, the reason why I'm asking about the completion dates is so that this Board will kind of have an idea of when these different projects will be completed and expectation of reports from you folks with the completions.

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MR. LARSON: Yep, we'll definitely be presenting that information here as well as within the communities for the final review of the information to make sure that we've got -- done that correct before it being a completed project.

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Thank you, Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: Yeah, thanks, Cody, for the information there. Who decides what your projects or priorities are going to be for your funding cycles, where do you get the information from, where do you get the priorities, who gives you the go ahead and work?

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MR. LARSON: So a lot of it is what funding is available to do what. So the projects -- in order to fund these projects I have to apply or we have to apply for funding through various grants. The FRMP projects are given directly by this Regional Advisory Council, and so that's what sets the priority of those projects. That's where my directive to, you know, create a proposal to monitor or do feasibility of monitoring on the Meshik River, something that came from this Regional Advisory Council. Other times it's when I'm approached by, you know, organizations, agencies, to collaborate I sort of vet what's going to be beneficial to the tribes and communities and within the Department we sort of gauge how much we want to take on and what's going to be doable with quality work, quality versus quantity in how many projects to take on.

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MR. MAINES: Thanks, Cody. The reason why I was asking is that earlier I made the comment that I think that we need more cooperation between our Federal partners and our State partners. And not only surveying, but cataloging our natural resources in our area because we're basically surrounded by State land. And our partners also are the corporations, they have the corporate lands and they're looking at land management plans and how to manage their resources. So and it has a lot to determine what I'm going to have on my dinner plate tonight, you know, as far as the animals, berries, vegetation and the fish.

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There's a lot of areas that there's no information on and I would like to hopefully see sometime in the future that information on the table. Close by here there's a little tributary that I was the only one going up besides some old guy from up at the lake and then I took a friend of mine up to this little area and now it's one of the main places where sports cabins on the lake go up and do sportfishing on. And yet there's no data on the chinook or the silver and any other fish that might be going up in that little tributary. And I think that that may have an impact on the number of fish that's going in because they're not being reported or recorded anywhere. It's before the towers that the State's put in so, you know, it's those type of things I'm kind of curious at because I think it's because of that little tributary that we do have at least some chinook in our waters, that we do have some silver in our waters in some places.

So I was just was kind of curious who gives you your marching orders and where you're looking at as far as possible projects. I know funding always is a main driver, but I was just looking at the possibility of maybe a marriage happening that's already happened, but expanding it to different arenas around besides just the Togiak or the Meshik or the Naknek, you know, because I'm really concerned about our waters around here for a lot of different reasons.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Yes, Cody, I apologize for my lack of information or -- but have you had projects, partnership projects like this in the Lake Iliamna area?

MR. LARSON: So I personally haven't, the Partner's Program at BBNA has and you can see a list of those past ones I think in the FRMP historical projects there. I know that most recently there was a whitefish assessment and, you know, a few others. And it looks like on page 162 and 163, that's the historical. And currently I don't have any projects that I'm collaborating on in that area.

I do have the notes on the coho escapement monitoring on either the lower Talarek or upper Talarek Creek. That's something I'll work with the Sportfish Division here in the Dillingham office on looking at that. I know that right now they're going through their assessment of what they want to work on during the next two period -- two years and we -- you know, we discuss some of these ideas. And this is some of the collaborating that I do is to say, you know, coho in the lower Talarek Creek are probably going to be targeted by sportfisher users and so this is something that Division may focus on. And so I -- that's where I -- the comments by the Council are excellent and they give me talking points to work with in -- with the other agencies as well.

MR. HILL: Okay. Yeah, thank you. How do you -- how do we request these projects and suggest a way to prioritize them, you know, specifically like with the coho. I was told the coho will spawn in a muddy -- in a mud puddle, they're not too careful about

where they go. So but the part I didn't like is that the -- as the smolt get bigger the coho smolt are more aggressive and will actually feed on the smolt of the sockeye. The smaller streams and the ponds up in our area, the coho and dolly varden or sockeye, they'll go into these small lakes and they eat the blackfish or the freshwater shrimp in that area. So there's some other studies that need to be done.

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> If the freshwater shrimp are not there and, you know, those fish are not going to get enough food to survive that winter.

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So appreciate if you could, you know, send something our way.

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Thank you.

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MR. LARSON: Okay. I appreciate your

20 comments. 21

> MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair, through the Chair. I just want to address Billy's comments about who gives us marching orders. When you guys were

talking about when Robbin was giving the presentation, the FRMP projects, Cody's over there writing notes and we're keeping mental note of the things that Dennis brought up and the issues that you guys bring up. But if any tribes or any Bristol Bay residents have any specific areas that you want us to look into, contact our office and we will -- you know, as we're looking at proposals and possible projects that we could take on in our department that's how we're aware of things by coming to meetings like this, through the public

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Cory, you're done with your report and then Gayla, you have something.

meetings and also talking to the people of our region.

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Yes, I do, thank you, MS. HOSETH: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

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MS. HOSETH: So for the record Gayla Hoseth, BBNA. And I was looking at the past minutes from the last meeting and I just wanted to follow-up on some items that we talked about last time. But I was

going to start with the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council. And I'm really happy to see some of the youth here and I know a lot of -- we have a lot of bird hunters in the audience and also hunters. So just to kind of give a recap to the students here.

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So the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council was formed in 2000 and includes representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the Native Caucus. With Native -- Alaska Native representatives from 10 subsistence regions and each region has a regional bird council. So we have the Yakulut Calisti (ph) Council here in the Bristol Bay region that we have, it's like a six member board that we gather information and present to the AMBCC.

The main objective of the AMBCC are to conserve migratory birds and to support sustainable subsistence harvest opportunities and to develop recommendations for the spring and summer subsistence harvest. So I know that you guys know sitting at the table, but the students might not know. So our spring and summer harvest we follow under Federal regulations and then the fall and winter harvests are State regulations. That's where kind of we're living in the dual management area.

One thing that was done in the AMBCC so in 2013 they started doing harvest assessments of how many birds are being harvested throughout Alaska. So five regions were selected and how it's been up until last year is only one region would be selected for these harvest surveys. Well, last year all five regions are being surveys now and there's training that was going on this week and I'm not sure if they're still here today, but training is going on to train the RITs and some local surveyors.

So the interesting thing is with the 2016 numbers that we have. 369,910 total birds were harvested for subsistence for 2016. Of that number 33,225 were Bristol Bay. So that will give us more information as for the Federal bird population. And the communities selected for 2017 are going to be Chignik, Dillingham, Iliamna, Levelock, Manokotak, Naknek, New Stuyahok, Pedro Bay, Point Heiden and Togiak. So you'll see the -- I think there's two RITs from Togiak Wildlife Refuge and some local assistants

that will be out there conducting the surveys and they'll be getting the information from 10 households in each of those villages.

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That brings us to -- I wanted to give a follow-up on the emperor goose hunt. So a customary and traditional harvest of emperor geese opened as you guys know in April of 2017. This was the first time in 30 years. Harvest opportunities were open to rural Alaskans living in the area eligible for the spring and summer subsistence harvest consisting with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. And a fall and winter hunt started in September in 2017 by a registration permit system managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. And so in order for either hunt to remain open the total bird index from the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta coastal zone survey which is flown each year in May, must remain above 23,000 emperor geese. And that's a change that we did at the AMBCC instead of doing the aerial surveys, how they would usually go on the upper part, I mean, where it was starting the YK Delta area, come all the way down the peninsula and then go up. We're not using that aerial survey for emperor geese anymore and that's where they're doing the coastal zone surveys on the YK Delta for emperor geese.

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And the -- so the -- with the 2017 survey it was an estimated 30,087 emperor geese on the breeding grounds and it was a 95 confidence interval of 26,000 to 34,000. So with those numbers it will support a customary and traditional harvest again for 2018. And when we revise that Emperor Goose Management Plan it's going to be a three year project, a three year time frame to look at to make sure that the emperor geese are, you know, remain sustainable for us to continue hunting them.

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That was really interesting and I emailed Jason Schamber who works with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to find out what are the current. So that was the spring and summer hunt. And then part of the revising the Emperor Goose Management Plan we included a State hunt which gave an allocation of 1,000 birds for the fall and winter hunt with a one bird, one permit system. We thought that 1,000 birds was, you know, that we were going to get close to that number. As of today Jason has a total number of 81 emperor geese that have been harvested. So the numbers are way lower than what we expected with Bristol Bay

taking the lead of 60 emperor geese that were taken through the permit.

And so Bristol Bay will close on December 16th, Kodiak and Aleutians will be open until January 22nd and Izembek will close on October 31st. And so the season ends December 16th for the three northern hunt areas, but since the birds migrated down we could pretty much think that those are -- that season is closed.

One thing that we are going to be working on AMBCC is to.....

(Announcement)

MS. HOSETH: Sorry, I didn't want to compete with the overhead. So the interesting thing is so we're going to be working on adjusting our fall and winter dates. I'll just wait for the bell. So even though that we've had subsistence hunting opportunity for emperor geese in the first time in 30 years our friends down in Kodiak and the Aleutian Islands will not -- they don't have that subsistence opportunity because of the season dates. So when they want to go hunt the emperor geese they have to hunt under the State regulations which only gives them one bird. So we're working on changing those dates to where that will be -- they would be able to participate in a subsistence hunt.

I'm not sure if any of you have heard the good news that handicrafts are now going to be -- you'll be able to use migratory bird parts and feathers for -- just only 27 of the migratory birds that I think it's 92 species. So we have some -- there's some criteria of what would need to -- what you would need to do in order to sell handicrafts using migratory bird parts or clothing and I have that information, I don't think I need to go into the detail here. But one thing that we're working on as well within the AMBCC is we want to have all of the species of migratory birds allowable for handicrafts and clothing. And so, but there needs to be treaties that need to be revised in order for us to do that.

We do have three Board of Game proposals that we put in for the Board of Game. And that will be taken up this coming next week in

Anchorage. One of them is the requirement for the State duck stamp. So that is a proposal that is in there. As you know that we don't have -- we're not required to have a Federal duck stamp for spring and summer or fall and winter, but yet we're still required to have a State duck stamp for a subsistence hunt. So even though it's I think \$10 now, we want to make sure that that is changed and we're trying to do that through the Board of Game.

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The other one is that we put in for on the State side to allow proxy hunting for emperor geese. And the other one is to -- for a definition of edible meat for swans, geese and cranes, to be more restrictive like it is in the Federal regulations because our Federal regulations for wanton waste definitions is a lot more restrictive than the State side.

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Just so that you guys know for December that -- Billy, the deadline is December 15th for the call for proposals for any migratory bird regulations changes. So if you guys have any changes you want to see for migratory birds the deadline for that is the 15th and you could go ahead and contact me for that, to help with that or through our Council or your regional representative.

 At the last meeting there was mention about the possible listing of Pacific walrus on the endangered species list. And we received and Helen -- I got this information from Helen Aderman in our office at BBNA, from Patrick Clemmons the chief of Marine Mammals Management Division and it was determined that the listing of Pacific walrus as threatened or endangered under the endangered species act was not warranted at this time. Based on this finding the species will be removed from candidate status under the ESA.

And there was no -- and although loss of sea ice and associated structures continue to impact the species, Pacific Walruses have shown some ability to adapt to these changes and their population appears to be approaching stability. The Pacific Walrus will continue to receive protection of the U.S. under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Protections afforded under the Marine Mammal Protection Act include prohibitions on the import, export and take of the

Pacific walrus or walrus products except by Alaska Native for subsistence and handicraft creation of the sale.

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Lastly upcoming work that we have at BBNA. One of the projects that we have is traditional ecological knowledge for the Mulchatna caribou project. Jamie Van Lennon is working on finalizing the mapping project event and that captured the 50 year -- we went and did some interviews with some elders to get more history of that Mulchatna caribou herd and so we're finalizing that project.

We were grateful to receive funds from BIA and Cody Larson and I have some exciting projects coming up and he talked about the subsistence net project, net reuse project. One of the other things that we were going to do is do some talking circles in some villages and start forming that. And as we put that together it's going to be a really exciting time to spend with residents in the Bristol Bay to hear from stories from a long time ago and also we're working on documenting that, we're going to either do it by video or transcript or, you know, recordings. But we want to be able to make sure that we capture those stories and that we share those stories so that they don't get lost.

project.

So we're really excited for this

And one of the other opportunities through that -- through the funds that we received is we're going to be having 2,500 subsistence mini grants for villages to apply for for any subsistence activities that they could put that towards. So we're really happy that we're going to share the funds that we receive and expand that out to the villages.

BBNA will continue to work with tribes and residents in Bristol Bay on fish and wildlife regulations for both State and Federal. And I'm sure that all of you have heard that Board of Game will be here in February in Dillingham and also Board of Fish in December of 2018.

Thank you, Madame Chair. That's all I

 have.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Lary.

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MR. HILL: Yeah, thank you. It's hard to keep up with all your information. But anyway with your -- the interviews with the people on the harvest I've several questions. So first is there talk about changes in the migration patterns and how that's affecting the harvest?

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MS. HOSETH: I haven't seen the actual questions of the -- I mean, I haven't reviewed the actual questions of the harvest survey, but to answer the question of the changes in migration patterns, yes, that's something that we do talk about at the AMBCC level is the changes of the migration patterns due to climate change and things warming up and birds are being seen farther north than they have. And also birds are wintering here and not migrating down for some of the species where those birds would migrate out and they're not.

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MR. HILL: Okay. Thank you. The other thing was like you were talking about the birds wintering over. In Lake Iliamna we've seen -- well, when the lake doesn't freeze we see, you know, birds like swans and geese and ducks that winter over and they usually didn't. Or they would freeze sometimes.

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But the other part is the bird parts, do we -- is that in regulations already that has been sent to the particular villages, the actual bird parts that can be used for handicrafts and stuff?

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MS. HOSETH: I can resend it again, but definitely yes. It's -- I could definitely send it out to the tribes again and I have some information here I could -- you could take home with you now and I'd be happy -- be more than happy to share that information.

MR. HILL: Okay. Thank you. And the other thing about the TEK interviews on the Mulchatna caribou herd, will you be having people interviewed in the Iliamna Lake, Nondalton, in that area, because we do get caribou from the Mulchatna herd.

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MS. HOSETH: Thank you. I'm sorry, through the Chair, Madame Chair. Yes, Nondalton is a

part of that project so Nondalton was a part of the TEK projects of the villages that were selected and I believe Koliganek, New Stu, we did Togiak and Egegik. I'm trying to think of -- those are the villages that were selected for that project.

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MR. HILL: Okay. Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. there's -- anymore questions we'll break for lunch now until 1:30.

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(Off record)

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(On record)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Do we have any non-agenda item comments from the public.

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Seeing none, I want to thank Cody and Gayla for that report again. Lots of information, lots of good information.

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So thanks again.

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We're going to move the or change the -- I changed the agenda item a little bit here. Now we have under U.S. Fish and Wildlife we had Togiak, but I want to put Lake Clark National Park and Preserve first. She needs to catch her flight at 2:30 the flight lands or if -- yeah, if the flight lands, it's so foggy out there.

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So I guess we're ready for you.

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MS. GREEN: Great. Thank you very much and thank you for accommodating my schedule. We'll see if my airplane actually lands or not in Dillingham.

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But, Madame Chair, and distinguished Council members, thank you for allowing Lake Clark to have some time on your agenda today. My name is Suzanne Fleet Green and I am the new superintendent of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. I started about the middle of June. And it's a little bit coming home for me, just a bit of my background. My family's actually from Southeast Alaska, my mother's family is

from the Dry Bay area outside of Yakutat and my father's family is from Juneau. I grew up mostly in Anchorage, but I actually lived in King Salmon when I was a little kid as well. My father was stationed there, he was Fish and Wildlife protection for the State of Alaska. So it was a little bit coming home. He used to spend a lot of time and we would take a lot of trips to Lake Clark when I was a kid. So it's wonderful being back there and getting to work for the National Park Service.

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We have some updates for you from the Park which Liza will give, but I wanted to highlight a few things. And then we also have this presentation on mercury levels in some of the southwestern lakes of Alaska that was conducted by part of our research arm of the National Park Service. And that is a follow-up to your meeting request that we give you an update on that mercury study. So I'll get into that as well.

But just a couple of highlights from our summer. We did some great projects on the scientific level that Liza will talk about, both in our fish counts at river mile 22 on the Newhalen as well as the Telaquana Lake weir that I wanted to highlight because it goes to one of your points earlier about partnerships. That's actually a partnership that the National Park Service has with the State of Alaska. It's they fund us to do the project, but we can do it more efficiently and cost effectively because of our scientific presence within the Park. And that's a partnership that we've enjoyed with them for a number of years now and is going well and there's actually some interesting data that came up this summer.

 I also wanted to highlight another project. If the students were here I would try and recruit all of them, but a partnership with GCI and BBNC so thank you. Joe and BBNC fund a trail crew each summer and this year we had about eight youth that were working at the Emerson Falls trails in June and did a brush trail to the falls. It was I think a great experience for the youth, getting to do some backcountry work and also a wonderful opportunity for the National Park Service to try and show youth some opportunities within the National Park Service. And that project hopefully will turn into another trail crew project this coming summer in 2018, maybe a little bit closer to Port Alsworth. We're looking to do some

Telaquana Trail that goes from Lake Clark to Telaquana Lake.

We also had several student conservation association youth with us over the summer doing fish counting at Newhalen and Telaquana. So that too is a great partnership that we have where we are able to bring students in and get them hopefully on a path of careers in science with one of the Federal agencies. So again for any of you that know youth that want to do some fun work in the summer please have them look for those announcements that will be coming out probably in January about job opportunities with Lake Clark and other Federal agencies.

So let me get into this presentation before I hop on my flight. The SWAN network has been working with the U.S. Geological Survey for over a decade now looking at water quality in lakes around the country and specifically in Southwestern Alaska. On this first slide you'll see a summary of what the inventory and monitoring program does. One of the regions is the SWAN network that covers five Park units in Alaska including Lake Clark and Katmai. We have a whole number of scientists that come out and do water quality sampling in Lake Clark and Katmai as well as in some of other units, Kenai Fjords, Aniakchak and the Alagnak wild river.

If you switch to your next slide you'll see that SWAN's focus is really on developing a long term monitoring system or vital signs for those five units. They're looking at weather and climate, air quality, terrestrial vegetation, wildlife, nearshore marine systems and freshwater systems.

And on the next slide for the freshwater systems as I mentioned they're looking at water quantity and quality. And this is what gets us into some of our work on mercury in the lakes. They —this study in particular looks at resident lake fish so as you know these are the fish that remain in these lakes year round and use them as habitat. In particular they look at lake trout, grayling, northern pike and least cisco.

So for the mercury study one of the things that I want to highlight before we get into the data is methylmercury is a neurotoxin and it is

something that really pregnant and nursing women and very young children should be aware of. And the State DEC has done a good job of putting out health notifications about mercury content in various fish around Alaska. So the good news is that salmon, which most of us eat, is very, very low in mercury. There are not any mercury alerts for any Pacific salmon.

What we've looked at is really these resident fish that bioaccumulate methylmercury or biomagnify. And by bioaccumulate really what you need to know is that the older and bigger the fish get the higher the mercury levels are in those fish. So you'll see at the end of the slide show, the basic rule is if you're going to eat some of those resident fish and you're a -- if you expect to be pregnant, are pregnant or a nursing mother eat smaller fish. We all love to catch big fish, but the smaller fish are actually much healthier for you because they have lower levels of bioaccumulation.

And then outside of that on the biomagnification it simply means that the higher you are on the food chain the more mercury that you might have because you're eating the fish that are eaten by other animals and so if you're higher up on the food chain you are accumulating that mercury in your system as well.

So on this particular study as I mentioned they've been looking at lakes across the Southwestern region for a while now, but this was a particular study that they wanted to do on mercury because what they found surprisingly was that mercury levels in some of the lakes in Katmai and Lake Clark were higher than what they expected. And what you can see on this chart is the yellow band highlights those Parks that had higher mercury levels in their fish. And so Lake Clark is right there, the third one over. And compared to a lot of the lakes in the rest of Alaska as well as in the lower 48, our lake trout did have higher mercury levels.

So the question is of course why. This is not -- we are not close to coal-fired powerplants which you see in the Great Lakes in the Northeast, that usually lead to higher mercury levels. So why did we see elevated levels in Southwestern Alaska. And we don't know exactly yet, but there's a couple of

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different theories as to why that might be. And really it goes to what the unique natural influences are around those lakes. So the melting glaciers that have accumulated mercury over eons are now melting and so some of that mercury is coming out of the glaciers, depositing into the soils and then running off into the lakes. Also the wetlands have also captured the mercury over decades and so some of that mercury is now being released because of climate change and warming. Migrating salmon, again mercury in salmon is very, very low, but for the thousands -- hundreds of thousands of salmon that are coming into some of these lakes, even a little bit of the mercury if you multiply it over the years, that will lead to higher mercury levels in those lakes. And then again the underlying geology is that there might just naturally be more mercury occurring in the unique geology surrounding these lakes.

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So what SWAN did is fanned out and chose lakes that had different systems so that they can really try and get a better sense of why certain lakes had higher levels. And so they selected 13 lakes in two Parks and collected samples from lake trout and salmon if salmon were present in those lakes, took water samples, sediment samples and plankton samples and then they analyzed those for total mercury levels, HG is just the scientific acronym for mercury as well as the specific isotopes of those mercury levels.

And the results on the next slide show you that lake trout exhibited a wide range of mercury levels, both among Parks and among lakes. And these funny looking charts on the right side show you the lakes that were sampled in Lake Clark as well as Katmai. And the dotted line represents the level of mercury that the State of Alaska has set as the highest level of mercury in a fish again for those at risk populations. So for nursing, pregnant women and very young children.

So what you should be looking at are those samples where the line in the middle of the box, and again I apologize for the busy graph, but the line in the middle of the box goes over the dotted line down the chart. So -- and then the pink boxes are the salmon. And so you can see that the salmon samples are very, very far below the point where you should start considering your intake of the fish.

The other boxes where you see the median line show at like Lake Contrashabenia (ph) in Lake Clark, that is one lake where the mercury levels were higher in the trout and you should start thinking about how big of a fish that you eat and how often you eat in.

In Katmai you'll see that there were four lakes that had elevated mercury levels. Again if you're getting lake trout out of those waterbodies you should start and if you're within the at risk population you should think about what size fish and how many fish you eat. So there were elevated mercury levels in some of the lakes, but again the sockeye in those lakes had very, very low, no risk levels.

So what do you take away from this. Again on the next slide you'll see this is the State of Alaska health notification that gives women who are or can become pregnant, nursing mothers and children, some guidelines about how many fish, what type of fish they should eat per week. You'll see the red box on the left that includes salmon, those are eat as many salmon as you want, very low risk. The boxes on the right-hand side of that you get points per mercury level and so you'll see that lake trout is that top box where again you want to be looking for lake trout of smaller size.

Next steps for SWAN is to try and develop a little better understanding of the geology and surrounding influences of the lakes so that we can give the public a better sense of which lakes are predictably have higher levels of mercury. So on this last side you'll see where our research will go next. To look at the soil samples, to understand the influences of these lakes and this information is up on the National Park Service website. If you would like more information we can certainly put you in touch with the scientists who conducted the work. We have Dan Young in our office at Lake Clark National Park who participates in the study as well as Krista Barts who is the lead scientist from the SWAN network on this study.

So I would be happy to answer any questions, but I'll also turn it over to Liza to give you other highlights from Lake Clark from this summer.

Thank you very much for your time.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Well, I like your report, it's simple and I can understand it.

Thank you.

MS. GREEN: And I apologize, I am going to have go pretty quick here to catch my airplane, but I can very quickly try and answer whatever questions you might have.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci and then

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Dan.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you. I appreciate the report too. The one thing I would add is seeing the elevated amounts of mercury that you found in Kulik, Nonvianuk, no, not Nonvianuk, Hammer's Lake, Grosvenor and Brooks, I highly recommend you do a study in Naknek Lake as well because that is the lake that's most used by the popu -- we -- just because we have the highest population base around the lake.

MS. GREEN: Uh-huh.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. This is really interesting and a little startling. I know the State was pretty concerned about this sometime ago and they were looking statewide. And I remember from where they looked at that point the most concern was mercury levels in -- I believe it was pike in the -- I want to say St. Mary's area and Anvik River area. And this is a lot closer to home.

Is it possible that these lakes, especially in the Naknek system, could that be of partly volcanic origin.

MS. GREEN: Yes, that's one of the -thank you. Through the Chair. That is one of the
things that they're looking at again is nationally the
scientists find this very interesting because we don't
have some of those external influences like the -- you
know, usually you see elevated levels when you are
within the airstream or the distribution area near
coal-fired powerplants. So scientists nationally find

continue.

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this interesting and that's one of the things that they believe is that it is a result of the natural environment including the volcanic activity of Southwest Alaska.

MR. DUNAWAY: Another question if I can

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

 MR. DUNAWAY: I'd be eager and curious on your sediment studies and I don't know if you're taking like deep cores or something so that like you could plot it over time and maybe again get a hint of where this stuff's coming from.

Thank you.

 $\,$ MS. GREEN: Yes, and I -- again I would offer and be happy to give you a follow-up presentation after they do the work next summer to start getting at some of those questions.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And my interest would be the toxicity of a fish cooked and raw. Because, you know, like the white -- we like the whitefish from Lake Clark.....

MS. GREEN: Uh-huh.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:to freeze and eat frozen and then the pike. So I'd be interested in, you know, how the cooked fish and the raw fish differ.

MS. GREEN: Yes, that's a good point. My understanding is for methylmercury that the cooking of the fish doesn't alter the level. But whitefish from these studies have shown that they have lower levels of mercury, but they too are on the Alaska site as one of the fish listed. So if you're in one of those at risk populations you can go and look up their recommended consumption levels for whitefish as well. But the eating of it raw or cooked doesn't make a difference in terms of your intake.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

MR. WILSON: Madame Chair, thank you.

Using -- looking at the sockeye samples, were the samples done or the -- was it done with the mature salmon when they came into the lake or was it with the smolt out migration, like the two year smolt out migration?

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> MS. GREEN: Thank you for that question. It was the salmon in the lake so it was the mature salmon in the lake. But overall many studies have been done regarding mercury in salmon and consistently it is found that they have very low mercury levels.

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MR. WILSON: But no studies were done when the smolt out migration like they've been in there a couple years. You're picking on a fish that has gone in there and it's only been in there for a couple months, correct?

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MS. GREEN: Correct. And they -- yes. So I can only speak for the work that SWAN did and so those samples were taken in the lake.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Was there any difference in the mercury level of resident fish versus the ones that migrate like the salmon?

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MS. GREEN: Yes, so the resident fish had the higher mercury levels. The salmon again have very, very low levels and some of that is because the resident fish are in the waterbody where the mercury is depositing from factors potentially like the geology and the volcanic activity versus salmon that go out into the ocean and then come back.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you. And it seems like you concentrated on lake trout here. How were the pike, I know partly because I think it was pike in St. Mary's where the -- they were really high too.

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MS. GREEN: Pike....

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MR. DUNAWAY: Just curious. Thank you.

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MS. GREEN:pike were the second highest. So we did highlight trout and that's what we

focused on, but pike also had higher levels of mercury. So the same factor would be recommended there, eat smaller pike.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: One more question. You know, I was speaking earlier about distribution of goods caught and friends around Egegik are putting nets out for pike and whitefish right now. Is there any chance you could sneak into Lake Iliamna and check some of the fish there as well. It would -- you know, it would be very interesting.

Thank you.

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MS. GREEN: Yes, that's certainly something that we can look into. As you know that's not too far from Lake Clark and so we can talk to our SWAN folks. It's outside of the Park so we would have to talk to folks about being able to get a permit to do our scientific work there, but we could certainly —it's within reach of our jurisdiction.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Yeah, thanks for the excellent report. I'm on the SRC and we asked at one time if there was any way to -- you talk about biomagnification, on the list of things that use the fish, you know, stopping at bears, but human also.

MS. GREEN: Uh-huh.

MR. HILL: I'm wondering if there's anything you can look at for lifelong residents of that area, see if there's any accumulation. I don't know how you'd test it or what.

MS. GREEN: Yes, that's not something that the National Park Service does, but I know that other agencies do voluntary studies where -- in fact, I've done this myself a long time ago, where you can give a blood sample and get tested for a whole variety of neurotoxins that might be in your system. I could certainly find out for you, I don't know if there's any of those studies going on right now, but there are other agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency that have done those kind of studies with human samples

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     before voluntarily.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.
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                     MR. MAINES: Thanks. It's a -- an eye-
     opener to see how much mercury is actually in our
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     systems, whether it's the lakes to the east or to the
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     north.
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                     The issue that I wanted to bring up and
     hopefully keep it in the back of your minds is that
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     when you're talking about the jet stream it does affect
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     us here. I mean, what happens in Pittsburgh,
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     Pennsylvania 40 years ago may be happening here now.
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     It's just that.....
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                     MS. GREEN: Right.
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                     MR. MAINES: .....that's the way the
     jet stream works and that's how long it takes to get up
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     there, get over here and then come down with the
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     moisture. Same with the Asian haze that's coming up
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     from....
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                     MS. GREEN: Uh-huh.
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                     MR. MAINES: .....China and stuff like
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     that, that will affect us too.
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                     MS. GREEN: Uh-huh.
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                     MR. MAINES: And with us being on the
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     international jet stream there's been a lot of talk
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     about the aviation fuel that the freighters are using
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     and how they create that tail and stuff, that that
     coming down also might have an impact. So to me.....
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                     MS. GREEN: That's.....
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                     MR. MAINES: .....it's going to be sort
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     of like a bioaccumulation of everything.....
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                     MS. GREEN: Yeah.
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                     MR. MAINES: .....that you can think
     of.
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                     MS. GREEN: And that's -- that is
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     certainly true. Mercury is a heavier substance and so
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what studies have found is that it tends to have I guess a steeper arc in its deposition, is that you much, much heavier levels of depositing from, you know, coal-fired powerplants in the nearby area versus some other materials that are lighter and drift.

Thank you very much. And again I apologize that I have to go, I will see you at your next meeting, but I will -- I'm very happy and confident to turn it over to Liza from Lake Clark to give you some more information about what we've been doing this summer.

 $$\operatorname{So}$$ thank you very much and it's nice to meet all of you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Thank you. And if your plane doesn't come you're welcome to come back.

Okay. Did you have -- okay.

MS. RUPP: Yes, thank you, Madame

24 Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Please

continue.

MS. RUPP: Yes, I have a few -- one item of business for the RAC. We have a SRC appointment, George Alexi, his -- of Nondalton. His SRC appointment by the RAC is up this year so I had sent a letter earlier through Donald and I would appreciate if the RAC would take that up so that George can -- he has indicated that he would like to continue and the SRC has indicated that they would like him to continue.

So I leave that up to you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: What's his

42 name, George?

MS. RUPP: George Alexi. And he is on Iliamna Lake Commission so he qualifies and is a very long time subsistence from Nondalton.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

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                     MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair.
     apologize. I thought I had printed out some copies on
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     the letter that was written by the SRC to this Council
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     for SRC appointments. But, Ms. Liza, if you can do a
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     quick summary for the Council to hear we can go from
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     there.
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                     Thank you, Madame Chair.
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                     MS. RUPP: Sure. Did -- okay. Anyway
     to recap, George Alexi is from Nondalton and he is -- I
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     think Lary could probably speak to they know each
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     other, have worked on the SRC -- the Lake Clark SRC for
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     several years and George is on the Iliamna Lake
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     Advisory Council. So he -- and is a subsistence user
     from Nondalton. He lives sometimes in Port Alsworth
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     and his home is in Nondalton.
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                     So, yes, I would say he qualifies.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okav.
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     guess we need a motion to accept.
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                     MR. HILL: I'd like to make that motion
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     to reinstate or to have George Alexi continue on the
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     SRC.
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                     MR. WILSON: I'll second that.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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     been a motion by Lary to accept George Alexi to the SRC
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     would be board or committee, second by Lary [sic].
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: Question.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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     been called. All in favor say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Any
     opposition.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Was that
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     Victor?
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49 50 MR. MIKE: Yes, that was Victor.

vote yet.

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Victor, just for the record, did you -- were you supporting the motion to appoint Mr. George Alexi to the SRC?

MR. SEYBERT: Yes, this is Victor. I

MR. MIKE: Okay. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Okay. Thank you. Anything else.

MS. RUPP: Yes, I just wanted to give you a brief update. On page 202 in the packet there's sort of a summary of our activities over the past year. And I was just going to highlight a couple of items of subsistence issue -- interest I should say.

 So in -- from a fish perspective we count -- our counting towers that Suzanne referenced, the Newhalen counting tower counted 434,118 salmon returning to Lake Clark. And then our Telaquana weir which is at the outlet of Telaquana Lake we had 138,418 fish which was the highest in the eight years that this tower has been up there. So that was -- broke quite a record for returning fish. The Newhalen River average -- was fairly average return for the lake.

And I also wanted to highlight that on our counting towers and in our fish crews we do always like try and have a student conservation association, Alaska Academy. So we try and staff it mostly with Alaskans from around the State. So we've had -- I'm trying to remember. Anyway so we always try and get some Alaska youth involved in the program.

Of other interest, we did a coastal brown bear survey in June and that was the highest number of brown bears that were ever -- have been recorded in the -- since they're been doing the surveys. So it was in June there was 254 bears identified and then in July there were 330 brown bears identified. So that seems to be a good, healthy population of bears on the coast.

And then just from hunting results this year, so far we've had three sheep harvested and no bears have -- we've given out permits, but no bears have been reported. Our moose, because it's a State

permit we don't know how many would have been taken. And then one final item and then I'll open it up to questions, is that we have a local hire budget analyst position that is open right now and it closes on Monday so on the 6th. There's a short turnaround, but that is a sort of streamlined hiring process for the Federal government or the Park Service can use for people in -- who have spent at least one year in anyone of 24 communities which is basically all of the Bristol Bay regions. So Dillingham, Port Alsworth, all the way down to Port Heiden. If you know of anyone who has some budget analyst skills I can -- I have the announcement on my phone, but our hiring person asked if I would share that. So it's we try and hire locally.

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We also had a -- earlier we had a maintenance position with the same hiring authority. It's just an easier process than the usual U.S.A. jobs lengthy process. So if you know of anyone who has some budgetary background we would -- always looking for local folks to fill the position. So I was just asked to announce that to you as well.

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So with that I will take any questions that you might have.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Liza, I'm sorry I missed the SRC meeting, but and wondered if you might have covered the -- it's at Katmai National and there was a study on the invasive plants. Have you -- has the Lake Clark National Park, are they doing anything like that?

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MS. RUPP: Through the Chair. have been looking for elodea, that is one definite which is the water -- invasive water plant that they had at Lake Hood that sea planes tend -- you know, floatplanes tend or can bring in. We did look for that again this year and did not find any which is very -we're all very happy about that. I'm not sure about other invasive plants. I don't think we've done any other studies, elodea was the one that we really focused on this year.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, Madame Chair, I

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just want to -- Liza, I think I've heard some of these recruitment -- job recruitment announcements even over here. And it sure kind of made me feel good to hear that you are looking for qualified folks locally. I think I heard that maintenance once actually. I can think of a couple people that might have applied, but thank you for that, that's nice.

Bye.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Any other questions.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: If not, thank

17 you.

MS. RUPP: Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Back to our agenda. And I better accommodate BBNC, I skipped them. I have to live with him so.....

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(Laughter)

MR. CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, Madame Chair, thank you. I didn't realize that we were going to be on the agenda until a few days ago so I never had a chance to really with the staff and BBNC. For the record I am with BBNC Board, I've been Chair since 2009 and been on the Board for 27 plus years. Got reelected on the Board for another three year term this year.

But just for the I guess information BBNC and its -- I have an extra copy here if somebody wants it, we got into Katmai Land as of May 31, 2016. And then this piece of announcement came through Alaska Business Magazine and it goes something like this. Bristol Bay Native Corporation and this is like in May 31, 2016, finalized the purchase of the Katmai Land and its associated assets, operations, locations in Anchorage and King Salmon, Alaska, as well as within Katmai National Park. The acquisition's effective immediately and includes the Brooks Lodge, Grosvenor Lodge, concessions and Katmai Land National Park and Kulik Lodge and Nonvianuk Lake.

Case Metrokin, president and chief

executive officer of BBNC issued the following statement. BBNC's excited about its acquisition of Katmai Land. The lodges are incredible in incredible locations, they're in the heart of Bristol Bay and were critical -- and are critically important to the ancestry and history of many of our shareholders. BBNC has been interested in acquiring this historic properties for many years. The lodges and operations will be significant additions to BBNC's tourism operations and can offer additional opportunities for local and shareholder employment.

BBNC does not plan on any immediate changes to the operations at the lodges. Sonny Peterson, the previous owner and the son of Ray Peterson who established the original Anglers Paradise Lodges in 1950 will stay on to manage the operations.

Investing within the Bristol Bay region has been a priority for BBNC over the last several years. This acquisition will further position BBNC as a premier operator within the Bristol Bay and Alaska tourism sector. BBNC acquired Mission Lodge located on Charter Lake -- Lake Aleknagik near the confluence with the Wood River in 2012.

And then a little bit about BBNC for the record. Bristol Bay Native Corporation is a responsible Alaska Native investment corporation dedicated to the mission of enriching our Native way of life, establish your Alaska Native Land Claims of 1971. BBNC works to protect the land in Bristol Bay, celebrate the legacy of its people and enhance the lives of its shareholders.

And about Katmai Land, Inc. Katmai Land, Inc. was established in 1982 by -- must have been -- that might be a -- probably so, 1982 by Ray Peterson and his son, Raymond Sonny Peterson, in order to acquire and operate the Brooks, Grosvenor and Kulik Lodges in Katmai National Park. The lodge operations were founded by the elder Peterson's airline in order to consolidate its airlines later with Alaska Airlines in 1950. The Alaska Air -- the airline has operated the lodges until 1982 when they were acquired by the Peterson Katmai Land, Inc. And you can learn more about this through our stuff.

But I guess the reason why we're here

today is BBNC is going to be probably more of a player in some of the discussions of utilizing sportfishing industry and salmon and whatnot within that area. And I had the opportunity and privilege to visit there last September. And it was kind of an eye-opener. I've never been over to that side of our Bristol Bay. And I didn't realize how big them lakes are, you know, they're -- of course Naknek Lake system and then of course and also the Aleknagik Lake system. I was very surprised and it's beautiful.

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But anyway I guess just as a point of information we'll be interested in what regulations and whatnot come out of the Federal Subsistence Board and then how you folks act on it in the future. So I'm just here just to -- for information.

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I don't have any answers to any

19 20 21 questions.

Thank you.

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(Laughter)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald.

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MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. Since the BBNC acquisition of Katmai Land, our Chair, Ms. Chythlook, requested that, you know, BBNC bring a representative to our meetings to give the Council an update on what they do. And I've been working with BBNC and Joe and Ms. Chythlook trying to get the representative from BBNC to come and address this Council. And I was contacted by one of your staff in Anchorage at the last minute so and I suggested that this Council write a correspondence to BBNC and invite them officially to our next meeting. So that way they can have it on their calendar and we'll have a time certain for them to be on the agenda. And that way we'll have all the details necessary for this Council to be familiar with the operation.

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And I want to thank the CEO, Mr. Joe Chythlook, for helping me stay in contact and Ms. Chythlook, and we look forward to a presentation from BBNC.

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Thank you.

MR. CHYTHLOOK: That's all I have folks, thank you for having me.

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Thank you, Madame Chair.

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MR. DUNAWAY: I just had a little idea here is maybe BBNC could host a meeting at one of those places and then we'd be happy to get very well informed on them. I've had the pleasure of attending a fly fishing academy at Kulik Lodge and

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MR. CHYTHLOOK: We don't operate for

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(Laughter)

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MR. DUNAWAY: So anyway, thank you,

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free either.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, Joe, and I -this isn't a question. So just a comment because I -it just occurred to me I hadn't stated it on record before, but as a resident of the area, subsistence user and somebody's who deeply involved in the sport fishing industry in the area, I was incredibly pleased to see BBNC pick up those lodges because they have huge ancestral value to this area on the other side. I can -my biggest fear would probably be to have a -- I don't know, for lack of better terminology, somebody from Princess Lines come in there and acquire something like that and totally disregard everything that means so much to people.

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So just -- you've got an awful lot of support through me and the people that I work closely with. So we thank BBNC for doing that.

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MR. CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, I guess I just wanted to say I appreciate your work with us and know prior program since we got our Mission Lodge has been work with young people and trying to get them involved in sportfish industry and also participate in sportfish through joint programs with some of the lodges. And Nanci and others have worked with the Mission Lodge and we hope to develop that close relationship and get our young people, some of them like we saw here today, more involved in utilizing that sector of I guess our

enjoyment that we can have and getting some of our fish in that area. So you'll be hearing more from us.

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I think the best way to get ahold of us would be just to get Katmai Land and we do have a manager, his name's John, and he's the one that's responsible for both Mission Lodge and also Katmai Land as a manager. So work with him and then I'm sure we'll get some topnotch information in the future and help where we can.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Joe, I talked to you about and follow-up on what Nanci was talking about. I was really pleased to see that the report or the presentation highlighted one of the local young ladies or ladies at this lodge representing our local Native culture and giving presentations and even songs. I was really pleased to see that.

MR. CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, we have -- we had a hiree that worked right there at the Katmai Land, I guess the air taxi place where folks and our clients come in and she did a real good job for us. Very pleasant lady, a local lady and we're hoping that she will remain with us. And her mission was to before the folks went out to the land to inform them how important this land is to our shareholders and our people who live in the land for many years. And the folks that really -- that are there really appreciate it. And I noticed when I was there that there's a little radio playing all the time, explaining what it's all about and a real form of education before the people went out and visited our area of interest there. So we'll continue to do that.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

MR. MAINES: I'm going to give my coodos also, Joe. I've done it at the shareholder informational meetings and stuff like that. It's really nice to see our regional corporation, our for profit corporation, actually investing in the region where it came from.

MS. CHYTHLOOK: Uh-huh.

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MR. MAINES: And at the same time offer the opportunity of like a fly fishing academy for young people in our area to learn a little skill in a area that could benefit them in the future. And I know that lodges in the area who have hired some of those students appreciate the work that they provide. Because I at one time or another was a guide at one of the lodges on the river and stuff like that. And for folks that are not familiar with the area coming into the area want to know a little bit more about what's going on rather than just doing the fishing too. So when you can add a little local color to it it makes it even better.

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So I appreciate BBNC on that and I encourage BBNC to continue what they've started and not to stop midstream and forgot all about it. So thank you and also for the work that the corporation has done in supporting local activities that promote the preservation and protection of our natural resources.

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So thanks, Joe.

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MR. CHYTHLOOK: Thank you, Billy. you know, I've never fly fished before, but when we're at the Kulik Lodge there just before sunset, Everett Anderson and I went and I got the bigger rainbow than he did.

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(Laughter)

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MR. CHYTHLOOK: So I -- for an old guy I'm pretty proud of myself.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. Donald indicated it might be good to make a motion that we formally invite BBNC to speak at future meetings and that we keep them informed of meeting schedules and so So I'd like to make that motion.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dan's

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     made a motion to get BBNC involved and probably write
     that letter that Donald suggested.
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                     MR. MAINES: I'll second the motion.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Second by
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     Billy Maines.
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                     MR. WILSON:
                                  Question.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              Question's
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     been called. All in favor say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              Anv
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     opposition.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Thanks,
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     Victor.
              I think I heard you. Okay.
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                     MR. SEYBERT:
                                   Thank you.
                                               Yeah, it's
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     Victor.
              I said I vote aye.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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          We're down to Togiak National Wildlife Refuge.
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                     Andy.
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                                   Thank you, Madame Chair,
                     MR. ADERMAN:
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     Council members. My name's Andy Aderman, wildlife
     biologist with the Togiak Refuge. And next to me is
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     Pat Walsh, the supervisory biologist for the Refuge.
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     Our report begins on page 188 in your books. I'm just
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     going to jump right down to the last section there on
     page 188. I gave you most of the information yesterday
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     when discussing the proposal that dealt with the
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     Nushagak Peninsula.
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                     I've just got I guess an update, that
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     very last sentence. As of November 2nd -- it should
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     read as of November 2nd, 2017 a total of 11 caribou.
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     And that would be 10 bulls and one cow have been
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     reported. And then the information is the parentheses
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     would be seven by Federal permit and four by State
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     permit.
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The other piece of information that I have concerning the Nushagak Peninsula herd was a composition survey that we did on October 13th. We looked at a little over 400 animals and came up with the estimate of about 42 calves per 100 cows and 30 bulls per 100 cows. The calf to cow ratio was just slightly above what it was last year. However the bull to cow ratio dropped from 50, 51 bulls per 100 cows that we estimated last year. I think most of that is due to the harvest. If you look at the first sentence in that paragraph on Nushagak Peninsula caribou we had 189 bulls, a little over half of the harvest was that bull component.

On the next page 189, with moose. So we've been involved with this idea of trying to get a handle on our moose population especially with the poor winters that we've experienced in the not too distant pass, no snow or partial snow. And to that end we've conducted three moose surveys here in the last year. One -- the first one was last October with no snow. We did it again in March with pretty much complete snow and then again here just a week and a half ago with pretty much bare snow. We had a little bit more snow on the mountaintops and that. And this was a Refuge wide survey in each case. And I give the results from the October one there where we estimated about 2,600 moose in that.

But we also did what's called sightability trials using our radio collared moose out there. And so I was testing the survey crews on whether or not they found a collared moose or the group that had the collared moose. And from that you can develop a correction factor which for the October survey was 1.375. That suggests for every 100 moose that we're counted there was actually 137 or 138 moose there.

We did the same thing in March. The uncorrected estimate was three -- just a little over 3,000. The sightability correction factor was 1.2. So they saw more of the collared moose probably because of complete snow cover. And so we can apply those correction factors to those estimates and we come up with about 3,500 moose for the October survey last year and -- I lost my thought here, 3,685 for the March.

The preliminary results from this

latest survey a week and a half ago was just under 2,400 moose. The sightability correction factor was 1.409. Pretty close to what it was last year. And that gives an overall estimate for the Refuge of 3,300 moose. So pretty much in the ball park.

I will say that the March survey we had two units and these are fairly small units, they're about six and a half to seven square miles. And we had two of those units that had over 110 moose each. And when you add that in with all the other units it kinds of biases high. And so really that estimate should be -- if you just kind of take those two units out and set them aside and run the analysis it would lower that corrected population by about 200.

 So we're feeling pretty good at this point we can get a reasonable estimate of our moose population in the absence of snow. And a lot of that's due just because of the type of habitats that we have. We have a lot of tundra, open shrub habitat and not a lot of spruce.

So another something that we did this -in this last survey based on some information that we
got from last October was we kept track of brown bears
that we seen while we were tracking moose. We didn't
put in additional effort to look for brown bears, you
know, some of the units are in the mountains and you're
probably not going to look for moose up on the
mountaintop. And so we didn't go up there and look for
bears so some of the units it's -- we're -- there were
probably bears in there, but we didn't put that effort
in. We did it like we do it for moose and that was so
as not to bias the effort on the moose survey.

 $\,$ And Pat may want to add a little bit more on the bear component on that.

MR. WALSH: Yeah, I can mention that. I want to summarize one thing that Andy said which is change in climate's forcing us to change our ways of doing business. And we're finding that we're able to accomplish our mission under these conditions and no snow. So what Andy reported is really positive to us.

This bear story that he's starting to tell is a side benefit that we weren't really expecting. And we've been interested in reassessing

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our bear population for a few years now. We did one rigorous bear survey in 2004 and estimated some eight or 900 total brown bears for all of Togiak Refuge. Since then we haven't done any other surveys, but we've been getting reports from local residents, air taxi operators, guides, other people that the bear population is down. Since 2004 there have been a number of regulation changes designed to increase the harvest and those things worked. Our harvest back then was around five to 15 bears per year, in recent years it's 30 to 50 bears per year. So the harvest has gone just linerally [sic] up. Bears are long lived species, they live 25, 30 years, they have low reproductive potential so ultimately you reach a point that high harvest is going to drive numbers down.

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So we have been racking our brain with trying to figure out a way to reassess this bear population and we did not want to use the method we used 15 years ago. That cost us \$200,000 to do that survey and we just don't see the way of getting that kind of money now. And so encountering these bears that Andy mentioned last year in October, a time that we would not normally be doing it, got us to thinking maybe we can use this time of year to count bears. we spent most of last year designing a formal study to incorporate in Andy's bear survey this year. We worked with biomatricians, developed a study plan, got it peer reviewed by two other biomatricians from outside our agency, it passed that peer review. We've conducted the survey in concert with this moose survey. We saw more than a hundred bears during the course of that survey so the data came in. And so now we're going to analyze the data and see whether we really have another way of assessing a bear population that can be done simultaneous with what we're already doing and not having to spend another huge amount of money to do it.

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So we'll keep you posted on that.

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MR. ADERMAN: One other benefit of this -- doing the surveys in October is we were able to get some composition information on the moose. So I totaled up the moose that were observed across all the surveys and it worked out to a ration of 70 bulls per 100 cows and 24 calves per 100 cows.

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I suspect that the bull cow or the bull to cow ratio is biased high because as you know it's a

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lot easier to see them big bulls anyways with antlers than it is a cow or a cow with calves. And there's lots of other factors besides antlers, but snow or no snow, standing, lying down. From our sightability trials I don't think anybody missed a collared moose if it was with a large antlered bull. I think there was maybe one or two moose that were missed that might have had a small bull, a small antlered bull present with them. And so the -- I think that ratio might be biased a little bit high and thus the number of calves probably is biased low a little bit too because those are typically the ones that are missed. Usually the cows with calves are not hanging out in the larger groups, they're off by themselves.

MR. WALSH: Yeah, I'll mention one other project that we're doing that might be of interest to this Council and that is we are interested in the -- quantifying bear and wolf predation on moose. Right now we've got a growing moose population, it's doing very well and each time we count it there's more. But that's not going to take place forever. We probably have a growing wolf population as well that's growing in concert with this moose population and we don't really know what's happening with bears, but we're interested in -- really in tracking all three species. But in particular we want to understand the predation affects of bears and wolves on moose.

And so to that end we have -- we started a study about three years ago. We're partway through it. The study requires population information on bears and wolves so we're doing that through a combination of radiotelemetry on wolves and this project I just mentioned on bears and using other information we had and gathering diet information from both species. And we will ultimately model the diet information that we get and estimate the predation affects and see which species is responsible for the greatest amount of predation on moose.

And we're also doing this under various moose population regimes. And when I say regimes, we've got areas like was mentioned yesterday. The area around Manokotak, where our moose population is not growing, may be going down, but it's not doing the same that it's doing in the Togiak valley where it's been growing rapidly for a number of years, but that growth has slowed some. And then when you go to the Goodnews

drainage further to the west, the moose population's really jumping through the roof there. So there's a lot of differences from east to west across the Refuge and when you get up to the Orolick (ph) and Kanektok drainages, the population's just trying to get established there. It's -- moose are not doing as well there as they are elsewhere.

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So we're going to try to understand bear and wolf predation on moose under these four different population size and trajectories of moose.

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That's all I've got.

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MR. ADERMAN: I have just one last thing and this kind of goes in the realm of education and outreach that didn't make it into our report. the Refuge this year was involved with hunter ed classes in some of the local schools up at Aleknagik and over at Manokotak and one in Quinhagak. And these were done by Refuge staff that have gone through the hunter ed training along with some of the A -- ADF&G runs the hunter ed program and there was involvement by them, but Southwest region school is bought into it. And so the plan is to try to get around to some of the other schools this year. And I think Manokotak is on the list again, but try to hit as many of the schools. Oh, we also had kids from Twin Hills. They actually did the -- did their own course online over there, but they came over to Dillingham for the range portion of it. But the idea is to, you know, try to hit as many of these local schools including Dillingham and, you know, can't do them all every year or every other year, but we look forward to continuing that anyways.

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That's all I had.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

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MR. HILL: Yes. Pat, this is in reference to the bears. When you did your observation along with the moose, but when you saw the bears did -was there a particular size of bears that were more evident then others? I'll explain. In our area several years ago we had a real cold winter with no And we feel like a lot of the bears died in their dens because there's no cover. So now we have a lot of smaller bears, you know, younger bears more than we had the huge -- the boars. I was curious to -- I

know it's hard to tell between a male and female when they're by themselves, but if you have any idea.

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MR. WALSH: We'[re in the early stages of analyzing those data, but my guess is what you're reporting these data are going to bring out. I think we saw a higher proportion of cubs in all cub age classes, from cubs of the year up to three year old cubs than we saw 15 years ago when we last did it. But I can't take this too far now because this is really preliminary, but we've heard anecdotally the same thing you're reporting and my impression is that's what these data are going to bear out.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, thank you for this. And this is kind of an exciting development because I know all of the Alaska Peninsula's been just confounded with being able to count moose and I think they've tried hard to count bears as well. And if I remember right this is a little bit of a pioneer study that you're hoping that could be shared with other areas. And that's wonderful, we can get a handle on -- better handle on moose in areas without snow.

I'm just kind of curious.

You have to get collars out so this new system is possibly slightly more expensive or a lot more expensive or maybe you could speak to that.

 MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, putting collars out is pretty expensive. There are other ways to estimate sightability by, you know, double observer counts and there's -- one of the Refuges in the Northern part of the State has been doing that. That helps you correct the estimate, but there are still moose that no matter how hard you fly or how much you fly, you're never going to see. So, you know, having a radio collar, you know, there that you can back and actually find eliminates that.

So I'd be remiss in saying that, yeah, the -- this moose survey project was funded by the Western Alaska LCC and, you know, the intention was is to try and get information on our moose populations in the absence of the snow. Because that might be what we're facing here for a long while and there's a lot of

places in the State over the last few years that haven't conducted moose surveys because they didn't have any snow.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 1980s, mid 1980s to early 1990s when I was working for Subsistence Division we were -- I was doing some baseline surveys up in the Nushagak villages and at that time the black bears were preferred, you know, eating -- for eating in the spring. And then what was it, about four or five years ago we were experiencing a fire. So we'd see presence of black bear up in the lake system. So do you see very much black bears in the area?

MR. ADERMAN: I haven't seen that many black bears. I've been here 23 years. I don't do as much flying as I have in the past, but I think I could probably count on both hands the number of black bears I've seen and most of those were in the northern part of the Refuge, just up -- just west of Togiak, upper Togiak Lake. And I suspect some of them were the same bears I seen on multiple occasions. But I've heard from others that other people have been seeing a few more black bears around this year, locally here around Dillingham.

So that's all I know.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Moving down to Alaska Peninsula, Becharof.

MS. ALEXANDER: Good afternoon, Madame Chair, members of the Council. Susan Alexander, Refuge manager, Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuges. I want to just give you a couple of highlights and updates. If you would like a more comprehensive view at what we've done over the last year, our written reports starts on page 193.

 And I wanted to start out and Dan just said it for me, thanking Togiak for the work that they're doing in relation to moose sightability with no snow because four years ago I came to visit you all for the first time and said we haven't been able to count moose because we don't have enough snow. And four years later we still haven't been able to count moose because we don't have enough snow. So I'm really grateful that they're working on that. We've been sending our pilot and an aircraft over to try to help

them out with the survey because it's pretty labor intensive. And we obviously stand to benefit from that.

And I'm also -- this is the first I had heard about the bear work that they're trying to kind of piggyback and that's pretty exciting too because nothing has been done with bears on our Refuges for a long time. And that was one of the -- before I even took this job I talked to the former manager and said you're not doing anything with bears and so that's been a big gap that I've seen in what we're keeping tabs on. So maybe we can benefit from that too.

I wanted to on the big mammal front also give you an update on the caribou hunts. The Federal hunt in 9C remainder and 9E for which I'm the in season manager. Going back to last year the harvest for 16 and 17 -- excuse me, the Federal subsistence hunt harvest was six animals out of 15 permits and I understand from Fish and Game that the State tier two harvest was 80 out of 200 permits.

For the 2017/18 hunt, we have given out the permits for those hunts, we did the draw, it was -you know, it was a random draw permit. And our participation in 9E was not what we had hoped for. And I wanted -- we had this same conversation with the Aniakchak SRC. I wanted to see if the RAC had any suggestions for us in terms of our outreach. thing that we changed this year is with the season starting date for both units being August 10th. little awkward with commercial fishing season. 16 and 17 we did it kind of after commercial fishing was winding down, but that ended up with the applications having to go out in July which is not -you know, it's not winding down at that point. We actually did the draw in early August.

And so we were afraid that because we had to back up a bit from the beginning of the hunt we ended up being right in the middle of fishing so this time we tried to go earlier. And we did our -- well, we kind of -- the first piece of it was the notice of the public hearing which was April 7th and then going through notifications to tribes and villages and the actual draw was May 17th. So kind of between early April and mid May was when we were getting the word out and doing public hearings and then finally doing the

drawing. And our turnout for 9E was much worse. And so if you all have any suggestions, the one that we're definitely going to implement that we got the SRC is that we contacted the villages by email a couple times, but we didn't send any paper flyers and they recommended that we actually send paper copies because it's easier for somebody to just take it and stick it on the bulletin board than it is for someone to have to print out an email or get it to -- you know, to distribute it that way.

So I wanted to put it to your group and ask if you have any other suggestions for us in terms of timing or outreach to get that word out to the villages down in 9E better than we apparently did this year.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

 MR. WILSON: Through the Chair. Thanks, Susan. Is it they're not applying for the permits or you just -- they're not -- they're getting the permits, but not the animal.

MS. ALEXANDER: They're not applying for the permits. We had no applications from 9E this year. And last year we had -- I don't remember the exact number, but it was -- we were giving out 10 permits and I believe we had at least 20 applicants so there was definitely a draw in 9E last year. There was some competition for the permits and this year no one applied. And so obviously something slipped there. And basically our outreach other than the timing was exactly the same except I think we did one additional reminder email or something. We did one additional piece this year that we hadn't done last year. So we did a little more and got nothing. And that's obviously concerning.

MR. WILSON: I've heard that the movement of the caribou is shifted, I mean, there's -- they're not moving as, you know, like standard times. I mean, you know, they're different and that's been some of the difficulty in, you know, in scoring on caribou. I know that's been a factor down there.

MS. ALEXANDER: That's my understanding as well. And from talking to Fish and Game who are the ones doing the surveys they're not tending to group up

as much, they're more disbursed. I know they are still congregating somewhere around Point Heiden and most of the animals taken in 9E in the previous season we're near Port Heiden.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. Maybe -- it might be a little bit unconventional, but one of the first things that you might want to consider doing is reaching out to everybody who did reach out in previous years directly instead of trying to go public because sometimes just -- I mean, it relates directly to what you said when you're trying to put the message out there in the middle of fishing season it's not going to get across because they ain't there to listen to it. But if you reach into their computer and say, hey, the hunt's open. If you, your family or friends are interested please have your application in by such and such a date you will get to them.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: I'm okay with what Nanci's saying and may -- I might need to be careful, but I know I was impressed this summer how much response the KDLG had to some night call in programs from all over the east side. And if you haven't used KAKN and KDLG and if that is an acceptable way I would encourage you to think about because I know we've got some regular open line listeners from Naknek call in almost every day. And then I think people in Egegik and farther down and this is where Victor might also be able to speak up, you just might, you know, bump them enough to remind them to apply.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Victor, do you have any suggestions, comment.

MR. SEYBERT: No, not -- no, I don't

44 Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you. We did actually do -- oh, I'm sorry. Go ahead.

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MR. MAINES: I was going to ask how do you get them out right now.

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MS. ALEXANDER: What we have been doing is trying to contact the tribes and villages by email. And sometimes it's challenging keeping that email address list current as rolls change on the village councils and the corporations. But we do our best to try to keep that current and that I think -- that's the one thing we're definitely going to change is that we will add mailing something just by regular mail on We put it on our Facebook page. We did do a paper. KDLG interview about the hunt, but I think maybe just calling into open line and saying, hey, everybody remember this is open, closing date is so and so, just to get it out there repeatedly rather than just the one big interview. And then we post flyers around locally in the King Salmon/Naknek area that we have access to. Of course that hits 9C and not 9E.

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So that's -- those are the major pieces of what we've been doing.

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And one other thing on -- we're considering, but haven't done yet which kind of I think gets to your suggestion, Nanci, which was we have to be careful about contacting individuals specifically because then it could appear that we're favoring them and because it's a draw hunt. But we thought about possibly through our Facebook page trying to set up a mailing list where if somebody wanted to be notified they could sign up for the mailing list. And then that would be something we could just maintain from year to year and if people are interested they could get on it and then they would get a notice directly.

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So that is one thing that would kind of get what you were thinking.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

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MR. MAINES: The reason why I was asking is that I know that with our folks here the rangers just bring it over to our tribal office and drop them off. And if they're in town great, if they're not then they -- you mail them, right, Andy, you mail them to the village councils?

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MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, for -- some of them I mail, I try to visit with them -- like I'll go over to Manokotak and usually if they have a new person that's going to be the permit person and kind of walk them through, you know, a couple different scenarios on how to fill them out and stuff because they're the ones that are doing the work, you know, like Chris is.....

MR. MAINES: Right.

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MR. ADERMAN:here and he -- I don't have to worry about Chris, he's been doing it for the last three or four years. Same thing up at Aleknagik, but some of them I can mail out if I know the people there have done it in the past.

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MR. MAINES: And we're not talking that many villages, I mean, as far as 9E goes. And when we're talking about partnerships, you know, Bristol Bay -- BBNA's got folks that travel up and down the coast, you know, for different programs and stuff like that. Lake and Peninsula Borough has people, Lake and Pen School District has people. You know, they -- at one time or another they even had a charter plane that they allowed folks to fly on with them when they were going up and down. So it seems like with that many resources available you should be able to find somebody in each one of those villages to at least maybe stop in and see you and take a little training course on filling out the applications and handing out the tickets and stuff like that. You know, it's nice to hear that you have a Facebook and you're trying to do what you can, but there are other resources in your neighborhood that might be able to help you in that endeavor any how.

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MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you. I hadn't thought about reaching out to folks like BBNA and Lake and Pen so we will definitely do that and see if they can help us. We do do village visits, but it's virtually impossible for us to visit every village in the right time frame to be able to give people dates for when they are going to be able to apply. And so other folks who are going up and down the peninsula helping us out would be great.

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Thank you. That's a great idea.

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ MORRIS LYON: A quick thought, Lary, and that's the other one place that everybody

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     goes. If you could even -- and I'm sure there's some
     Federal rule against it, but if you could get somebody
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     to post it in the post offices for you, the local
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     people will see it there too. That's the other place
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     they're going to have their eyes open.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Larv.
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                     MR. HILL: Yes, on these applications
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     for those permits, when you receive the permit if that
     ticket has been filled is there a place there where you
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     then acknowledge that you've received the actual
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     application and/or if the permits been filled.
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                     MR. MIKE: Victor, are you still with
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     us?
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                     Madame Chair, maybe we could
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     acknowledge our student and attendance at the Council
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     meeting.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: You want to
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     come to the chair and introduce yourself. You've been
     patiently sitting there observing and I even saw you
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     taking notes so I'm very proud of you. So introduce
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     yourself and what grade you are and where you're from.
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                     MR. GOLIA: Hi, I'm Vernie Golia and
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     I'm in 11th grade and I'm from Dillingham, Alaska.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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                                                      Then
     what have you observed or learned so far?
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                     MR. GOLIA: That this meeting is
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     important to all of us.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              For
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     subsistence users like you.
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                     MR. GOLIA: Yes.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              Thank you.
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                     MR. GOLIA: You're welcome.
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                     (Applause)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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Continue.

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MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. I think I'm understanding your question, if I don't answer it please let me know and I'll take another shot.

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The way we handle the application process, especially since it's a fairly small hunt, low number of permits, we try to keep it as simple as possible. All we ask for initially is name, village of residence and a contact phone number. And then if someone wins the draw and is awarded the permit then obviously we have to get more information from them, their hunting license number and everything required to issue them the permit. And so for residents of 9C a lot of folks just come in, we keep a sign up on our front desk at our office, a lot of people just come in and do it there or other folks in 9C and obviously residents of 9E who cannot walk in can submit that either by email or by telephone. So they're either speaking directly to someone who's confirming, yes, I'm taking your information down or we will reply to their email and say got it, thanks. So they do get a confirmation back that we have their information.

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MR. HILL: Okay. That -- yes, but is there a space on the application where you -- I know you don't -- I know you don't want to be accused of showing favoritism, but a little box there would you like to be -- would you like to reapply at the next opening if you're not successful the first time.

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MS. ALEXANDER: Good question, thank you. I -- we would have to consult with our colleagues and OSM and make sure that that's something that we could legally do, but if nothing else we -- I'm sure we could ask them if they want to be included on our mailing list where they'd at least be notified that they could -- it was time to apply. And maybe there would be a way that they could say, you know, just throw my name in again next year, just indefinitely. But I hadn't thought about that.

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Thank you.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah. Yeah, just, you know, building on what Lary's saying, I think

that's an excellent point because the hunters -- the main hunters in the villages don't change much.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

5 you, Susan.

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MS. ALEXANDER: Madame Chair.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Do you have any -- oh, you have more. Sorry.

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MS. ALEXANDER: Yes. I'm sorry. That's all right, I had -- I appreciate all the input, this is genuinely very helpful because we were distressed to not get any applications for that hunt.

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40 41 So I'll move quickly through, I just had a couple of other things I wanted to mention. One other on caribou front, just an FYI. We did process two permits, one a year ago and one just this last late summer for Point Heiden for a cultural education harvest permit for two caribou each. So they have -- were able to harvest for their -- the festivals that they've had, they've -- you know, culture camp and sustainable food workshop and whatnot.

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And then just very briefly we -- I hope we'll be able to give you a little bit more on this at the next meeting, but two years ago I think I came to you and explained about how when I first became the manager here it was pretty clear to me that there was some big gaps in our biological program and some things that we were putting attention towards that didn't make much sense to me which our marine program sort of went away when the boat sank. So that might have been just as well. Not that I would have wished for the boat to sink, but I'm not sure why we were pursuing a marine program and ignoring fish and bears and the largest lake in the Refuge system and the -- these lake systems, lake/river systems that contribute huge amounts to the Bristol Bay sockeye fishery and all of that seemed a little out of whack.

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So two years later we now I think he came and introduced himself at the last Naknek meeting, Bill Smith is our new supervisory wildlife biologist in charge of our program. And he is now working to try to readjust our priorities somewhat. And we're not doing a big, super formal process for that, but we did want

to -- before we made more assumptions about what we should be paying most attention to we wanted to take a little bit of a step back and look at the whole breadth of the environments and the species that occur on the Refuges. And just make sure we weren't overlooking something.

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> So we're working through that at this point and obviously subsistence is a big part of that. And we are at a point now where we have a list of about 70 species that are floating to the top overall. list is going to get narrowed down some more and part of that is a little bit more rigorous look at each of those and a ranking. And we feel fairly confident at this point and there's kind of a footnote on that that I'll come to in a minute, that we're getting the right species. It's easier to figure out which species we should be looking at than it is to figure out what questions we should be asking about those species.

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And so what we're planing to do, Bill is -- and I just let Cody and Gayla know this yesterday, that Bill is planning to get in touch with them and ask for some assistance from them just in bouncing what we are trying to develop off of them and getting their thoughts to put a survey out to subsistence users that says all right, here are the species that we're considering looking at, that these are rising to the top as high priority subsistence species. And the footnote is of course if we've left something out we want people to tell us. Or if there's something on there that they think is like why would I care about that, we want them to tell us.

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But the bigger question that we want to ask is that harder one of what about these species should we be looking at, what are your particular concerns about these species. Like maybe the fact that we can't count moose because we don't have any snow or, you know, and to try to start getting at what should we be looking at, what is not being looked at anybody else, what's falling through the cracks, what questions should we be asking to help us make management decisions. Those are the kinds of thing that when we get -- are getting down to a smaller list of species we're going to have to start saying not just we need to pay attention to caribou, but what do we most need to know about caribou. Because they're -- we could spend our entire budget learning anything and everything

there is to know about caribou which would be wonderful, but then we'd be ignoring everything else. And so to try to really get at the most important questions we want to ask people's input on that.

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So that's just kind of a heads up that we're planning to ask as I said BBNA's assistance with that both for some feedback on the survey itself and also again kind of the outreach of trying to make sure we're being effective and getting the survey into the hands of people who can give us some good information.

So I guess I'll pause there and just ask if you have questions about that.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

 MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. And thank you, Susan, too. Well, I've got two things. The first one is I sure hope that ptarmigan are on the list because it's definitely something I've seen down south or the lack thereof I should say.

And the second comment I would have is I think that -- I think that you're taking an approach that I find wonderfully refreshing. We just -- we haven't had anybody ask for input for that -- from that side for a long time. And I appreciate the recognition and I would encourage you if you can even a pseudo list narrowed by our spring -- by our February meeting, I think that everybody would be open to take a look at it and offer input and advice.

I think if you start with 70 species here we'll be here another five days because we all would be happy to give you some information on them.

Thank you.

MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you. That's very good to hear and, yes, ptarmigan are definitely on the list. And we actually because we've been working on this effort ended up skipping year in the ptarmigan surveys that we have been doing. We were doing those every other year on the years we were not doing spring bear. But and will that survey continue in exactly the same format we've been doing it, I don't know, but, yes, ptarmigan are definitely -- they're floating to the top.

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Thank you. This is one last quick note, just I always like to share a little bit on our subsistence related outreach and education efforts. -- I know I've come every year I think and talked about our science camps and I wanted to let everybody know that that -- I think the era of our science camps for the moment has passed. We may come back to them, but the school districts were finding them difficult to support. The expense of getting the kids to Becharof Lake and both Bristol Bay and Lake and Pen let us know --I guess that was last spring that they were no longer going to participate in the science camps. And that instead they're doing these -- like where they're bringing all the kids together in Naknek for this corrections and extensions week where they're doing kind of everything votech and sort of lumped all their travel stuff together into one big effort. And we're going down and doing some of the same science based stuff that we did at science and culture camp for that big week, but it's all kind of at the Bristol Bay school rather than out on Naknek Lake.

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And for the time being I don't see another way for -- you know, I know Togiak does really successful science camps and so I wouldn't say we'll never do them again, but we are definitely still putting a lot of emphasis on getting -- we try to get twice to every village and of course to the Bristol Bay school to do education, science programs. One of those is always based on the migratory bird calendar contest to get the kids writing and doing art to submit to And then the other is some topic that our outreach folks pick and develop a program that's a science based program and take that to the schools. this year we did 18 of those programs in eight schools of course across the two districts. And then we also did six visits with pre-K through fifth grade at the Bristol Bay schools. So we did a little bit more intensive thing with them because of course then we don't have to travel and it's a little easier.

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And the only other quick note that we were very happy about, following up on the video that youth intern Makota Thompson filmed interviewing —doing oral histories related to changes that people have seen in subsistence and I think you all saw it at your last meeting. Our visitors services manager, Sara Griffith and Makota and our BBNA partners took that to the elders and youth conference at AFN this year. So

we were very happy they were able to do that and share that video.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Susan, have you looked into Katmai Land as a possible transportation and staging area and the National Park for use of their rangers on your new science camp positioning and helpfulness?

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MS. ALEXANDER: Yes and no. We -- when we did -- we did two science camps in King Salmon/Naknek area, bringing the Lake and Pen kids in. And when we did those we always took the kids out to Brooks camp for a day. And the interpretative staff at Katmai worked with them for the day. And it's possible that we could do something like that again. transportation issue I think was more than just the funding because we actually provided funding to Lake and Pen for two years to bring the kids in partly because it was much easier for them to spend the money than for the Federal government. Like to spend Federal money on flying and like it's so much easier for them to do it. And so we just did an agreement with them and just handed them the money. And I think they had other difficulties that I'm honestly not sure exactly what they were that prevented them from continuing to do it even though we were funding the flights.

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So I wish I had a better answer for you on that. A lot of people were sad to see those camps not happen anymore. And I definitely would not rule out a science camp sometime in the future, but for the moment we're kind of trying to regroup in our program. We have basically two full-time staff, one of whom mans the King Salmon Visitor's Center. So we've essentially got one person to do all our outreach, visitor service, visitor center, school visits and science camp. And so that person gets stretched a little thin.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard, did

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MR. WILSON: I think the place they were using science camp down on Becharof, the old camp there, I think it was finding that it was not suitable. I think that was one of the problems why, you know, that wasn't able to happen there. That's why I'm

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suggesting perhaps, you know, using, you know, Katmai Land now, as they're, you know, new owners of those camps and maybe they can find a find a time and the personnel to help keep this camp going. I think there's -- I think it's totally possible.

I just got to believe it.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: I do have a comment being actually pretty intimately familiar with those camps, Grosvenor would be an incredibly ideal location for a science camp with lots of cultural bases as well and one that wouldn't financially affect Katmai Land too much even if it was done in season.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any more

comments.

(No comments)

MS. ALEXANDER: Well, thank you. I had -- I realize I didn't quite understand what you were suggesting the first time and that is a possibility. It never occurred to me that they would be open to that and I -- oh, shoot, there were two thoughts there and one just.....

(Laughter)

MS. ALEXANDER: And I will say, you know, that since Mark has been at Katmai he and I are having ongoing discussions about sharing all kinds of things. And so, you know, maybe that's something we could add to the list. We're sort of working our way through a rather long list of things where the Park and the Refuge are sharing more than we ever have before.

And, yes, I agree with you that the old bible camp location where we were holding camp, my husband and I actually just went out and stayed there for a week in August. And I knew the buildings were getting a little -- but, yeah, they're -- and actually we've already reached out to Paul Boskasti and a couple of other folks that we know have a long history with that place to let them know that we're going to have to take down all but -- there's one building that we had replaced and that new one we leave as an emergency

Page 274 cabin, but we're going to have to find a way to take them down. The bears are turning them into confetti 2 because they're 50 year old plywood that's been sitting 3 out on Becharof Lake. So I think their -- their story 4 has come to an end. You know, I know there was a lot 5 of history in that place, but -- so, yeah, another 6 7 location might be a whole different situation for the 8 camp. 9 10 Thank you. 11 12 Any other questions. 13 MR. HILL: It's interesting the 14 15 subsistence lifestyle was all about sharing and it's -now I'm seeing our NGOs and our government 16 organizations really realizing what subsistence is 17 about, sharing. And you're all sharing people, 18 information, so you're experiencing subsistence on a 19 20 little different level. 21 2.2 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Any 23 more? 24 25 MS. ALEXANDER: Not from me unless the 26 Council has any more questions for me. 27 28 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Any more 29 questions? 30 (No comments) 31 32 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: If not, let's 33 34 take a five minute break, stretcher, and then get back 35 to our last two sessions and I'm going to time the last two sessions to make sure that they're 15 minutes. 36 37 MR. SEYBERT: 38 Okay. 39 40 (Off record) 41 (On record) 42 43 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I'll call this 44 meeting back to order at 3:25. 45 46

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need I'll do some extensions.

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National Park and Preserve. Fifteen minutes. If we

Next one on our agenda is Katmai

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ STURM: I'll try not to need that, Madame Chair.

Thank you. Distinguished Council members, thank you for the opportunity to come and speak with you today. I just wanted to start by acknowledging the important and good addition to our efforts in Katmai to have BBNC working with us in the administration of Brooks Camp and Grosvenor Lodge and Kulik Lodge in the Park. It has been good and it's also been very much a learning experience for a number of us including myself who is very new to the whole concession side of things if you know what I mean. And we look forward to many years of good collaboration going forward.

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I wanted to mention since there's been a lot of talk today about collaboration between agencies and also I guess with other State and local entities that as we sit here today there's also a meeting going on in Anchorage that is discussing the future of the Landscape Conservation Cooperative Program. And I'm not sure if RAC members would be aware of what the LCC is, but it is an important government program that was established probably a decade or so ago. And it's unfortunate that it has been zeroed out in funding, it's no longer continuing to be implemented as it has been.

Its initial intent was to facilitate interagency collaboration and collaboration with local and regional and NGOs and everybody that has an interest in a particular research topic, to look broadly at those topics and to find efficiencies where they exist. Right now the individuals, you know I'm -- I set on a advisory board for the Southwest Alaska LCC. The individuals who sit on those boards and the staff who currently at the moment remain onboard, are just talking about how do we keep our good collaboration going in the absence of this program.

 I just thought it was worth mentioning that the LCC is I guess currently under a lot of pressure to find a way to keep going. And if there is a way to express interest from this Council to continue that type of collaboration it might be worth mentioning someplace.

The next thing I wanted to talk about

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was a project that we have begun internally to discuss which is the development of a Katmai National Park and Preserve including the Alagnak National Wild River Backcountry and Wilderness Management Plan. mentioned this in February when I was here addressing the Council and the plan is likely to take years to work through. I think we intend to be going public with an informative packet of information and requesting for public input with regard to points of view and perspectives that the public might have with regard to some of the issues we face in Katmai and the Alagnak. Essentially the intent of the plan would be to allow us to have some options for addressing resource related issues that occur in different areas of the Park and Preserve. Those resource related issues can range from I guess unwarranted levels of impacts to localized resources or user conflicts, how do we address those types of things. And so we're beginning a process and I would -- I guess I'm mentioning that we just would hope to have, you know, public comment as we go public with it sometime later this coming spring.

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There's another project that the Park has been working on, it predates my arrival in the Park last year which is the Pike Ridge hunter access project. It is something that the National Park Service has worked to develop a draft environmental planning document around. There has been some updates regarding that project since last I spoke with you. particular the number of alternatives has shrunk by There was as I came onboard an alternative that was proposing to approach the halls of congress in Washington, D.C. to redesignate the purpose of lands that are affected by this particular -- this particular I guess project or access to these areas. And I guess that it does not have I guess a legitimate basis for us to be able to expect that congress will be able to solve our problem for us. We have closely considered whether or not we think it's a realistic possibility and I guess we have dismissed that option.

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What we have also been doing with regard to this project is looking at other alternatives for trying to find resolution. I expect that we'll be going public with our draft environmental assessment sometime this winter. It will have an option to continue the status quo which has some implications that I could talk about at length if needed. Another

option would be to do a land exchange with, you know, the BLM is a possibility. And a final option would be to use an authority under ANILCA that would allow the Park Service to redesignate the land from a National Park status to a National Preserve status.

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And that -- those three alternatives are likely to be present in that document in some form going forward in winter. The one that's dropped off is trying to ask congress to solve our problems. We just didn't think that given what we see everyday these days from Washington that asking them to help us with our little problem up here was a very good idea.

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So we're hoping to move -- get it up and moving again come this winter.

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Before I move on to other projects does anyone have any questions about the Pike Ridge access project?

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Not so much a question as

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a comment.

MR. STURM: Uh-huh.

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MR. WILSON: This issue has come before our village corporation, our village councils here in the past and the staff at Katmai has brought those same scenarios and looking to the communities around the Park and the corporations to help resolve, you know, some of those issues. And the -- there was like A, B, C, what do you want. You know, A is the best, the first option, second and third option. Well, I think you've -- you know, in the past we've given you those options that we as communities or landholders next to the Park, you know, would prefer. So in your -- you know, when you come out with a draft I hope that those -- you know, that those -- when you guys collaborated with those communities and, you know, the landholder next to you, that those were -- those are part of your decision making in that draft.

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Thanks.

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MR. STURM: Thank you very much and indeed they have been.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yes. And my comment to add on to that would just be to, if we could, Donald, to have it as a -- or perhaps you could make sure and included it on your report in the spring, for our spring meeting to give us an update on where things stand so we can continue to keep it on the radar. I've been on this Council for a really long time and it's been -- we started with that whole -- with the whole journey down this road a lot of years ago. So it would be nice to see it concluded before I'm no longer on this Council.

MR. STURM: Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. I'm really glad to hear you're still moving towards resolution. I don't work on that side of the bay much these days, but when I did more it was more it was conversation around town over there. So I really hope that the local folks get to weigh in. It seems like whenever it's Park Service or some even wildlife stuff happens the ultra preservationists from back east get whipped to a fury and they just steamroll the local folks. And yet it's -- the don't have to live with it and the local folks do. So I know the lady just prior to you being here made a strong resolution to this group to do everything she could to fix it. Sounds like it's still moving forward and that's really good, but, yeah, hopefully the local needs get addressed.

Thank you very much.

MR. STURM: Thank you for those comments. And indeed we are trying to take the locals' perspective into account as we develop our alternatives. There are some discussions just to be frank I guess internally within the Park Service about what the ANILCA alternative allows us actually to do. And so we're trying to flush out the details of how we would do such a thing. And it hasn't been -- that authority has not been used often in the past so this would be certainly a precedent setting action for this Park and we just need to make sure we do it right and we're trying to make sure we have our ducks in a row before we go public.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

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MS. MORRIS LYON: Thank you, Madame Chair. Just real quickly too, Mark, could you just give us a brief -- I mean, I know that this whole thing has gone through the review before when Diane was moving forward with it and alternatives were looked at. Can you recycle any of that information to save time, money and energy?

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MR. STURM: So if I understand what had happened in the past before I arrived, we did have -the Park Service did go public with the scoping process and did ask what do you think we should do about this, what options, and very much as Richard mentioned we got good feedback and we tried to take that back and write a draft plan. We had developed a number of alternatives for that and so I think you should expect that those alternatives will reflect the full breath of what those suggestions were and in a nutshell I think there's essentially two action alternatives. One would be -- involve a land swap with BLM. I don't think BLM is very excited about it although they haven't told us they wouldn't do it. And so that's kind of out there that we would have to deal with that if that is what we ultimately choose to do. If we can proceed along a -you know, along a route that would allow us to redesignate this area within the Park currently designated as National Park as National Preserve, for all intents and purposes what it means to the local community is that what is allowed within the National Preserve portion of Katmai National Park and Preserve would be allowed in this area then.

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And so that's it in a nutshell.

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We're trying to get there.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Just a final thought. Have you -- do you guys intend to go to the Federal Board with this issue, you know, since you have BLM, you have all the entities there, you know, on the Federal side, you know, to bring this before them before you guys -- I mean, that could be a helpful tool because they're there -- you know, this is, you know, the first process and then the final one is them on this Council.

MR. STURM: If we do involve two Federal agencies we likely would have to do such a thing. If we do determine that we can move forward with a redesignation as a means of addressing the underlying issues for this project, it is probably something that the National Park Service can do within its own agency.

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Okay. A couple more things if there's no other questions.

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Thank you for those.

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I was asked to give an update on a road restoration project out at Brooks Camp. I did speak about this at the winter RAC meeting in Naknek. We have made some progress and I guess I would just give a very brief background. In 2014 the National Park Service built a spur of a road that connects I guess two areas out near Brooks Lake in the Brooks Camp area. They did so improperly and in doing so damaged some cultural resources that were known to exist in that locality. We have -- we certainly own that mistake and are trying to figure out what we need to do about making it right.

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What we have done since February when I last spoke with this body is to have met with a number of different entities that have expressed interest in trying to be engaged in our process to determine what actions would be appropriate to restore this particular impacted area. We've met with the Council of Katmai Decedents on a number of occasions. We've also had five of their representatives onsite to look at the site and to understand on the ground what it -- what it meant, what impacts occurred and also ask them to provide feedback to us about what might be appropriate, not just -- not necessarily solely what type of restoration we should consider, but also how to go about it, what would be most culturally sensitive. also who should we involve in that process. And so that's the type of feedback we have requested and have gotten.

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We have also been working trying to get representatives from the Paug-Vik Native Corporation who have expressed interest in trying to participate in this process with us as well as a couple other local --BBNC has asked for some involvement in this as well.

So we're trying to -- we did reach out to all the different affiliated tribes and asked them to express an interest if they wanted to work with us on developing our process. A number of them have and we're trying to continue to be engaged with them.

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A couple of other formative I guess actions that we have taken is we have also developed what we call an SOP in the Park, it's short for standard operating procedure and it essentially outlines the process that the Park needs to go through to conduct anything, especially in such a culturally sensitive area so that we don't make this kind of a mistake again. We have a very formalized and now we're going through a process of finalizing that SOP and educating our staff and our regional staff about what has to happen, what boxes need to be checked, before something -- before a shovel hits the ground or anything that goes on anywhere in the park, but especially out there at Brooks.

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So we formalized that.

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We've also hired an environmental planner. That individual will report on duty at the end of this month. It's a position that hasn't been filled in the Park in a number of years. It will -and it will provide a level of capacity to produce these types of documents, this past one and the -- for Brooks Lake, but also for Pike Ridge. One of the things that causes time to go by is just these projects have -- essentially are assigned as a collateral duty to an individual to kind of champion and move forward and they do the best can. But if we have a dedicated individual which this individual will be, the projects will maintain a better timeline and we'll be able to wrap these things up hopefully before individuals roll off of this Council.

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And I guess the -- you know, I guess going forward we also hope to have other members come out, other Native -- Alaska Native interested party that want to come out and have a look onsite and we do want to facilitate those interest and have an opportunity -- provide and opportunity for them to both see what the situation is that we're facing and how to address it.

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And that's the -- we -- I guess I do

have one other update. With regard a lead for this project, we have a regional National Park Service employee who has managed these types of environmental issues elsewhere in the region where they've occurred as the lead for developing this plan. We would hope to be actually doing some work if everything goes well and I have no reason to believe it won't, by next summer. We will be doing work next summer, that's our intent.

Are there any questions about that

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I don't see any hands come up.

MR. STURM: Okay.

 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So I guess

continue.

pull it together.

project?

MR. STURM: Just one last thing and it can be very brief. 2018 is the Katmai National Park and Preserve's 100th anniversary and we are planning a number of events for our centennial year. We would very much like to have subsistence and the subsistence history affiliated with the Park to be one of the highlighted aspects of the Park that we emphasize in an event or two that we have. And so we likely in the winter meeting will be coming back and presenting our ideas a little bit more flushed out as to what that might look like and asking for suggestions about how to

Thank you very much.

 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So you're looking for suggestions on what you're going to do for your what, 100th anniversary, is that what you're asking.

MR. STURM: Madame Chair, I think I'm just giving the Council a heads up that we are planning some activities for next summer, that we anticipate highlighting subsistence as one of the ongoing activities in the Park that is part of our history as a Park and that we would like to -- I guess we would welcome an opportunity to tell some of the stories about how subsistence is important not just to the National Park Service as an attribute that we try to

support by supporting these types of activities, but also the communities and their participation in those activities. I think more to come in February would be what I'm trying to say at the moment.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: I'm struggling with how to say this gently I guess. But my wife cautions me about being political. But look at the word alternatives, break it down. Alter Natives. It's -- you're -- by you, I mean, government organization, are -- who rule over us are trying to change us to suit them. And we're trying to change you to suit us. And that's where the problem lies, to try to get together on what kinds of changes that each one of us can live with. And we're coming along, we're getting there.

But that was just my take on it.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I think my suggestion would be since you're looking for subsistence information is to contact the local villages there because, you know, they were the users of that -- of those properties or of that area, you know, way before anything was developed. And I think this would be the most important activity or information gathering to share with -- you know, with the Katmai, you know, during your 100th anniversary.

But it seems like since I've been on the Board there's been times when people have been limited to using those lands that they've used, you know, forever. So I think if the local villages would kind of -- would get a historical perspective of their land uses, of their subsistence uses in that area, it might be helpful. And, you know, there's information from Subsistence Division through the baselines that have been completed, you know, starting 1980s. But moving further back from the 1980s I'm sure that there's interesting -- you know, those villages up there would -- could develop by talking to their elders interesting information about the land uses of that area.

And so that would be my suggestion.

Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: I kind of want to circle back a little bit to your mention about LCC stuff. I encouraged the government agencies to work to coordinate. And I want to bring up an example if you're relatively new, maybe Troy's filled you in already that we had this thing that was just kind of brought together originally from some of the Fish and Wildlife staff and the Dillingham Fish and Game staff just having lunch together because we were friends. It's that SWIM thing and I think it's struggling now, but we -- actually it's my predecessor's Sportfish Division guy and then Mark Leesik from Fish and Wildlife started talking and realizing that we had projects that were potentially going to conflict, but we're sitting down and talking through things we could maybe coordinate.

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And for quite a period of time there was a spring SWIM meeting which was Southwest interagency meeting. It was really pretty loosey goosey, a lot of times it was just kind of handshake agreements, but I was pretty excited at times. We avoided conflict, we coordinated, supported each other and without a lot of formal paperwork and all this other stuff there were times like I contributed a boat and a motor and one person in the Fish and Wildlife contributed a campsite in a little bit, and then we shared alternating -- funding of alternating supply flights and we all got our missions done and we weren't tripping over each other, we were helping each other.

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And so if you can in any way perpetuate that and it grew for a quite a while, we had the university, the Parks, the University of Washington, a lot of folks joining. I think funding has kind of hammered it too, but it can work and sometimes the grownup back in Anchorage, Juneau, D.C. don't need to know about it all. You can get the work done, you know.

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So anyway I want to encourage that.

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Thank you.

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MR. STURM: Thank you very much. -- I'm pleased to report that I'll be having a conversation just like tomorrow from 8:00 to 12:00, trying to get things figured out.

And I appreciate your comments, Madame Chair, we will be absolutely be doing that contacting locals and asking them to help us tell the story about subsistence in the area.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you. We'll -- you can give us an update at our spring session also.

MR. STURM: Yes, I will.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So thank you.

MR. STURM: Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: ADF&G.

 MS. JONES: Good afternoon. Just a reminder I'm Bronwyn Jones, I'm a subsistence resource specialist at Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. Gabriela and I are going to be giving an update on just some projects that we're working on in Bristol Bay. I have two that I wanted to mention that we haven't talked about yet.

AKSSF, the Alaska Stable Salmon Fisheries fund just awarded us a project called the Port Heiden Subsistence Monitoring Project. We'll be doing one year of salmon surveys in Port Heiden and looking at the permit system there. And to address what Dan brought up earlier, we'll also be looking at erosion and doing some TEK mapping about set net sites, commercial and subsistence, and changes due to coastal erosion to see if there's been any affects so far.

 So that will start in the spring of this year. We're going to do some participant observation and then we'll be out there in the winter of 2018 and '19 to do the surveys.

And then the other project I wanted to mention I'm working on with Tyler Dan with the Genetics Lab at Fish and Game and Greg Buck with Commercial Fisheries. We're doing -- it's a continuation of a project that they had already been doing in the Iliamna lake area, it called the Kvichak River Stock Composition of Sockeye Salmon Return. And so basically what we're looking at for that project is -- well, here I'll just read the -- the genetics stuff is above me.

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So there's three major goals for that project. We're looking at which of the four stocks are most utilized by subsistence fishers in the area. The second objective is when the stocks migrate through the commercial fisheries and the escapement tower to see — to separate the stocks and see which ones are actually most important for subsistence. And then the third is to look at temporal trends in migration that may allow commercial fishery managers to protect stocks that are important for subsistence uses.

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And the methods for this, we hired two local samplers in five communities. We did Pedro Bay, Kokhanok, Iliamna and Newhalen as one community, Nondalton and Port Alsworth to sample their own subsistence catches as well as their, you know, friends and neighbors. Last year was the first year that Tyler and I flew out. We went to each community and did a couple hour training and brought all the supplies that they needed and kind of left them to it.

We had mixed results. We had Pedro Bay, the two that we hired weren't able to sample and the same thing happened in Nondalton. But for the other communities we were able to get all the samples that we needed. And I believe for Pedro Bay we ended up getting fin clippings, but not the otolith which show the age so we still got some data. But next year we're going to go out and work with the local research assistants just to make sure that they are comfortable with it before we leave and then hopefully for the next two years of the project they'll be able to do it on their own.

But those are the two projects that

Any questions.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Not a question, but a hallelujah on Port Heiden. That's wonderful to hear. It's not everything I've hoped because we really wanted to see king salmon especially stock assessment and that sort of thing. But this is a step and it might also -- one of the -- when I went to Port Heiden one time I was working for the university and not even focusing on subsistence and I started hearing complaints about not

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enough fish. And then my ears really went up. And but then we went to a Board of Fish meeting and I kind of felt like Port Heiden was brushed aside. And partly the struggle maybe to make themselves clear to the Board, it's kind of like poo poo, you know, don't bother us too much which was really frustrating to my friends down there and all. So this fresh documentation and then some of these added erosion concerns that I've just become aware of here this fall, sounds excellent.

I'm really excited to hear that.

I'm also -- I have a very high regard for Mr. Buck and Tyler Dan and so I'll be very eager to see how you do with that information in the Kvichak.

So excellent.

 $\ensuremath{\mbox{I'm}}$ really glad to hear on both of

them.

Thank you.

MS. HALAS: Okay. And again my name is Gabriela Halas with the Division of Subsistence out of Anchorage. And I just want to apologize that there's no written materials in the binders from our Division, but next year I will supply you ahead of time. Again I'm just doing some quick updates on our projects, a few of which are already mentioned by Cody and Gayla at BBNA because we partner with them a lot on our projects.

Cody had already mentioned the subsistence salmon and redfish one in Naknek and King Salmon that we started this past spring and fall. So unless there's more questions about that one, I don't have anything to add.

We have a chinook initiative project with the communities -- well, the data is all finished and I'm currently writing that report. And that was with the communities of Dillingham, Clark's Point, Koliganek, New Stu and Ekwok and so that'll be completed by June, 2018.

And then as Gayla mentioned also the Mulchatna caribou TEK projects is being written up

right now so hopefully that will -- that will be finished in a timely manner.

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We do have two projects currently in the Chigniks region, again Cody mentioned the sharing networks project. And then our colleague, Lisa Hutchinson-Scarbroug sent us an update on hers which is Chignik chinook initiative project, a three year harvest assessment of all five species of salmon in the communities of Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake and Perryville with key respondent interviews. Data collection occurred in 2014, 2015 and 2016 and it's now being analyzed. Data review meetings will occur in each community next year around February or March. And all of these projects will have reports and can be delivered to the RAC and other Councils.

And again Gayla already mentioned the AMBCC trainings and surveys which will be -- which are happening now. The trainings and the surveys will be happening shortly.

And then lastly I just wanted to mention that Bronwyn and I are currently writing a proposal under the North Pacific Research Board, NPRB. It's a walrus proposal with the lead being Lori Polasek, a Fish and Game marine mammal biologist out of Juneau which will be a multi agency science and TEK effort. We've received a letter of support already from BBNA and have funded of course working with local hires. We'll also be working with the Togiak and Alaska Peninsula Refuges and awaiting letters of support from the Walrus Commission and local villages. We have to get funding to do walrus counts for all the haul out locations in all of Bristol Bay from historical data at this point and then including TEK interviews that would capture long term data on walrus distribution and abundance.

We hope to work with Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Port Heiden, Pilot Point and Nelson's Lagoon. Those are just some villages where we'll be contacting and again obtaining letters of support. It would also benefit this project if we could obtain a letter of support from the RAC. We can send a letter of project introduction to the Chair and each member and then you can let us know if a letter is something that you're able to do. The proposal is due in a couple weeks internally.

But -- yeah, so that's kind of all we've got to say about our upcoming proposal that we're writing.

If anyone has questions I'd be happy to

 answer.

MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis.

MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Madame Chair. Just on subsistence permits, you mentioned, you know, New Stu and Ekwok and Koliganek. I'd like to see those directly be directed to the Council, maybe a village administrator. At first you said it was individual person that sometime not in town and stuff, I've heard that they wanted to get a permit and could not get ahold of this person.

MS. HALAS: Okay. Yeah.

MR. ANDREW: And with this cost of flying today so expensive maybe mid May or first week of May, that would be good.

Then another one I've called Woodsy and a few other people about that walrus hunt. We used to have captains in the community before. And another guy gave me a call that what happened to it. And they said maybe you could connect with Manokotak or Togiak.

Thank you.

MS. HALAS: Thank you. Yeah, I will --that's a good idea with the permits. You're speaking of the vendors and sometimes the difficulty there in coordinating with the vendors. So I will take that comment back to Anchorage.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Do you have -- now that Ted's retired who do you have working here locally in Dillingham in the Subsistence Division?

MS. HALAS: Unfortunately currently we don't have anyone working in this office. But there -- yeah, there is talk of hopefully filling the position

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maybe within a year. That's very up in the air and we're not really in the position to say that, but no one is in it right now unfortunately.

MS. JONES: But Gabriela is your

contact.

MS. HALAS: So you can ask me.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. I think I would be interested in possibly giving them a letter of support and I'd like to hear other Council members' thoughts. I think that's something we could take of here now and, Donald, knowing how light his plate is probably wouldn't mind a bit writing us that letter.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, thank you, Madame Chair. I was about ready to suggest that too. And what Dennis brought up, I didn't grow up eating walrus, but for a while Frank was bringing some in and my family was accessing it and I was starting to learn how to cook it and kind of got to liking it. But also in light of some of these changes we're seeing with that big haul out over there near Pilot Point I think this RAC should strongly support whatever research efforts you are developing with the interagencies and I'm in strong support of this.

And it's kind of interesting, I've seen this NPRB float around and never quite knew how to deal with it. So if ADF&G and BBNA and -- are working together on this or at least supporting each other, that's wonderful.

So I'm eager to move ahead on this.

Thank you.

MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair, I got one

45 more.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis.

MR. ANDREW: And I don't know if it's

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on the right line, but the waters out there for halibut, for subsistence halibut, I've heard there's people heading out there without no permit and stuff and that those aren't recorded. And that's going to hurt our nursing system out here. It's a big nursing area for halibut and if the locals are going out there without that permit and not being recorded, hey, and there's guys that are getting their permits and stuff and going out there and selling some in Naknek and the harbor here and off to Anchorage. I mean, if there are locals that are going out there without that permit, I'm just afraid of them for getting pinched or something. I think it needs to maybe get ahold of the Council and notify them how the process could go to get their permits also.

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MS. HALAS: Okay. That's a great comment. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

MR. MAINES: Thank you, Madame Chair. I'm glad to hear that the chinook survey is done and going to be released this summer. I'm really interested in finding out what you guys came up with.

As far as the walrus goes, how did you choose the villages that you're going to talk to because we do have the Walrus Commission and it is housed out at BBNA and Gayla is our rep on that for Curyung Tribal Council. And or Woods still is, I thought you were. And I know Gayla works with the staff on that.

And we -- it took a while for us to be able to get that I don't want to say livelihood, but that resource again and we don't want to lose it, but at times it's really dangerous to go after them and having to haul them all the way back from Togiak. It's taken a couple commercial fishermen and their boats and lots of buoys and time and oil -- gas and oil and stuff like that. And when they bring them back it's really appreciated, but it's really -- the season when we're allowed to go and get them, it's pretty dangerous as far as the spring storms and stuff like that or even the fall storms.

So I was just kind of curious because I know that there's a lot of blood, sweat and tears on

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Page 292

some of the elders in Dillingham as well as Manokotak, Togiak, Twin Hills and Clark's to be able to get the Federal government to give us our rights to go after that resource and harvest it. So I was kind of curious when you were talking about Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak and then you skipped on down to Port Heiden, Pilot Point and I think you said Nelson Lagoon or something like that. I can see Port Heiden since that's where the walrus for one reason or another are 10 starting to haul out and the State having to change the fishing area and stuff like that, that that's something of real consideration and importance as far as those of us who do know how to cook walrus and enjoy walrus. -- to me I'm just curious as to why you're not following the Commission and the people who utilize that resource for subsistence and bringing other folks in other than Port Heiden where the haul out is right now.

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MS. JONES: So we're actually partnering with Helen with BBNA. And speaking with her, she brought up some of the communities. But the way that this research project is designed it's those are just going to be jumping off points. What we're looking to do is do key responder interviews which is knowledge people who've spent time in Bristol Bay and, you know, hunt walrus or has spent a lot of time in the ocean observing them. So those are going to be a point of contact communities to start asking for suggestions of key respondents, but by no means does that mean we can't interview somebody in Dillingham or, you know, someone who lives in Anchorage who used to live in Bristol Bay for 40 years.

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So we're just kind of keeping it open And, you know, we are in the writing stage still so if you have more ideas per communities to add we'd be happy to.

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MR. MAINES: I don't mean to say that it's not important to get interviews from other places, but my point is why not interview the people who have access to that resource now, who fought to have access to that resource as your beginning point and go from there.

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That's all.

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Thank you.

Page 293 MS. HALAS: Thank you. 1 2 3 MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair. 4 5 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis. 6 7 MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Madame Chair. I'd just to ask you about beluga, do you need a permit 8 for beluga. We've got a lot of them out here and 9 10 stuff. In fact, I came down and pick up a hunter and I 11 hit two of them with my prop just right up here. So thick as you were saying. Do you need a permit for 12 that or can I just go, send the young fellows there and 13 say let's go, boys. 14 15 16 Thank you. 17 18 MS. HALAS: That's a good question. don't feel like I'm the best person to answer that. 19 there anyone in the room that can answer about marine 20 mammals? 21 2.2 23 MR. MIKE: Madame Chair. 24 25 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald. 26 MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. 27 far as marine mammals are concerned, marine mammals and 28 migratory birds, we don't have any jurisdiction, but to 29 answer your questions about hunting beluga, I don't 30 believe you need a permit for hunting belugas since, 31 you know, all the coastal Natives are allowed to 32 harvest marine mammals, be it belugas, harbor seals, 33 34 bearded seals and sea otters. 35 Thank you, Madame Chair. 36 37 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I think 38 39 we're good. 40 41 Dan. 42 MR. DUNAWAY: Well, maybe this would be 43 the time to move that we write and submit a letter of 44 support for this walrus project. And I've already 45 forgotten who we send it to, NPRB, I believe. And that 46 I'd be -- I don't know who would be best to help write 47 this among us on the Board here, but if you want me to 48 help I'll try, if there's somebody better qualified, 49 50

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BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING
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                                        BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING
                                                            Page 294
      maybe Billy's got more experience.
  2
                       Anyway, I'd like to move that we write
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  4
      and submit a letter.
  5
                       Thank you.
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  8
                       MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                          Second.
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                       MS. JONES: We also have a draft
      template if you want to start with that and you could
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      edit it from there. We'd be happy to send it to
 12
 13
      somebody.
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Okay.
      been a motion to write a letter in support of walrus
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      survey. Second by Nanci.
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                       MR. WILSON: Call the question.
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 The question's
      been called. All in favor say aye.
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                       IN UNISON:
 24
                                   Aye.
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 26
                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
 27
      opposition.
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 29
                       (No opposing votes)
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: And I
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 32
      guess....
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 34
                                     This is Victor, I vote
                       MR. SEYBERT:
 35
      aye.
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 37
                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                 Thank you,
      Victor. Do we need to appoint a couple of people to
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      write this letter or are you going to be able to do it,
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      Donald?
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                       MR. MIKE: No, Madame Chair, you don't
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      need to appoint it anybody. I work with Bronwyn and
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Gabriela. They'll send me a template and I'll work with the Council members that are interested and we'll go from there. And as long as the intent of this Council is to support this project we're good to go.

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Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank

you, Donald.

Lary.

MR. HILL: Yeah, it would be good to see the template, it's not like we're writing a blank check so we'd kind of like to look at it.

Thank you.

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, thank you. Thank you for your comment. I'll make sure I send that template to all the Council before I get started or we get started everybody.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you, ladies. Next on our agenda is OSM.

MR. McKEE: Madame Chair, you'll like this because this will be short and sweet. I just give a very brief staffing update of OSM very quickly.

 We had one of our senior fisheries biologists, Don Rivard, retired as well as Paula Ingles, one of our senior anthropologists. And also Jennifer Hardin who was our Anthropology Division chief has now moved over to the position of policy coordinator. And we also have a new deputy assistant regional director, Tom Doolittle. He comes to us from Southeast Alaska, but prior to that he had spent many years as the deputy Refuge manager at Yukon Delta so he has a lot of Alaska experience.

In terms of rehiring and refilling some of those positions we either lost through retirement or through internal transfers, it's going to take a little while. The hiring process going on now with -- since the new administration came on is a necessarily very slow process and I really can't give any estimate as to how long it's going to take, but probably at least several months to -- between, you know, getting the paperwork through and approved in DC to getting the announcement for the positions flown and then going through the hiring process. So those positions are empty, but it's the intention of OSM to hire -- refill those positions so that we're fully staffed.

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Page 296
                     And that's pretty much all I had.
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 3
                     Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okay.
                                                      Any
     comments, suggestions, questions to OSM.
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                     Richard.
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                     MR. WILSON: How's Orville doing, tell
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     him we say hi.
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                     MR. McKEE: I will do that. He's in
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     Southeast right now.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: One suggestion
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     I would like to make, OSM, is to have our all Chairs
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     meeting, you know, continued. We had one and then we
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     haven't had any. Those are so important and, in fact,
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     during the Federal Subsistence Board session we thought
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     we were going to have an all Chairs meeting after, but
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2.2
     that didn't happen. Those meetings are so important
     for the Chairs to get together to collaborate with our
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     regional programs and activities. So I'd like to
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     suggest that the all Chairs meeting be continued.
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                                 I will certainly forward
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                     MR. McKEE:
     that request on to Carl Johnson who is our Council
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     Coordination Division chief.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                              Okay.
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     and then Lary.
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON: I would suggest,
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     Donald, perhaps it might also behoove us to enter that
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     concern into our regional comments for the.....
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                     MR. MIKE:
                                Annual report?
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                     MS. MORRIS LYON:
                                       Yeah.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                                              Dan.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I just wanted to --
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     whoever I am. I want to thank Chris for his -- we've
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     called on him a number of times through the meeting to
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     hop up here and appreciate his help on a number of
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Page 297
     things.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MR. McKEE:
                                  Thank you. I appreciate
 6
     it.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
                                                      Any
     other comments.
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                     (No comments)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yeah, I just
     want to thank OSM for all your help, you've been so
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15
     helpful to us and even providing us with food and
     making coffee.
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                     MR. McKEE: That's the most important
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     part of the meeting.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
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                     (Laugher)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: So thank you
26
     for your help.
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28
                     (Applause)
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                               Okay.
                                                      We're
     down to future meeting dates. Confirm winter, 2018
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     meeting dates and location. Usually our winter meeting
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     dates are -- our locations are spring in Naknek and
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34
     then the fall in Dillingham.
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                     MR. MIKE: Madame Chair.
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                     MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes, Donald.
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                     MR. MIKE: Yeah, if you look at your
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     meeting materials I believe the Bristol Bay Council had
     two options, February 27 and 28, that was the first
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     option, and March 13, 14, that was the second option.
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     That was revolving around spring break I believe.
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     if you -- when is spring break for Bristol Bay.
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                     So, Madame Chair, if I may suggest the
     week of March 12.
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BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING 11/2/2017
                                       BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING
                                                           Page 298
                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                Okay.
                                                        Week of
      March 12 for winter.
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  3
                       MR. MIKE: There was some conflicts
  4
      with -- there's a -- the Kodiak Aleutians Regional
  5
      Advisory Council had some -- I can't recall what
  6
      function it was, but it was related to -- maybe staff
  7
      can help me out, but they suggested the Bristol Bay
  8
      Council meet late in the month of March, March 12. So
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      if that's okay with you, I'm okay with the week of
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      March 13 and 14, Madame Chair, if that's okay with the
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      Council.
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                       MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
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      14. I quess we're discussing amongst each other what
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      dates.
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                       So March 13, 14 for the winter.
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                       How about the fall.
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                       MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, the Council
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      confirms March 13 and 14th for Naknek. And I handed
      out an updated fall, 2018, Council meeting calendar to
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      go around. So AFN week is during October -- the week
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      of October 15th. And the calendar's open for the
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      Bristol Bay Council to decide the meeting date either
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      in August, September or November....
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MR. MAINES: Madame Chair.

MR. MIKE:October.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy.

MR. MAINES: I'd like to move for October 2nd and 3rd.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I don't -- I do not by any means want to dictate the Council's decision, but I will not be done or able to attend a meeting until after October 20th.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Then it'll be October was it 2 and 3. It's going to be hard for annual regional shareholder for Bristol Bay Native Corporation usually happens about the same time. First

Computer Matrix, LLC 135 Christensen Dr., Ste. 2., Anch. AK 99501

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> Phone: 907-243-0668 Fax: 907-243-1473

Page 299 Saturday of October. October 6th. 2 So I guess we need a -- Dan. 3 4 5 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, my impressions are that this later -- these later dates seem to generally 6 work for everybody, get through hunting seasons and 7 other seasons. And my preference for all would be, you 8 know, late October. 9 10 11 And I don't know if it's quite the place to bring on, but I thought early on there was a 12 discussion that maybe we would entertain other 13 communities as a possible meeting location. 14 15 that I think -- do the dates first. Okay. 16 17 Okay. 18 19 So I'll just leave it at that and we'll talk about where later. 20 21 2.2 Thank you. 23 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: October 30, 24 25 31, would work -- would those work? 6th and 7th, November 6 and 7 is in agreement. 26 27 Okay. Our fall meeting will be 28 November 6 and 7 in Dillingham. 29 30 MR. MIKE: Madame Chair. 31 32 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald. 33 34 35 MR. MIKE: For the Council to consider is possible other community meeting hubs for Bristol 36 Bay Council to meet in, but it's just open for 37 discussion. We can come back and revisit it at our 38 winter meeting. 39 40 41 Thank you, Madame Chair. 42 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: 43 44 MR. DUNAWAY: Well, just to float some 45 ideas I know when I was early on this RAC we were 46

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49 50 hoping to attend -- have a meeting in Togiak and I

something. I'd still like to try to be available to,

quess that there weren't sufficient facilities or

 Page 300

you know, a wider range of folks. I'd wonder if Iliamna has enough facilities. But I'm willing to entertain other places even if it means some inconvenience to me, but plus I like to get around the area. But just throw it out there for an idea.

11/2/2017

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: Madame Chair, Dan. Iliamna -well, I'd guess I'd them how much money do we have to
spend. That would determine where possibly. And since
Iliamna has facilities, but there'd have to be special
hiring of people to cook and clean and because of the
places that are open, they're not open, they're only
open seasonally. So it's just, you know, wondering
about that.

Otherwise we could try.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: My suggestion is to probably revisit this during our spring. But have the dates for November 6 and 7 in Dillingham and then if we decide to have it somewhere else then we can change the location.

Nanci.

MS. MORRIS LYON: Yeah, I got a couple beautiful suggestions around Kulik Lodge and Brooks Lodge and Grosvenor Lodge. And just a thought.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Katmai Lodge.

Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I didn't want to debate. I just bring up some of this too I'm aware that at times the folks in other Bristol Bay issues, some of the folks around the lake feel a little bit forgotten. So, you know, this is one of the ideas if we could move around a little bit, you know, make it —be a little more accessible to a part of the area that doesn't have ready access. But I also have to recognize the realities of the cost and the difficulty of getting people there and getting facilities up to sufficient to help us.

Computer Matrix, LLC 135 Christensen Dr., Ste. 2., Anch. AK 99501 Phone: 907-243-0668 Fax: 907-243-1473 Thank you.

MS. MORRIS LYON: The one I think we're leaving out that possibly we could take it to the school is Aleknagik. That's -- that could be one that could easily be accessible and allow us again to access the kids. It just occurred to me now with the bridge, your hometown.

 $$\operatorname{MADAME}$$ CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Donald. We can check into that. We'd have to bring our own sack lunches.

MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, that's a -- that's a potential location. And if the Council wish, you know, I can provide an analysis of all the meeting venue and determine -- look at their availability of meeting space, venue and access and I'll come up with a list and provide an update to the Council at our winter meeting.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I just don't want to have a meeting where our agency folks are going to be limited in coming with additional cost and whatnot. But if we do have a meeting in Aleknagik we can drive back and forth. I know that Aleknagik has a gym similar to this, but I don't know what their programs are. But I guess before our spring meeting Donald could check into all of that.

MR. ANDREW: Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Dennis.

MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Madame Chair. Yeah, I agree with you. I'd like Aleknagik, we can drive back and forth for, you know, and then the staff and plus we got the airport here for access for staff to come in.

Yeah, I agree with Madame Chair for

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. We'll discuss the location more at our spring meeting, but

 Aleknagik.

Page 302 the dates are set, November 6 and 7. We'll discuss the location a little bit more. 2 3 4 So we're good with the dates. 5 And I guess closing comments. We're 6 7 too closing comments. 8 9 Lary. 10 11 MR. HILL: Yes, I want to thank from wherever it came the letter of appreciation. 12 unexpected and not being (indiscernible) I don't see 13 that I did anything different than anybody else has 14 15 been doing. 16 But thank you anyway. 17 18 19 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. I'll -even invite the public, you know, if you want to have 20 any closing comments, come to the mic. 21 2.2 23 MR. SEYBERT: Madame Chair. I can call back in. 24 25 26 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. looking for closing comments. If not we can call for 27 adjournment. 28 29 30 Dennis. 31 Thank you, Madame Chair. 32 MR. ANDREW: 33 34 MR. SEYBERT: Madame Chair. 35 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Yes. 36 37 Yes, Victor. 38 39 MR. SEYBERT: Yeah, this is Victor. 40 41 should have mentioned this earlier I guess, but on page 184 -- these will be my closing comments. Page 184, 42 the BBNA's Partner's Program. I don't know why we were 43 not included in that survey, but I would just like to 44 mention that we do have a program for the subsistence 45 users. We have some marine debris -- we have a marine 46

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49 50 debris program that has a couple of four-wheelers that

we let the locals out hunting for subsistence use and

they have to give a portion of their catch to the

Page 303 elders. 2 So I just wanted to mention that. 3 4 5 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Thank you, Victor. I quess his question was why was Pilot 6 Point not included in the project here. 7 8 Cody. 9 10 11 MR. SEYBERT: I have no idea. the first I've heard of it, but I am going to check 12 into it. 13 14 15 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Cody from BBNA 16 is going to give us an answer I guess. 17 18 MR. LARSON: Hello, Mr. Seybert. Through the Chair. This is Cody Larson who -- you're 19 discussing the salmon sharing networks project on --20 that I spoke about. So this proposal originally was 21 presented to the FRMP or to that group of funds to do 2.2 all of Bristol Bay. That proposal was rejected in 2014 23 because the scope was too large, the cost was too 24 large. So it was resubmitted and reduced in size to 25 five communities. We decided we would be able to 26 include a sixth, I think it was Chignik Bay, wasn't in 27 the original one. So we were able to include one more 28 community using the budget we had. But I guess the 29 30 short answer is it was what was feasible budget wise with the grant that was available. 31 32 33 MR. SEYBERT: Okay. Thank you. 34 35 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Closing 36 comments. 37 MR. MAINES: Madame Chair. 38 39 40 MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Billy. 41 MR. MAINES: Thank you, Madame Chair. 42 I want to thank the agencies for all the work that 43 you've done and your willingness to answer my idiotic questions or put up with my sometime asinine comments, 45 but I'm truly looking out for the subsistence users in 46 and around my area and my area is Bristol Bay because I 47 do trade and barter and subsist from what use to be 48 Ivanoff Bay up to Nondalton and everything in between. 49

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I really appreciate your work, your dedication and your anxiousness to preserve and protect our natural resources and what they mean to us.

I want to thank the Board members here because you guys have taught me quite a bit in the past couple years. I -- you will notice at this meeting I wasn't as quiet as a mouse. I actually thought I provided a little bit of substance to the meeting. And, Donald, again if you want more for that annual report I'll be more than happy to give you more as far as what I think this Council has done within this last year.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Richard.

MR. WILSON: Yeah, just a final thought here about the way you -- you guys have set up our schedule here. I notice that a lot of times with the agenda the agency report, some of the out of town agencies are kind of the last. And perhaps shuffling that around a bit so everybody gets an opportunity to be last and not always the same one.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Any more -- Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Madame Chair. I want to thank my fellow Board members here because I learn a lot from them every time. And even if we might disagree somewhat I think we probably end up making better decisions by all working together and working on it.

I want to thank Richard for squaring me away on a few things. And again like he did, thanks to the agency folks and all the work they do to provide us with the information.

Thank you very much.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Anybody

Page 305

else.

Dennis.

MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Madame Chair. I just want to thank the Board here and I want to thank Donald for last winter my Board training. And then this one here is a real good learning experience for me. I'm a team player.

Thank you very much, Molly, Board.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.

Billy.

MR. MAINES: Thank you, Madame Chair. I forgot to mention, Donald, what am I ever going to do, my seat's up and we had the renewal application, I filled out and I sent it to you and then I've also been interviewed over the phone, but that's been about a year now and I haven't heard anything back. And I know the transition's probably had something to do with, but I was just kind of wondering where it was at, do you know anything?

MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, thank you. The nomination process is a lengthy process, it's a year long process. And last spring the Federal Subsistence Board took the nominations process on and made their recommendations to the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture. And it was signed off and sent to D.C. And as far as the nominations from the Secretary's Office, our office haven't heard anything back from -- who's nominated and who's not. So once I find out I'll make sure I send you an email, give you contact as soon as I find out where the nomination process is and the new appointments or reappointments and I'll keep you up to date.

Thank you, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Lary.

MR. HILL: You said the nomination process is a long process. So really that letter of appreciation wasn't like a gold watch and I'm ready for retirement.

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(Laughter)

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MR. MIKE: Madame Chair, that's why we have LT that attend our meetings.

11/2/2017

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. We have -- do we have any last comments from the public.

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. none, I guess we're....

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Donald.

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MR. MIKE: Thank you, Madame Chair. Thanks for putting up with me and I'd like to acknowledge our gracious host, the Dillingham School District and I'd like to acknowledge BBNA for helping us out in the Council and our gracious elderly host, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Chythlook.

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Thank you very much.

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MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. done, but I do want to thank again our agency people. We do, you know, have differences, but then at the end our differences are combined with the knowledge that you've given us to move forward with our program here. And so I do appreciate especially those of you that stick with us, you now, through the whole process. the managers that are here so that they don't have to go back -- people won't have to go back to their managers to inform them that this is what the RACs are requesting.

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And, Pat, you've been so helpful. really appreciate your input when we get stuck on some of the -- sort of like legal aspects of some of our I quess agenda items.

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And BBNA, Cody and Gayla, you guys are the eyes and ears for us for this area. So we do appreciate your work. I know how hard it is after going -- kind of being in your shoes. And so I really appreciate your surveys, you know, contacts to the communities. You're one of our -- I quess you're one of our representatives to this I quess organization. And we do need to develop a better program or better

Page 307

way of still informing our public that this -- I guess this -- I don't now if it's an organization, but this committee is so important for the communities.

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And I think another thing that I would like to see is -- and I know that, you know, cost is a problem for villages to travel, but it would be so nice to have a proposal -- the people that write the proposals actually present here in person especially like the village folks. I really appreciated Kenneth Nukwak's proposal. And it would have been so nice, you know, more personalized and he probably would have given us more knowledge, cultural and traditional knowledge, and make his proposals more live, you know, if he would have been here.

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And so for the people that make an effort to write proposals we need to find a way to thank them. I don't know how, you know, by writing to the Council that they represent. That might be a way to encourage the folks that we do care, we do care about their proposals.

23 24

So thank you, Board members. Dennis, a new Board member. He's new, but anytime we have a Board meeting I learn something new. So, Dennis, you'll be learning forever as long as you're on the Board.

28 29 30

So thank you so much for coming and being here.

31 32 33

MR. WILSON: Tell Joe to wake up now.

34 35

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Joe, time to

wake up. 36

37 38

(Laughter)

39 40

MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: I have to be kind to him because I -- he gave me a ride.

41 42 43

So thank you and we'll need a call for adjournment.

44 45 46

MR. ANDREW: Move to adjourn, Madame Chair.

47 48 49

MR. HILL: Second.

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                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay. Dennis
     made a motion to adjourn, second by Lary. All in favor
 2
 3
     say aye.
 4
 5
                      IN UNISON: Aye.
 6
 7
                      (No opposing votes)
 8
                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK: Okay.
 9
                                                       Thanks
10
     for sticking with us, Victor.
11
                      MR. SEYBERT: You bet.
                                               Thank you.
12
13
14
                      MADAME CHAIR CHYTHLOOK:
                                                Okay.
15
                      MR. MIKE: Thank you, Victor, we'll see
16
17
     you again.
18
19
                      MR. SEYBERT:
                                    Okay.
20
                      (Off record)
21
22
23
                        (END OF PROCEEDINGS)
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CERTIFICATE
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 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
                                      )
 4
                                      )ss.
 5
     STATE OF ALASKA
                                      )
 6
             I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the
 7
     state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court
 8
     Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:
 9
10
             THAT the foregoing pages numbered ____ through
11
     ___ contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the
12
     BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY
13
     COUNCIL MEETING, VOLUME II taken electronically on the
14
15
     2nd day of November in Dillingham, Alaska;
16
                     THAT the transcript is a true and
17
     correct transcript requested to be transcribed and
18
     thereafter transcribed by under my direction and
19
     reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and
20
     ability;
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2.2.
23
                     THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or
     party interested in any way in this action.
24
25
                     DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 21st
26
     day of November 2017.
27
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29
30
                     Salena A. Hile
31
                     Notary Public, State of Alaska
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                     My Commission Expires: 09/16/18
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