WESTERN INTERIOR FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

PUBLIC MEETING

VOLUME I

Pike's Landing Fairbanks, Alaska March 26, 2019 9:00 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Jack Reakoff, Chairman Raymond Collins Timothy Gervais Don Honea Tommy Kriska Jenny Pelkola Goodwin Semaken Pollock Simon

Regional Council Coordinator, Karen Deatherage

Recorded and transcribed by:

Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC 135 Christensen Drive, Suite 2 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-243-0668/sahile@gci.net

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Page 2
                      PROCEEDINGS
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                 (Fairbanks, Alaska - 3/26/2019)
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5
                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think that's all
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     the Council members we have at this time. Don Honea
     got weathered out and the plane couldn't get into Ruby
10
     yesterday. And so we're going to start the meeting of
11
     the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council meeting.
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     And the first agenda item is invocation. Do you want
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    to say an invocation, Jenny.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Sure.
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18
                     (Invocation)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we're going to
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     call the meeting to order. It's Tuesday, March 26th in
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     Fairbanks and so we're going to establish a quorum.
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     You want to go through the roll there, Jenny.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Shirley J. Clark.
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                     REPORTER: Jenny, microphone, thank
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     you.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Shirley is absent.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Donald Honea.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: He's trying to get
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     in on weather.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Pollock Simon, Sr.
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                     MR. POLLOCK: Here.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Raymond L. Collins.
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                     MR. COLLINS: Here.
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                                   Jack L. Reakoff.
                     MS. PELKOLA:
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47
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Here.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Tommy Kriska.
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Page 3 MR. KRISKA: Here. 2 3 MS. PELKOLA: Tim Gervais. 4 5 MR. GERVAIS: Here. 6 7 MS. PELKOLA: Jenny Pelkola, I'm here. 8 9 Goodwin G. Semaken. 10 11 MR. SEMAKEN: Here. 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we have a quorum. I want to welcome our new Council member, Goodwin, to 14 15 the seat here, welcome to the Council. And so we'll be 16 dealing with Federal fisheries and wildlife issues, as 17 you know. 18 19 And then Jenny got reappointed to the 20 Council also, so welcome back to the Council Jenny. 21 22 And I'm glad to have Ray on the phone there, he's a real trooper. His health issues don't 23 24 allow him to travel but he does have a tremendous 25 amount of knowledge that's integral to this Councils 26 workings. 27 28 So welcome and introduction to the 29 quests, we'll go through the room here and find out 30 who's in attendance at the meeting. So we'll start 31 here with the back of the room. 32 33 MR. REBARCHIK: I'm, Bob Rebarchik, I'm 34 the Deputy Refuge Manager for the US Fish and Wildlife 35 Service out of Galena for the Koyukuk, Nowitna and 36 Innoko Refuges. 37 38 OFFICER BOSCH: Good morning. My name 39 is Brandon Bosch, Federal wildlife officer for Kanuti, 40 Yukon Flats and Arctic Refuge based in Fairbanks. 41 42 MS. CONITZ: Good morning. I'm Jan 43 Conitz with US Fish and Wildlife Service in Fairbanks. 44 45 MR. DOOLITTLE: My name is Tom Doolittle. I am the acting Assistant Regional Director 46 47 for the Federal Office of Subsistence Management. 48 49 MR. BUE: Good morning. I'm Fred Bue, 50

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Fish and Wildlife Service, fisheries manager. 2 3 MR. STEVENS: Good morning everyone. My name is Ben Stevens. I work with the Tanana Chiefs 4 Conference. I work with their (indiscernible - no 5 microphone) advocate for Alaska Native Peoples hunting 6 7 and fishing rights (indiscernible - no microphone) 8 9 MR. MASCHMANN: I'm Gerald Maschmann 10 with US Fish and Wildlife Service, Yukon fisheries 11 manager. 12 13 MR. BORN: Good morning. I'm Ray Born, 14 the acting Refuge Manager for the Yukon Delta Refuge in 15 Bethel. 16 17 MS. STUBY: Good morning. Lisa Stuby 18 with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sportfish 19 Division. I'm the current Sportfish Division Yukon 20 area management biologist excluding Tanana. 21 2.2 MR. CHEN: Aloha Council Members. 23 name is Glenn Chen with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. 24 Always good to attend your meetings and see all of you. 25 26 MR. MATHEWS: Vince Mathews with 27 Kanuti, Yukon Flats and Arctic. 28 29 MS. OKADA: Marcy Okada, subsistence 30 coordinator for Gates of the Arctic National Park and 31 Preserve. 32 33 MR. SIMON: Jim Simon with the Tanana 34 Chiefs. 35 36 Hello, anybody on there. MR. CHASE: 37 38 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, the Council's 39 in session, we're going through the room here and then we're going to poll the phone to find out who's on the 40 41 phone. Standby. So we're introducing guests in the 42 room. 43 44 So go ahead, Tina. 45 46 MS. MORAN: Tina Moran, Deputy Manager 47 Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge here in Fairbanks. 48 49 MR. HARWOOD: Hi. Chris Harwood, 50

Page 5 wildlife biologist at Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge 2 also in Fairbanks. 3 4 MS. MAAS: Lisa Maas, wildlife 5 biologist with the Office of Subsistence Management. 6 7 MR. RISDAHL: Greg Risdahl, the new 8 Fish Division subsistence leader most recently from 9 Izembek as the Refuge Manager out there. 10 11 MS. REAKOFF: I'm Nichole Reakoff a 12 subsistence user in Wiseman Village. 13 14 MS. KENNER: And I am Pippa Kenner, an 15 anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence Management 16 in Anchorage. 17 18 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So that's the people 19 in the room, and now we want to poll the phone. We 20 have Ray on the phone, so who else is on the phone 21 line. 22 23 MR. CHASE: Ken Chase from Anvik. 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, Ken. 26 27 MS. JALLEN: Hello, this is Deena Jallen with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 28 29 Anchorage at the Division of Commercial Fisheries and 30 I'm a summer season assistant manager. 31 32 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Deena, good to hear 33 your voice. Next. 34 35 MR. BURCH: Good morning. This is Mark 36 Burch from the Department of Fish and Game in Palmer. 37 38 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Mark. 39 40 MS. DAMBERG: Good morning. This is 41 I'm the regional subsistence Carol Damberg. 42 coordinator for the US Fish and Wildlife Service based 43 in Anchorage. 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right. Anybody 46 else. 47 48 (No comments) 49 50

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Page 6
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No one else on the
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     phone.
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 4
                     (No comments)
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 6
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.
                                               So that's
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     who's present at the meeting currently.
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                     Review and adoption of the agenda. And
     so the agenda is in our book here, first page -- here,
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     and so we're -- we've got various agency updates later
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     in the meeting. I wanted to add to the agenda under
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     new business, I'd be F under new business, Pollock
     Simon has been representing the Koyukuk River Advisory
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1.5
     Committee to the Western Arctic Caribou Work Group, and
     so there was election of Allakaket, Pollock is no
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     longer on the Advisory Committee, but I feel that this
     Council's -- Pollock has longstanding input and was
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     speaking for this Council also so we need to appoint
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     him from this Council. So I'd like to put that on the
     agenda for the Council to discuss.
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23
                     Any other.
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25
                     Jenny.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: I make a motion to adopt
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     the agenda.
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30
                                   Second.
                     MR. SEMAKEN:
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Motion to adopt with
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     the amendment, seconded by Goodwin.
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                     Those in favor of the agenda signify by
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     saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed same sign.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, Ray good.
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     the agenda is adopted. And so six, we're under officer
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     elections and so the Chair turns the gavel over to our
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     designated Federal officer, Karen.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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Page 7 This Karen Deatherage from the Office of Subsistence Management. I will be opening the floor for nominations for the Chair of the Western Interior 3 Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. So 5 anybody who has a nomination from the floor, please do 6 so now. 7 8 Thank you. 9 10 MS. PELKOLA: I nominate Jack Reakoff. 11 12 MR. KRISKA: Second. 13 14 MS. DEATHERAGE: Are there any 1.5 additional nominations from the floor, including 16 anybody on the phone. 17 18 (No comments) 19 20 MR. POLLOCK: Move to close 21 nominations. 22 23 MS. PELKOLA: Second. 24 25 MS. DEATHERAGE: There's a move to 2.6 close nominations by Mr. Simon, seconded by Jenny Pelkola. Nominations are closed. We'll now hold a 27 28 vote. All those in favor of Jack Reakoff as Chair of 29 the Western Interior Alaska Subsistence Regional 30 Advisory Council please signify by saying aye. 31 32 IN UNISON: Aye. 33 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All those opposed, 35 nay. 36 37 (No opposing votes) 38 39 MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you. 40 Congratulations Chairman Reakoff. I now turn this over for you to select the remaining officers and open the 41 42 floor for nominations. 43 44 Thank you. 45 46 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks so 47 much for your support for my chairmanship. 48 49 Vice Chair. We'll open the floor for 50

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Page 8
     nominations of the Vice Chair.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: I would like to nominate
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 4
     Jenny for Vice Chair.
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 6
                     MR. KRISKA: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any other
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                   We have nomination by Tim for Jenny with
     nominations.
10
     a second by Tom Kriska.
11
12
                     Other nominations.
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14
                      (No comments)
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                     MR. SEMAKEN: Move nominations to be
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     closed.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Move to close
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     nomination, do we have a second.
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                     MR. KRISKA: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Tommy.
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     Those in favor of the motion to elect Jenny Pelkola as
     Vice Chair of the Western Interior Alaska Subsistence
2.6
27
     Regional Advisory Council signify by saying aye.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Mr. Chair.
30
31
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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33
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                        Yes.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Does Jenny want to make a
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     speech before we take this vote.
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38
                      (Laughter)
39
40
                     MR. KRISKA:
                                   There you go.
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42
                     MS. PELKOLA:
                                    Wow. I was just trying
43
     to hide behind my glasses.
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45
                      (Laughter)
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47
                     MS. PELKOLA: But, anyway, thank you
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     for the nomination and I'll try to do my best.
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Page 9
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we need to do
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     that vote.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those in favor of
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     Jenny as Vice Chair signify by saying aye.
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9
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
10
11
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed same sign.
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13
                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I registered your
16
     aye vote Ray.
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                     MR. COLLINS:
                                   Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So thanks so much
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    for serving all these years, Jenny. You do a good job
22
     for the Council.
23
24
                     Now, we need a Secretary for the
25
    Council.
26
27
                     Open the floor for nomination of
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     Secretary for the Western Interior Regional Advisory
29
     Council.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: I nominate Tim.
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                     MR. SIMON: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim's nominated with
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    Pollock second.
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                     REPORTER: Jack. Jack.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim's nominated by
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     Jenny and seconded by Pollock.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: I'd like to nominate
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     Tommy Kriska.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do we have a second.
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48
                     MS. PELKOLA: Second.
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Page 10
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You seconded it.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Yes.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, we have two
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     candidates. We have Tim and Tom, so we will.....
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                     MR. SEMAKEN: I move nominations be
 9
     closed.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Nominations are
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     closed. Do we have a second on that.
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                     MR. POLLOCK: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded. So how are
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     we going to do this Karen.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     You can have a closed vote by ballot on one of your
21
     yellow 3M slips.
22
23
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right.
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: And I will tally those
2.6
    votes and announce the winner.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.
29
30
                     (Pause)
31
32
                     MR. COLLINS: This is Ray, cast my vote
33
    for Tim.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, Ray,
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     we'll register that vote.
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38
                     MR. COLLINS: Yeah, my arms aren't
39
     quite that long.
40
41
                     (Laughter)
42
43
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Nope.
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                     So Karen's counting the votes.
46
                     So the vote tally is for Tim, Tim, Tim,
47
48
     Tim and Tim, no, Tommy one -- so Tommy one and Tim the
49
     rest. And so that would be six to one.
50
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Page 11 1 So not that you're not a great Council 2 member Tommy. 3 4 (Laughter) 5 6 MR. KRISKA: I was going to decline it 7 in the first place but I decided to let it go. 8 9 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So we have 10 our officers elected. 11 12 Review and approve the previous 13 minutes. The minutes are here in our packet. So any Council member's comments on the minutes. That's the 14 15 free sheet that was laying on top, it should have been here -- yeah. So do the Council members have the 16 17 minutes from the previous meeting, which was in Galena 18 on October 10 and 11. 19 20 Did you get those minutes Ray. 21 MR. COLLINS: Are they in the packet? 22 23 24 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, they didn't get 25 in the packet, they were transmitted electronically. 26 When was that, recently. 27 28 MR. COLLINS: Okay, no. I'm having 29 trouble with my internet connection. 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 32 33 MR. COLLINS: I'm having trouble 34 getting information that way. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I can understand, we 37 have poor internet where I live. 38 39 (Pause) 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So Council comments 41 42 on the minutes for those who have the minutes. 43 44 (Pause) 45 46 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: On Page 3, the 47 Chair's report, I wanted to clarify towards the end of 48 my statement, I was not referring to the Central Arctic 49 Caribou Herd, I was referring to the -- what I was 50

referring to was the caribou are a misunderstood animal in Alaska in general. Managers seem to have the idea that caribou calving grounds have to have a lot of lichen on board otherwise those caribou herds are exceeding their sustained yield, or their carrying capacity. My position is that caribou have to have lichen during the wintertime but starting in the spring caribou begin eating flowers. They start eating cotton grass flowers, they start eating flowering forbes, then they work to willow leaves and that's all documented in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, who did a lot of work on that. That's all documented on what caribou actually eat at certain times of the year.

That's all been lost in the shuffle.

And so managers, when these caribou get to this point where the caribou calving grounds are low on lichen, which they don't really use that much in the summer they want to start reducing the caribou population, so I was referring to the Nelchina Caribou Herd. There was 70,000 animals and the Nelchina Herd, in 2017 had a fairly significant pressure exerted against it, a 5,000 caribou harvest. They surveyed the caribou last summer at 35,000. Apparently there was a phenomenal wound/loss rate. And apparently some left, go to Canada but those don't reflect in the Canadian component.

 $$\operatorname{So}\ I$$ want to clarify what my statement was for the record for these minutes from last fall in Galena.

And so caribou are a lowly productive species, they're easily overharvested and Nelchina was a glaring example of how these caribou can be overharvested at various times. Mulchatna. Nelchina. Fortymile. I can go on and on about the overharvest of caribou.

4.5

 So I'm going to continue to beat that bandwagon until these managers get it through their head, they have to go out there and start watching caribou in the springtime and do an analysis of what caribou actually eat. They don't eat lichens after the snow starts to melt. When the tussocks start to show they quit eating lichen, they start eating cotton grass. That's their primary food for several weeks.

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Page 13
 1
                     So I wanted to clarify that on our
 2
     minutes for the record.
 3
4
                     Any other comments on those minutes.
 5
 6
                     Tim, you had one.
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8
                     MR. GERVAIS: No, I'm good with it,
9
     thank you.
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11
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.
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13
                     MR. GERVAIS: I make a motion to accept
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     the minutes with Jack's modifications put in there.
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                     MR. POLLOCK: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Pollock.
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                     Did you hear what I was saying there
     Tim -- or, I mean Ray, as far as that was my additional
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22
     comment from my Chair's report.
23
24
                     MR. COLLINS: Yes, I heard that very
25
     clearly, thank you.
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you.
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     there's a motion to adopt the minutes as modified.
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30
                     Any further questions.
31
32
                     (No comments)
33
34
                     MS. PELKOLA: Ouestion.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called on
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     adopting the minutes from our October 10 and 11 meeting
     in Galena, those in favor signify by saying aye.
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39
40
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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42
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Registered your
43
     vote, Ray.
                 Those opposed same sign.
44
45
                      (No opposing votes)
46
47
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Minutes adopted.
48
     Council member's reports. And we'll start with Tommy
49
     down here on the left side.
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MR. KRISKA: Yeah, my name's Tom Kriska. I'm glad to be here today at this meeting and thanks to the Western Interior RAC for -- and doing all the work that Karen and them does.

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Just had some comments and things that are happening out with the -- in the villages and what we're up against and little bit of issues for our folks that live out there. The folks that live out there are having a little more harder time with this deeper snow this year, you know, as you all know around our home town there's five, six feet of snow. They're really worried about the moose and other animals. The wolves are killing them left and right. The moose can't really do anything. They're walking with their bellies dragging and the wolves are just having a feast. They're going and jumping right on top of their backs, killing them at will for -- I just think for later on, I guess, I don't know. I see so many kills. There's a lot of locals that are out there doing great on the wolves but still there is just so many of them, there's starting to be packs of 18 to 30, 30 wolves in a pack, that we never even ran across yet.

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One of my things, I wouldn't mind seeing the moose hunt moved from -- the one, the winter hunt, moved from March back into October or November. I don't really see a reason for it to happen in March because the winter's already over and if you're going to need the meat for winter it's better to do the hunt in October or November. I wouldn't mind just -- it was brought to me and I think personally that it really should be.

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For fishing, it went great last summer. We don't know what to expect this year and hopefully that -- well, I'm sure that Fish and Game and the fishing biologists and all that will let us have what they can let us have, I guess and I just hope it's good. But I know this year for sure there'll be high water and that's a bad thing for fishing this summer.

41 42 43

And just thank you, Jack, for being

44 45 46

Thanks.

47 48

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49 50 here.

there's a new State season for the Kaiyuh and you feel that that season should start earlier. And there's a call for State proposals, and that will be -- the call 3 is through May 1. This Council could make a proposal 5 to the State Board of Game under that call to adjust 6 that hunt, that winter hunt, to start -- when can you 7 cross the river, it's across the river, so that's 8 usually in November? 9 10 MR. KRISKA: Yeah, you could cross it pretty much November -- late November. 11 We crossed it. 12 I think it was November 15th we crossed the Yukon last 13 year. 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: This year. 16 17 MR. KRISKA: This past year. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. That's about 20 as late as it's going to get. 21 22 MR. KRISKA: Yeah. 23 24 MR. SEMAKEN: December down in Kaltag. 25 26 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: December. 27 28 MR. SEMAKEN: Yeah. It's a lot wider 29 down there. 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh. So late 32 November, December would be a good opening? 33 34 MR. KRISKA: Yep. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we can discuss 37 that proposal, since it is a State Board of Game 38 proposal, and it's a State hunt. 39 40 MR. KRISKA: Yep. 41 42 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we could make a 43 proposal to adjust that same hunt, same registration, 44 but different timeframe. 45 46 MR. KRISKA: Yep. Okay. Okay, I have 47 one more. 48 49 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, go ahead. 50

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MR. KRISKA: And a lot of the locals, too, are really thinking about doing the no fly zone and the, you know, do like the Koyukuk does, the Refuge management, if Glenn can help me with that, you know, like putting out the permit hunting only for non-locals, dang I couldn't really think of it right now, it'll come to me later. But just feel like a no fly zone and a -- dang, I'll come up with it later, but, anyway, we just want that to kind of go into effect this year at some point. I've been working with some people from TCC to get me the information, I do have it, it's on my phone somewhere.

But, anyway, I will clarify more later.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So those are referred to as a controlled use area.

MR. KRISKA: Oh, yeah, there you go.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah. And so that would, again, be a State proposal.

MR. KRISKA: Okay.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So thanks so much.

Goodwin, welcome to the seat. Give us your concerns, your observations so your Council member report. Go ahead, introduce yourself.

MR. SEMAKEN: Yes, my name is.....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Turn your -- every time you speak you got to turn your mic on.

MR. SEMAKEN: My name's Goodwin Semaken. I'm from Kaltag. I just got on the board.

 It looks like the snow really fell down in Kaltag here, so, like Tommy said I think we're going to lose a lot of moose to the wolves there. Those boys have been going down every day but they got about -- I think they got about three wolves so far but, you know, you just have to be there and luck out and catch them on the river.

 $\label{eq:weakland} \mbox{We have a lot of moose down there so} \mbox{ I'm thankful for that.}$

1 Thank you.

1.5

4.5

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks so much. I'll go to Ray on the phone and then I'll go to Jenny next.

Go ahead, Ray.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, we've got very deep snow here too. I don't know if it's all the way over the Yukon, I haven't heard any reports over in Innoko. But I assume that there's big snow all the way, which means we're going to lose calves. What's interesting here, the snowmachines have to stay on broke trails because they dig in so much off that there's no -- those new heavier machines, especially are really difficult for getting around. So they couldn't go after moose -- I mean go after wolves very readily with snowmachines at this time.

The other issue in the Upper Kuskokwim, we've got a mixture of lands, BLM mostly, or Federal lands right in the immediate area up here and the people of Nikolai, and I testified to it too way back when, to try to get them to move the pipeline away from the foothills because that foothills is big game country, and I don't know how much of that is -- I haven't critique the map to see how much is BLM and how much is State. But they declared, Donlin, that they couldn't do it because the Black Spruce is wet lands, and as far as I know there is very little water down there in that Black Spruce, it's all frozen underneath. I guess we could get certain conditions maybe you'd get a little water but you don't have nests and waterfowl there. So that's pretty well a moot issue now. When

they put that gas line in from Cook Inlet it's going to

cross both State and Federal land and so it needs to be

Of great concern is the Big River because the Big River is -- the name of it in Athabascan is (In Athabascan), it's a sheefish harvest river. And it has the major portion of the sheefish in the whole Kuskokwim go up Big River to spawn in the fall. It is first during the summer, some of them even going down river and up river different places and (indiscernible - phone - participants not muted) but for spawning they go up Big River. So it's important that if any of those are identified as Federal lands

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monitored closely.

that they be protected and maybe the BLM could comment on that, on their input on that when they give their report.

I guess those are the main issues, although with the deep snow I think we're going to lose a lot of calves this year, especially it's going to be hard on them because the snow will support wolves.

That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much Ray. BLM is going to be speaking to us tomorrow on various BLM issues so you'll have time to comment to them about those.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, Jenny.

MS. PELKOLA: Good morning. Thank you, Jack, for your leadership and I want to thank the rest of the Council members. And thank you Karen. And, Tina, over there, thank you.

Like Tom and Goodwin says, we do have a lot of snow, we have that in Galena also. And I think it's all over the state of Alaska from what I understand.

We have moose right in our town and I believe it's -- this is Galena, and I believe it's due to the amount of wolves we have out there. You can look out your window and you can see moose standing around. I think there should be something done, seriously thinking about those wolves because they're just all -- it seems like the herds are getting bigger and bigger and they're really killing off those moose.

Also I believe, like Tom, we're going to have high water this year, not only in Galena, but I think in the whole Yukon, we're going to get a lot of water and probably at Kuskokwim. And I'm sure there may be some flooding in our area and I hope it's not too bad.

Also Tom was talking about the no fly zone. We were talking about drones in our area, there seems like the drones are picking up and I know our

Council is against that. I don't understand anything about drones but from what I hear they are interfering with moose hunting and I don't know what else they use them for. I don't have one but maybe some day I might have one, I don't know.

(Laughter)

MS. PELKOLA: Just to see what it is.

Also my reappointment letter came late again. And I know one time, Jack, you were really down on whoever was in charge of that, to get it to the members on time, and I don't know where the shortfall is but maybe we should look into that.

And I believe there's going to be a lot of erosion this summer with the high water.

And our fishing, it's nice to fish in front of Galena since we have that opening there.

And also the last thing I'd like to say if you notice we're missing one member that used to sit on here and that was Dennis Thomas.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes.

 MS. PELKOLA: Just condolences to his family. So I don't know what happened but he left us. And with that I think I'll just end there.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes. Dennis did pass away this winter, suddenly, and we don't know from what, but he's not going to be on this Council anymore, and he was at our Galena meeting and seemed to be happy so he'll be missed here so we have an open seat right now that should be filled.

 We have Tom Doolittle in the back of the room, he's been running OSM and can fill us in on these appointment process. And mainly the Secretary of Interior's office is kind of the bottleneck on trying to get those through on time. And so we need to address that issue and the Staffing of OSM issue. And so this Council needs to address OSM's -- they've had hiring freezes and then -- they can hardly hire a secretary or do anything down there. So I feel that this Council needs to address some of those issues,

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especially the leadership of OSM. The past Assistant
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     Regional Director, Gene Peltola, moved on to be
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     Regional Director for BIA, but Tom's been holding his
     seat there but any time you have a -- you're not
     actually, you're acting, that doesn't have the same
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     weight with the other agencies. And so I feel that
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     Secretary of Interior's office should be aware that
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     this is an important program, this is a statutory
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     program and the Secretary of Interior's office has to
     make the Regional Council appointments on time and they
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     also have to appoint the Assistant -- if they want to
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     be involved in the process, the Assistant Regional
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     Director that runs OSM needs to be appointed in a
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     timely manner. So I feel that we should write a letter
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     at some point. So these Council appointments are
     coming way too slow. We have an open seat. I would like
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     to see that seat filled before our next meeting.
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                     Tim.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Do we need to put that on
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     the agenda under new business?
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, so we could
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     insert that, since it's -- since that's come up, so we
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     could put that under new business here.
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                     So letter on appointments and Staffing.
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                     Okay. We'll put that into our agenda.
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                     Do you make a motion to do that.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: I make a motion to add
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     the topic of OSM hiring and Staffing under the new
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     business.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And Regional Council
     appointments, that's going to be in the same letter,
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     Regional Council appointment delays.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Yes. Yeah, and as well,
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     other than OSM hiring and Staffing and Regional Council
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     appointment approval.
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                     MR. KRISKA: Second.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Second.
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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded. Those in favor of that letter to the Federal Subsistence Board signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So what we're talking about....}$

MR. COLLINS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thanks, Ray. So Jenny completed her comments. Pollock, Regional Council comments.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is Pollock Simon, Sr. I live in Allakaket, Upper Koyukuk River.

I want to congratulate Jack for being Chair, he's been a Chair for a long time and Jenny new Vice Chair and Tim, Secretary, congratulate them. I also want to thank Ray Collins for being our Chair in the past and Vice Chair. Ray Collins has been with us from Day one so he's a long time member.

There's a lot of snow in Allakaket. The last couple years, few years we only had about two feet. This year it's at five feet now, so there might be a big flood scare if it goes away quick and we get a fast run off, there'll be lots of water.

The last few years the State took some wolves out so there's no wolves are in town. Usually there's a couple of wolves running around town and kill dogs but last year and this year there's no wolves. Fish and Game has been shooting them from the air so if wolves are not managed they -- they're staying away now, but this winter I seen more moose tracks on the river so moose might be coming back.

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 But the caribou hasn't come back for 20, 25 years, since '74, the Haul Road and Pipeline was put in place north to Prudhoe Bay and since then the caribou never come back. So that tells me that any kind of road would destroy the caribou migration route. So I've always been opposed to roads and now I'm really opposed to Ambler Road. I'm getting older but I'm not getting weaker.

(Laughter)

MR. SIMON: I still make a stance in keeping the concerns -- I'm always the first one out because we never had a good experience with the oil pipeline and road here, there's a lot of jobs for awhile but then the peoples make too much money and then after four or five years when peoples return back to the village and it's like you're starting your life over again. So that's what can happen.

Peoples are concerned about that new proposed road, the Ambler Road. They are concerned because around Allakaket, up the Koyukuk River, you have a limited number of wildlife issues and fish, there isn't -- not enough king salmon returning, king salmon being the main fish diet for our people, but sometimes we're restricted from taking king salmon and with the caribou not coming back and limited number of moose, no wonder peoples around Allakaket area, Alatna area are opposed to the Ambler Road. (Indiscernible) against Ambler Road -- if they want to go up and haul that oil out, that's fine, but if there's a spill it could pollute the rivers and creeks, that's our village's concern. That's why we oppose Ambler Road.

That's all, Mr. Chair.

Thank you.

Tim.

Advisory Committee work.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thanks,

Pollock.

MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And congratulations on your reappointment as Chair. It's a real pleasure for me and all the Council members to have your level of experience and dedication on this Council, it makes all of our jobs a lot easier and we learn a lot from your input and your work ethic on the Council work, providing subsistence opportunity here and with your Gates of the Arctic and your Koyukuk

So anyways we certainly appreciate what you do and it has a big benefit to subsistence users throughout our region.

Yeah, I would like to have a -- just rest in peace to Dennis. I appreciate him coming on this Council and giving us updates and information about what's going on on the Kuskokwim. We haven't had that much representation off the Kuskokwim for quite a long time, basically ever since I been on the Council. And so I hope we can recruit some other people off the Kuskokwim because I don't travel down in that area except to go to RAC meetings and so we definitely need to get people that are knowledgeable about that area and the issues down there and there are a lot of issues and important things happening on the Kuskokwim.

So that's that.

I would like to welcome Goodwin to our Council. Appreciate the opportunity to get to know you and understand what's going on in the Kaltag area.

And I'd like to thank Ray for doing his -- calling in on the teleconference, you're always -- have a great knowledge base on historically what's been going on and just you're -- I can't come up with the term, but you're real keystone to the Western Interior Council, so thank you for staying with us even as you're getting on in years, we appreciate your extra effort.

So on other matters, we're all aware the government shutdown affected a lot of people in a lot of different ways. We heard throughout January and February about non-essential employees and I would like to express to all our Federal employees that I don't regard you as non-essential, I feel like it's really important what you do with OSM and with the wildlife and fisheries management stuff is all essential to providing good subsistence opportunity and good fish and game populations and habitat protection going on in the future. We always need to regard our time here in Alaska is just temporary and we want to have these hunting and fishing opportunities to be as good on the die as the day we started harvesting. So I just want to remember our temporary place here and just try to not use up everything and destroy these populations for -- by not thinking of how important it is to maintain things for future generations.

Right now, I think March 24th March 25th marks the 30th anniversary of the Exxon Valdez Oil

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Spill. It was a big event. Exxon claims they spilled 2 10 million gallons. Other researchers, non-company people put that estimate at like 30 million gallons 3 that got spread over an area that encompassed hundreds of miles but the actual coastline affected was over a 5 thousand miles. We saw a situation where once the bad 6 7 event happened there wasn't good coordination on how to 8 fix the situation. They didn't have the right 9 equipment in place, they didn't have the personnel in 10 place, they didn't have a plan in place. The Coast Guard was on scene but they didn't want to immerse 11 themselves in in a level because they didn't want to 12 take responsibility for screwing up. So we had like a 13 14 failure on several levels from the corporate level, 15 Alyeska, State of Alaska, the Coast Guard, there was 16 just nobody who wanted to take charge and apply the 17 correct equipment and strategies for cleaning up the 18 oil and consequently it spread over a large area. And 19 then even with the remediation techniques like washing 20 down the beaches with solvents and high pressure water, 21 they actually drove the oil deep into the sediments and 22 a lot of the beaches in Prince William Sound, still dig 2.3 down two feet, four feet, five feet and still find just 24 big pools of crude oil, it's still there. And that's 25 kind of where it sits, that a lot of that crude oil is 26 still around. Certain sources I read say that only 27 like five percent of the oil got cleaned up and the 28 stuff that would have been left on the surface, 29 probably could have biodegraded, evaporated somewhat 30 but with the clean up techniques now that oil is stuck 31 in the ground in several places and a lot of the food 32 links in those areas, the herring and whatever, parts 33 of the food chain below the herring that need clean 34 water, clean habitat, they're -- those links to the 35 food chain are gone and certain species in those areas 36 have never come back.

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So -- but like us all as a society to just realize that have large scale industrial development, there's always going to be mistakes and there's always going to be empty promises about their ability to clean up mistakes. Mistakes can never be cleaned up all the way.

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So what's really critical about what we're doing as WIRAC is we need to really be focused on habitat protection. Without habitat, clean habitat there's just not going to be proper place for the animals and fish to live. And the clean -- it needs to

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be clean so there's not a problem with contamination. So whatever kind of development's going on, whether it's military, industrial, oil industry, mining industry, road construction, we need to really be on that -- be on top of that and there's some -- a segment of our society thinks that all those activities are fine and that there's enough of Alaska to go around. But every time any project goes in it takes a little 9 bit of stuff away. And just look at development and 10 stuff that's gone on in our lifetimes between, you know, North Slope, and then Donlin's ramping up, we're 11 12 in the process on the vetting for the Ambler Road. 13 There's, at this point in time, there's probably a very good chance that Pebble Mine will get put in and a lot 14 15 of you folks that grew up in Alaska and subsistence 16 users I know that are just to like going out in the 17 woods and harvesting, harvesting moose, harvesting bears, put in nets or fishwheels in the river and 18 19 getting these subsistence resources, but make the 20 effort to protect the habitat, all that stuff's going 21 to disappear, or a lot of it's going to disappear, and 22 the quality of it's going to disappear. We need to 23 really be focused on trying to maintain what's left.

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I didn't grow up in Alaska and I've seen how industrialized society works and it works by the businesses and corporations that have a lot of money and a lot at stake and they have the professional people to influence the public process and the political process and they get their way and they make some money and they create a mess and then they retire or sell out their companies and then society's left with a super (indiscernible) side or some other kind of contaminated thing, which can take anywhere from decades to centuries or may never come back.

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So I think we got to just learn the lessons and realize the thing that makes the Western Interior special is that it's roadless, it's rural and there's not much going on there, there's not many conflicts between user groups compared to other parts of Alaska, but it's going to -- it's not always going to be that way so we need to -- as we work through our issues we need to think of conservation, preservation and remember that without habitat you basically have not much left to maintain a subsistence economy.

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On other issues this winter in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea we had a lot of strong wind

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activity, while that's tough on the fishermen, that strong wind activity is good for -- it pushes the surface water in a certain direction and I believe it creates an upwelling, which brings the cold, deep water up from the canyons and the deeper sections of the ocean, that cold water is really good for plankton production, that phytoplankton, zooplankton, early parts of the food chain are real critical to -- as it relates to the Western Interior is it's critical to the salmon production. So hopefully these stormy ocean conditions this year will translate into good salmon production four or five years down the line.

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So right now we're having this rain event around the Ruby region. It's tough on the animals, I think. I mean they're designed to survive through most conditions but I believe that when you have a lot of really wet conditions around the freezing mark that's a much tougher environment for animals and people to survive in than really deep, dry, deep frost, deep cold conditions. So we'll just have to kind of evaluate this spring on what kind of winterkill occurred. And as Tommy and Jenny had talked about it's -- right now the snow conditions are favorable to the predators over the ungulates so we'll have to keep -be mindful of what was the survival rate throughout the winter. And I'd encourage everybody to travel carefully over the next few weeks with all this extra water pouring out onto the rivers, there's going to be a lot of overflow conditions and a lot of wet clothes. So it's a real dangerous time to be traveling around.

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We had the Board of Fish meeting in January. There was some very significant proposals that were up. They were about restricting gillnet depth, restricting fishwheel size, moving the in-river beach seining, not just from a king salmon conservation thing but have it be like a standard gear type, because as this Council discussed once they started doing it and thought it out it was such a powerful harvest method that the fishermen are going to say, oh, yeah, this is an amazing way to catch fish, let's have this just be the regular gear type for all our harvesting. But fortunately Board of Fish turned down those proposals and those proposals did not get passed, which was surprising to me because they accepted these -- on these out of cycle proposals that were available the prior year and two years ago, the Board of Fish seemed to be wanting to provide more fishing opportunity,

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putting more harvest power into Districts 1 and Districts 2. And myself and this Council have expressed our concerns that this king salmon run on the Yukon is very far from being rebuilt and we need to still be in a conservation mode and not over exploit it. I mean you can always make arguments like, well, we need this increased harvest power now because it's economics and what not but what's really -- should be like a mission or strategy we should take is we should take management techniques and put proposals forth that are mindful that this king salmon stock is still in the rebuilding stages and we need to conduct our subsistence and commercial fishing in a way that can help these stocks recover.

I'm just reviewing my list here.

That's about all I have for now.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much for those comments, Tim. Those are -- I, too, was surprised that the Board opposed the beach seine proposal since they had open armedly accepted that with 900 feet of gear. That's a powerful harvest method. So I was really happy to see that they did not make that the standard gear type.

Your comments on the strong south winds, that's why we got so much snow, is because we have had all this wind out of the south and that stirs the up -- it drives the nutrient levels north and the Bering Straits is almost wide open up into the Chuckchi Sea, so salmon are probably extending far into the Bering Sea as far as range of feeding. Those waters are open now and phytoplankton are developing with the sunlight and so that's going to be some unusual trophic level increase that probably should be looked at.

So I've been hearing beeps on this phone and I want to know has anybody joined this call that wasn't on the call or did you get dropped and then recalled in. Is there anybody else on this phone that hasn't registered with us.

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(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Hearing none, I

suppose there's nobody there.

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(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We do have anonymous people that will sit on that phone and they don't tell us that they're there, so I know that.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I know you're there even if you're saying that you're out there.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So my comments, also the south slope of the Brooks Range is pounded with snow. We've got super deep snow in the Brooks Range. I measure snow on a daily basis for the National Weather Service this year and we've had over 11 and a half feet of snow fall out of the sky. We've got a super dense snow-pak with a lot of water in it. And the snow when I left yesterday morning from my house was 46 inches standing on the ground. Moose are to their shoulders. It's killing calves.

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Tommy was telling me last night he sees these calves they're all wet, yeah, they're wet and then they got snow stuck all over them too. They're getting like -- I've never seen calves with snow stuck on their sides like that, it's frozen to them. So we're going to have a huge problem this year with -we're going to lose a lot of the calves. We're going to lose a significant number of yearlings and we're going to have a static mortality of adult, older animals and lightweight moose that were runt calves when they went through their first year. They never achieve their optimum potential. So there's going to be a significant number of moose adults. And so '08 and '09 we had a deep snow, but not quite this bad and it killed about 10 to 15 percent of the adult population. Lost a lot of the older animals.

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So in some areas we, you know, in the Koyukuk we don't have a really high number of bulls, especially older bulls, the breeder bulls, so we're going to possibly lose the few that we actually have out there. So this is going to be something we have to pay close attention to.

Caribou, they're a grazing animal and they need to dig down through the snow so the caribou — the Porcupine Caribou came into the Upper Koyukuk for the first time 50 or 60 years, and then they went back to the east and they went back because, A, they came across the road and they get chased with snowmachines and snowmachines got headlights on them and they see road traffic with headlights they thought that was all SnoGos and they went — the lead cows turned around and went back. Then the snow got really deep and they went even further back. The caribou went — some of them went back over on the North Slope.

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And the really weird thing is we got super deep snow on the south slope, you go right over the crest of the Brooks Range, the Atigun Valley, all the way out to the front edge of the mountain is bare ground. The winds drive the snow out and those caribou on that side are really fat and they're doing really well. So some caribou got smart enough to go back on the Arctic side. But caribou on this side, they're having real hardships.

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So that's going to be interesting if we can get caribou survey this next year, if it gets hot enough.

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We have a lot of snowshoe hares. our snowshoe hares are starting to decline rapidly, primarily through predation. They got all this snow, they're moving up on the willows, they're getting plenty of food, we got lots of owls and lynx. Lynx are moving into the Brooks Range. In the last month there's been a lot of lynx come to the mountains. So our hare population is going to start declining unless they can stabilize with summer migrating birds that will take some of the pressure off of them. The wolves are basically -- have basically moved with the caribou, so the wolves moved out of our valley, hardly see any wolf tracks. They're either up on top of the mountains hunting sheep because they don't really particularly want to dive around, we got really super soft snow, like Ray's talking about, so the wolves moved either up high or they went with those Porcupine caribou. A lot of wolves went away with the caribou going to the east. So the Central Arctic didn't come over on our side, at least in the upper Koyukuk.

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So we're going to have a bad winter, a

super bad winter for moose. I'm sorry to hear that it's all the way down to the end of the upper Kuskokwim and into down even into Kaltag. So that's something this Council's going to have to be paying attention to.

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And so as I stated in our minutes last year, I was concerned about these Council appointments, I'm still concerned, that's in our annual report.

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I'm still concerned about the Office of Subsistence Management not being Staffed in a timely manner. I feel that the Department of Interior has to take a little different look at what the Subsistence Program is. It's a statutorily required program. This isn't some option, like something that kind of can happen, can take away from some parts of the budget and give it to some other parts of the budget, this is a very important program. This has to do with funding for resource monitoring, it has to do with monitoring for the subsistence users and implementing regulations that reflect the statutory requirements as laid out in Title VIII of ANILCA. The Secretary of Interior is under obligation to maintain the statutory requirements that Congress told the Secretary to do, and referred to the Secretary specifically.

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40 41 So I feel that -- I'm still concerned about that and we're going to write a letter about that issue.

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But it takes -- July was when the last Assistant Regional Director left and they're still at an interim. Tom's been doing a great job. But if you're just sitting in the seat, you're just holding the seat. When I sat at the Federal Subsistence Board as a Secretary instead of a Chair I had less weight before the Board. And someone who's holding the seat warm as an interim for a final selection months later, we're coming up on a year later, the Secretary's office and the Fish and Wildlife Office needs to have a more timely program to appoint Regional Directors to run OSM.

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So I'll get off my high horse about

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So any final comments from the Council.

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MR. GERVAIS: Jack.

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that.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ GERVAIS: Yeah, would you talk about the affect of this winter weather on the sheep in your area.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The sheep are doing really -- the sheep are stuck out on wind blown ridges and there's not that many wind blown ridges. The snow plastered -- the last snows we're getting are at close to freezing so the snow is real sticky and there's a few places where sheep can actually survive. But if a wolf gets on those ridges with them they're not going to do real well. Once wolves show up on the ridge with them they can wait them out. They can starve the sheeps off those ridges, the wolves just live there, they'll just hang out. If they make a kill they're going to just keep sitting there and keep picking those sheep off.

So we're going to have the North Slope sheep are going to have an excellent winter, the South Slope sheep are going to have a really bad winter. We're going to expect to see -- unless we get a real early spring, real early spring could turn the tables on that sheep population but our sheep population was really low to start with and it's just barely starting to recover.

So I'm really concerned about sheep and moose because they don't really move away from the -- some moose went up the valley and got away from some of the deepest snow but a lot of moose will just stay in place and die.

Any other questions.

MR. GERVAIS: No.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tom.

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MR. KRISKA: yeah, I have one concern. I was really, you know, just listening to you guys and one of the things that I'm really concerned about living out in the villages and living out there and listening to all my comrades out there that they would go -- say something about the predator control and we work hard, night and day stuff. We got rid of quite a bunch of them ourselves but still there's a bunch --

there's some packs out there, I think there's one out there on the Koyukuk River, 30-pack wolves, there's another one down there across, right above Grayling, another 30-pack. And I was just hoping that Fish and Game or whoever got access to killing the wolves like they did up around the AK area to sort of maybe minimize these packs down to, I don't know, 10 or 12, or 14, to more reasonable to where there's 30 wolves a moose -- one moose wouldn't even feed 30 wolves. So it's a really big concern. We travel and burn up a lot of fuel and it cost a lot for us guys to do these things but we know we're the ones that's going to be affected if we don't do anything about it and we're really looking for some sort of, you know, help from anybody to help us out with fuel and stuff and we'll do the work, but still I'd rather see if Fish and Game or anybody that got access to going out there to minimize some of these big packs it'd be really appreciated.

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Thank you.

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MR. COLLINS: This is Ray.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: I wanted to comment, somebody talked about restricting who was -- or having people register. Under the State law you can't separate between local and non-local hunters, you may be able to do something like that on the Federal but what we did implement in McGrath when we had a closure here on hunting around McGrath to allow for predator control, we had them -- when they opened it we had them implement a registration hunt for everybody. And they had to register within the area they were going to hunt before season so you were able to monitor the number of hunters that would be in the fields and you could see what was happening, whether it was growing or shrinking or whatever. So that's one tool. And the reason we did that is the other tool that the State uses is that Tier I and Tier II. But under those if you haven't hunted before, you're not eligible to enter into those, or you don't get very many points, and so it didn't allow the younger generation to be introduced in a timely manner to hunting.

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So just keep that mind if State regulations go in, you may have to also register local but there is that precedent set in McGrath of having a

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registration hunt instead of a Tier I, Tier II.

And there's another resource that we're losing, rapidly, and that's the elders who have the traditional knowledge and hunted with the old methods in the old places and so on. And the Office of Subsistence Management should have some obligation to gather some of that information while it's still available.

As I mentioned, we've lost all of my peers in Nikolai over the last years, all of the people that I hunted and trapped with and so on, they're all gone, all the men, and many of the women too. There are just a few of the elder women left that have that traditional knowledge. And so the younger generation have grown up in a different era and that's like the drifting in the lower Kuskokwim on Federal lands down there, they want to go back to drifting that was allowed when the numbers were high and traditionally there was no drifting down there. Those salmon were allowed to pass up river unharvested in the lower river, if they stuck to the main river out there.

So things are changing in how game is harvested now but we're losing the knowledge of how it was and what has really changed and we can't just look back to, you know, 10 or 15 years, or since statehood and get a real a picture of what was going on prior to that. So I think it's an obligation to get some of that information on the human side and be aware of those human resources that are fast disappearing.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for those comments, Ray.

Any final comments.

Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, I had one more comment. So if this current rain event that's occurring now in the Ruby, Galena area, if that drives bears out of the den right now that would be -- the bears would be up like seven weeks earlier than normal and the only food source for them is going to be the moose unless -- it all depends how it plays out. I

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mean we just have to maintain this big thaw and it goes away then they can start eating on some plants and what not, but something to watch. It's likely the bears will be out early and it'll be interesting to see what affect that has on the moose population and what affect it has on the bears. We noted in the fall that a lot of bears were skinny for some reason, there was a bad berry crop or something, but -- so they didn't go into 9 the denning situation that healthy and now they might 10 be driven out real early so it could be detrimental on the moose population or it could be detrimental on the 11 12 bear population, just they're starving out because 13 they're coming out early in a weakened state.

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So we'll have to keep track of what happens with that situation.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Interesting comment,

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thank you.

So I think that's the Council comments. And so the next agenda item is public and tribal comments on non-agenda items. Should we go to a break and then come to those, Karen.

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MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair, that's up to you but I would vote yea.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we'll have about a 15 minute break and we'll come to tribal and public comments on non-agenda items right after that at about 10:45, so 15 minute break.

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(Off record)

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(On record)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So 10:45, if we could gather our Council back together.

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(Pause)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So anybody seen Jenny. So if we could get the Council back together again.

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(Pause)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we got Tim back at the table. Jenny's not here currently but we're going to go to tribal -- we have a guorum so we've got public and tribal comments. We got Orville Huntington in the room here for TCC, if you want to come up to the mic there Orville so you can say anything you want or the Council can ask you questions.

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Welcome.

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MR. HUNTINGTON: Good morning. Orville Huntington for those that don't know me. I'm Tanana Chief Conference's wildlife and parks director. And I served seven years on the Board of Fisheries for the State of Alaska and am going to switch over to Board of Game. So I'm just here to answer any questions you guys might have on tribes, whether, it don't have to be about tribes but anything you use, fish or, you know, game, try to keep on top of things. So I'll just answer questions if you guys don't mind.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Sure. We got any

questions.

Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, good morning, Orville. I was wondering is Tanana Chiefs going to continue maintaining funding with Henshaw Creek.

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MR. HUNTINGTON: Right now we have some -- we're trying to renew that, it'll be funded through this year for sure with US Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, we're looking at the partners again, trying to expand that program. For sure we'll be doing those two programs this summer in our office. We have Brian McKenna and Nicole will be transferring to Ahtna, she's going to work over there now so we're going to hire a new biologist and maybe --Charlie Green from Louden, Jack Green, he might be going to work for us. We got a couple -- there's a natural resources cultural specialist that Fish and Wildlife Service help us secure funds for and she's helping us with our community based monitoring for climate change and her name is Deborah Lind and then we have a Vista volunteer, Kristina Stewart from -- I think she's from Vermont, and she's helping us with all our other activities and grant writing. We have NSF grant, National Science Foundation grant we'll be

looking at five years of funding there and then probably some Department of Defense contracts with the military. We'll meet with them sometime this month.

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Any other work that we're involved with Fish and Wildlife Service, we usually go to them first and see what they need and then we ask the tribes what they need.

Henshaw Creek is a priority, it's been for a long time.

We may look at a sonar with the Department of Fish and Game around the mouth of the Koyukuk River for better data so we have some idea of what's going in there. There's a lot of fish that go in there so I'll be working with them this summer.

Next week I go over with the Yukon River Panel for negotiations with Canada and I'll partake in some of their discussions and provide them input.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Any other questions for Orville on TCC.

MR. COLLINS: Yes, I have a question for Orville.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, are you making any effort, TCC, of recording elders before we lose them because they are a diminishing resource and they've got the information about the old traditional ways, many of them. And also I know we're piecemeal up here, just BLM lands around but there is concern about what takes place on those BLM lands, so are you monitoring that at all, like the spawning area on the Big River or some of those other key things, the Bering Sea cisco too, spawn above Nikolai, I guess that's one of the major spawning areas located for them. And I think there's a limited spawning area on the Yukon too for the Bering Sea cisco.

MR. HUNTINGTON: Thank you, Ray. Those are really good concerns, especially BLM, with those concerns into the Advisory Council and then submit them back to local users. We do have some work we're doing

in the upper Kuskokwim. We worth with Kevin Wentworth with MTNT and he serves with the hunting and fishing task force to try to look at different ways we can help up there. And with our fisheries monitoring work as well as some community based monitoring efforts we're trying to evaluate the impacts of climate change in the upper Kuskokwim and along the Yukon River drainage. In the future -- we're just starting that program so Deborah Lind is not here right now but she'll be in contact with people over there and working with the school district and try to do some outreach there too and some education with climate change impacts, what to look for and there's a lot of Avian flu and things going around. Different things that affect wildlife, invasive species.

As far as the cisco I'm not sure right now we're doing anything. We're looking at upper Tanana, I know there was some populations of concern up there that Fish and Wildlife Service had. And I'm not sure on BLM lands. I know in the Hogatza River up the Koyukuk River, we're looking at some of their impacts as well as that Ambler Road. And then Innoko region there's that road they were trying to put in that would impact a lot of the subsistence users. It would be a huge impact because you'd be adding thousands of users into the Yukon River drainage in a place where there's already a lot of competition.

So there's a lot of issues to be resolved in the next few years.

It's really good to hear you Ray, I really so appreciate you, all your knowledge.

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 And as far as traditional knowledge work, we're going to keep doing that. All my scientific research is based on the traditional knowledge and not just the knowledge itself but what you're supposed to do with it and how you look at things you can use it for. It's not meant to be used for some things but in some cases, like when you're looking at bear populations or something, you don't really need to research them to know if they're having problems or not. There's ways you can look at animals without touching them just by understanding their behavior and their physical health when you harvest them. It's kind of the same for wolves, it's -- you don't want every wolf dead but you want to evaluate how

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they're doing and the health of the packs and how those packs will relate to future diversity of those wolf populations. Because no matter how many you take out it just seems like the ones that come back are not always the best ones and if you look at the Southcentral area there's a lot of -- I don't know there's just a sickness in some of them. It's hard to evaluate.

Anyway I appreciate your questions, Ray. I hope I answered some of them.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, you did touch on some. It's interesting, I was on the State task force that was looking at how they were going to manage the population and some of the testimony we had from Canada, and it applied to the states too, is they leave some of those alpha males alone in the area because they keep the new ones out. When they eliminate all of the predators in a given area then they get them moving in from all over and that's when you get some of those weaker wolves, let's say, that would come in and establish a pack because you've created a void there. So you're right you have to keep some balance between them.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Orville.

MR. HUNTINGTON: And, Ray, I just wanted to let you know that I will be going to YellowKnife after I go to Whitehorse. We're planning on meeting with some researchers over there and doing an international study looking at different populations and how they're being impacted by changes and you're right about that wolf study, I looked at it for a long time and it is true if you don't bother those ones -- I remember dad told me a long time ago, that, you actually do better by not taking them out because it causes so many problems with them. And so I've always looked at it -- I've never been much of a very good wolf hunter, honestly, but I understand what you're talking about. I kind of get stuck in the office a lot, I wish I was out more.

But anyway, some of the traditional knowledge work we do, we're going to be doing with First Nations in Canada and some of the biologists over

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1 there as well.
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5 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim, another

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question.

MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, Orville. Maybe it'd be better to answer this at the next meeting or maybe you know the answer now, but I wanted this Council to know what the Canadians thought about our management and conservation efforts on the Yukon River kings, if they felt like the American side was doing enough conservation work or if the Canadians felt they were like bearing the brunt of the conservation.

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MR. HUNTINGTON: Thank you, Tim. That's a good question. I think it's not so much that we're not doing our part, I think, on the US side, I think we're doing more than our part, a lot of sacrifice up and down the river, and sometimes they acknowledge it when they get a good return in Canada and sometimes they don't. It gets political. You know we're doing our part by protecting habitat and trying to make sure the best spawners get up into those rivers, especially Koyukuk River and Tanana River because those are State waters. And then up into Canada we have to walk a fine balance to try to, you know, say we're doing our part and we have the right to use those resources too, you know, a lot of our cultural ceremonies are with salmon and all those things matter to people, especially elders, you know, a lot of elders really -- even in Ruby or Emmonak, they're really tied to that salmon culture and so it's been there for a long time.

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49 50 I think we'll be okay for awhile. It's kind of -- because there's so much climate change impacts, we may look more like the Northwest after awhile and if that's the case then we have to adapt to open water a lot longer period of time, or all winter in some cases, and those salmon populations will adapt to those conditions. And so that's something they have to realize too up in Canada, is we're not making this stuff up it's happening to us and we just have to try to provide Staff and our youth with enough knowledge to protect what we have. And kind of a little bit -- I'm optimistic. I think there's good things we can do still. And even with them, I think we could partner

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with them in a lot of things, like Northwest Boreal Forest Landscape Conservation Cooperative, I have a meeting with them Thursday and we're looking at some work, we're going to do across the border and back and forth and helping. Fish and Wildlife started it up a long time ago and then it was pulled out of their program so we decided to take that on with conservationists around the state and nation. Just trying to help out.

MR. GERVAIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any final comments.

Council members.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seeing none, thanks so much Orville. Appreciate all your comments.

Any other tribal comments or public comments on non-agenda items, it'll be available every morning.

PJ.

MR. SIMON: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Members of the Board. My name is PJ Simon and I'm from Allakaket. I live here in Fairbanks. Can I start now?

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, go right ahead.

MR. SIMON: Yeah, so one of the concerns I have is the heavy, heavy snow this winter up in the Brooks Range. And I'm an active hunter, trapper, I help my dad with fishing, seining for whitefish and sheefish up the Alatna River for food and some for dogs. And then I also hunt in Gates of the Arctic with people from home, Allakaket and Alatna, we go up to Anaxaruk, John, River, Tango Blue, Huntsfork, and those are the sheep hunts that we've been keeping alive since pre-contact, 5,000 years, maybe longer, up the John River. And it's an old hunt that my grandfather, my great-grandfather, my father have hunted all his life and we do our best to keep our traditional ways and to provide for our families.

And this year, especially this year,

with the deep snow, Mr. Chairman, I'm worried about the moose calves, the dall sheep, like you said it's the 2 opening of the Bering Sea has created an influx of snow 3 along the south slopes of the Brooks Range. That's worrisome. Time will tell what it does to the 5 population of the sheep. If you can recall in 2013, 6 7 the dall sheep population in the Gates went from 10,000 8 to 7,000, we had a 30 percent mortality. We're looking 9 at -- hopefully we're not looking at the same 10 situation. And the moose around the traditional hunting areas of Allakaket within State land, BLM land, 11 12 US Fish and Wildlife land, Gates of the Arctic land, 13 there's 70 bulls for 100 cows in some areas, and that's 14 going to take a punch in the gut this spring. There'll 15 be a lot of moose -- food for bears when they pop out 16 and so grizzly bears. And, so with that I hope that 17 this Board can keep an eye on the population of our 18 renewable resources, biological goal that feeds our 19 people on the upper Koyukuk River. We are very 20 traditional people and we follow the traditional 21 calendar that has been taught to us by all our elders, 22 including my dad, he's almost 80 years old.

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29 30 But I hope that also this Board can use its authority somehow and work with the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge in budgeting. I talked to the manager, Tina Moran, and talked about how the helicopter is used for enforcement. The whole world wants to go to Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge right now for the moose and it's hunter congestion, you know, things like that. Everybody's short of money, State short of money, Feds short of money, well I'm short of money.

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(Laughter)

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SIMON: But you get my drift. We got to have balance.

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Just on balance, like the late Reverend David Salmon said, Mr. Chairman, you got to have a balance of Western way and traditional way. And as a person of 37 who's still in the work force, you know, whether for resource development, for different ways of doing things, making money, gold extraction or whatever extraction, is our young people need jobs but we have to have that balance. So hope that if there's any construction in the upper Koyukuk or resource extraction that you guys would keep that in mind, that our people, I'm still in the work force, I'm a plumber,

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I'm a construction worker, truck driver, part-time dredging for gold, so with that I'm hoping that this Board can keep any projects in the future to that note.

But also, the trapping, I'm hoping you guys can back the trapping initiative, Mr. Chairman, keep the anti-trappers from taking away our traditional way of life. People along the Koyukuk River, including the Yukon River went from dead falls to modern trapping techniques and so has our life. We have all the amenities of the world right now but, yet, you know, we find that time, we find that effort to go out into our traditional home lands and live out our lives, you know, like our people and our fathers and their fathers before them. So try to be like my father as much as I can and delve into the traditional ways but, yet, maintain that we got to have money, we got to pay for gas, we got to pay for snowmachine upkeep. I don't use dogs, but I still go out there.

And the other thing that's worrisome, is I hope this Board can follow the John Sturgeon case, the ruling came out today. You know, access within Federal Parks, Federal Refuges, in BLM lands, maintain — keeping an eye on that because we can easily overhunt all the renewable resources, it's just we need best management practices, this Board working with the State and so on and so on or private inholdings, village corporation, or ANC inholdings.

I don't want to trap you, I just want to say keep up the good work. I'm out there in the southern Brooks Range and scratching out a living and enjoying it and breathing the cold air of the deep woods.

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 Also in the guiding industry, so I'm almost a registered guide so I'm hoping that you guys take it easy on the registered guides. There's not very many Alaska Native registered guides and it provides some sort of income in times of hardship right now with the State, there's no money, and there's no money in the villages, they're having a tough time. Guys like Mr. Kriska, who go out, unselflessly, and cull the wolf population, the predators, and I do too and it eases a guides work in subsistence congestion, less predators, there's more opportunities to harvest game.

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But also the other thing, I was talking to the Kanuti Refuge manager, Tina Moran, and I requested that talking to Glenn Stout, the area biologist for Game Management Unit 24, is the wound/loss ratio on moose, what we can do. There's 17 percent wound/loss ratio, so that means out of 100 bull moose 17 run away and they get away and they die and that's one moose down, so if we can bring that to light and have hunter education or sighting in your rifles in falltime that would be something, that would be good practice, that we all sight in our rifles, whether we get a rangefinder or, you know, use the right calibers or take your time and shoot. I'm guilty of losing moose when I was a kid. You know, I learned just out there, being out there in the woods.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, if there's any questions, I'd gladly answer them, if not thanks for the time.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I appreciate you bringing up that wound/loss issue. Sighting in a rifle is very important and some people just pick up their rifle go out hunting and the thing's not shooting correctly so the wound/loss rate can be pretty high. Each moose is a precious animal, we don't want to lose it. If it's shot it better be killed. In shooting .223s at moose, it promotes high wound/loss rate.

 There's a proposal before the Board of Game to eliminate .222 caliber fire, they failed the proposal, but the reality is a lot -- in fact, Orville had a picture on FaceBook a few years back of a dead moose laying in the river. Remember that Orville, a dead moose laying in the river.

MR. HUNTINGTON: (Nods affirmatively)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Got away from somebody, got in the river and floated away, it was dead, washed up on the bar rotted. I just — that was the saddest thing I've practically ever seen, is the moose getting shot, getting away because it's too light of caliber and getting away from people. I think that, you know, there should be a State education program for communities. My son was hunting on the Novi with a guy from Tanana and these kids go to start shooting at 400 yards with a .223, hit this moose, ran off in the woods, right before dark, it got away from them. It's

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happening a lot. And so that has to be brought out. I do think that sighting in rifles, trained to shoot a rifle, you know, 30-30, or any kind of 30 -- or something's going to kill this moose but shooting at a moose with .223, shooting at the butt end of a moose with a .223, that's just a lot of work to save them, we don't want to lose them.

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So I appreciate you bringing that issue

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MR. SIMON: Yes, one more comment, Mr.

Chairman.

up.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

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MR. SIMON: Yeah, every year in the upper Koyukuk, Alatna, Allakaket, and Hughes, we count on the caribou coming down, whether it's the Western Arctic Caribou Herd, the Central Herd or the Teshekpuk Herd, that's an important food source for us because historically upper Koyukuk has been low in moose. You know it went from a high of 2,000 in 1994 to what it is now and then if we look at a couple hard winters back to back, there goes our food source, we've always been eating caribou. This year we have to go south for food because of the deep snow. The caribou stopped at that Crevice Creek up there on the John River and they're up there at Onyxsarak by up there, 200 miles, 180 miles up the Alatna, so it's a long way to go, especially with facing climate change, like Mr. Huntington stated, it's earlier, earlier break ups, later freezeups, and open water; I mean how do we negotiate that. Life's getting tougher out there. But, yeah, that's the other comment on caribou.

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If there's no other questions, Mr.

Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: My question was you were referring to a trapper initiative, what -- I'm not familiar with that. What are you requesting this Council to back the trapper initiative, what is that?

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46 47 MR. SIMON: Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I meant to say, please keep the trappers in mind, you know, the upper Koyukuk, with the good places of Grayling Tribe have been bringing back the fur industry through the CDQ group with Kwik-Pak and

they've been buying fur from the upper Koyukuk which add an important element to the economy, bringing trapping back and to us that's very important. Last year they were paying good prices for martin. Last year they were paying good prices for lynx. This year they're paying good prices for wolf and wolverine. Lynx are down, martin's down, but still, yet a guy can go out there, a guy or girl can go out there and, you know, do okay. But that's what I meant to say, Mr. Chairman, that please keep the trappers in mind in protecting our traditional way of life.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We do. We keep trappers in mind. So I feel that harvesting urbavors and predators evens the, you know, that's the balance of nature, taking it from both sides of the equation is beneficial to all the resources that we utilize as subsistence users.

Any other questions for PJ.

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks for your testimony, PJ, it's really important for our Council to hear your local use on the resources. I just had a few questions.

 So you're saying that for last year and this year Kwik-Pak is buying all the fur or most of the fur coming out of Allakaket?

MR. SIMON: Yes, for some of the trappers and Grayling has been gracious and, you know, we don't send quite a lot of fur, Mr. Gervais, but it's an avenue for cash, yes, so it's an important item for our economy, bringing back trapping.

MR. GERVAIS: Okay, thank you. And then you don't have to talk about this if it's not appropriate, but I'd like the Council to know on how --how common is den hunting for bears in the Allakaket, Alatna, Hughes area?

 MR. SIMON: It's quite common. That's our power food that we use. Like I said earlier, moose came into the valley, according to Sidney Huntington, in 1937, the late Sidney Huntington, and before that our food was bear and caribou. On cold days you make a

pot of soup and you use the bear -- the bear's always been our power food, we call it, and it's an important food source, whether we're using an ax or if you get old enough, like my uncle said, sometimes you use a snare. Long ago people didn't travel, they didn't have the amenities of -- well, look at it this way, I left Hughes at 1:00 o'clock the other day, at 10:30 I was in Fairbanks, so to travel that far by truck and snowmachine, it's the amenities of the modern world, but back in camp, years ago, when people were living we didn't have all of this. Bullets were scarce, people used crude instruments to live, and that was life. It's changed a little bit, maybe we use rifles and the best practices and respecting the animals and the way we live, it's important to us.

MR. GERVAIS: Okay. And then do you feel -- do you have any concerns about this winter trail road going from the Haul Road to Utiqiavik, does that have any impact on your area?

MR. SIMON: Well, I would say maybe in the future, that's of concern, the Western Arctic Herd, Teshekpuk Herd and Central Arctic Herd, like our Chairman says about noise, pollution, or fugitive dust or whatever, you know, new invasive species coming off of that, that would be a concern to me. But the world's getting tough and it's going to cost somebody, golly, you know, \$10,000 versus \$2,000 to ship a truck to Barrow, I can't pronounce the other word, it's okay with me I suppose. We're adapting like Orville said we adapt and so does the animal.

MR. GERVAIS: All right, thank you

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much.

MR. SIMON: And if I may, one more thing, Mr. Chairman, on the Henshaw Creek weir. I think that's an important asset to the Koyukuk River. We have lows of salmon from 100,000 in the '90s, I think a few years ago there was 365,000 chum, 15 percent of the whole Yukon River chum run but also that data, everything is data driven. That had put the brakes on the proposed road to Ambler, because with the Yukon River Fish Commission a few years ago, when I was with Tanana Chiefs Conference as a board of -- the executive board, we went to St. Mary's, the elders there, through Myron Naneng said keep an eye on the spawning grounds of our salmon because 15 of every 100

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salmon that passed St. Mary's were destined for the Henshaw Creek. And to us that was very important. We got to a low salmon count. We talked about using a moist air incubator like the Tlingit-Haida have done in the past and to revive the king salmon, or the chinook in the SouthFork, the Jim, or the Henshaw Creek.

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So we're always vigilant, we're always keeping track. And I thank Orville Huntington for his work on the Board of Fish, and my father, keeping the issues of the Upper Koyukuk River. We're kind of a long ways from people, which is a blessing and not so much of a blessing if we want food and fuel and resources. But keep the salmon in mind also.

Just general comments and thank you for the opportunity for me to testify today in front of the WIRAC.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We appreciate your

comments.

You got a comment, Jenny.

MR. COLLINS: This is Ray.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, you touched on that traditional bear harvest and I don't know if everybody knows how important that harvest of bears is because in this area before they could implement any predator control they had to find out what was killing those moose calves and the bears were a major component in harvesting calves, some of them sit on those cows almost waiting for them to drop their calf. So during the first few weeks, most of that calf harvest of the ones that are born are bears. Now, I know the wolves hunt year-round and they have better opportunities in the deep snow but sometimes we overlook the importance of the bear harvest to keep the balance, especially for calf survival.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much, Ray.

Jenny.

MS. PELKOLA: PJ, I just want to thank you for your comments. It goes to show that these young people can still learn how to trap and how to, you know, what you call that, you just said it, with your rifles, with their rifles, what's that word, well, anyway so they can hit the moose.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Sighting in their

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MS. PELKOLA: Sighting in their rifles. I think it's very important.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes.

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MS. PELKOLA: And I think in Galena they do have a class there with the students every fall or whenever. So I think maybe the schools can get involved in that, if there was no one else to do it, or just maybe an elder or someone knowledgeable like you, or an elder person, to show these kids. Because I notice that when the hunting season comes around a lot of them are all excited, they want to get their first moose or first whatever, and sometimes to me they seem like they're too anxious and I don't know if their guns are ready or what, but I think it's very important that these little younger kids learn all about trapping and, you know, and I think that these cultural camps that TCC puts on is very important for our kids in our area because they use a lot of the elders and people that know, you know, how to survive off the land in their classes.

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So I just thank you for your comments.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks much, Jenny.

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Tom.

40 41 42 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ KRISKA: Thank you, PJ, for your testimony there. It was great and good to see you and I'm glad you came here.

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46 47 There's a lot of good things that you touched on here, one of the reasons I keep on trying and kind of move on, trying to get into these boards and all this other stuff to help our people, because a lot of our people, like everyone else, have a hard time to understand what's really happening to the whole

society, not only Native, but just everyone in Alaska. And the big thing from what I see happening in this 2 last -- you said, 1974 there was a lot of moose, but 3 even back then there was a lot of us out there hunting 5 and there was moose all over. I remember there were times when we were in Koyukuk, the big moose were up 6 7 around Huslia, above those areas, they were big moose, 8 that's where all the moose were. And now we're not 9 even going way up there anymore because what I think is 10 happening, and it's -- you know, this global warming and all of this stuff, is a big part of everything 11 12 that's happening to us right now, and with all these 13 other obstacles that we have to put up with to live in 14 Alaska, our hunting and all these regulations, laws and 15 all of this other stuff, it's kind of hard to really 16 sustain our lifestyle and it's getting harder and it 17 seems like we're into a fight about things and we 18 shouldn't even be. I think the best thing to do, is 19 with all these people, all these agencies here, is to 20 listen to what you're saying, what I'm here for, what 21 we're all here for is trying to come up with these 22 ideas to, you know, sustain our way of life.

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We're people too and it's -- I'm glad you came here. Really glad you came here. It really inspires me to go on and not to stop in what we're doing here.

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Hunter education, like sighting in the guns, that's a big thing. Traditional values come from our elders and there's a few comments, even Jack -- I mean Ray mentioned about the elders, there's a lot that, you know, we should have learned or we did learn a lot of it but then right now we have very few elders, which is hard to take, but it's happening and we're going to turn into the elders and everything is changing in this whole world. Not only in Alaska, everywhere. Our fish. Our moose. The Eskimos over there. And times are changing and we just have to change with it and do the best and understand each other a lot better.

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And I'm glad you're here, that just inspired me, and gave me all these thoughts for myself to go on, so thank you very much.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for those comments, Tom.} \\$

MR. SIMON: Yes, if I may, Mr. Chair. 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, PJ. 4 5 MR. SIMON: Yes. One of the things, I 6 think, between this Board, you all know how we live, 7 the agencies can do better, I would say. And we, as Native people, can do better to communicate, cross-8 9 communication. If you look at our traditional 10 lifestyle, Mr. Chairman, as Athabascans, it's like 100sided guy. BLM will see three increments. Fish and 11 12 Wildlife will see 10. Gates of the Arctic will see 20. 13 But they won't see how we live and better we 14 communicate. And the better we get along, and like Mr. 15 Kriska says, you know, we all use the same resources, 16 there's good ways of all utilizing the renewable resources. Look at Mike Spindler, retired manager for 17 Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, he single-handedly had 18 19 the idea to follow the greater white-fronted geese, the 20 demise of the geese from when I moved to Galena in 21 March 18th, 1991, we used to go hunting, there used to 22 be so much geese, thousands and thousands and thousands 2.3 of geese, we called Paradise Island below Galena, used to love to go down there to hear the geese cackle all 24 25 night. Charlie Green and the boys, we'd all go down 26 there, David Billings, we would all hunt, Jeff Pelkola, 27 we used to go down there and hunt and all of a sudden 28 (makes sound) they were gone. So that baffled Western 29 science, and especially educated people like Mike 30 Spindler, so he decided on a project for the greater 31 white-fronted geese to implement satellite transmitters 32 on them and what he found out is the geese go from 33 Galena area over to Kotzebue but also Kanuti Refuge and 34 when they migrate south they take a 48 hour flight, 35 they will go to Saskatchewan, 30 percent mortality 36 there, but they were the first geese to arrive in 37 Saskatchewan for opening day for seven days, then 38 they'd go over to Nebraska, South Dakota, same thing, and opening day, our Interior white-fronted geese would 39 40 be there, and then South Texas, Louisiana and also Central Highlands of Mexico where there was no limits. 41 42 So Mr. Spindler with all his might and energy 43 transformed something through Western Science to 44 benefit the greater white-fronted geese population 45 Interior, and now we have a lot of geese where we've 46 never seen geese before. So things like that, I'm 47 grateful for Natives and non-Natives working together 48 for a good cause. 49 50

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Just to bounce off of Ray's comments on the black bear issue, I'd also like to say as Athabascan people, when we luck out out in the woods, really I'm not supposed to talk about this until I'm really old, but 47 is kind of getting close to there.

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(Laughter)

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MR. SIMON: But it's a good important bonding mechanism for our Native people. The old elders of the village who cannot go out anymore, they come up to our bear party. We start early in the morning, we get the cotton wood, we get the big pots, we get all the ingredients, we set up the table and chairs in Allakaket, Alatna people come over too, and we cook bear meat all day. We eat a whole bear in one day. And there, the elders of the community, they get to bond and tell stories with the kids and the children and the young adults and tell them how things go, where animals are certain times of the year, and it goes on and on. We've been doing that for years. So that's one of the important parts of our Athabascan lifestyle, is having a bear party. And it bonds the old and the young. With so much TV now days, FaceBook and social media, our social lives are changing like Mr. Kriska says, those kind of things are keeping our Athabascan lifestyles alive, we're taught values and we're taught rules. And we're taught a lot of other things.

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on that.

So I just wanted to comment back to Ray

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I appreciate that. I think it's good for the audience and the people on the phone and the people on the Council to hear about those things, so appreciate you speaking, before your age, but we....

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But any further comments for PJ.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much,

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really appreciate all of your comments.

And we have Ben -- oh, Orville, you got one more, I was going to have Ben come up also.

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MR. HUNTINGTON: I just forgot to mention that, you know, I know I know what PJ's talking about, about bear party. There's a lot of things that men do in our communities but I was taught healing with plants and animals. And so there's a lot to bears people don't understand. There's a lot of medicinal properties they carry for Native people, well, anybody who'd learn to eat them, I guess. But those medicinal properties are the plants they eat, they don't work in our body, our body doesn't process them, only the black bears do, and that's why -- there's so few of them now, they're not the same quality they were at one time.

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When I was a little boy, they were really rich, thick, fat, and a lot of medicine in it, and I know my doctors keep telling me not to eat it, but still I eat a little bit because people from Hughes still want to take care of me. So I don't eat as much as I used to but I respect what I was taught by the people who taught me, you know, we heal with things like big animal fat or black bear, and not just the meat but everything that's in it, it's good for you spiritually and physically and mentally.

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And the other thing was, the bear study that Ray talked about earlier, I forgot about that, it was so long ago. It was my first day on the job when I was with Fish and Wildlife Service and we were helping them, I knew about it about 20 years before that because my dad said go talk to Grandpa Edgar and so I did and he told me where they were hanging out and why they were there, and so when Osborne got that idea, we already knew about it and we were just helping him along and where to go to find what was killing moose because we needed to know. You know, Dad and them were good at it, Dad and uncle Don Stickman and then they -well, they could fly and kill them so they got only the ones that, you know, that they needed and there was a lot of animosity toward them because, you know, people are jealous, you know, even when you're trying to help people, people get jealous of you helping, and I always respected them for taking care of people. In 1993 when that population peaked I could see that the habitat had reached its limit with what we had there and like Tom Kriska said, people just weren't going out to get them like they used to, and it's hard, you know, that's why

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we try to create programs and tribal management work, you know, we can help people fund their activities to keep going and getting predators and keep up those traditions. I don't if anybody will teach after I'm gone but a lot of the plants and animals that we heal with, it's really important to our people and to our culture.

That's all, thanks.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for those comments, Orville.

MR. KRISKA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tom.

MR. KRISKA: Orville, I just kind of spaced it -- well, I didn't space it last time. I just really want to thank you for you being on the Board of Fish and everything you do for our Native people and I really respect that and you inspire me in a lot of ways to keep going. I'm an outdoorsman and now I'm finding myself sitting in different places, but a lot of it goes back to you and your cousin Gilbert and them, PJ, a lot of the late elders, a lot of those guys, I respect people like you, even Ben back there, I'm thankful for you guys otherwise I probably wouldn't been out there having all the fun in the world and all it's -- it's not going anywhere.

So thank you very much.

MR. HUNTINGTON: You know, it goes both ways. We're really grateful for you and those hunters that come and testify, you guys are really doing a good job when you learn the system and how to support the things that are helping your people. Like when you and Arnold were testifying, I could just feel what you guys were saying, you know, you guys were -- you would talk and then he would talk, you guys are learning the system and how to protect what we're doing, you know, hunting, fishing, trapping. It's real important. And I look forward to serving with you before I do something else.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much, Orville. And I do appreciate your work on the Board of Fish. You made a huge, huge difference for the

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Page 54 1 Interior of Alaska since you've been on that Board, and 2 really appreciate it. 3 4 MR. CHASE: Mr. Chair. 5 6 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead. 7 8 MR. CHASE: This is Ken Chase down in 9 Anvik. 10 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ken. 12 13 MR. CHASE: I have a question for Orville if he's still available there. 14 15 16 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, he's here, go 17 ahead. 18 19 MR. CHASE: Yeah, Orville, this is Ken. 20 In absence of our representative down here for the 21 Board, we haven't had much contact here locally. But 22 my one concern here since you're on the Fish Board, or 23 were on the Fish Board, is the Anvik River. You talked about the Henshaw Creek salmon and stuff, and Anvik 24 25 River, you know, has one of the -- probably one of the 26 biggest chum salmon spawning on the Yukon. And we used 27 to have a commercial opening here years ago but now it's mostly back to subsistence, and it is a big 28 29 subsistence river for the Anvik area. But the State 30 has a weir there on the Anvik River and we haven't had 31 much contact with them, the State kind of been like 32 come in and do their thing and leave and we don't hear too much, or have any interaction with them. I'm just 33 wondering if your position with Tanana Chiefs, if 34 35 there's any way that maybe we can get a co-management 36 thing with the Tanana Chiefs and the local, for this 37 type of a weir counting station, because I know the 38 State is running out of -- you know, it's low on funds 39 and they may even be closing it down, so I'm just kind 40 of looking forward to that, because it's still a big 41 subsistence river and we'd like to protect those chum 42 salmon on that river. 43 44 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Orville. 45 46 MR. HUNTINGTON: Yeah, I think that's a 47 great point, Ken. I have a lot of concerns with that river in particular since there's other ones along that 48

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drainage and along those hills there, when I was a

little boy I'd always heard stories of how always snow covered mountains stayed snow all summer long but now when I fly down from Huslia and went to a meeting there, there was like no snow anywhere and so I know those rivers are having some changes going on, you probably see it first. So I would say I could tie in some of our climate change research and work with maybe Anvik and Grayling Tribe and try to establish some kind of monitoring system to watch these changes over time 10 to help the Board of Fish. It's not the first time it would help the Board of Fish, the Yukon River Fish 11 12 Commission put in a lot of money to help people get to 13 AC meetings and train them and testify and I think we 14 could help the tribe back. I'll be looking at some 15 work this summer in Nulato, around that area and Huslia 16 and then I wanted to get down in that GASH area and 17 you've just given me an opportunity where I could 18 expand some of our research down into that area.

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So I'll probably be working with you and Fish and Wildlife Service and maybe whoever we could partner with at the tribe there. It won't be probably until fall, I think, but I'll look into it and I'll try to -- I'll draft up some plans.

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MR. CHASE: Okay, thanks.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Orville. I want to poll the audience here, I got Ben in the back of the room, did you want to talk Sam -did you want to talk to the Council.

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MR. HENRY: Oh, yeah.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We'll pull up Sampson Henry here. He used to be on the Koyukuk River Advisory Committee, you were on this Council at one point, weren't you, it seems like you were.

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Go ahead.

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MR. HENRY: Hi, I'm Sam Henry from Allakaket. I know most everybody from here on the Board.

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And one of the comments I'd like to make is I was looking at the agenda and it's supposed to be on tomorrow I guess or whatever, maybe late tonight, about comments about the proposed Ambler Road

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and things like that. I'm against that. I'm really opposed to the Ambler Road. And one of the things that I'm concerned about is the road -- proposed road going over king salmon spawning area, upper Henshaw. I happened to go to a weir at Henshaw one time and then I was told that the king salmon go right next to -- they're particularly where they spawn and then they go right next to the mountain, that's the only place they can spawn, at a certain depth of water, certain temperature of water, then if you disturb that spawning area and king salmon move someplace else and we can't afford to lose that, it would change the eco-system around that area if we happen to mess that area up for their spawning.

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> And another thing I don't like about it, is it's just, you know, the influx of hunters that's supposed to be coming in, that will be coming in on the proposed road, would be, you know, it's just really, really terrible for us subsistence hunters. Like right now I haven't had any kind of moose meat for let's see about five years, five or six years, I'm kind of blind in my left eye anyway so I can't hardly see, but then couldn't get any moose, I have to go a heck of a long ways from Allakaket to Huslia in order to see a moose. For some reason the moose down around Huslia, they're coming back to where the fat is about three or four inches thick and whereas it used to be the same thing up around Allakaket area, now you're lucky if you can get about an inch and a half thick of fat up around Allakaket. And it's just their food, I suppose, I don't know what it is. But it could be the climate change. Because all the lakes are drying up and then their food, some of their food source is going away, you know, on the lakes, there's plants and stuff and down in the bottom of the lakes, what they like to eat, and you could see them eating it in the summer when they get fat -- before they get fat, you know, and then they go up on the bar and they keep the top kippered willows, you know, years and years ago when my grandmother told me, you know, what to eat in an emergency, you know, she said you see those moose eating, I said, yeah, I never thought about it, but she said right on the tips of the willows and the bar willows, just the very tip of it, if you can get that off and eat it it's sweet, so I tried it. It is.

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 $$\operatorname{And}$$ that's what moose like to eat, just the tip of it. There's a lot of things that I

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remember, you know, they were talking to us -- you know, Orville and PJ was talking about traditional values of something like bear, a black bear, you know, I remember my Dad he was in his '80s and we went back, Kanuti River, way back Kanuti River and I wanted to shoot this one black bear but he told me, yeah, don't shoot that black bear, the meat is good right now but then not very much fat on it, let it go, look for it in falltime when the fat's supposed to be really thick, you know, and everything is good on it, and no need to shoot it right now he told me, you know, so I started listening to that. And then my grandmother, she used to say when the meat is good, she said, boil it, boil the meat and you get the nutrients -- she never said nutrients, but she'd get this stuff from the bone, she don't know what it was, but it's sort of like vitamins and stuff like that now days, I suppose, the nutrients from the bone, she said -- well, in our language she said (in Native), you know, it's just really tasty, it gets really tasty from the bone, and that's what she meant, you know, it's really healthy.

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Anyway I wanted to comment about proposed Ambler Road, I'm really against that. Because we're going to trade -- if we allow that road to go through, you know, we're going to trade our way of life just for a few dollars. Really, just for a few dollars, that we'll never see. And our way of life is just going to be nothing. What those people a long time ago, what they said, you know, was really, really true. You know if we don't have anything -- if we don't have our land we don't have anything. You know our people is not the only ones that said that, you know, Native people down in the Lower 48, it's in all the history books, that's what they said; without our land we're nothing and that's really true, and that's what's going to happen if we just don't say anything about building -- they call it progress, you know, but then I remember one time this evangelist, I forgot what's his name, he was talking some place down in the Lower 48 and he was talking on TV and he said I heard something today -- that's what he said -- I heard something today that stopping progress, caribou, he said, caribou is stopping progress. The Native people in Alaska want us to stop progress because of caribou. And he kind of mentioned it to where it sounded like it was nothing, you know. And to us that's just our way of life. That kind of publicity I don't care too much for.

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Anyway, that's just about what I had to say. I wanted to say some more but I forgot what it was. And I'm kind of short of breath right now, not feeling too good.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right. Appreciate your comments, Sam, coming up here and talking to us.

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You have one comment there, Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: Yeah, I wanted to make a It'd be about hunting black bears in short comment. the den. It's always been a Koyukon practice. We hunt bears, black bears in the den in the fall time. And a few years ago the State took it and tried to make it legalized for people across the state to take bears in the den but it's always been a Koyukon practice. We respect the animals, take care of it good, and -- but now there's not much black bears, I think grizzlies eat a lot of them and a few years it's been cold in May and no good berries so if a black bear goes into its den in falltime with not much fat on it, then it goes through winter, when the fall -- the black bears wouldn't survive the winter if they don't go into their den with a lot of fat on it. I just wanted to mention this, it's been a Koyukon practice for hundreds of years, if not thousands of years.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for those comments, Pollock, appreciate that.

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Ben Stevens, did you want to speak to the Council.

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MR. STEVENS: Good day, Mr. Chairman. Congratulations on being elected and your slate of officers.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you.

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MR. STEVENS: And thank you for allowing me the opportunity to chat with you.

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First off let me say, thank you, (in Native) for coming out away from your homes to help us navigate some of these complicated issues here.

For those that may not know me, again, my name is Ben Stevens, I'm from Stevens Village, which is north of here on the Yukon River, I am Koyukon, Athabascan, I grew up in the village. Almost every summer was at fish camp, above Stevens Village, where my family harvested mainly chinook for the winter. Our family's fish camp fed up to seven families for the entire winter at one time. These days it doesn't do so well. We're hoping for better times.

Anyway, again, I want to thank you for a brief moment here to chat with you.

I want to bring up a couple of different points that are slightly different than our previous speakers.

One is that my day job is working with the hunting and fishing task force at the Tanana Chiefs Conference. The primary purpose is to advocate -- help advocate for our people's hunting and fishing rights and opportunity. That means a number of really different things, but basically it boils down to wherever our people's food is, a matter of the discussion, we should have our people there. Moreover, they should be part of the discussion, they should be at this microphone, even better they should be behind the desk with you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We have an open seat, we've got one.}$

(Laughter)

MR. STEVENS: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We got one.

(Laughter)

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MR. STEVENS: You need more qualified folks than me. But I, you know, on that point, Mr. Chairman, I really do appreciate Pollock, you guys coming out of your homes, gentle fellows, Chief Pelkola, you know, I mean you folks do a tremendous amount for our folks.

Tim, I don't necessarily know exactly where you -- where you live, but maybe you can give me

1 a brief moment to tell me, where is that at?
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3 MR. GERVAIS: I moved to Ruby in '96.
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5 MR. STEVENS: Okay.

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MR. GERVAIS: And I live there all the time until 2011, and then -- but prior to that I was -after the king salmon runs had failed I started working down on the coast in the summer and I was fishing Bristol Bay from about 2000 and I still fish Bristol Bay, and then in 2012 I bought a boat for fishing in the Gulf of Alaska, so now I'm spending somewhere around five months a year fishing Chiqnik and sometimes Kodiak, sometimes Area M. So I'm not -- even though Ruby is my residence, I'm not there all the time. then still active with Ruby Advisory Committee. then I got married in '09 and we're working through some issues as a family on trying to get our kids in Ruby school this fall and we're trying to work things out on what's the appropriate place for our children to So right now I have this mixed life where I have be. my documented residence in Ruby but I'm spending half the year fishing out of Chignik and Kodiak.

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MR. STEVENS: That's great. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for asking a question of your Board. But I look forward to getting to know you better, Tim, because I work with the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council on a lot of marine issues and so getting to know you might help expand my world.

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Anyway, let me get to my two points briefly.

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Mr. Chairman, the first thing is that part of the task force, part of the strategy is, how can our folks learn your language, the language of regulations. The language of the statutes, because that's a different language and that, I believe, has been a barrier for a lot of folks coming to these types of forums. Because you don't walk into a meeting where they're speaking some different language and sit there all day, that's just not normal. So we're very, very diligently trying to teach our folks to better understand this new language.

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Secondly, part of building that capacity and affording our folks, and you, just a

little bit more capability is we're also shaking the branches to try to get potential candidates for your Board, for your body, and getting folks out of the village, out of, you know, the deep snow and the fish camps and off the river and so forth to sit down for days on end in a situation like this where comprehension is a challenge, that, in itself, is a huge, huge deal. But we have done, I think a considerable amount of getting folks to training sessions and to apply for seats on panels, commissions, councils, committees, anywhere where there is a discussion about the foods that they eat. And so I want to make sure that we are communicating as much as possible as that process evolves.

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My concern here, sir, is that we can do a tremendous amount of the side, bringing our folks into Fairbanks, getting our folks to apply to these RACs but then once it goes into your shop, we tend to find that -- we've heard it described as a black hole, we submit applications and they go -- and it somehow gets lost between Alaska and DC., and so like last year, I believe we heard that you folks received a record number of applications for the RACs, Western and Eastern, and the success rate was horrifingly disturbing. And so all those folks, they turn around and they look at me, and they said, you know, Ben, we did everything that we were supposed to, I mean we went through the training sessions, we applied, we did all that stuff and then nothing, and then maybe one person was assigned a seat. And so now when we do that same thing, all these same folks that you desperately need to hear from are turning to me and they're flipping me off. And so when you folks start looking for candidates to apply for positions on boards and commissions and so forth, we have to keep that in mind, that we can bring them up but somehow there's a hole there in the trail or something, or a road block or something's going on there. And maybe it applies to some of the things that's going on with the establishment. If folks are having a hard time like hiring people, maybe that's a weakness that maybe a partner organization might have the strength to be able to help. We're definitely at a time for partnering, for creating these strategic alliances, I think, Mr. Chairman, there's a tremendous amount of potential for a lot of us to do well here.

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Those are my two points, sir, and I

will sit here and answer questions if there are, if there are not, I will thank you for listening to me and for the invite.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I really appreciate your comments, especially on this Council appointment process.

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We need, desperately need a Council member from the lower portion of our Council region and the Kuskokwim River. We lost Dennis Thomas and so we need a Council member really bad. We got Ray in the upper river, we don't have anybody -- if you got some -- I'm frustrated when we had Darrel Vent on our Council as Vice Chair and he was passed over, I was baffled by that. I have no idea how that even happened.

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Politics in Washington DC maybe put D on his card, how do I know what happened to him, but I'm really concerned about politics entering into the vetting process of the Federal Subsistence Program for these Council seats.

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We need to have knowledgeable Council members on this Council.

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Darrel says I was passed over, I said, Darrel reapply again, we need to have people who have knowledge of the -- and he's been to the tribal -- he's on the tribal task force, and so he's been on this Council, he's been trained by you, we need to have people like Darrel, and we need somebody desperately from the lower Kuskokwim right now. And so we've had -- we got a gap and so we rely heavily on Ray's knowledge of the Kuskokwim, but we need another Council member from there. If you have a candidate and if you're familiar with candidates of that -- from around Aniak on up the drainage, in that area, we need a candidate, that would be highly appreciated if you could try to get one to apply and help them with their applications. Are you helping them with their applications?

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MR. STEVENS: Trying to the extent that 46 we can.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh.

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MR. STEVENS: It's -- we found a couple of different areas where the process gets a little shaky. When the resources -- when the Feds call, for example, the references, for some of these RACs, some of those questions are not necessarily, they're not conducive to finding out the true nature of -- I believe what the Feds are looking for in a person like that. And so I just went through one of those and I knew the person that they were talking about but the question that was asked of me made me answer in a way that did not necessarily reflect kindly upon that person, even though that person was the kind of person that you need sitting at this table. And so when we talk about the whole system, I think we've got to do a lot more than just take a look at one small aspect of it

The subsistence review, back in 2010'ish, that immediately comes to mind, the resulting reports, the progress, these, I think, are things that may need to be revisited, I don't know, I'm just saying that the task force is here to help you in any way that we can

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, I appreciate

that.

Jenny.

MS. PELKOLA: Ben, I think you're doing a great job. I know you work very hard with the hunting and fishing task force. I was also disappointed that Darrel didn't get reappointed. And like Jack said, we really need reps from like we had one from the GASH area, and now we don't have any from that area, and then we lost Dennis who was -- wherever he was from.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Crooked Creek.

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MS. PELKOLA: Crooked Creek. So that way we get to know their needs, whatever, you know, the issues that they have down there. And we're all mostly up from upper river and we know our area, and when we have a mixed board, I think we can work through issues more smoothly and we know the issues.

 $$\operatorname{But}$ I think you're doing a great job. And I always wanted to go to your class but every time

you have a class, I'm at another meeting, so one of these days I'll make it.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ STEVENS: Thank you. Thank you very much Chief.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Any

other.

Tim.

 MR. GERVAIS: Yes, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Ben, for bringing that up. As an active member of this Council I don't get involved with any of the recruitment decisions or what not, and I don't know who does that, but could somebody who's familiar with the process speak to that issue and like is there really like a record number of applicants and nobody's getting selected and what's -- I don't understand why.....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'll defer to Karen, she's -- that portion of it, we have no -- the Council, other than I find people, like put your application in, we have nothing to do with the vetting process. We have nothing to do with the selection process.

Karen.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. As Jack said the first process is to go out and recruit applicants. And there were a record number of applicants, not this go around, but certainly the last go around. What happens when we receive the applications, we setup panels of reviewers that are largely people from the Federal agencies and they are assigned applicants, they review their applications, they contact references as you referred to, and they type up a review on that candidate based on criteria that we have setup for qualifications to serve on the Council.

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From that place, it goes to a process that ends up at the Federal Subsistence Board and the Board will send a completed slate of candidates to the -- I'm not sure what the title is these days, but the special assistant secretary to the Interior of Alaska is what it used to be. That person also reviews the applications and from there it goes to the Department of Interior, Secretary of the Interior. From that

process they do a background check. That is done on any appointee or any Federal employee and through that some individuals are removed as potential candidates. There are, as Jack alluded, certainly politically reasons for why some candidates — I'm going to be up front — are not selected or reappointed. We had a huge slate that were not reappointed from that last round. Yukon Delta lost a number of candidates. As a Federal agency we are not permitted to find out the reasons for that, but I will say on the record that any candidate who was not selected certainly has the right to contact the Department of Interior and ask why. What — why they were not either reappointed to the Council or whether they were not appointed to the Council, if their name was sent forth by our office.

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And so that's the process. It's quite

complex.

As far as the reference questions, we are consistently reviewing the process for looking at whether we are asking the correct questions, not only of the applicants, but of references, and we would certainly invite any input on that. We can review those forms, we can resend them in to get them approved by the Department of Interior to make sure we're asking the correct questions to get the information we need for qualified candidates.

I see that Tom Doolittle has come up to go ahead and clarify or say additional information about this process.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Before you begin, Tom, what I would like to see is that the candidates who submitted applications be notified one way or the other. Sometimes we don't know what happens.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My understanding is that all candidates are notified.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I've had candidates tell me they weren't notified. I'm not sure why.

MS. DEATHERAGE: They may not have been notified this session. What happened is generally there's a deadline of December 2nd for appointment

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letters. The previous Administration actually did a pretty good job of meeting that deadline. The current Administration coupled with the shutdown held up that process and letters, as you all know, and Jenny in particular, only went out recently, in fact we just got the letters a few days before we were making travel to get new Council members to be able to come to Council meetings, which is quite an extensive on boarding process for travel so those were just recently sent out and some people had not even received them yet.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, Tom.

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MR. DOOLITTLE: Yeah, Mr. Chair. For the record, Tom Doolittle, Acting Assistant Regional Director for the Federal Office of Subsistence Management.

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What Karen has stated to you, relative to part of the process, relative to panel review, you know, up to going to the senior advisor for the State of Alaska, as an advisor to the Secretary of Interior and then going into the vetting process through the White House liaison, and the vetting process, again, as you know, and as OSM knows is that there is no, you know, justification given back, you know, from the Department or others on that. It would be pure conjecture that there would be any political motivations behind any decisions at all, background checks are fairly uniform. And that I want to make sure it stands corrected for the record, as well, is that we do not know, you know, the exact outcomes of the vetting process, because we're not privy relative to the confidentiality of the entire process. And so I want to make sure that that's correction is clear for the record.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I want it clear for the Council, the Federal Subsistence Board selects candidates, sends it to the special envoy for the Secretary of Interior, at that point can that person nix that appointment and the Federal Board doesn't know it and it continues on for a decline or what?

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MR. DOOLITTLE: Yeah, there is no information provided beyond the point, you know, after the vetting process is done. So no one at OSM, none of the Board members know specifics and then it's kept as a confidential process, and it has been, not just with

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this Administration, but also in previous Administrations as well.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: If there's, you know, a background check comes up and the person's not selected, is there only one candidate, does the Federal Board pick a couple, have a couple open for the Secretary's office?

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MR. DOOLITTLE: Our goal would be to have enough candidates, you know, for a given Council that there would be alternates. So if you were -- if somebody left for some reason, or in the case of, you know, in this particular Council, a tragedy, that we would hope that there would be enough depth in the application and people previously vetted that you could be able to, you know, place an alternate in that person, and I think that that's a goal.

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And so really the recruitment process, which this year, I was told is that we've had 63 nominees, you know, so for this coming cycle, which is good, it shows the depth of interest on being Regional Advisory Councils statewide, but still it really comes down to, you know, hitting the street, taking concerns that we've heard in testimony to really try to get more involvement in the geographic region. So I share that responsibility along with the Councils to make sure that we reach out, and we reach out with those communities as well. This is a very important thing, is to have the geographic depth and the depth and knowledge of resource use throughout the region, which is bigger than the state of New Jersey, probably bigger than the state of Wyoming, really, when we take a look at it. So it's a substantial area.

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So always room for improvement, Mr. Chair, and Council members. And part of the process is we have control over and part of it we don't.

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Thank you, sir.

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44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So at this point I'm unclear. We talked about alternates for the Councils and are we at a point where we have alternates in the nomination process?

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Apparently there was a process in the past where

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alternates were selected to fill open seats and that went away. I understand that Carl Johnson, who has recently left the OSM met with the special assistant to the Secretary, which I know is a different title, and that they are very open to bringing back that process, so that we make sure that we have full Councils if there's a change.

I do want to state that I'm sorry if I gave the impression that we have knowledge at OSM or any other Federal agency of why a candidate was not selected at the Department of Interior, however, I do know, working with volunteers, which you all are considered volunteers, that you do have the right as a candidate to contact the Department of Interior, or the Office of Personnel Management to see if there's any reason why you were not selected based on your background or vetting check. And I've had that happen before with volunteers.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: This Council commented on the alternates and wanted the alternate system and then it went away, how does it go away? The process should have maintained the alternate system because this is exactly what we got, we got an open seat here. So we need -- if it went away, who made it go away and it should be reinstated.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Yeah, through the Chair. Definitely we can take a look into why that went away. I know that there wasn't a conscious decision between Gene or I to see that particular process go away so what we'll do on behalf of the Council is to make sure that we address that question because obviously it's a mechanism that not just serves this Council but all Councils statewide, is to have depth in the process. And some of it has been is that there had not been enough, you know, nominations from a given Council where there wasn't, you know, a number of people that were extras that were vetted. But, again, as a fail-safe it's obvious for basic function that that needs to continue, so your voice is well heard.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I appreciate that.

Page 69 Any further questions or comments. 2 3 MR. COLLINS: Jack. 4 5 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray. 6 7 MR. COLLINS: Excuse me. I'm having 8 trouble hearing the Council members when they speak, either they're not close to their mic or something. 9 The ones that are testifying from the Department I can 10 hear that fine, loud and clear. But even your comments 11 12 are getting weaker. 13 14 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. I've been 15 fairly close to my mic here, but I'll have you pull your mics up a little closer to your face when you 16 17 speak into the mics so Ray can hear you. 18 19 MR. COLLINS: Thank you. 20 21 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, I appreciate 22 that, Ray, because I've been on that end of the phone 23 and it gets really, really super hard to hear people 24 sometimes. 25 26 MR. COLLINS: Yeah. 27 28 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You have a question 29 for Ben, Ray? 30 31 MR. COLLINS: No, I didn't have a 32 question but I just -- I can't hear the questions from 33 the other members. 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, sorry about 36 that. Just interrupt us at any time if you're not 37 hearing us, okay. 38 39 MR. COLLINS: Okay. 40 41 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right. Any 42 final comments, Ben. 43 44 MR. STEVENS: Just thank you and my 45 (indiscernible - not using microphone) 46 47 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right, 48 appreciate that. And do we have anybody else here for 49 public comments on non-agenda items. 50

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(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Don't see anybody. So it's a quarter after 12:00, how long should we break for lunch -- Karen.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair. That's up to the Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I think people would like probably an hour, so 15 after 1:00, return on the record, so we'll recess until 1:15.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm going to call the meeting back to order because we need to be rolling. So we're missing a couple Council members but we have Ray on the phone and we have five members here and we have to kind of keep this meeting rolling. And so it's almost 1:30 now.

(Pause)

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So old business. We're moving into the old business on the agenda. Wildlife closure review, but first we have time constraints for this meeting. Do you want to go into those time constraints for our schedule with this room here.

Karen.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Tomorrow we need to vacate this room by 4:00 o'clock. So Jack has recommended that we continue the meeting a little later after 5:00 o'clock this evening to complete some of the agenda items. And then tomorrow morning first thing the Bureau of Land Management will starting their presentations, they have a number of issues that are important to the Council. And so that's the proposal right now.

What we'd like to ask if there's agency people that could be available for their reports later this evening, we'd really appreciate you hanging around and giving those reports.

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Thanks so much.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And then we have
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     additional people that have arrived and so if you've
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     arrived after we started here I'd like to have people
     that are present in the back of the room, so Caroline,
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     go ahead.
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                     MS. BROWN: I'm Caroline Brown.
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     the regional coordinator manager for the Division of
     Subsistence for Fish and Game here in Fairbanks.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Go ahead.
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                     MS. MILLION: Hi, I'm Bonnie Million,
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     I'm the field manager for the BLMs Anchorage Field
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     Office. I'm going to be giving the presentation
     tomorrow about the Bering Sea Western Interior Resource
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     Management Plan which is currently out for public
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     comment. I did want to give a little plug, I will be
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     hanging around all day today and all day tomorrow and I
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     brought a whole bunch of very large maps with me and
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     I've got some little summary sheets as well for the
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     Council members. So if anybody has any initial
     questions, I don't know if folks have had a chance to
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     check out the lovely document that's on line, but I'm
     around all day and tomorrow and I'm more than happy to
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     answer any questions.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, appreciate
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     that Bonnie.
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                     Anybody else.
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                     MR. STOUT: Glenn Stout. Galena area
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     biologist for Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Glenn.
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                     MS. LONGSUM: Hi. I'm Sara Longsum,
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     I'm with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as the
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     assistant area biologist (no microphone).
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think that's
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     everybody that I have seen come in.
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                     So, okay, moving on the -- go ahead,
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     Karen.
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MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you very much, 2 Mr. Chair. One more quick announcement, if you wouldn't mind signing into the sign-in sheet at the 3 front door, we'd really appreciate it if you haven't 5 done so already. 6 7 Thank you. 8 9 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So we do have 10 new business No. 11, wildlife closure review. And the first one is WCR18-20 moose in Unit 24, and that would 11 12 be on Page 5 of our book here. 13 14 Go ahead, Lisa. 15 MS. MAAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 16 17 before I start presenting the individual closure reviews we have an update to the closure review policy 18 19 and I believe Greg was going to -- where's Greg? 20 21 (Laughter) 22 23 MS. KENNER: He went to lunch late. 24 25 MS. MAAS: Okay. Well, Greg was going 26 to give it, it's just something I need to read, so I 27 could read it but I was told that the leadership team 28 member was supposed to read it. 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Hum. 31 32 MS. MAAS: So if he's not here then 33 perhaps I can just read it. 34 35 (Laughter) 36 37 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, go ahead. 38 39 MS. MAAS: Okay. And, again, this is an update to the Federal Subsistence Board's closure 40 41 policy and so I'm going to read what I'm supposed to 42 read and then if it doesn't make sense feel free to ask 43 questions and I can answer them. 44 45 (Laughter) 46 47 MS. MAAS: So at the February 2018 48 Federal Subsistence Board work session, OSM Staff 49 recommended revisions to the Federal Subsistence 50

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Page 73

Board's closure policy in order to more accurately track and implement existing wildlife and fisheries closures in future years.

As a result, the Board approved changes to the policy to allow for review of half of all closure reviews on a staggered four year cycle with the other half being reviewed the following years.

Even years for wildlife.

Odd years for fisheries.

<u>.</u>

Upon further review of this closure policy OSM Staff believed additional....

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

REPORTER: Go ahead, Lisa.

MS. MAAS: Okay.

OSM Staff believed additional clarification was needed prompting discussion with the DOI solicitor with regard to the Federal Subsistence Board action on closure reviews. The solicitor and OSM Staff clarified that the FSB closure policy intends that the Federal Subsistence Board take final action on closure review analysis during its wildlife and fishery regulatory meetings. Closure review analysis are to be addressed by Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils and the Federal Subsistence Board in the same manner as regulatory proposals, therefore deference to Council recommendations will apply when the Board takes final action on closure reviews.

Closure reviews are treated the same as regulatory proposals to retain, modify or rescind individual closures. Similarly the InterAgency Staff Committee and the State of Alaska will be asked to submit comments to the Board on closure review analysis. Follow-up proposals from the Councils to request that an existing closure be modified or rescinded will no longer be required as part of the closure review process.

 $$\operatorname{At}$$ this time wildlife Staff are presenting the first round of wildlife closure reviews

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to the affected Councils seeking their recommendations.

These closure review analysis will be presented for Board action at the April 2020 wildlife regulatory meeting. Deference will apply to these closure review analysis like any other regulatory

7 proposal.

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9 Closure reviews will be brought back to
10 the relevant Councils during the fall 2019 meeting
11 cycle so that Council's can revisit their original

recommendations and in case there is any relevant, updated biological and/or socio-culture information.

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So, thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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And when the leadership team arrives they -- or if we have any further questions on that closure review they can fill us in on that, but we'll go through your review first for this.

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MS. MAAS: Sure. And just to sum up the main differences that before closure reviews were presented to the Council and that was it. The Council decided whether or not to submit a proposal but now all closure reviews are going to be reviewed by the Board. So these closure reviews will....

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MS. KENNER: The Council and the Board.

Sorry.

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MS. MAAS: And so these closure reviews will come back again at the fall 2019 meeting. And we're going through a change in the process so it might be a little like -- some things might seem a little redundant but it just what happens when things change.

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 $$\operatorname{So}$ I'll get on with the WCR18-20. And I just have a handout to pass out with a couple of corrections.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, go ahead.

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(Pause)

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MS. MAAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

49 Members of the Council. For the record my name is Lisa

Maas and I'm a wildlife biologist in the Office of Subsistence Management. I will be presenting a summary of the analysis for Wildlife Closure Review 18-20, which begins on Page 5 of your Council meeting book.

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Wildlife Closure Review 18-20 pertains to the closure of moose hunting in the Kanuti Controlled Use Area in Unit 24 to non-Federallyqualified users. The closure area is depicted in Map 1 on Page 5. The Kanuti Controlled Use Area is closed to aircraft for moose hunting purposes under both State and Federal regulations. The Board closed the Kanuti CUA, controlled use area, to moose hunting by non-Federally-qualified users in 1992 because subsistence needs were not being met and because harvest met or exceeded the harvestable surplus. Since 1999 the moose population within the Kanuti CUA has appeared stable. Between 1999 and 2017 densities ranged from .2 to .48 moose per square mile, which is typical for Interior Alaska moose populations that are limited by predation. Bull/cow ratios have been consistently high ranging from 51 to 75 bulls per 100 cows, indicating bulls are not being overharvested. Since 2004 calf/cow ratios have exceeded 30 calves per 100 cows suggesting adequate productivity for population growth.

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The Koyukuk River Moose Management Plan prescribes a conservative harvest rate of five percent for the Kanuti Controlled Use Area moose population. This translates to an estimated 65 moose based on 2017 population estimates. Since Federal lands within the Kanuti CUA are closed to non-Federally-qualified hunters, all harvest is by Federally-qualified subsistence users mostly by residents of Allakaket, Alatna, Bettles and Evansville. However, before the closure in 1992 local residents still accounted for the majority of moose harvest from the Kanuti CUA due to aircraft restrictions. Between 2006 and 2017 moose harvest by Federal registration permit in Unit 24B range from zero to 5 moose per year. Over the same time period area, reported moose harvest under State regulations average 34.5 moose per year. unreported harvest in Unit 24 is significant. Between 1997 and 2002 unreported harvest rates for Unit 24 residents were estimated at 76 percent.

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OSM's recommendation is to modify the

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48 49 50 closure.

Biologically the closure no longer seems warranted due to very high bull/cow ratios. Calf/cow ratios have also been high in recent years and the aircraft restrictions would still limit access by non-Federally-qualified users. However, whether or not the closure remains warranted for continuation of subsistence uses is not clear as extremely high unreported harvest rates preclude accurate harvest information. It is unknown whether or not subsistence needs are being met although high bull/cow ratios indicate bulls are available for harvest although hunting success rates are low.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I'd be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, Lisa. Questions on the proposal. Is the Council aware of where we're going with this.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Council member

comments.

MR. HONEA: Yeah, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, who's

this?

MR. HONEA: This is Don.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, Don, go ahead.

 MR. HONEA: Yeah, I just have a question for Lisa. I realize, I mean these things always kind of confuse me, these -- I'm looking at the current Federal regulations, is this something that, Lisa, you are doing on a year to year basis, I mean, is there something -- is this new?

MS. MAAS: Through the Chair. Thanks, Don, for that question. So these closure reviews, we do every four years now. So this closure was implemented in 1992, I believe, and it was the Federal Subsistence Board's policy that we review these closures every four years. So this wasn't a proposal, it's just something we do every four years.

Page 77 Hopefully that makes sense. 2 3 MR. HONEA: Okay, yeah, that does make 4 sense. I appreciate that. 5 6 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, Don, didn't 9 know you were on the phone. Are you going to try 10 to.... 11 12 Yeah, I just got on this MR. HONEA: 13 afternoon here, thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The question was, 1.5 16 are you not going to be able to fly now and you're 17 going to attend by phone? 18 19 MR. HONEA: Well, you know, I mean if 20 there was arrangements, if I could come down there in 21 the morning, I mean that's a very good question. 22 would like to pose that to Karen. Is that -- does it 23 make a difference if I come in in the morning and only 24 make a half a day. 25 2.6 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: With all that travel 27 it'd probably be advantageous just to stay on the phone because we're going to go over a whole bunch of BLM 28 stuff in the morning and if you can't travel today, 29 30 then it'd probably be advantageous just to stay home 31 and stay on the phone. That'd be my opinion but 32 Karen.... 33 34 MR. HONEA: Yeah, well, that's --35 that's a very good opinion, I mean I appreciate that, 36 but I would like Karen to give me a call after the 37 meeting here this evening to discuss this. 38 39 Thank you. 40 41 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Karen answer the 42 question. 43 44 MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you. Through 45 the Chair. Don, what I would recommend, I think, is the same as the Chair, is to stay on the phone, and I 46 47 think the main reason for that is because the meeting has to end tomorrow at 4:00 o'clock so we're going to 48 49 have an early ending to the meeting so there's going to

be even less time for you if you're only able to be here for a half a day. Would that work out okay for you, number 1.

And, number 2, do you have all the materials that you need in order to participate by phone.

Thank you.

MR. HONEA: Yeah, I just got this like a couple days ago, or yesterday or something through the mail. So, snail mail, it actually came in and I got it in front of me. I can't promise that I will be on the phone in the morning, I mean, you know, because it's really hard to do this by phone. But I'll continue to stay here as long as I can.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I thought -- what we thought you were going to get on an airplane this morning and were going to be here like this afternoon, that's what we were thinking.

MR. HONEA: Yeah, well, again -- again, I don't really know the protocol for that, whether -- because I called up, I wasn't on the manifest for Wright's Air this morning even though they cancelled, I would have paid my own way and maybe I would have got reimbursed from you guys. I mean it's always been kind of unclear as to the travel here. I'm sure you guys would pick it up if I -- but I wasn't on the manifest and that's okay because there's no flights today.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, understand

 that.

MR. HONEA: So I will just continue -- and if I call in in the morning I will.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Karen.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you. Through the Chair. Don, yes, there were attempts to get you on that flight this morning but as you said there were no flights out of there this morning because we were asked if you were going to return on the same flight that you were originally scheduled on. So it seems to me there's just a lot of difficulty right now getting in and out of Ruby.

1 Thank you. 2

MR. HONEA: Okay.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Glad to hear you're on the phone though, Don.

MR. HONEA: Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we went over this review of the closure which has been in place for quite some time. And so we're going to move through this as a proposal, and so I'll use the back of my card here.

Introduction of the proposal.

Report on the Board's consultation. Was there any tribal consultation on this proposal?

MS. MAAS: Yeah, thanks, through the Chair. So in the future these will be treated as proposal so at the fall meeting we'll have comments from ADF&G and potentially the tribe, potentially ISC comments but right now we don't have any of those. So we're still asking the Council to make a recommendation on this closure review but you'll see it again in the fall.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right. So I was unclear about that.

MS. MAAS: Yeah, it's a change.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we're going to review the data and we're really concerned about this moose population right this minute because we got literally five feet of snow in Allakaket and we're losing calves right this second, and yearlings, and adult moose so we don't know what's going on with this moose population until the hunters are able to go out this fall and find out then we'll have a better form our basis to comment on as to the spring timing and a whole bunch of factors that will lead to what the end results of their mortality. We are going to have mortality this year.

So where does the Council want to go with this proposal. Do we want to -- at this point would the Council be inclined to maintain the closure

Page 80 until we get a better feel for the moose population at 2 our fall meeting. 3 4 MS. PELKOLA: Yes. 5 6 MR. HONEA: I would entertain a motion 7 to do that. 8 9 MS. PELKOLA: I second. 10 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We have a motion by 12 Don, seconded by Jenny. 13 14 Further discussion on this closure 15 review. 16 17 MR. COLLINS: Yeah, this is Ray. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray. 20 21 MR. COLLINS: I think we ought to take 22 a conservative stand and, yeah, oppose any changes in 23 it for now. 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 26 27 MR. COLLINS: Since it's four years since it can change again, we don't know what the 28 weather's going to be -- if it's going to keep getting 29 deep snow or what's going to happen here in the next 30 31 few years. I would be in favor of continuing a 32 closure. 33 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. The other 35 thing is the Koyukuk River Advisory Committee met in 36 Allakaket in December, and we heard a lot of testimony 37 about there were only nine moose killed. One was 38 killed in the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area and only 39 eight were killed locally. And people were having a hard time getting moose because of the warmer falls, 40 the moose were back in the hills and weren't really 41 42 moving until like 18th, 20th of September, after they had burned off a lot of fuel trying to find these 43 44 moose. So the current harvest for Allakaket and 45 Alatna's been fairly low. And that was a major driving 46 force of the committee members wanting to move the 47 State season back an additional -- from the 25th of 48 September to the 1st of October. So there's going to

be a proposal submitted to the Board of Game to do

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that. But right now harvest by the subsistence users in Allakaket and Alatna has been unachieved during the fall season and the winter hunt. There's a winter hunt from December 15th to the 15th of April.

So that's still not being utilized to the greatest extent. So we have real concerns.

So the comments to this Council, I'm putting this into the record, the comments are:

We're not achieving the harvest that the communities would like to achieve. And we still have this deep snow year.

So those would be the reasons that this Council feels that should, at this time, that the closure should be maintained.

So those in favor of submitting this and maintaining the closure at this time signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those opposed same

sign.

(No opposing votes)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So at this time we're going to maintain the closure for WCR18-20.

Okay, Lisa.

MS. MAAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Next up is Wildlife Closure Review 18-39, and this begins on Page 16 of your Council meeting book. And I also have handouts because there's a State action that applied to this closure.

 Okay. Again, Wildlife Closure Review 18-39 begins on Page 16 of your Council meeting book. And this closure pertains to the closure of moose hunting in the eastern portion of Unit 19A to all users. And the closure area is depicted in Map 1 on Page 16.

Unit 19A, north of the Kuskokwim River,

upstream from but excluding the George River drainage and south of the Kuskokwim River upstream from and including the Downey Creek drainage, not including the Lime Village management area, hereafter referred to as Unit 19A east, was closed under State regulations in 2006 and under Federal regulations in 2007 because of conservation concerns including low productivity, low bull/cow ratios and high hunting pressure.

Last week the Alaska Board of Game adopted Proposal 127 as amended by the Stoney/Holitna Fish and Game Advisory Committee to open a Tier I registration hunt for moose in Unit 19A east. The amendments and background on the Proposal 127 are provided in the handout you just received.

Since 2008 the Unit 19A east moose population has appeared relatively stable but has remained well below management objectives. The State has conducted wolf control in Unit 19A east since 2006 and in 2013, 2014 the State removed bears from 14 percent of Unit 19A east. While moose densities within the bear control area are above State management objectives, moose densities in the remainder of Unit 19A east are well below objectives. Bull/cow and calf/cow ratios have met or exceeded management objectives since 2007 and 2011 respectively. No legal moose harvest has occurred in Unit 19A east since 2006.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{OSM's}}$ recommendation is to maintain the status quo.

Moose abundance in Unit 19A east has not significantly changed since the hunt area closed in 2007 because of conservation concerns. While bull/cow and calf/cow ratios are recovering they're likely bolstered by intensive management. Moose abundance and density are well below management objectives and should recover further before the closure is relaxed.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: What was the bull/cow ratio in general for 19A east, the closure area?

MS. MAAS: Yeah, so the bull/cow ratios are depicted in Figure 2 on Page 22, and you can see, I mean there is some noise there, the management

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objectives are to maintain ratios of 20 to 30 bulls per 100 cows, and you can see in like 2017 the bull/cow ratio was about 35, and then before that it had been pretty high. And I just read in this Stoney/Holitna AC handout, that the 2018 bull/cow ratios were pretty high at 52 bulls per 100 cows.

So there's some noise there but hopefully -- but overall, I mean they've been above that.....

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MS. MAAS:30 bull per 100 management objective.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And the makeup of those bulls is predominately younger bulls?

MS. MAAS: I'm not sure.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Karen.

 MS. DEATHERAGE: I wanted to let everyone know that Joshua Pearce from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is on the phone right now so if there's questions that people have about Unit 19 he's available to answer those questions if we don't have that information.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. I didn't know you were on the phone there, Josh. Are you copying these questions, on the makeup of the.....

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, good afternoon, Jack, yep I'm here. So, yeah, to answer your question these bulls there's a large number of large bulls. There has been no hunting since 2006 and so there's been quite a few years for these things to grow so it's a real nice mix actually of large, medium and small bulls. You know, we've had pretty good recruitment the last few years and the bull/cow ratio was 52 per 100 this last year so there is certainly sufficient bulls n the area which is, in large part, why the Board just

opened up a very limited hunt to try to get something going again for the locals there. It is open to residents, of course, but there's going to be a registration permit issued just in Sleetmute and Stoney River, just 30 to start with. But, you know, after all these years of a closure there's definitely good numbers of bulls in the area.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That's a healthy number. I'm happy to hear that. So thank you.

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MR. PEARCE: Yeah.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any other questions} \mbox{ on the proposal.}$

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm confused by OSM's recommendation to maintain status quo with that kind of a bull/cow ratio over the management objective. Reasons again why OSM felt to maintain status quo.

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MS. MAAS: Yeah, so and also remember the timing of some of this, I mean this was done before the 2018 bull/cow ratio came out and before the State made their decision. So, yeah, the 2017 bull/cow ratio was only 35 bulls per 100 cows. And also if you look at the overall population, which is displayed in Figure 1 on Page 22, the green dots are the moose population for Unit 19A east and so you can see the confidence intervals of those overlap. So there hasn't been a significant increase in population so, you know, it was kind of like, well, in the past years they've maintained the closure and there hasn't been any increase in population and also the intensive management, that there is concern that portions of Unit 19A east might have higher densities of moose because there is wolf control and bear control, but if you take that away then what would happen to the moose population.

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And, you know, the State's hunt is a very limited hunt so, yeah, it's up to the Council, you know, what recommendation you want to make. But these were just some concerns that OSM had.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: With the State Board of Game's Tier I, which is residents of Alaska only,$

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there would be -- in that kind of a bull/cow ratio, the management objective is 20 to 30 bulls per 100 cows, and even the minimum threshold of 35 is exceeding that at 52 for the entire thing.

So I would be in -- personally, I would be inclined to initiate a proposal to modify or eliminate the closure. Personally. That would be my personal opinion because of the bull/cow ratio and the population should begin expanding because of the larger bull component in the population. If you track those numbers back into 2001, there were six bulls per 100 cows, it was a catastrophic lack of bulls from overharvest. That's what does that, is a overharvest of bulls. So now the State just has a limited Tier I hunt and so with a limited registration number.

So, again, Josh, that's 30 permits, registration permits issued?

MR. PEARCE: That's correct. Yeah, so this first year, the local Advisory Committee was hoping to do through the Board of Game was to open up kind of an experimental hunt really to see what kind of harvest we could get and to assess what the demand is going to be like in this area. Things have changed a lot down in Unit 18 now, there's a lot more moose hunting opportunities than there were -- or than there was in 2004 and 2005, the last two years that this area was open.

So, yeah, I guess there are a couple things I'd like to address, too, but that kind of lower, but still not low bull/cow ratio of 36 per 100 in 2017, if you look 2017 to 2011, just occasionally those were both snow years, the bulls just aren't in the river yet, we just get low counts occasionally, you know, but that's not real defined 58 to 36 back to 52, you know, that doesn't happen in one year unless movement influenced that. And so really the -- you know to have a Federal closure like was just explained, you know, OSM when they did their analysis, of course that was before the Board passed the State's proposal 127 like they did. But, you know, in this case Federal lands in 19A east are fairly limited and they're north of the river so they're not overly accessible but, you know, to continue a closure could definitely have a negative influence on some of the folks who are hoping to hunt in that area, which is primarily going to be

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people from Red Devil, Sleetmute and Stoney River. That's where we're going to issue the permits and it will just be 30 to start with. The Board did authorize up to 75 permits but we're going to start it off real slow and easy here. And the harvestable surplus in that area is around 70. So even starting off at 30 permits, if everybody shot a moose, which they won't because it's only going to be a five day season, but even if everybody did, we'd still only be taking about half of the bulls that we could from the area.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, yeah, there's a lot of safeguards, sideboards on that hunt.

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the Council's recommendation on this would be to maintain the status quo of the closure or initiate a proposal to modify or eliminate the closure. This is a modification of the closure is what this is actually doing because it's allowing a limited hunt, a controlled hunt and it's only Tier I. It doesn't encourage non-resident participation. Where we get into really high demand is when we have non-resident hunters with hunting guides that can suppress a population and especially on an unlimited guide use area, on the BLM lands. That's kind of an issue.

You had a comment, Lisa.

MS. MAAS: Yeah, thank you. Through the Chair. I just wanted to clarify that in the past the Council would be initiating a proposal, but now with the changes and the new closure policy, you just make a recommendation for this closure review. And I also just wanted to throw out to the Council, and I'm sure you're well aware of this, Jack, that there's several tiers of closure so this is currently a closure to all users, but there's also a possibility to close to only non-Federally-qualified users or go through an .804 analysis where you're closing to some Federally-qualified users and it's open to other Federally-qualified users. So there's different kind of layers or tiers of closures.

And also for the record, Federal public lands comprise about 18 percent of Unit 19A east.

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Thanks. 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So at this time, 4 personally, I feel that the moose population can sustain the harvest that's proposed and as in 5 6 regulation -- in State regulations. So I don't feel 7 that there's an issue per se with an unlimited number of hunters coming to hunt those moose. So I would like 8 9 to see an initiation -- to initiate a proposal to 10 modify or eliminate the closure at this time since we have current data that shows 52 bulls per 100 cows with 11 12 large bull component, a significant large bull component. But you got to have big bulls for breeding, 13 larger bulls. My opinion. That I learned from Glenn 14 15 Stout, that you have to have three year old bulls and older for breeding because of the pheromone interaction 16 of females with males. So we have the large bull 17 component, we have a good number of bulls. And so I 18 19 don't see any reason to maintain the closure. 20 21 Other comments from Council members. 22 23 That's my opinion. 24 25 (No comments) 2.6 27 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Council members. 28 29 (No comments) 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So do we have a 32 motion to initiate a proposal to modify or eliminate 33 closure. 34 35 MR. GERVAIS: So moved. 36 37 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved by Tim. Do we 38 have a second. 39 40 MR. KRISKA: Second. 41 42 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Tom. 43 Any Council comments in regards to -- Lisa. 44 45 MS. MAAS: Okay. I just want to 46 clarify that the intent is to completely eliminate the 47 closure so it would be open to all users. 48 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, this is where 49 50

Page 88 you're confusing me. The OSM's recommendation to 1 2 maintain status quo. Like there's three questions here 3 for this Council. 4 5 MS. MAAS: I just want to make sure I 6 completely understand that when you say you want to 7 eliminate that closure, you mean, so there's no closure to anyone. It's not like you're going to open it to 8 9 Federally-qualified users but it stays closed to non-10 Federally-qualified users. 11 12 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. But.... 13 14 MS. MAAS: Your intent is to open it to 15 everyone. 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Open it to everyone, 18 that would give 19 20 MS. MAAS: Okay. 21 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:and the State 23 has the sideboards on the hunt. 24 25 MS. MAAS: Right, I just wanted to..... 26 27 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I'm not worried 28 about those.... 29 30 MS. MAAS:make that completely 31 clear. Thank you. 32 33 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, yes, I'm aware of what the request is. I feel that there's a 34 35 population of moose that can sustain the -- and the 36 permits being issued in those communities is also going 37 to give the local people the first crack at those 38 permits. 39 40 So we have a motion to -- and is it 41 appropriate that this Council -- and I feel it's appropriate that the Council initiate a proposal to 42 43 modify or eliminate the closure. That's appropriate, 44 right? 45 46 MS. MAAS: That's appropriate. I mean I 47 understand that's what this closure review currently 48 says but it'll actually just be a recommendation for

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this closure review. So you won't actually be

Page 89 submitting a proposal anymore, and that's just a change 2 in the policy. 3 4 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh. 5 6 MS. MAAS: So from now on it'll just be 7 a Council recommendation in this closure review. 8 that make sense? 9 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Kind of. 11 12 The Council's recommendation is..... 13 14 MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, this is 15 Ray. 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray. 18 19 MR. COLLINS: I don't like any of the 20 Tier II, it seems to me that the folks we took in the 21 McGrath area of having picking up (coughing) picking up 22 the permits before season lets you know who gets them 23 and how many get them, even if they're open to all State members, but by -- and then they'd only be issued 24 in those local units. I mean there may be some local 25 26 people that would like to apply but they may be working 27 during that season, you know, making a little cash 28 somewhere and not being able to get it in time. So I'd 29 rather leave any closure in place. It'll be hard to initiate it again, or harder. And then modify it that 30 there'd be so many permits that could be picked up, 30 31 32 in this case, I quess, before season. 33 34 MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Mr. Chair, this is 35 Josh. May I address Ray there, please. 36 37 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Josh. 38 39 MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Ray, so this registration permit we're going to do exactly like we 40 do here in McGrath. It's not going to be a Tier II 41 42 permit. So I will go down there this summer to 43 Sleetmute and Stoney River and issue permits in the villages there so it will be just like this one, where 44 45 if a person wants a permit they're going to have to 46 come pick it up in person in the village. 47 48 MR. COLLINS: Okay. Okay. 49

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And, right now, the way I read this regulation there's a Federal closure so there is no hunt anyways, Ray. So what this would do is if we eliminate the closure there's no Federal hunt anyway.

MR. COLLINS: Right.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: There's no priority right this second not unless we submit a proposal to allow a Federal hunt in that portion of the unit.

MR. COLLINS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Correct, Lisa.

MS. MAAS: Yeah, that's correct. I mean currently even though there is -- the State just approved that limited Tier I hunt under State regulations, since there's a Federal closure State users cannot go on those BLM lands and hunt.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.

MS. MAAS: Unless Federal regulations

26 change.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And there's also no Federal hunt -- the permit would not apply to the Federal hunt areas either because there's no Federal season, no open season. So right now the State hunt doesn't apply to the Federal lands either. That's the way this regulation reads, because of the closure.

So my opinion is that we need to eliminate the closure because the moose population can sustain the harvest. And that this Council needs to submit a proposal to the Federal Subsistence Board to somewhat mirror the State regulations.

Correct?

MS. MAAS: That's the way it used to be done. So you can think about it as a proposal, but really in your recommendation you would just say what the.....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, I'm talking about -- we're under call for wildlife proposals. So

there's no Federal hunt right now so now there's enough moose to have a Federal hunt so we need to have -- on the Federal lands nobody can hunt. This regulation says there's no open season. There's no Federal -- so the closures closes to the Federal subsistence users.

MS. MAAS: Yeah, I understand that. And I think we're saying the same thing it's just a technicality of it. It's just that the Federal Board policy, instead of initiating any proposal, you just -- this is now the proposal.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh.

MS. MAAS: The closure review is treated like a proposal. So it's just a technicality. We're kind of -- our intent's the same it's just how you get there.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, we're talking about two different proposals. We're talking about this wildlife closure review 18-39. We're talking about one proposal. But we also need to submit a proposal to have a moose season for Federal users because there is right now, a closure, no Federal open season. So we need to submit a proposal for this round.

Correct?

Am I missing something here?

Go ahead, Karen.

 MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Correct me if I'm wrong, Lisa, what I think is being said is that if the Council recommends removal of this closure, to open this closure, then that will be the proposal that that will open the Federal lands to hunting that are currently closed in regulation, or not, because that's where the confusion seems to be.....

MS. MAAS: Through the Chair.

MS. DEATHERAGE:whether it takes a recommendation or whether it takes a proposal to change what's currently in regulation.

MS. MAAS: Yeah. And so the new -- I mean the new Federal Board policy is we treat these closure reviews as a proposal and so the Council's recommendation would be to eliminate the closure, but along with that recommendation you could also recommend a harvest limit and a season. But if you want to submit a proposal that's fine. I mean this is the new policy.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MS. MAAS: But if it's easier, and.....

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That....

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MS. MAAS:we'll probably end up

combining.....

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That finally clarified, we can insert the season language into this proposal. I thought we had to make another proposal. That's usually the way we do these things, you can't mix apples and oranges all in the same proposal, typically.

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You have a comment, Tom.

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MR. DOOLITTLE: Sure.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

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MR. DOOLITTLE: Through the Chair. Council. Tom Doolittle, Acting Assistant Regional Director for OSM. Yeah, Lisa's right, you know, with the revisions of the policy and making sure that we actually adhere to the closure policy which hadn't been done properly, really, on the proper, you know, four year cycle, and so as we enter the wildlife proposal process, is that the closure policy as has been stated, is correct, that this would become a proposal and then the recommendation that Lisa suggested for the season change, A, to close, and B, any modifications that you see, would become part of that analysis and have deference to the process as a proposal that the RACs normally have. You also will have another crack at your recommendation on the same analysis, you know, because this will also be a proposal that the ISC and the State of Alaska will comment on as well, and in your fall meeting cycle you would have another

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opportunity to fine tune that proposal. But this is the opportunity to put that recommendation and initial language in there with the realization that this will be a formal proposal to the Board in the 2020 wildlife cycle and you'll have another crack at it in the fall 2019 cycle.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thanks for that clarification.} \\$

 So we have a motion on the floor to initiate proposal to modify or eliminate the closure so we have that on the table. We need to also amend the motion to include to mirror the current State regulations and would you state that for the record again, Josh, the current State regulations.

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, sure, Mr. Chairman. And, of course, as you know the State regulations would apply on the Federal lands as long as this closure went away. So a Federal season would not be required but what it's going to be is September 1st through 5th, antlered bulls, one per household by registration permit.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, copy that. So the Council's aware of the current Federal season. So that -- but under the Federal subsistence regulations we need to eliminate the complete Federal closure on the Federal lands also. So that would be the current season, it'd be September 1 to 5, one antlered bull, and a limited number of permits issued.

Do we have a motion to modify the

 motion.

MS. PELKOLA: I so move.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Move to include the current State season and bag limit by Jenny.

MR. GERVAIS: Second.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Tim. So now our current recommendation to be reviewed is as discussed to OSM that we'll see at our fall meeting. It'll all be written up in legalize and so we'll review that in the fall season.

WESTERN INTERIOR SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING 3/26/2019 WESTERN INTERIOR RAC MEETING Page 94 One comment Lisa. 2 MS. MAAS: Thanks. I just wanted to 3 4 clarify -- make sure I'm completely clear that the 5 intention is to have like a joint Federal/State permit and the total harvest quota between -- or the total 6 7 permits between State and Federal regulations would be 8 30 permits total. 9 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, exactly the 11 same number. It'll be a joint permit. 12 13 MS. MAAS: Okay. 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And -- but when you 16 got a book that says there's no Federal season you have 17 to change that under the regulations. So those in favor of the motion signify by saying aye. 18 19 20 IN UNISON: Aye. 21 22 MR. HONEA: Aye. 23 24 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ray. 25 26 (No comments) 27 28 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You still there Ray. 29 30 MR. COLLINS: Yes. 31 32 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. All right. 33 So we're on the next one WRC18-43. Motion passed. 34 35 MS. MAAS: I apologize, Mr. Chair, I --36 apparently my notes on this one disappeared so I might 37 have to wing this one. 38 39 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 40 41 (Pause) 42 43 MS. MAAS: Well, all right, shoot, 44 well, unfortunately my notes disappeared on WCR18-43, but this closure review begins on Page 25 of your 45 46 meeting books and is for Unit 19A remainder, which the 47 map of that closed area is depicted in Map 1 on Page

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This closure is similar to the previous one except it's for a different area, so it's for Unit 19A remainder and the Federal public lands are closed to moose by non-Federally-qualified users but they are open to residents of Tuluksak, Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, Chuakbaluk and Crooked Creek, so there's an .804 restriction on this area. And this area was also closed in 2007 but there is a Tier II hunt under State regulations for this area, and it was, again, similar to the last closure because of conservation concerns, low population, low bull/cow ratios, low calf/cow ratios.

And for this area, if you look on Figure 1 on Page 31, the red dots are the Unit 19A west, like that's the survey area, and so you can see there's a really large increase of moose in 2017, it was a pretty significant increase, but it was also the first year, in 2017, that they surveyed the entire hunt area and so, you know, it's a larger area so it's a larger number of moose but the density in that larger area was quite a bit lower than the density in the Aniak, Unit 19A west survey area.

Bull/cow ratios for this area a bit lower, you can see on Figure 2 for the last couple years it was about 20 bulls per 200 cows in years 2016 and 2017. Calf ratios are pretty high. In 2017 it was upwards of 60 calves per 100 cows. The annual reported moose harvest for all of Unit 19A between 1994 and 2005 averaged 127 moose. Over the stated time period annual reported harvest on Federal public lands averaged 22 moose, and the harvestable surplus of moose for this area was about 60 bulls in 2006. Of course, now there's a big increase in 2017.

So, again, the low bull/cow ratios in 2016 and 2017 indicate few surplus bulls available for harvest and so the OSM recommendation is actually -- no change to the closure is currently recommended. And so the harvest, there's also delegated authority to the Yukon Delta Refuge manager so they're able to adjust, you know, in-season, the quota, number of available permits, close the season when the quota's met.

Yeah, so primarily it's a pretty low bull/cow ratio so no changes to the actual closure recommended, but just on a completely separate issue, if you look back to Map 1 you'll see it's kind of a

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split hunt area, there is, you know, Unit 19A west, and then the Lime Village Management Area, and when the 2 Section .804 analysis was done, it was not recognized 3 that the Lime Village Management Area was part of this 5 hunt area, so currently residents of, you know, along the Kuskokwim can go over and hunt in the Lime Village 6 7 Management Area, but residents of Lime Village, technically cannot hunt around their own village. 8 9 -- there's apparently been no complaints by like law 10 enforcement or residents of Lime Village that this is an issue, it's more of kind of technicality in 11 regulations, so OSM recommended potentially putting in 12 13 a proposal to correct this but, again, it's kind of --14 it's a technicality, you know, there's not much on the 15 ground impact but as far as in regulations it was kind 16 of an oversight.

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So, thank you.

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And, sorry, again, for that disjointed presentation, I don't know what happened to my notes.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So questions for Lisa, and then I want to get Josh Pearce's feel for this moose population at this time.

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Any questions for Lisa on her presentation.

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MR. HONEA: Yeah, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Don.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ HONEA: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question, she mentioned twice the .804, what is an .804?

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MS. MAAS: Oh, sure, thanks, Don. So the .804 analysis, that's just kind of that section of ANILCA, but it's basically when there's a limited amount of harvest in an area so not all users with a customary and traditional use — there's not enough moose, for example, for everyone with a customary and traditional use determination to harvest moose, so then an analysis is done to determine which users, primarily which communities depend on that resource the most.

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 $$\operatorname{So}$ it's more of a -- so not everyone that has a customary and traditional use determination

can harvest, only people that were determined by that ,804 analysis are able to harvest that resource in a particular area.

MR. HONEA: Okay. I'm always kind of confused by these regulations and I would like to know when we went introduce them -- or you introduce them, to say the intent or what exactly is this, to open them up because the -- it's presently closed?

 MS. MAAS: Yeah, so thanks Don. This is another closure review so similar to other ones, it's not a proposal, it's just closure that -- from the -- because of our policy we're required to review them every four years just to make sure, you know, just in case information's changed, that we can modify or retain the closure. So it's not a proposal, it's just something we do every four years.

MR. HONEA: Okay. But this is still an

MS. MAAS: Yeah, uh-huh, the Council needs to make a recommendation on whether to modify the closure or maintain the closure.

MR. HONEA: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any other questions

for Lisa.

action item?

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, Josh, your opinion of this moose population that the bull/cow ratio, health of this population.

 MR. PEARCE: Yeah, sure. So just a kind of general overview, it was just mentioned, you know, the moose population in western 19A has increased pretty substantially since 2010 and that was kind of what we were suspecting before we were able to actually do a survey because harvest with the same number of permits kept gradually creeping up over the years, and, really, you don't get increased success rates without, you know, more moose on the landscape, because nothing else changed; season dates were the same, et cetera.

So we are roughly, these are just rough

numbers, but at about 150 moose being harvested per year from this Tier II area, that westerner portion of 19A with about 100 of those coming from the Tier II permit and roughly 50 from the Federal permit, again those are kind of rounded off numbers for you there. But it gives you a ball park, about 150 per year, which is about perfect compared to our harvestable surplus, which is a little higher than that at 160 -- 165 per year.

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So kind of from 2010 moving forward, the bull/cow ratio did stay low. It was just at the very bottom end of our objective, you know I kept kind of hoping it was going to creep up a little bit. But I think basically as the moose population grew we were kind of harvesting as many bulls as we possibly could from the area. So we were right around 21, 22 bulls per 100 cows, which in a low density population especially is on the low side. So it was encouraging this last fall, actually we went out, and there was some improvement. We're up to 26 bulls per 100 cows and the harvest seems to have stabilized, you know, right around 150 or so. So we'll see if it continues to increase or not but we've got approximately 50 percent success rates, which are pretty good. And then last year harvest was a little bit lower but we, like a lot of parts of the State, had a very warm, wet, buggy fall, and so I think people just weren't quite as successful.

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So in this case I would say things are actually working really well in 19A west and I think we got a pretty good thing going with the distribution of permits like we have. Eventually I would like to, we're not quite there yet, but I'd like to eventually consider, you know, somehow doing a joint permit in this area as well, just to simplify for the users what piece of paper is needed, but like I said we're not quite there yet. I want to see what this population does. We're going to do another GSPE survey next winter, in 2020, and so we'll see if it's continuing to grow or not, if it's stabilized. But as you guys may be somewhat familiar with, the Unit 18 moose population on the Kuskokwim has kind of grown in leaps and bounds down there. They've got exceptional bull/cow ratios, amazing twinning rates, very high calf recruitment, and they still have good habitat down there, like I said the twinning rates are real high. So we would continue to see -- or expect to see some increase in the moose

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population in that western portion of the unit.

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So I guess as a summary, like I said I think things are going really well and one thing --I'm just going to mention one more thing and then I'll pause. But one thing OSM did bring out in their presentation, and I think it was an important one for you guys, the Lime Village Management Area, is definitely -- it's not really correct the way it's in there and what I would suggest to you guys is trying to match up with the language in the State book, to where there's three areas in 19A. You've got that area that's the western portion, which is Tier II, which is defined by the George River and the Stony Creek drainage; you've got the Lime Village Management Area, which has its own definition; and then 19A remainder, which is the closed area around the Holitna. think it'd be really good to clear that up in the Federal reg book and it sounds like this might be a good time to do that.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Appreciate all those comments. My question is, in your 26 bulls per 100 cows, what's the large bull component, is it starting to increase, or is it still suppressed?

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MR. PEARCE: Yeah, so in that, it's still fairly depressed, as you would expect where we've got kind of a low bull/cow ratio so this last time -- and I don't have this broken out, but out of the bulls that we saw it was roughly half were small, maybe a quarter were medium and a quarter were large, slightly less than a quarter were large. So I would say just over half of the -- or roughly half of the bulls are, you know, more that small size with only maybe 40 percent or so in the medium to large category.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: How large is that population currently in the west, approximately.

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MR. PEARCE: In the west, yeah, let me pull up the figures here. So in the western, well, that Tier II area as a whole, is just .7 moose per square mile, but when you exclude that area down around Crooked Creek and those places, it's considerably higher, 1.3 moose per square mile. So when you add some of the low density stuff into it it drags it down to .7, but that area from Chuathbaluk down to -- actually a little further than that even, more like

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Napiamiut down to Lower Kalskag, it's a decent density of 1.3 and like I said I would anticipate that number to keep creeping up but we'll have to wait until this winter to see if we verify that.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Appreciate

all those numbers.

MR. PEARCE: Okay.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And so I do agree with OSM's recommendation, and I do definitely agree that there needs to be submittal of a regulatory proposal to make these changes. I thought we were changing this in this proposal.

MS. MAAS: So, Mr. Chair, I actually asked specifically about this proposal with our regulatory specialist, and if it's anything to do with the actual closure itself you just make a recommendation for this closure review.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh.

MS. MAAS: But since the Lime Village issue is kind of a side issue that doesn't exactly have to do with the closure, he recommended submitting a separate proposal.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

So I agree with the OSM recommendation, other, no changes to the current closure is currently recommended.

And this Council's going to need to submit a proposal to -- what would be the -- well, when we get to that, when we get to that one.

Let's deal with this Wildlife Closure Review 18-39, how does the Council feel about going along with OSM's recommendation for other.

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Is it WCR18-43?

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, am I off track

49 here, yes.

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Page 101
                     MR. GERVAIS: I make a motion to
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     maintain the closure on WCR18-43.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, 43, yeah, I got
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     off here, how did I get that off -- okay, we got a
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     motion.
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                     MR. HONEA: I would second that.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Seconded by
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     Don.
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                     Further discussion on WRC18-43, Unit
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     19A remainder moose.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Further discussion.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those in favor of
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     the motion signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MR. HONEA: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those opposed, same
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     sign.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So that covers those
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     closure reviews. We're moving in to call for Federal
     wildlife proposals. What do you think, Karen, on
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     continuing to roll here.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Do you want to do that
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     housekeeping on the Lime Village.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That's coming up
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     under call for wildlife proposals, so that would be --
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     uh-huh.
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                      (Pause)
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                     MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair.
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     response to your question, I think they're prepared to
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ahead, Lisa.

Page 102

go ahead and open the floor for the call for wildlife proposals.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you. Go

MS. MAAS: Thanks. And I have another blurb I'm supposed to read about the wildlife proposals.

So because of the government shutdown, due to a lack of funding, we will continue to accept proposals until March 27th as noted in the proposed rule, however, because some of the Council meetings had to be changed based on the shutdown, we will still accept proposals from those Councils or proposals given to the Federal representatives, Council coordinators, at those meetings after the March 27th deadline, as originally noted in the proposed rule.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So Pippa, you're going to give a presentation on....

MS. MAAS: Oh, no, we're just both up here to field questions because she does, you know, customary and traditional use.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So we're in call for Federal proposals. We've identified that this Lime Village fell through the cracks somehow, so I'm not exactly sure what the language should be to alleviate -- to combine them with the 19A west.

MS. MAAS: Yeah, so through the Chair. There's kind of two options, two routes you could go. One, is to just add Lime Village to the Section .804 analysis, so that, in that closure, you know, where it lists the number of villages that can hunt in Unit 19A remainder, Lime Village would be added to that.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{The}}$ other option is to create a whole separate hunt area.

And Lime Village, currently, if you look at the regulation book it's on Page 91, Lime Village has their own separate hunt, I mean it says Unit 19A rural residents of Lime Village July 1st to

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June 30th [sic], so considering they already have, you
     know, barring the closures, Lime Village already has
     kind of the whole Unit 19 and maybe -- well, I think
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     this happened even before the Regional Advisory
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     Councils were formed in '93, that Lime Village -- I'd
     have to go back to the transcripts but there is a lot
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     of discussion about whether or not to have the Lime
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     Village Management Area under Federal regs and my
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     understanding is back in like '92 or '94 Lime Village
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     asked that they not even have that management area
     under Federal regs. So there's a lot of history to the
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     Lime Village that I'm not super familiar with at this
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     time but as far as just creating a whole separate hunt
     area in Unit 19, I'm not sure how that would jive since
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    they already have access to Unit 19, it's just a matter
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     of that closed area.
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                     MS. KENNER: It would just be a hunt
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     area.
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                     MS. MAAS: Yeah, but the hunt area --
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     because it's like Unit -- yeah, I guess under the State
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     regs they have it as a whole separate hunt area.
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                     MS. KENNER: But they -- for the
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     record, this is Pippa Kenner with OSM.
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                     REPORTER: Pippa, put that closer to
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     you.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Pull the mic closer
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     to your mouth.
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                     REPORTER: Thanks.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So are you....
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                     MS. KENNER: So I think what -- oh,
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     sorry.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I was going to ask
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     Ray and Don, can you hear what they're saying -- Ray.
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                     MR. HONEA: Yes.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
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                     MR. COLLINS: Yes.
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1 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Go ahead, 2 Pippa. 3 4 MS. KENNER: I was just going to add to 5 what Lisa was saying, yeah, there is something that happened, and the question I think we're at is whether 6 7 to bring the Lime Village hunt area over as a special 8 management area and so what I was going to say is that 9 Lime Village area could be its own hunt area for the 10 purposes of season and harvest limit, but it wouldn't necessarily have to be a special management area. 11 12 13 I think what Lime Village was asking 14 was that in Federal regulations it not be a special 15 management area. 16 17 MS. MAAS: And through the Chair. There is -- I mean the closure was intended for Unit 18 19 19A west and so the fact that Lime Village Management 20 Area is part of that closure, I mean the moose 21 population down there is, you know, pretty different. 22 We didn't really even consider that when we were going 23 through our closure review. So that kind of gives credence to creating a separate hunt area because the 24 moose population is doing different things, you know, 25 26 versus the Unit 19A west moose population. 27 28 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh. 29 30 MS. KENNER: And if I could add to 31 that, Mr. Chair. 32 33 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go right ahead. 34 35 MS. KENNER: This is Pippa Kenner. 36 when the closure analysis was done and was adopted by 37 the Board, it didn't envision the Lime Village area as 38 being some separate area. In that analysis the eastern 39 part of Unit 19A was considered all of the eastern part 40 of Unit 19A, including the Lime Village area. 41 42 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, that's a 43 little confusing. 44 45 (Laughter) 46 47 MS. MAAS: Yeah, I..... 48 49 MS. KENNER: Could you tell me why? 50

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Because we have Lime Village with a community harvest bag limit of 28 bulls and they can hunt all year-round, and they didn't want a management area, but they are within this -- the periphery of the unit shows that's the Lime Village Management Area is this little portion of 19A over here, right.

Go ahead, Lisa.

MS. KENNER: If I could respond.....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh.

 MS. KENNER:since we started -- I can't speak for the State but I think under caribou regulations the Lime Village Management Area is discussed in caribou regulations in State regulations, the Lime Village Management Area has a distinct harvest limit and season that's separate from the other areas.

So the history of these harvest limits that have been imposed on Lime Village, Lime Village is a special case because they took the State of Alaska to Federal court and in it they were allowed to have this year-round quota but no other community has done that. Then that, Lime Village came to the Federal Program and asked for a community harvest limit which we do have in our regulations, the ability to do it, and so it got a community harvest limit. So that's separate than the hunt area.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But where I'm confused is Lime Village already has a regulation for moose for a year-round season and 28 bull quota, why --what do we have to propose then, what are we proposing, they already have a hunt.

MS. MAAS: Yeah, so the.....

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MS. KENNER: Thank you. So the issue is that we think a proposal is necessary because if somebody was looking at our regulations it would appear that Lime Village is not eligible to hunt in the Federal season anywhere in Unit 19. Unit 19A west, they're not included in the prioritization .804, so they can't hunt there; Unit 19E is closed, and if we include Lime Village in Unit 19A west in Federal regulations, that would mean Lime Village isn't

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Page 106 included in the .804 for that area and so the entire 2 unit is closed to them. 3 4 Well, we know that can't be so how do 5 we fix it. 6 7 One way is just to create another hunt area and Lime Village would have -- it is eligible to 8 hunt in that hunt area, the others are closed to it but 9 10 it is included in that hunt area. 11 12 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okav. 13 14 MS. KENNER: Or we could include it in 15 Unit 19A west so that we have two -- it's kind of like Pakistan and Bangladesh, they're divided in two 16 17 different areas in Unit 19A. 18 19 And, you know, the one we prefer, maybe 20 Lisa can answer that. 21 22 MS. MAAS: Well, I was just saying, I 23 mean the easy way would be, yeah, just to add..... 24 25 REPORTER: Lisa, your mic. 26 27 MS. MAAS:Lime Village to the 28 .804 analysis for Unit 19A remainder, or 19A west, but 29 the issue with that is that why should that Lime 30 Village Management Area be closed when the moose..... 31 32 REPORTER: Lisa turn your mic on. 33 34 MS. MAAS:population is doing 35 something completely different in Unit 19A west hunt area. And, you know, if you look under State 36 37 regulations the Lime Village Management Area has a harvest limit of two bulls open to all residents. 38 39 Well, no it's a -- but still..... 40 41 MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Mr. Chair, this is 42 Josh. 43 44 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Josh. 45 46 MR. PEARCE: I was really hoping to 47 hear this discussion here and the last lady speaking, I 48 picked up maybe a 10th of what she had to say if she 49 could.... 50

Phone: 907-243-0668

Page 107

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Pull your mics closer to your mouths, they're not hearing you. \\$

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{REPORTER}}$:$ \ensuremath{\operatorname{No}}$, wait, Lisa's mic is not on. Turn it on.$

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, Josh, we're debating about this whole Lime Village issue, current State regulations is two bulls for Lime Village on the State land in the management area, State Lime Village Management Area.

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, so that's exactly right. So there's a lot I'd like to say here.

The Lime Village Management Area like was mentioned has an extremely long history, including some court case litigation, so there is a very long history there and that's part of the -- it's one of the original, I believe, Tier II hunts, certainly one of the older ones, if not the oldest. So the village management area is open to use hunting under Tier II permit and a permit has a bag limit of two bulls. There's a fall season and then winter season that goes from November 20th to March 31st. And that is how people in Lime Village -- I actually was asked about that, caribou community harvest, and as far as I know the Lime Village for moose and caribou, I am not aware of anybody participating in that community harvest system.

So the confusion, as I see it, when you look at it, residents of Lime Village are authorized to hunt anywhere in Unit 19 during the entire year, except there's this Federal closure in the Lime Village Management Area, which as was said, I don't think was the intent, it was western 19A, so the way I interpret it is, you know, technically with their Tier II permit, they can hunt on State lands or private lands, but those Federal lands within the Lime Village Management Area are technically closed to them so they can't hunt under the State or Federal season, you know, in that area. So that's an issue that needs to be addressed.

And, furthermore, when you look at the Federal book, it's extremely confusing to somebody who tries to compare it to the State book because 19A remainder in the Federal book is 19A west, which is got a completely different description than State regs, 19A

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east, which is the closed area, is called 19A remainder. So it's flipped in the Federal book. And I think at a minimum if it were to be clarified to where those three hunt areas were described in the Federal book, you don't need to make any changes, you know, Lime Village can still have access to Unit 19 with the community harvest system that they don't use, but you don't need to make a change to it, but to clarify that Federal reg book, I think, would eliminate a lot of the confusion that's taking place on this phone call right now even, so if we're confused about it, imagine what the average hunter picking up the book is thinking when they see it.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: At this point did somebody clarify the difference between the Lime Village hunt area and the Lime Village Management Area.

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Mr. Chair, this is Josh. There is no such thing as a Lime Village hunt area, that would be just a imprecise verbiage that was used, it's the Lime Village Management Area.

MR. GERVAIS: And, Josh, that Lime Village Management Area, I don't know, do you have this Federal book that shows WCR18-43.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Are you showing Map 1 in the discussion here.

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, yeah, I sure am. And somebody said, you know, I wasn't around when this Federal closure was put in place but I would agree with the statement I heard somebody say a little bit ago that the intention of this was not to include the Lime Village Management Area area is my guess, and, really, what it should be is that area, and I'm going to read it the way the State does:

Down stream from and including the George River drainage and down stream from and excluding the Downey Creek drainage.

That is the area defined by the TM680, the Tier II hunt down river where you've got this .804 analysis, or whatever it's called, and that's the area that I believe was intended to be closed.

(Pause) 2 3 MR. GERVAIS: So is the Lime Village 4 Management Area is this cross-hatched area on Page 25. 5 6 MR. PEARCE: Yes. 7 8 MR. GERVAIS: Surrounding Lime Village. 9 10 MR. PEARCE: Yeah, that's correct. 11 It's the area in that kind of southeast corner of 19A 12 with the black bullet for Lime Village. 13 14 And it has -- you know, it's defined by 15 drainages so for a user on the ground it's pretty easy, 16 it's the Stoney River from the mouth of the Stink, 17 including the Stink drainage up stream to but not including Can Creek drainage, which is where the 19B 18 19 boundary to the south starts. And the Lime Village 20 Management Area has a fair bit of, you can see those 21 Federal BLM lands, so for those hunters on snowmachines 22 in the winter, those Federal lands can actually be very important. And the way I read it right now they can't 23 24 hunt on those Federal lands. 25 26 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the best course 27 of action, Pippa, would be elimination of the closure around Lime Village within the Lime Village Management 28 29 Area. 30 31 MS. KENNER: Yeah, this is Pippa Kenner 32 for the record, from OSM. 33 34 REPORTER: Hold up Pippa, let me reboot 35 this. 36 MS. KENNER: And in doing so you would 37 38 be creating another hunt area. 39 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. So the Regional Council would like to submit a proposal that 41 42 would eliminate the closure and would be the south, very southeastern portion of Unit 19A depicted on Map 1 43 on Page 25, to eliminate the closure to Federal public 44 45 lands and maintain the Lime Village only resident season for moose and quota. That's what -- the 46 47 direction the Council should most likely proceed. 48

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MS. MAAS: Yeah, I guess my -- I guess

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Page 110
     Lime Village can, you know, theoretically hunt,
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     everywhere in Unit 19 year-round.....
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                     REPORTER: Lisa, wait a second -- Lisa,
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     wait a minute, you're not broadcasting through the
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     phone.
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                     MS. MAAS:
                                Okay.
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10
                                Okay, go ahead.
                     REPORTER:
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Turn your....
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                     MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Mr. Chair, I'm
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     losing....
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: ....mic on.
                                                      No, we
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     just had a technical problem, Lisa, continue.
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                     MS. MAAS:
                                Okay, yeah.
                                             Thanks, Tina.
21
22
                     So, yeah there's currently a regulation
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     for Lime Village residents being able to hunt year-
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     round anywhere in Unit 19 that there's not.....
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2.6
                     MR. HONEA: No.
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                     MS. MAAS: ....a closure. And so my
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     question is if we create a new hunt area that's
30
     equivalent to the Lime Village Management Area is what
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     the season and harvest limit.....
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                     MR. HONEA: If I could.....
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                     MS. MAAS: .....should be in that
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     area....
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38
                     (Teleconference interference -
39
     participant talking to other parties)
40
                     MS. MAAS: .....currently under State
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42
     regs it's a Tier II, which I'm quessing since it's Tier
43
     II it's primarily Lime Village residents but I'm not
44
     sure under Federal regs how exactly to negotiate the
     season and harvest limit for that new hunt area.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do you have any
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     harvest data for the Lime Village community, I mean
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     they have this long season in current regulation of 28
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Page 111
     bulls, do they have -- are they achieving that, do you
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     have any idea what they're killing there?
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 4
                     MS. KENNER: Do you want to.....
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                     MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Mr. Chair, I.....
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8
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Josh. Go
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     ahead.
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11
                                  This is Josh again.
                     MR. PEARCE:
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     issue 7 permits under the Tier II system per year,
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     which like I said the bag limit is 2 so that means 14
     moose could be taken, however, only about two moose on
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     average in recent years are shot so we're only talking
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     about -- literally less than a handful of moose. And
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    to answer your question most of those permits do go to
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     people....
19
20
                     (Teleconference interference -
21
     participant talking to other parties)
22
23
                     MR. PEARCE: ....in Lime Village, but
24
     there are some that do go to other places. However,
25
     it's a very small number of moose that are taken and
26
     like I said I am not aware of this community harvest
27
     system being utilized at all.
28
29
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So currently
30
     there are two issues, the current community harvest
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     system is not being used and it's not actually being
32
     recorded, I don't think we'll get -- actually capturing
     data from that hunt that's in the regulation book so we
33
     need to address -- we need to align more with what the
34
35
                     They're issuing a two moose permit and
     State is doing.
36
     so the State -- the Federal Subsistence Board should
37
     also recognize that permit during the year-round
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     season.
39
40
                     Do you have any harvest data from this
41
     -- what my question was, does the Federal government
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     have any -- OSM have any harvest data from the Federal
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     hunt, and apparently not.
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                     MS. MAAS: We may have that data but I
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     don't have it right now.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.
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Page 112
                     MS. MAAS: I mean I....
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, Josh
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     doesn't....
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 6
                     MS. MAAS: ....I could potentially
 7
     look it up tonight.
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: .....think anybody's
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     using it.
11
                     MS. MAAS: I mean we have our own
12
13
     Federal database that might have that information in
14
     there but I don't have that.....
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: There's no reporting
17
     system through this -- what I'm trying to find out, do
18
     you have a reporting system for this hunt that sets a
19
     community quota?
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21
                     MS. MAAS: Yeah, I don't know.
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23
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So this hunt....
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25
                     MS. KENNER: I think what -- this is
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     Pippa Kenner again for the record. I can't speak for
     the BLM concerning these hunts, however, what I
27
     understand from what's already been said, the fact that
28
29
     people aren't taking up to 28 moose in this community
30
     hunt, it hasn't been addressed because they haven't --
31
     they've only been taking a couple of moose, or they've
32
     been taking such a low number of moose there's not --
33
     the population of Lime Village has gone down since that
34
     court case in the '80s, so I think it just hasn't come
35
     up as an issue because people under the State
36
     regulations people are achieving what their goals are.
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38
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, all right, I
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     just want to delve into that really thoroughly if we're
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     going to make a proposal, let's make sure that we
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     capture all of the problems in one net.
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43
                     MR. GERVAIS: Jack.
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45
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Tim.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: All right, I just want to
48
     clarify. So it sounds like Josh is saying the
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     residents of Lime Village are taking around five moose
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per year out of their 28 quota and what is -- is the population of Lime Village like 15 or 20 people?

2 3 4

MS. KENNER: Thank you for that question, Mr. Gervais. Through the Chair. I have an educated opinion is yes it's in that range. I haven't looked at the population recently.

 MR. PEARCE: Yeah, this is Josh again, yeah, 15 to 20 is a really good estimate of the number of people in that area and so the moose that are being harvested are being harvested under the Tier II State system which is completely independent of this community harvest quota of 28 and that's what, like I said, I do not believe, and I am not aware of any harvest that is taking place under that.

And I asked specifically about the caribou which is a very similar situation and the biologist from BLM who I spoke with, you know, wasn't even aware of that system being utilized at all.

So, yeah, the harvest is currently under the State Tier II permit.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. That clarifies the issue.

So this Council just needs to submit a proposal, an amendment to the WCR18-43 to eliminate the entire closure in the southeastern portion of Unit 19A near Lime Village. That would basically get to what the -- we don't really need to submit a proposal, regulatory proposal because most of the moose are being taken on State regulations, and they're not using the community hunt and we're getting no data from the community hunt and so all's we need to do is eliminate the problem closure on the Federal lands.

That's what we need to do, correct?

MS. MAAS: I mean that should work. I was -- I think it would be similar to 39 where you should specify like the seasons and the harvest limits if you're going to eliminate the closure.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well....

MS. MAAS: Which I guess could mirror

Page 114 the State although that's Tier II. 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:we could do 4 that or we could just leave in place this community hunt that doesn't seem to be used anyways and nobody's 5 6 tracking it and nobody seems to feel -- the BLM 7 doesn't.... 8 9 Oh, the community..... MS. MAAS: 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:seem to 11 12 feel.... 13 14 MS. MAAS:hunt is for all of Unit 15 19, and so if we're just eliminating the closure for 16 the Lime Village Management Area then we have this hunt 17 -- this area that's not really..... 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, on Page 91, 20 rural residents of Lime Village only, no individual 21 harvest limit, a village harvest quota of 28 bulls, 22 including those taken under the State Tier I system, 23 reporting will be by community reporting system. 24 25 This is the regulation, I'm reading 26 right out of the..... 27 28 MS. KENNER: I'd like to clarify..... 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh. 31 32 MS. KENNER:this is Pippa Kenner 33 with OSM. Even though on Page 91 of the Federal 34 regulations under Unit 19 moose, there's a year-round 35 hunt for the community quota of 28 bulls, that only applies in Unit 18 that isn't closed or isn't closed to 36 37 Lime Village. And because there's broad areas in Unit 38 19 that have been closed, currently Lime Village is only eligible to hunt in the hunt area surrounding the 39 40 community in Federal regulations on Federal public 41 lands. 42 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh. Lisa. 44 45 MS. MAAS: Yeah, the issue is that for 46 that -- that the hunt area is Unit 19 for only 47 residents of Lime Village, and so if we're going to 48 take the Lime Village Management Area out of the Unit 49 19A remainder hunt area, then we have this area that's 50

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not accounted for.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh.

MS. KENNER: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MS. KENNER: This is Pippa Kenner again. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah, so what you were saying about eliminate the closure near Lime Village, that effectively is right and so what Lisa came back and said was maybe we need a harvest limit and a season and when she said that you referred to the harvest limit, which doesn't really give us a harvest season in that Lime Village hunt area, and, you know, for right now maybe we don't have the information to make that determination. Maybe we can say, you know, season to be announced or -- and this is for other people going into the Lime Village hunt area and hunting. So maybe for right now we could just leave it to be announced and defer it until we go through the entire analysis with maybe some more information.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we need a motion to eliminate the closure in the far southeastern corner of Unit 19A, the Federal closure, and so we want to tack that on to the -- to Wildlife Closure Review 18-43, so a motion -- I need a motion to that effect.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

4.5

MR. COLLINS: I have comments. I was on the State Fish and Game Advisory when that was initially implemented and I guess it was brought about because of the lawsuit that they brought. But at that time they were required on the State lands to submit an annual report, if they killed a moose they were supposed to report it to someone in the village and those statistics would be turned over so that they'd remain within the 18 or whatever the limit was. But that — the reason that was a State reg is a lot of the land that was given under the Lands Claims around the village where they primarily hunted was State lands and so they had to go that route of having that in State

regulations. But I don't know why they fell down on the requirement to report seeing as they harvested, so we had that data.

But that was -- I was -- it kind of came out of the State meeting and discussed that with them and what they might do and so on and that's when the proposal came in for that quota on State lands around the village there. And I guess at that time they didn't think about the Federal lands at all, they just assumed that they could continue hunting on the Federal lands as they traditionally had.

I don't know if that helps or confuses. But that was the reason for the need for the State to take some action because of all of the corporation lands around there was State lands and they couldn't —they had to have a State regulation that allowed them to hunt on that.

Thank you.

MS. KENNER: Mr. Chair, may I respond.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Pippa.

MS. KENNER: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Pippa again and I'm with OSM.

 Thanks for that statement and maybe question, Ray. The regulations that sprung from that, from the Wasillie case about Lime Village, they have changed considerably since those issues came up in the '80s. And currently in State regulations on both State and Federal land, for Lime -- for in the management area, the limit is two bulls by a Tier II permit and there's a season. So currently under State regulations, as a result of that lawsuit, that is the regulation in State regulations and it's changed considerably over time.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

MR. COLLINS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I still feel that we need a motion, Ray, to eliminate the Federal closure in the southeastern portion, which was this little area around Lime Village that has yellow Federal Bureau of

Page 117 Land Management lands, we need to eliminate that and we can make that as an additional motion to Wildlife Review 18-43 that we just voted on, that they eliminate 3 that portion of the closure entirely so that Lime Village can continue to hunt under the State permitting 5 6 system. That fixes the whole problem. 7 8 MR. COLLINS: Okay. 9 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So do you make that 11 motion from the Kusko area. 12 MR. COLLINS: For sure, I'll make that. 13 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So Ray makes that 16 motion to eliminate the closed area around Lime Village 17 delineated in Map 1 for Unit 19A. 18 19 Do I have a second. 20 MR. GERVAIS: I'll second that. 21 22 23 MR. KRISKA: Second. 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We got two seconds, 2.6 we'll go with Tommy seconded. 27 28 Any further discussion on this Lime --29 this closure -- closed area around Lime Village. 30 31 (No comments) 32 33 MS. PELKOLA: Ouestion. 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ouestion's called. Those in favor of elimination of that closed area 36 37 around Lime Village signify by saying aye. 38 39 IN UNISON: Aye. 40 41 MR. HONEA: Aye. 42 43 MR. COLLINS: Aye. 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those opposed same 46 sign. 47 48 (No opposing votes) 49 50

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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So unanimous.
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     we're not going to get into the regulatory language
 3
     since the State Tier bag limit is being primarily used
     and so that's -- the harvest is being reported, that's
     -- my concern is that the harvest gets reported because
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     that's a positive thing for the subsistence users to
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 7
     maintain the data set of the use. A lot of people say,
 8
     I don't want to report, well, they're going to allocate
 9
     your moose to somebody else if you don't report.
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     That's kind of the problem with not reporting. So we
     want to maintain this harvest reporting thing.
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                     So I would also like OSM to review this
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    regulation for this community harvest guota of 28, that
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     sort of seems to be a stale regulation at this point in
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     the Federal subsistence regulation book and report back
     to us in our fall meeting on that particular aspect.
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                     So....
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21
                     MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     We'll do that.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.
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                     MS. KENNER: This is Pippa Kenner.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you.
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     it's 3:00 o'clock, we're going to go to a 15 minute
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     break and so then we'll come back on record, it's 3:10
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     and so we'll come back on record at 3:25 sharp.
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33
                     (Off record)
34
35
                      (On record)
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37
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Karen and Tim.
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     we could gather everybody back up.
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40
                     Are you still on the phone Don and Ray.
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42
                     (No comments)
43
44
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You still there Ray
45
     or Don.
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47
                                Is anybody there?
                     REPORTER:
48
49
                     (No comments)
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Page 119
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is anybody on the
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     phone?
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4
                      (No comments)
 5
 6
                     REPORTER: Well, you never know if it's
 7
     still working.
 8
 9
                      (Laughter)
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11
                     MS. DAMBERG:
                                   Oh, yeah, this is Carol
12
     Damberg, I'm on the phone.
13
14
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. We wanted to
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     make sure that the line was still there.
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17
                     So, Don and Ray must have clicked off
18
     somehow. So we need to come back to order.
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20
                     So right now we're still on the agenda
21
     item for call for wildlife proposals, and that's on --
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     so if you have any issue or if there's anyone that
23
     knows of an issue where there needs to be a regulatory
     change under Federal wildlife proposals, this is the
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25
     time for the Council to make that because the close --
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     the end of the window ends tomorrow. There's no coming
27
     up with another proposal after that.
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29
                     So what about down in your country
30
     there, Tommy, you got any regulatory changes for
31
     Federal.
32
33
                     MR. KRISKA: No, I think we're fine.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah. So Jenny.
36
37
                     MS. PELKOLA: No.
38
39
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Can't think of any.
40
41
                     Pollock, you think of any proposals.
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43
                     MR. SIMON: No.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim, you think of
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     any proposals.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: No.
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Page 120
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And myself -- I'm
 2
     not sure where Goodwin went there.
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 4
                     But did you come back on the phone
 5
     there, Ray.
 6
 7
                      (No comments)
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Don.
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11
                      (No comments)
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13
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Don't know what
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     happened to them. I told them we were on a 15 minute
1.5
     break.
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17
                     MR. PEARCE: Yeah, Jack, this is Josh,
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     we all got disconnected. I just called back in so they
19
     might not know they're disconnected.
20
21
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, is that right,
22
     okay.
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                     MR. PEARCE: Yeah, so I just barely
24
25
     came back but, yeah, we got cut off.
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So if I hear them
28
     come back I'm going to ask them about wildlife
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     proposals. But at this time, I don't -- up in the
     northern part of the region, I don't know that there's
30
31
     any wildlife proposals that need to be submitted at
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     this time.
33
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                     And so there is that call and it ends
35
     tomorrow.
36
37
                     So we're under Council charter review,
38
     and so Karen.
39
40
                      (Pause)
41
42
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And that would be on
43
     Page 71 of this book.
44
45
                      (Pause)
46
47
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So this is the
     Council's charter. And you're presenting on this
48
49
     or....
50
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Page 121 MS. DEATHERAGE: I'm sorry. 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Are you presenting 4 on this? 5 6 MS. DEATHERAGE: Yes, I am. 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 9 10 (Pause) 11 12 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So Karen's going 13 through our papers for those on the phone and so we're going to go through this charter. 14 15 16 (Pause) 17 18 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Karen. 19 20 MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 21 For the record this is Karen Deatherage with the Office 22 of Subsistence Management. I'm going to read you a 23 brief on the charter review and then a couple of other 24 ideas I can share with you that I discussed with 25 Chairman Reakoff during the break for the Council to 2.6 consider. 27 28 Under the Federal Advisory Committee 29 Act you have to have a charter that's renewed every two years so we're currently in a renewal period. So the 30 31 year before it renews, we just had a discussion to see 32 if there's anything you want to change in the charter. 33 34 Now, we have to make a point of 98 35 percent of what is in the charter is actually required 36 by the Federal Advisory Act and it's implementing 37 policy so you can't change that language. But you can 38 make name changes to your Council; the number of members on your Council, because all of the Councils 39 originally started off with 10 members, since that time 40 41 three of them have changed to 13 members to reflect 42 their regions better; you can also modify its membership balance. What kind of balance will you have 43 44 serving on your Council to represent the region well 45 and all the Councils have one, their provision is to have 70 percent of the people on the Council represent 46 47 subsistence users and 30 percent represent commercial sport users. That is a goal, not a requirement. But 48 49 that is currently written in the Council charter for 50

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Page 122 the Western Interior Alaska Council. 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I will make 4 note.... 5 6 MS. DEATHERAGE: One reason.... 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:that that was 9 forced upon the Councils back in like 1999 or about 10 that time era, the Deputy Secretary of Interior decided that there needed to be a 70/30 split, we went back and 11 forth about that but we finally came down to a 70/3012 13 split and so Tim is commercial/sport use, or what's 14 your status.... 15 16 MS. PELKOLA: Subsistence. 17 18 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:same thing..... 19 20 MR. KRISKA: Same. 21 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:so we -- this 23 Council, they had tried to achieve that representation 24 on the Council so it's not weighted completely 25 subsistence. 26 27 Go ahead, Karen. 28 29 MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 30 One region, who I formerly worked with, the 31 Kodiak/Aleutians Council had actually added a 32 geographic membership balance to indicate in their 33 particular case, four members were from the Kodiak 34 Archipelago, three were from the Alaska Peninsula and 35 three were from the Aleutian/Pribilof Island area. 36 Because that region is so spread out the Council wanted 37 to make sure that they had a broader geographic 38 representation that had value for them. 39 40 So those are essentially the key 41 provisions that you can make changes to. 42 43 The name of the Council. 44 45 The number of Council members. 46 47 And if you wish, you can add a 48 geographic membership balance goal that you could put 49 in there. 50

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Jack and I discussed that on the -during the break -- so what I did was I handed out one
of these large maps for you, to look at the region and,
Jack, if you want to go ahead and talk about your
impression of how this region is divided into so-called
subregions and where -- and I can indicate where the
current representation is, the Council may wish to
consider setting some regional guidelines for the
charter.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So this region is comprised of the Koyukuk River drainage and the middle Yukon drainage is like a northern area, there's the GASH area, which is in the lower portion of the -- in the Yukon in the lower portion of the region, then we have the Kuskokwim area as part of this region. So we -- I feel that we need to have a goal of at least two members, one from the upper Kuskokwim and one from the lower Kuskokwim to represent the Kuskokwim River drainage. And the selection process has reflected that previously and I think it's really important to have representations from up and down the Kuskokwim River. I feel it's important to have at least one member from the GASH area on our Council. And then, you know, we -- the middle Yukon and lower Koyukuk is sort of a core area where we can have more members representing that area and that includes from Kaltag up through Ruby, then we need to get into the -- and Huslia, which is the lower -- all of that is an overlapping area of knowledge and so I'm real happy with the representation that we have currently and then we need up river representation from up the drainage. I'm up in the top of the region, we need to have representation in the top portion of the -- up towards the mountains, so you get into people who use the Brooks Range, and so Allakaket, Alatna, Bettles, Wiseman, those utilize the mountainous region and even Hughes has customary and traditional use, or resident zone community status for the Gates of the Arctic National Park, so from Hughes up river needs to have good representation also.

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But the Kuskokwim is a long river, it only has Ray currently represented on that. Dennis Thomas died this winter and so we need to have one representative from there. We'd like to get another representative from the GASH area and -- but Kaltag kind of overlaps with GASH, doesn't it, Goodwin.

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Page 124 MR. SEMAKEN: Yeah. 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do you feel that you 4 can represent the GASH, or know a lot of people in the 5 GASH area or no? 6 7 MR. SEMAKEN: You mean like Nulato 8 or.... 9 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, no, I'm talking 11 about down here Anvik, Grayling, Shag, Holy Cross, down 12 river from you. 13 14 MR. SEMAKEN: Oh, oh, veah, I 15 know.... 16 17 REPORTER: Goodwin, your mic. 18 19 MS. MAAS: Microphone. 20 21 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Mic on. Mic on here. 22 23 MR. SEMAKEN: Yes, I do know people down 24 that way, Anvik and Grayling, Shageluk. 25 2.6 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And do you have --27 are you aware of their user needs and concerns and 28 things like that, do they -- do you talk to them. 29 30 MR. SEMAKEN: They're too far away from 31 us, hundred miles or so. 32 33 MR. KRISKA: I pretty much talk to them 34 every other day. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Say again. 37 38 MR. KRISKA: I said I pretty much talk 39 to them every other day. 40 41 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 42 43 MR. KRISKA: But I would like to..... 44 45 REPORTER: Tommy, your mic. 46 47 MR. KRISKA: Okay. 48 49 REPORTER: Thank you. 50

MR. KRISKA: I would just like to say maybe since there's -- we could have a thing where we can have more representatives if we need to, we could put that in here now or up to 12 representatives or 13, and then maybe get a few more from this GASH area and like you said Kuskokwim area, to add them to our group here, instead of 10, maybe 13.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we do want to have, as highlighted, we need to have good representation from the GASH area, we have to have good representation from the Kuskokwim and -- but we're having -- one of the issues is that we don't have good applicants. What was the number of applicants for our region this cycle?

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There are four vacancies and there are four applicants for this cycle.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So that can be a little bit hard to try and increase the number of seats because the applications have not been really high.

MR. KRISKA: I think I could work on that part for the GASH area. I know a lot of people down there and if someone can know more people around the Kuskokwim, maybe try to get a few more because I think I can come up with somebody from the GASH.

MR. CHASE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MR. CHASE: This is Ken. I got cutoff and I had to switch phones and I just got back on and I'm hearing the discussion on the representation down in the GASH area and just the overall, and we are definitely undermanned, under staffed and under interested down here. I think it's a concern to me. And we have, I don't think (indiscernible) can speak for us either, it's got to be us locally, somebody in the area stepping up and doing this because we've had lots of problems in the last few years, we've had very bad representation and spokesmen and that shows today, we don't have anyone sitting on the committee there to give input. And I'm pushing to try to educate some of the people to the fact that we need more people to step forward that has knowledge of these things.

And what happens is we get someone elected, and it seems like when they do get elected, they're knowledgeable but they lose contact with their constituents, they don't go around and talk to the villages, they don't talk to the people, they talk to the Council but they don't talk to the man on the street.

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And I've been saying this over and over for years that that's the problem with the representation on that board and other boards, and other committees we have, is they're okay as long as they're sitting in the crowd but when they get up there and start leadership they don't seem to contact the people that's pertaining to what they should need to know.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, appreciate those comments.

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So we're under charter review, Ken, and so we're discussing getting more broader representation through this region. Tom Kriska feels that we need to increase the number of Western Interior Council members from currently 10 to 13. But at least one or two more seats would be good, I think. Because we have a huge region and so YK-Delta, if you look at that region, it's not nearly as large as ours and so YK-Delta's got 13 representatives and Western Interior's got 10 but we have a giant region and so we have to also allocate these seats. So I feel that there should be an allocation of two on the Kuskokwim, at least one to two at the GASH area, the core is in the middle Yukon from Kaltag up to Ruby and then up to Huslia, that can have quite a bit of representation, that's a lot of use, and then the upper portion of the unit from Hughes up into the upper drainage up where I live should also have good representation because that's mountain hunting a lot -- that's use of the upper river include Brooks Range country, which is different, it's different than what we have in the lower portion of the region.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{So}}$ what does the Council feel about increasing the Council members up to 13.

45 46

Tim, you got a comment.

47 48

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ GERVAIS: Yeah, I have two comments. Like right now the Council is set up with 10

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members and we have the vacancy for Dennis and then potentially we have a vacancy for Shirley Clark, I don't know what's going on with her but I'm not seeing her at the meetings or on the teleconference, so most likely that seat's available too. So those are two seats that need to be filled.

And then regarding the discussion of the charter, it's like I'm in agreement with you that we want representation of the entire region, but I don't -- I think if we direct Karen and whoever's the vetting board, vetting group, to fill these seats I think we can just verbally tell them we need people from these areas without actually specifying it in the charter. If you specify in the charter and you don't get applicants then you're stuck and then you're always going to be fighting to get a quorum.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Karen.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you. Through the Chair. These would be guidelines and recommendations. I can tell you that the Kodiak/Aleutians Council has not met their goal of having that kind of representation in their region but they want to put it in their charter so that it's recognized that this is something that they're hoping to achieve. So this would not be a requirement for the Council to fill these seats based on your regional needs, but it would be a goal, that that's how you would like to have the Council composition set up.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I, myself, think that it should be in the charter because things change. How many times have we seen the faces at OSM change and change and pretty soon things get lost, things get lost with time, and so the goals of this Council should be broader representation, it's not set in stone and so it would be the goal to have at least two representatives on the Kuskokwim, at least one or two in the GASH area, the core of the seats in the middle Yukon, from Kaltag up to Ruby and Huslia, and then in some seat -- a couple seats in the upper drainage. So then we would have kind of a goal for OSM to look at, you know, beating the bushes. We're under represented on the Kuskokwim, it's like get a hold of every tribal council and anybody we can get a hold of to get more

Page 128 nominations. 2 3 MS. PELKOLA: Uh-huh. 4 5 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So that's kind of 6 would be a positive thing for this charter. Right now 7 Kodiak/Aleutians was right, I agree with them, there 8 needs to be a goal for OSM on representation. 9 10 So does that make sense, Tim, if it's 11 just strictly a goal? 12 13 MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, if it's a guideline 14 and we don't get stuck into a situation where we can't 15 make our quorum. 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. Right. 18 19 Jenny. 20 21 MS. PELKOLA: I think it's very 22 important to have reps from the like GASH area, I think 23 we -- and wherever they represent because they have issues that they can really speak to and like we do, we 24 25 speak to our issues. And I don't know how soon they 26 can fill Dennis' seat but it seems like they should do 27 that before the next meeting. I think it's very 28 important to have reps from every area, at least two 29 from GASH, well GASH would represent this whole area. 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Basically 21E. 32 33 MS. PELKOLA: Oh, just right here, 34 okay. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 21A. And then we 37 need this 19D and C and A representation. 38 39 MS. PELKOLA: Okay. Thank you. 40 41 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I think the 42 Council's pretty much in agreement on setting goals for 43 representation. So what about the increasing the 44 membership of the Council, does the Council -- would 45 like -- Pollock. 46 47 MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair. 48 49 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, are you 50

back on Don.

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MR. HONEA: Yeah, I had a comment on increasing Chair, not to offend anyone, but I think the number is right. I think the number that 10 that we've had since inception of this whole thing is -- but I, like Jenny and others, who are, I think it's imperative that we get somebody from the Kuskokwim, take, for example, when we were meeting in Galena, some of the fishing proposals that were coming up I knew nothing about and I think a lot of us. When we met, years ago we met in McGrath and one of the RAC members that was on there, just kind of a new person on there, said, we took a break and he said, Don, you got to realize we're speaking -- well, I said, hey, for the whole area, for the whole Western Interior, and I said well I'm just giving my view on my area because I don't know what's going on in Aniak or something, so I think somebody mentioned word of mouth, and I think that's really important because, you know, and I hope Ray is in there -- he's in agreement with me here that it's a good size river and stuff that I think we need them, we need them. I'm just going to have to say that, it's imperative that we get people from the Kusko, whether it's Aniak or Dennis Thomas was from Crooked Creek, I believe, and I really miss the guy but -- yeah, I think we have a good number, it's just that we have to fill for where can.

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Thanks.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for those comments, Don. } \\$

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So you're satisfied with the number of Council members of 10 for Western Interior?

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MR. HONEA: Exactly. I am satisfied with those numbers, I just want to like -- like some of the other ones that we have a varied -- I agree that we need somebody from the GASH area and it's imperative, I'll say it again, that we have at least two from the Kusko.

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46 47 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So I feel that it would be hard to achieve additional representation on this Council and with the funding restraints of OSM, I don't know that we'd actually achieve that. But I do think that it's worthwhile that

we put into the Charter the goal for representation of two members from the Kuskokwim River, at least two members from the Kuskokwim River, at least one member from the GASH area. At least two members from Hughes up river on the Koyukuk. And the rest of the members from the Huslia, Ruby, Kaltag triangle.

Is that agreeable to the Council.

Pollock.

MR. SIMON: Mr. Chair. I got a couple

13 of....

REPORTER: Pollock, your mic.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Turn your mic on.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I

got a couple of comments.

REPORTER: Thank you, Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: The first one is we've been meeting in bigger communities like Galena and Aniak, McGrath, but I when I read the charter it's only four and a half pages long, the charter doesn't state that you're supposed to meet in bigger communities only. When I got on this board I suggested that we meet in smaller communities so that we can meet the peoples that we represent. But I don't know who suggested that we meet only in bigger communities otherwise, yes, put words into charter to reflect that, smaller communities.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, OSM told us several years ago that we could not meet in smaller communities because it was not cost effective and they had limited budgeting. That was one of the reasons we got pushed to the hub communities of Galena, McGrath and Aniak. We haven't been down to Aniak for a long time because they don't have a meeting place for us. They have a gymnasium that echoes like the inside of a culvert and so we're not going to meet there ever again in that....

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:gymnasium,

period, because it's not -- the public's sitting five feet in front of the table and they can't hear what I'm saying so there's no reason to be there.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We do need to find a community in the Aniak -- a building in Aniak to have a meeting down there because I think it's pretty important to go down there and talk to people once in awhile. But when we meet in some communities we don't get any participation, we don't have anybody that shows up at the meeting. When we come to Fairbanks, we had, look, how many comments we had from -- TCC was here, we get various comments from people that come here. So my opinion is that we meet one time in Fairbanks, and one time in one of our communities and that way we get more of a feel for what's actually going on because we can interact with agency people in the urban places.

That's just my opinion.

Tommy.

MR. KRISKA: Going back to this number of representation here for this, our area, I think doing the count on the representation here on the whole region and I come up with one way we need to do it, just seems like to me, I know 10 is a good number but you're still going to miss out on one more representative from the lower Yukon, so maybe instead of 13 go to 11, and that would cover our whole area.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So Tommy's suggestion to increase -- Pollock.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have one more comment.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Pollock.

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 MR. SIMON: It's about travel. We can't go on charter planes so we have to go on regular flights. If there's a meeting in McGrath, like, myself, I have to travel from Allakaket to Fairbanks, and Fairbanks to Anchorage, then Anchorage to McGrath, it's travel two days to get there, and travel two days to come back for a day and a half meeting. And my friend he was on -- he lives in Anvik, he has to fly

from Anvik to Aniak, Aniak to Anchorage, Anchorage to McGrath, and if there was a charter from Anvik to McGrath it would be about only 45 minutes, but he traveled four days for a day and a half meeting.

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I just wanted to mention that.

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Thanks, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm totally in agreement with that issue. This region is so huge, as we're discussing, that four days of travel for me, I have to get somebody to watch my house, we burn wood, that's a big burden, I don't think that OSM seems to realize not everybody's got all this automatic stuff, and some people are leaving work for several days. You didn't like your 30 day, or 35 day shutdown, guess what we take a five day, basically per diem, we get to a village, they give you like 20 bucks a day, or something it doesn't even cover the cost of the food there, go eat in Galena. And so the reality is we need to have charters to go from -- if it's a southern meeting, we need to have a charter from the north, we all fly to Fairbanks and we charter down -- like we did that many, many years ago and if you don't know how to do it Vince Mathews back there in the back of the room he's done it a lot of times for us, so we need to have that charter ability. And we want -- if we can stick that into this charter, that needs to be in this charter.

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Can that be stuck in there?

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MS. DEATHERAGE: (Shakes head

35 negatively)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, well, then the OSM's got to hear it every time that we need to have charter ability to charter from one end -- the southern members to the north, or the northern members to the south, because of the way the flights work.

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Go ahead, Karen.

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MS. DEATHERAGE: Mr. Chair. We've been talking about that quite a bit and we're actually coming up with some good information on how we can do that and work with some of our agency partners to get charter planes to get people because we recognize -- I

mean even -- because when you look at Ray Collins, I mean he has to go from McGrath to Anchorage, to Fairbanks to Galena to get to that meeting and so we definitely recognize those limitations and the amount of time that it takes to get folks there.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted - dog barking)

MS. DEATHERAGE: But we also are looking at the same system that you were talking about where we would meet in the larger hub community most of the time in the winter because travel is a little bit easier to get to the larger communities, and then in a smaller community, perhaps a hub, or perhaps a non-hub community depending on budget, in the fall.

And so those are some of the goals that we have at OSM, but, again, we are always under a budgetary restriction or expansion, we never know what kind of funding we're going to have available.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tom.

MR. DOOLITTLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Tom Doolittle, Acting Assistant Regional Director for OSM.

Yeah, I'm very empathetic to the travel aspects and Karen is correct, I think that those efficiencies that you're talking to is actually probably a measure of budget efficiency because time is money and one of the most important things because I actually have to be in Southcentral tomorrow for the close of that meeting with some issues down in that part of the world, but I just wanted to make sure that you know that the volunteerism and the heart of the Federal Subsistence Program are the Councils. And the devotion, and when I hear Ray Collins on the phone and I travel throughout the State and I see the devotion and I see the number of people that have applied to be on Regional Advisory Councils, shows me full force that subsistence on Federal public lands is alive and well. And it goes to your heart that way.

But also you've given me a challenge no matter the position that I'm ever in. And that challenge is really that we should not look at budget processes as an adversity, but a challenge to do

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better, not just because of savings but also the challenge of our needs. So I applaud the concepts of putting in the additional Council members into the charter as what you want to be because it also makes sure that you're holding myself, as an administrator, my feet to the fire, that we look at how do we accommodate this program rather than always coming up with excuses for programs. And that there is, of course, no promises in the world of budgets, but looking at those efficiencies and the needs to serve the heart of our program, which is really the Councils. This has been a bottom up process.

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And when I looked at a book on my shelf before I came here yesterday it was called Keepers of the Earth, and I think about that from where my heart was from the beginnings of my career in land management and what it meant for people is that I want you all to understand that we always can do a better job and that that's what the -- if there's going to be any commitment that I can try to make is to make things easier on you and I understand the full force of volunteerism and what sacrifices that you make on behalf of managing Alaska's resource for its people.

Many thanks, Mr. Chair and the Council.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I appreciate your kind words and your commitment and heartfelt empathy for the Regional Council members and the subsistence users.

Thank you.

Jenny.

MS. PELKOLA: Yeah, also another problem we do have is weather.

(Laughter)

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MS. PELKOLA: You know Don has missed a lot of meetings due to flying in the day before and I think, you know, Ruby is sometimes -- most of the time is hard to get into, harder it seems like than other villages that I know. So maybe even a day two day advance for Don to make these meetings because it's -- the burden falls on the rest of us here and it seems like when you don't have the full board there, part of

us, you know, we're missing and we're not -- I mean I know he's on the phone and I know how it is to sit through these meetings on the phone and it's just boring but you have to sit there and, you know, you want to participate.

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So I think in cases like that, with Don and whoever, maybe like even from Allakaket and even from Bettles, Wiseman, I guess, you know, think about that.

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And also the charter, I think the charter would work good, it would save a lot of time from traveling so far.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: When you look at the overnighting in the communities, like in Anchorage or Fairbanks, north or south, versus the charter, it's not that much for a charter compared to the overnighting, the travel cost to those -- to Anchorage going to Aniak, the hotel, the cabs, all the rigamarole that goes along with that travel there's not a lot of savings there. It might be just a little bit more but it saves the Council members a lot of grief and two days of additional travel.

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Go ahead, Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. it's okay with you I like to fly around, if I overnight in Anchorage I like to shop and go to Bingo, but I just want to mention it.

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(Laughter)

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MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I think we've covered this charter thing and I think we should have goals for seats in the north, two seats north of Hughes, one seat around GASH, at least two seats on the Kuskokwim, and the rest of the seats in the middle triangle, which would be Kaltag to Ruby to Hughes.

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You have a comment, or question.

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MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a couple comments and maybe a suggestion.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 2 3 MS. DEATHERAGE: Instead of actually 4 naming the number of seats you could just say equitable representation in those four regions. So what you've 5 done is you've identified the regions that are 6 7 important for representation but you're not holding yourself to a certain number because you never know, 8 9 either, if there's going to be long-term issues that 10 may come up where you might need more representation from those regions, and so that might be a way to start 11 12 this process and see how it works. It's going to take 13 a year to get it through and then you'll have two years 14 to see how it works. 15 Somebody mentioned about having seats 16 17 filled before the next meeting cycle, and unfortunately that cannot happen under the current system for your 18 19 fall cycle meeting. New appointees will hopefully be 20 completed by December 2nd and their service will begin 21 at the winter cycle meeting. 22 23 And so we will still have, at this 24 point anyway, one, at least one and possibly two 25 vacancies on this Council for the fall meeting. 2.6 27 Thank you. 28 29 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Jenny. 30 31 MS. PELKOLA: I was just going to say, 32 so that would be -- if we had alternates that would 33 take care of that. 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And we should -- I 36 would like to see inserted into this charter the 37 requirement for alternates ,at least, two alternates in 38 the wings for lack of representation. 39 40 Tim. 41 42 MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair. 43 44 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is that you Don. 45 46 MR. HONEA: Yeah. 47 48 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead. 49 50

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1 MR. HONEA: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. 2 Two points here. 3 4 I thank Jenny for bringing that up. 5 mean we mentioned that before. Let's say if I was brought in a day earlier, hey, I would have jumped at 6 7 that and would have did it, and I'd be at the meeting. But I just wanted to go back and go ahead and do this 8 9 right now, if Tommy -- Tommy had a very good suggestion 10 to add at least one more and if that was in the form of a motion I would -- I still like the idea of the 11 12 charter thing, we once met in Holy Cross and we came 13 right down in this thing here and we went to McGrath 14 and then went over to Holy Cross and everything, it was 15 really good, you know, so I like the charter idea. I 16 don't think that's going to mess up in our number of expanding too much to 13, but I like the idea of 11. 17 18 19 If that is a motion I would second 20 that. 21 2.2 Thank you. 23 24 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we're formulating 25 sort of a plan to this charter. 2.6 27 So one additional member to the 28 Council. I would be agreeable to that. 29 30 You got a comment, Tim. 31 32 MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, I like the idea of 33 11 or 10 is good. Do you want to -- in our guidelines 34 do you want to put on a number of seats to have women 35 filled. 36 37 MS. PELKOLA: Yes. 38 39 MR. GERVAIS: I think that Jenny and 40 Eleanor and Shirley, they always bring in a different 41 take on the subsistence stuff and at this point I feel 42 our Council's lacking a lot on that. 43 44 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, we won't put a 45 quota on but we would suggest women representatives as RAC members also because they do bring a different --46 47 we've had various women over time that have added a lot 48 of additional good information to this Council and I

appreciate that Tim.

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So our recommendations would be for one additional member.

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Possibly two alternates in case we have a member pass away or doesn't feel like coming or whatever.

And then a goal of four areas that should have representation, the upper portion of the region from Hughes up, the middle area from Kaltag, Ruby, Huslia, and then two or one on the GASH area -- or correction, just the GASH area, and then the Kuskokwim area. Those are the regions that need to be looked at for representatives on this Council.

And then we should also want to leave -- call into question the hub thing if we have a burning issue in an area, we should be able to travel to a smaller community. If Donlin pops up and we need to go to that area to hear, you know, like Holy Cross or whoever is having a problem with this giant mine, we need to be able to -- this Council needs to be able to hear the subsistence concerns of those communities because it's hard for them to charter -- or travel -- correction, travel to our meetings.

So that's something that OSM should be thinking about also. Maybe not in the charter, but the policy for regional hubs may not always work and so we need to be able to go to Holy Cross or some smaller community if need be, if we could demonstrate that there's a need to go there.

Karen.

MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Another thing is to be creative.

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 We had the Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council that had not met out in the Aleutian chain since its inception, I believe, and it turned out there was going to be an Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Conference out there and -- where all the tribes from the different island areas and the Peninsula were going to be present. So what we managed to do, it takes some footwork, but we managed to be able to get the Council to hold its meeting in Unalaska at the same time that that conference was occurring so

that they would have the opportunity to meet with community members from all over the region, in areas that are literally impossible to go to for a Council, quite frankly, because they're just so small, they don't have the facilities, so these are things to keep in mind, if TCC has a conference, or if you know of one or an event that is occurring in one of these hub areas, or village areas, let's be on top of that so that we could potentially meet in conjunction with those events and have the opportunity to meet one on one with these tribal leaders and folks from those communities.

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Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That would be a consideration. But sometimes there's only limited facilities to facilitate all of the meeting -- a large membership, or it distracts from the meeting, it draws people away that would ordinarily -- they have to divide their time between that meeting and our meeting, or participating with our meeting.

MS. DEATHERAGE: We were able to hold our meeting -- through the Chair. We were able to hold our meeting before the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands meeting and so -- and we invited them to come and so people came in early to be able to attend that meeting and then our folks, since they were already there, were able to go to the conference itself. So it actually worked out well in that regard, other than weather, which is also a very big issue down there.

So it turned out to be a good experience and something that I think we could consider anyway and keep an eye out for if the opportunity arises.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

 So we need to have a motion to submit additions to this charter for one additional member, have two alternates to this Council, and a guideline of four areas for representation. North, middle, GASH and Kuskokwim area.

Any other comments.

(No comments)

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Page 140
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do we have a motion.
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                     MR. HONEA: I make a motion to that.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Motion to that
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     effect by Don.
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                     MR. KRISKA: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Tommy.
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                     Ouestion.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those in favor of
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     that motion signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MR. HONEA: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You ever come back
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     on the phone Ray.
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                     MR. COLLINS: Yeah, I'm back on now.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. You got
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     affirmative to that.
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                     MR. COLLINS: Yes.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So that
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     covers our charter.
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                     So moving on in our agenda to approve
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     the annual report on Page 46.
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                     <Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So these were issues
     that the Council identified at the fall meeting in
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     Galena.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Jack, could we add
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     another subject on there.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, we can.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Okay. What about the
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issue that Ray brought up during his report this morning about they're looking at the pipeline route for Donlin, I that they can somehow get a waiver or something on declassifying that black spruce as wet land so they can place the pipeline (indiscernible) rather than the transition to the foothills.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So are you hearing what Tim's stating Ray, an annual report topic regarding the Donlin pipeline.

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MR. COLLINS: I am.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Did you want to comment on that.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah, that was the initial excuse I heard, I don't know if that was a later one. But yeah they're having a hearing here, I quess, sometime April 15th or something, Ken Chase just mentioned it to me. I didn't realize they were going around to the villages again, and that's the BLM that's doing that. I'm not sure who's sponsoring those meetings. But I'm sure there'll be comments again. But where they're proposing now is right along the foothills and that's where all the movement of game is and we know moose gather up there and move back and forth along the hills. When the weather is bad in the mountains they come down to the first of the spruce down there and there's some bigger spruce along the headwaters before you get into that black spruce further down and there's shelter there.

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So there's a lot of game movement along

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Plus the fact that Farewell is open to any pilot that want to land there and they're chartering in fourwheelers already and going out in the immediate area around there on the Iditarod trail and any other trail they can use and hunting out of Farewell. Well, if they build that pipeline road right along the foothills there, every drainage is going to be accessible for the ones that want to charter because they're not going to close -- they may not maintain fully that pipeline road but once it's cleared the fourwheelers will keep it open. And it would be a real impact on the big game along the mountains there, put a lot more pressure on it. The caribou summer up in the

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mountains there and then they come down in the fall, it's only a small caribou herd but it's significant and we still harvest that locally. And then there's also, as I mentioned, the movement of the moose down on those lands.

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So it's a very significant and important area that should be protected right by the foothills and they shouldn't create a road down through there.

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They're also going to put in an air strip that will be abandoned, I suppose, I'm not sure how that's going to happen. There'll be camps along the way and when they're in operation, I don't know whether they can keep everybody from -- anybody they don't want there can -- they can close that I guess to their landing, and I still -- as I mentioned the sheefish spawning area is in the Big River, it's critical -- because right now they spawn in the fall after the streams start freezing up and closing and that may be impacted by weather, too, if there's a late freezeup because they're still -- from the mountains -washing into the streams -- if they don't wait for that clear water then the eggs could get smothered by silt. So any activity that stirs up the dirt around those rivers is going to have some impact.

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So there's a lot of issues there.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Appreciate those comments, Ray.

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So you would like to insert a topic, seven, concerns regarding the construction of the natural gas pipeline for the Donlin Creek project.

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Tim, go ahead.

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MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah, it should be moved away from the hills down into the black spruce because it would -- and that's a martin area maybe and grouse and things like that, but it's not a very productive big game area, that black spruce until you get a fire going through then some of it like down by McGrath now, it's become a good berry picking area and so on but the black spruce up by the hills it's too far to go just to

1 pick berries.

under it.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, Tim, do you want to formalize your language.

MR. GERVAIS: So the topic to address for the annual report is this Council feels that the location of the pipeline route to Donlin Mine needs to be moved away from the foothills and down into the black spruce and feel it's worth the consideration as removing wet land designation to that black spruce and potentially that it may be a technicality that that black spruce is considered wet land -- I don't know does that have -- it must have permafrost under it, Ray, is that right.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, it has permafrost

MR. GERVAIS: Okay. So maybe see if they could seek out some kind of exemption that just because it's a permafrost area, that doesn't necessarily mean it's like wet land that would be impacting water fowl that much if it's heavily mossed and not an area that has a lot of lakes and ponds.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any additions to that Ray, does that sound good.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, sounds good.

MR. CHASE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, go ahead.

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 MR. CHASE: This is Ken. I just wanted to comment on that. I talked to Ray earlier about that and there's the Western Interior Bering Straits -- or Bering Sea Western Interior Management Plan, I know you're familiar with that, the one in the east that they did, BLM's reclassification for the next 20 years, et cetera. And the comment period is going to be accepted until June 13th, 2019, so that 90 days and they gave a list of communities that the Bureau of Land Management, and Bonnie, I think, Million, is a field manager for BLM, she had sent out the letter to our cooperation here because we've been pretty active in this review, and they're going to be holding hearings in Nulato, McGrath, Chuathbaluk, Unalakleet, Crooked

Creek, Aniak, Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Bethel, Grayling, Holy Cross, Kaltag and Russian Mission. And these are all during the month of April and probably into May.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, say, Ken.

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MR. CHASE: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Bonnie's here and she's going to be giving us an overview of this tomorrow morning, are you going to be available to be on the phone tomorrow.

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MR. CHASE: Yes, I will thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So she's going to

give us.....

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MR. CHASE: Thank you. I didn't realize she was going to be there, so, yeah, that's fine.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. I thought what you were going to say was related to this gas line issue. But she's going to be here tomorrow and she's actually in the room tonight -- or today, and so we're going to be going over that whole -- those management plans also.

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So at this point we're going over our annual report and so we -- I have concerns about management of caribou that, you know, the perception of what caribou eat throughout the annual cycle is incorrect, resource monitoring and evaluation. This statement should be clear as to the annual cycle of caribou eating lichen in winter and then flowers -basically we'll call it flowers and willow leaves in the summer, needs to have an analysis because the managers seem to think that caribou need lichen in summer, they don't rarely eat -- they eat lichen, if they see it they'll take a bite, but they're primarily eating high protein foods in the summertime, springtime through fall. So the management of caribou has to have an evaluation of what caribou actually eat. So that's what this resource monitoring evaluation, number 1, is about.

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 $\hbox{Number 2, is Office of Subsistence} \\ \hbox{Management comments to the Alaska Board of Game.}$

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Council's concerned that OSM comments -- the Council believes the OSM is facilitating an organization therefore should not be submitted comments to the Board of Fisheries or Game outside of the Regional Council comments. Sometimes the comments have been in opposition to the Councils. So I feel that the OSM liaison to the Board of Game, Board of Fish should actually be representing what the Councils have stated on the record. So we're going back to this issue again because I'm not quite satisfied with what was responded to this Council regarding OSM comments to the Boards.

Number 3 is regulation of publication deadline. The Council's concerned over the release of the regulations of the wildlife cycle and so this Council's concerned that the regulatory changes that occurred by the Federal Subsistence Board and the Secretary of Interior's office delayed those publication until -- I didn't get this book until our fall meeting, that was after the hunting season was over, that should not be. The Secretary of Interior's office has to be aware that this is a statutory process, and that they need to publish these documents and appointments on time.

National Wildlife Refuge's Staffing. The Council's concerned about the wildlife Refuge Staffing. Many Wildlife Refuges are way behind on being able to -- with hiring freezes and so forth, and so this Council would like the Federal Subsistence Board to speak to the Secretary of Interior and the National Wildlife Refuge systems, in particular, to get those field offices Staffed properly.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{National}}$$ Marine Fisheries national standards and fishery stocks. Do you want to speak to that one, Tim.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ GERVAIS: Yeah. But do you want me to carry it beyond....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The recommendation of the Council.

MR. GERVAIS: Do you want me to carry it beyond what's already written here.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, don't read the whole thing but just paraphrase what it's about.

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MR. GERVAIS: Okay. 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Goodwin wasn't at 4 this meeting. 5 6 MR. GERVAIS: So this National -- North 7 Pacific Fisheries Management Council is a Federal council that's in charge of -- not enacting -- but 8 9 regulating or taking the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which 10 covers marine fish harvesting policies and they set allowable catches which are similar to guideline 11 12 harvest levels for various species and methods and means, seasons and they're -- like their mission 13 14 statement and protocols, they have national standards 15 and this Council feels that this national standard 16 number 8, which regards communities is not being 17 followed correctly because all of our communities on the Kuskokwim and Yukon, Koyukuk have had adverse 18 impact from the lack of king salmon abundance available 19 20 to subsistence and commercial users. And it's the 21 impression of some of the Council members, such as 22 myself, that when there was a change in the Magnuson-23 Stevens Act that set up these groups called CDQ or 24 community development quotas that a lot of people in 25 the fishing industry thought that was like enough of a 26 give away where these communities which were within 100 27 miles of the coastline of the Bering Sea, they actually 28 were allocated 10 percent of all the groundfish and 29 shellfish, so that was like millions and millions of 30 dollars worth of fishing rights that these communities 31 got and when that occurred, I feel like people in the 32 industry and people on the Council, the North Pacific Management Council, felt like since they gave away 10 33 34 percent of the fish and shellfish, that the fishing 35 industry could -- didn't have to pay as much attention 36 to their bycatch activities and also just because of 37 the demographics or geographic kind of isolation of the Interior that these people on the North Pacific 38 39 Management Council and the trawl industry are not 40 realizing the significance of the impact of the bycatch 41 has in our communities. And another factor and they 42 may be they feel like that so many -- a relatively 43 small amount of the populations they affected and their 44 economic gain by not having to fish real clean, and 45 when I say fish real clean, I mean without bycatch, 46 that -- because we have small villages and finite 47 amount of people that it's not that significant of an 48 impact but my thought on it is that Seattle is no more 49 important than Galena or Ruby or Allakaket, there's 50

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like -- we have the right to have our fish not be taken as prohibited species of bycatch.

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And so in our annual report here we're referencing this national standard number 8, that standard is listed here in a paragraph.

So saying that the North Pacific Management Council provides sustained participation of such communities to the extent practical minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

So I'm saying that the adverse economic — or this Council is saying the adverse economic impacts of this bycatch situation is significant and substantial and there's people on the North Pacific Management Council and in the industry that says, well, to the extent practical, and that gives them leeway and so they're saying they're not violating the standard and we are telling them, the Federal Subsistence Board a significant economic impact and also a significant cultural impact.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the Federal Subsistence Board -- the Council's speak to the Federal Subsistence Board, the Federal Subsistence Board has a voice with the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council to bring this to the attention that the national standard number 8 is not being adhered to, this Council feels it is not, and it's having significant socio-economic impact to the local communities.

So I fully agree with that.

Number 6 is the effects of hatchery fish on wild stocks. And the Council feels that releasing hundreds of millions of chum and pink salmon fry into the marine environment is having a significant impact on wild stocks and the Council believes that it's critical that the responsible agencies manage the potential impacts of hatchery fish to insure the conservation and sustainability of wild stocks on Alaskan salmon.

And then number 7 will be added the location of the natural gas pipeline for Donlin Creek Mine, we suggest that it be moved away from the Alaska Range foothills into the black spruce low lands away

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from the prime big game habitat to have the least adverse impact on subsistence users that should have been drawn out in the .810 analysis.

MR. COLLINS: Jack.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, go ahead, Ray.

MR. COLLINS: There's another aspect of that too, if they moved it down it would make it more feasible for some of the villages to perhaps tap into that and use it as a fuel source for their power generation instead of the high cost to deliver fuel all the way up the river, you know, to the head waters. But keeping it clear out at the pipeline makes it prohibitive for any of the communities, McGrath or any of those communities to really think about tapping into that as a source of power while it's in operation.

So there's an economic negative on the community by keeping it where it is too.

I don't know if you want to mention that in there or not, but....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That would be outside the purview of this Council to talk about the economic.....

MR. COLLINS: Yeah. Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think we will stick to the impact to prime big game habitat along the foothills of the Alaska Range.

MR. COLLINS: Okay.

MR. GERVAIS: And put in there potentially that that black spruce habitat be not classified as wet lands.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, and reclassify the black spruce as not wet lands, it's not actually wet lands, it's a peat bog is what it really is and it primarily doesn't have water cover for the majority of it. So reclassification of the black spruce wet lands.

MR. GERVAIS: Any more comments.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, I would like other Council members to comment on that and an eighth topic, if they're interested.

I feel like this Council should recommend to the Federal Subsistence Board that in our region we're seeing our rate of warming is too rapid and it's creating a lot of adverse effects for our wildlife and for the subsistence users and I would like to see a national energy policy that is more responsive to potential impacts of global warming.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, it's.....

MR. COLLINS: Well, that was.....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, some of those Federal monies that were coming back too were used like to fund the Salmon River weir, which is being -- people in Nikolai have cooperated in keeping that going. And by having the early closures biologically those salmon come in early and they go the furthest and we've seen a tripling of the escapement, even in the bad years, in the Salmon River because of that weir being able to -- so keeping some of those Federal funds, I think the Governor was talking about cutting those out, or taking them by the State. And I don't know what the source of that is, whether it's the National Marine Fisheries money or what the source of that money is.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So you're referring to -- Tim was talking about a category eight as rate of warming in our region is having significant impact to subsistence users, and you wanted a national standards.....

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 MR. GERVAIS: I was asking if the other Council members would comment if we could mention to the Federal Subsistence Board that we'd like the Federal government to address this with their national energy policy or have the Secretary of the Interior communicate to the Secretary of Energy to communicate to President Trump that the rate of warming in our region has adverse effect.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We could request that the Federal Subsistence Board does that, that they bring that to the attention of the Secretary of Interior. The Federal Subsistence Board is an arm of the Secretary of Interior's office, and that this region is having -- the rate of warming is having a significant impact on subsistence resources and users. And that national policy needs to reflect those impacts to the northern -- to Alaska. And so the Federal Subsistence Board can convey that under this topic.

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So is that okay with the Council.

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(Council nods affirmatively)

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MR. KRISKA: Yep.

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MS. PELKOLA: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And then the other issue is the weir funding on the -- but we addressed a lot of those issues for weirs at our fisheries meeting, Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: Uh-huh.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I don't know that this is -- we have eight items here right now.

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MR. COLLINS: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So does this annual report -- we're going to be -- we'll make a motion to adopt this annual report to be transmitted to the Federal Subsistence Board -- Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: Yeah, I'd like to make a little comment, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go right ahead,

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41 Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: For hundreds of years, if not thousands, we live by the river and take as needed. And that's always worked good for us. That king salmon almost return then the Feds and the State took over management and we lost the king salmon so that's why we are being restricted along the river for taking king salmon, so it's not our fault that -- it's not my fault

Page 151 that I was restricted to taking king salmon because the 2 State and the Feds made poor management. 3 4 Thanks, Mr. Chair. 5 6 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks Pollock. 7 8 So the Chair will entertain a motion to 9 adopt the annual report with the amendments that are on 10 the record. 11 12 MR. SIMON: So moved. 13 14 MS. PELKOLA: Second. 15 16 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved by Pollock, 17 seconded by Jenny. 18 19 Further discussion. 20 21 (No comments) 22 23 MS. PELKOLA: Ouestion. 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called, 2.6 those in favor of the annual report as modified to be 27 submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board signify by 28 saying aye. 29 30 IN UNISON: Aye. 31 32 MR. COLLINS: Aye. 33 34 MR. HONEA: Aye. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I got Ray and Don on 37 the phone, so motion passed unanimous. 38 39 So Alaska Board of Game call for 40 proposals and did you -- you were talking about adjusting the, Tommy, the winter hunt seasons. 41 42 MR. KRISKA: Yeah, Mr. Chair, this is 43 44 Tom Kriska. I was just more like seeing if we could 45 adjust the winter hunt to -- instead of in March when 46 the -- winter is almost over and I don't really see a 47 point in getting a moose in March, more of it to see 48 that it happens in October or November would be more 49 useable to me, you know, for the people. 50

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Page 152 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we had Glenn 1 2 Stout here, but he apparently -- what time is it, nope, 3 it's past quitting time. 4 5 (Laughter) 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So it would have been nice to talk to him about that one. But that's 8 9 the new hunt is under -- it just passed the Board of 10 Game this winter to allow a -- I'm not exactly clear about the regulatory language, it's in Game Management 11 Unit 21D and it's a winter hunt from March 15 to 12 13 March.... 14 15 (Teleconference interference -16 participant not muted, music interruption from hold 17 line) 18 19 MR. KRISKA: It's from March 1st to 20 March 15th right now. 21 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: March 1 to March 15, 23 okay. March 1 to March 15 is the current season for 24 moose and it's in the delineated area and I don't have 25 the regulatory language in front of me. 26 27 MR. KRISKA: It was from March 1st to 28 March 15th or either, if whenever 25 moose were shot, 29 if it was done before the 15th, then it'd be shut down. 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So you would like 32 the Council to submit a proposal to the Board of Game, 33 which is under call for proposals that should be 34 submitted by May 1 to have the opening of the..... 35 36 (Teleconference interference -37 participant not muted, music interruption from hold 38 line) 39 40 OPERATOR: This is the Operator, did you press star zero for assistance. 41 42 43 REPORTER: I did. I need you to disconnect the line that's put themselves on hold -- go 44 45 ahead, Jack, I'll take care of this. 46 47 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So you're requesting 48 that the available season for the winter hunt within 49 the delineated Kaiyuh Flats hunt would be from -- a

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WESTERN INTERIOR SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING 3/26/2019 WESTERN INTERIOR RAC MEETING Page 153 starting date of when? 2 3 MR. KRISKA: Maybe say just the 1st of 4 December to December 20th so that we could give time 5 for the river to freeze up. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah. So a State 8 proposal.... 9 10 MR. SEMAKEN: So yeah you could get the 11 moose. 12 13 REPORTER: Goodwin, microphone. 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You got to turn your 16 mic on there. 17 18 MR. SEMAKEN: Yeah, it's the only place 19 you can catch the moose is on the other side of the 20 river. 21 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the Tom Kriska 23 and Goodwin feel that the current season, State season 24 which allows harvest of up to 25 moose and what I would 25 refer to as the Kaiyuh Flats moose hunt, which is 26 delineated in regulatory language should be the -- the 27 starting date should be from the 1st of December -it's a 15 day hunt right now so you don't want to say 28 the 20th or something, so the 15th of December -- 1st 29 of December to the 15th of December, and the reason --30 31 the justification would be that the current hunt is 32 occurring too late in the winter to utilize the meat before breakup and that a season December 1 through 33 34 December 15 would allow access across the Yukon River 35 and the drainages should be frozen up enough to access 36 the 25 moose within the designated moose hunting area. 37 38 So is that clear to the Council. 39 40 (Council nods affirmatively) 41 42 MS. PELKOLA: Uh-huh. 43 44 MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, and I have heard 45 other hunts in other units that start December 1st so that shouldn't be a problem for the Board to go forward 46

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. Not that I'm

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with December hunting.

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not highly appreciative to the State of Alaska developing this hunt and getting it through the Board process in such a timely manner, as to get it through this year, but I do think it's worth the Board of Game's time to analyze the other aspects of hunting moose earlier in the winter where the meat can be kept for a longer period of time or even eaten up throughout the winter.

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So that would be the basis of the proposal. I can work with OSM Staff on developing that proposal going through the regulatory form which is on line and all that.

So that's the basis of the proposal, is basically moving the Kaiyuh Flats moose hunt starting date to December 1 through December 15th for a 25 moose quota as in regulation now under State regulations.

So any further comments on that State proposal to be submitted from the Western Interior Council.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do we have a

question.

MS. PELKOLA: Ouestion.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called on submitting a State proposal for the Kaiyuh Flats winter moose hunt to change the starting date to December 1 instead of March 1, with an ending date on December 15. Those in favor of the proposal signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

MR. COLLINS: Aye.

MR. HONEA: Aye.

Any other State proposals.

(27

(No comments)

Page 155 1 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Call for State Board 2 of Game proposals. 3 4 (No comments) 5 6 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So don't hear any. 7 And it's about 10 to 5:00 and we have to leave this room at 4:00 o'clock tomorrow so we want to -- I would 8 9 like to have this meeting go through 6:00 o'clock this 10 evening with agency reports starting now. 11 12 So you got a comment there, Karen. 13 14 MS. DEATHERAGE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 15 You did add another item to new business which is a letter to the DOI, Federal Subsistence Board regarding 16 17 OSM Staff and appointment letters. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, right. 20 21 MS. DEATHERAGE: And we also have 22 individuals from the National Wildlife Refuge and the 23 National Park Service who are here, thank you very 24 much, and willing to give their agency reports this 25 evening. 26 27 Thank you. 28 29 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Okay. 30 So there were two points that I feel that Pollock Simon represented the Koyukuk River Advisory Committee but 31 32 he's not on that committee, but he also was 33 representing this Council to the Western Arctic Caribou 34 Working Group, WACH, it's known as WACH, so I feel that 35 Pollock should continue to be on that work group for 36 continuity; does the Council agree with me on that. 37 38 MS. PELKOLA: I'll make a motion.... 39 40 MR. HONEA: Yes. 41 42 MS. PELKOLA:to reappoint 43 Pollock.... 44 45 REPORTER: Jenny. 46 47 MS. PELKOLA: Oh, I make a motion that 48 we appoint Pollock Simon to represent our Council on 49 that Arctic Caribou Herd. 50

Page 156 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Work group. 2 3 MR. KRISKA: Second. 4 5 MS. PELKOLA: Work group. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Tommy. 8 Those in favor of Pollock continuing to represent the 9 Western Interior Regional Advisory Council to the 10 Western Arctic Caribou Work Group signify by saying 11 aye. 12 13 IN UNISON: Aye. 14 15 MR. HONEA: Aye. 16 17 MR. COLLINS: Aye. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Then we wanted to 20 have a letter to the Federal Subsistence Board with our 21 concern about the appointments not coming through in a 22 timely manner from the Secretary of Interior's office 23 and the Secretary of Interior's office not paying close 24 attention to the statutory requirements of these 25 Regional Councils and the Office of Subsistence 26 Management's involvement with the Councils under Title 27 .805. And so I feel that the Secretary of Interior's office should be aware that the Councils are very 28 concerned about the appointment process being delayed, 29 Council members don't know if they're actually on the 30 31 Council or off the Council until after the December 2nd 32 deadline, those applications have been in there for months previously, there's no reason for the Secretary 33 34 of Interior's office to delay that any further. 35 should make timely appointments. 36 37 I'm also very concerned about the OSM 38 Staffing. When the Assistant Regional Director stepped off in July and we still do not have leadership 39 40 appointed, published an appointment of Assistant 41 Regional Director. Tom Doolittle's doing a great job, 42 it would be great if he was running OSM, but we don't know is -- this process is still being delayed, 43 delayed, delayed. I asked about this last fall and it's 44 4.5 still in delay. So I feel that the Secretary of Interior -- the Federal Subsistence Board should also 46 47 tell the Secretary of Interior's office, as the arm of

the Secretary, that it's very important that the Office

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of Subsistence Management has proper leadership and

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Page 157 that they have proper staffing. So hiring freezes and so forth are really delaying the ability of these Councils to work effectively for the resource and the 3 resource users, the subsistence users that are stated in Title VIII of ANILCA. 5 6 7 So I would like that letter to be 8 transmitted directly to the Federal Subsistence Board 9 so that they can review that in their April meeting. 10 11 And so that's what I would like. 12 13 (Laughter) 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And I don't feel 16 that they should not be able to do that. 17 18 (Laughter) 19 20 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So does the Council 21 feel in agreement with that, that a letter will be 22 drafted and transmitted to that effect. 23 24 MS. PELKOLA: I also have a suggestion, 25 this letter that I got from Secretary of the Interior 26 was signed by David Bernhardt, and I think he's under 27 Tara Sweeny so I don't know, I thought Tara Sweeny was 28 the Secretary of the Interior. 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, Zinke, he's out 31 and so there's a -- is he acting, Bernhardt.... 32 33 MS. PELKOLA: He's acting. 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:is acting right 36 now. 37 38 (Off record comments) 39 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So Bernhardt is now 41 appointed. 42 43 (Off record comments) 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, so he's still 46 acting, Zinke is actually out. 47 48 MS. PELKOLA: Okay. 49 50

Page 158 1 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But that's a 2 peripheral issue, the main letter to the Federal 3 Subsistence Board is about the, again, the Federal Subsistence Board -- go ahead Pollock. 5 6 MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 7 just want to say thank you for the vote to support me 8 to be back on the Caribou Working Group. I'll do my 9 best to support everybody. 10 11 Thank you. 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, I appreciate 14 your work all this time on that Board and the work 15 group and we want to continue that continuity. 16 17 Thank you. 18 19 So this letter to the Federal 20 Subsistence Board regarding the appointment process and 21 the Staffing issues with OSM is a very important issue 22 and we would like the letter to be at the Federal 23 Subsistence Board for their review at their April 24 meeting which is forthcoming. 25 2.6 So Council comments on that letter, 27 anything additional, to the importance to those 28 appointments. 29 30 (No comments) 31 32 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seeing none do I 33 have a question on the motion to transmit that letter 34 -- to draft and transmit that letter with my signature. 35 36 MR. GERVAIS: Question's called. 37 38 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ouestion's called. 39 Those in favor of transmitting that letter of appointment, regarding appointments and Staff of OSM 40 41 signify by saying aye. 42 43 IN UNISON: Aye. 44 45 MR. HONEA: Aye. 46 47 MR. COLLINS: Aye. 48 49 REPORTER: So, Jack, you don't have a

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Page 159
     motion on the floor.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I did have a motion,
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     didn't I.
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                     REPORTER: No, you had a motion on
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     Pollock's reappointment and then you went into this
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     issue.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: I didn't hear any motion.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I thought I had a
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     motion for Jenny.
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                     REPORTER: She made a motion for
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     Pollock's reappointment, but she brought this issue up
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     as well.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                         Okay.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: I'll make a motion to
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     transmit the letter to the Federal Subsistence Board
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     regarding OSM Staffing and appointment of Council
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     members as Jack has discussed, the content, previous to
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     this.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: I'll second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So we have
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     that motion....
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                     MR. HONEA: I'll second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We got a second from
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     Jenny first there, Don.
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                     MR. HONEA: Okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, okay, excuse me.
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                     REPORTER: Now take the vote.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Now we can take the
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     vote.
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                      (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those in favor of
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     transmitting that letter to the Federal Subsistence
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     Board regarding appointments and Staffing signify by
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     saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MR. HONEA: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Are you still there
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     Ray.
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                     MR. COLLINS: Yes.
                                          Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.
                                               Unanimous on
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     that one. So now we're going to go to agency reports.
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                     We have a maximum of 15 minutes and so
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     the first one is tribal governments, and we had
     considerable discussions with tribal governments this
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     morning. Native organizations, we also had Tanana
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     Chiefs, and special actions, what's that -- is there
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     special actions?
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                     Is there any special actions?
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                     MS. MAAS: No, I think that's just a
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     standard thing on the agenda.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: It's just a standard
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     format.
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                     MS. MAAS: Yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I didn't know if
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     there was one.
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                     So U.S. Fish and....
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                      (Off record comments)
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                     MS. MAAS: I don't know anything about
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     fisheries.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, okay, that
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     special action on the Kusko, 19-02.
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46
                      (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, Greg, introduce
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     yourself, thank you.
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MR. RISDAHL: Mr. Chairman. Members of the Council. My name is Greg Risdahl, I'm the new Fisheries Division leader at OSM.

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I'm still kind of getting my feet wet in this new position, but we do have a pending special action that was put forth by the Native Village of Akiak and there will be a public hearing for that on Thursday in Bethel from like 5:00 o'clock in the evening until 8:00 o'clock in the evening. And myself and several other Staff members will be attending that meeting shortly after we leave Fairbanks from this Council meeting.

This is a special action that's been submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board for several years in a row now. I'm not that familiar with it. It's very long. I started looking at it and it's over 156 pages, but they've been asking for a number of different things each year. And that will be reviewed again at this public hearing. And at that time basically OSM will only be taking comments from the public on that and then the Board will act on that during their April Board meeting.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And the special action is requesting closure to non-subsistence users in the Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge affected lands.

MR. RISDAHL: Yes, that is correct. And they're also acting that the closure include a Section .804 analysis. Apparently this is something that's been done in the past and so it'd limit the opportunity for this fishing for only these villages that were found to be in greatest need.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So the Council members have been aware of this issue previously. We have new -- Goodwin is not aware of that process and so we deal with Kuskokwim issues also.

MR. SEMAKEN: Okay.

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 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And so there's limited numbers of king salmon on the Kuskokwim River, they've been basically regulating it -- and only the local people that utilize the resource, and there's only limited amounts to be harvested. And so we've been -- this Council has been supportive of that

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special action. And so does the Council feel that they need to vote in support of that special action request to limit the amount to -- to eliminate non-subsistence users and only allow .804 qualified or specifically people that customarily and traditionally use that resource.

Do you feel you need to vote on that?

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Greg, can you define -- so which communities are in and which communities are going to be excluded on this with this special action.

MR. RISDAHL: Through the Chair. Tim. Let me see if I have a piece of paper that has -- have you got that memorized.

MS. KENNER: May I help you.

MR. RISDAHL: Please. Please do so,

23 thank you.

MS. KENNER: Thank you so much. So actually what we're looking for are the communities that are most traditionally dependent on chinook salmon in the Yukon River drainage. And they requested....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Kuskokwim.

MS. KENNER: Excuse me. Where am I?

(Laughter)

MS. KENNER: In the Kuskokwim River drainage. And they ask that the Section .804 determination that had been implemented two years ago be implemented and that is for all the residents of the drainage and residents of the four communities of Kwig, Kong, Chefornak and Kipnuk which are along the coast, altogether I think that's 32 communities.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: So the special action is trying to like exclude the people that live in Anchorage and non-Federally-qualified users?

MS. KENNER: Yes. The customary and traditional use determination includes all the residents of the Kuskokwim Management Area, which is out to Nunivak Island, Nelson Island, and southern Kuskokwim Bay, like Quinhagak and Goodnews, and so it excludes those Federally-qualified users and all other users of the state, yeah, it's closed.

MR. GERVAIS: All right. So it is those people on Nunivak and further up the coast are going to get excluded based on this special action?

MS. KENNER: Yes, uh-huh. Based on the request, yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But this is exactly the same request that was passed by the Federal Subsistence Board last year, right?

MS. KENNER: Thank you for the question, Mr. Chair. For the record this is Pippa Kenner with OSM. Actually the Board ended up not implementing, not approving the Section .804 determination last year, but between -- in all years from 2014 through 2017 it has.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

MR. GERVAIS: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim, go ahead.

MR. GERVAIS: I don't know enough about the issue to state, you know, how -- I don't know how -- you know these Nunivak and Scammon Bay and these other areas, I don't know how impacted they were on that harvest and how significant it is for them to be excluded on it so I don't -- without some kind of more local testimony about it, I don't feel comfortable taking action on it.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So the Council is aware of the special action request. It primarily affects the YK Delta region and so Council members don't feel comfortable taking a position at this time.

I feel the Federal Subsistence Board has made appropriate -- taken appropriate actions, what

the special action request, but did not delineate under the .804 last year, so there was a harvestable surplus and so they were looking to allocate that a little more widely apparently.

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So we're not going to take -- I don't feel comfortable, myself, taking action on it because it's primarily within the YK Delta region is where this action is going to take place, here in pink. But we do like to keep apprised of that. We do have customary and traditional use in the Kuskokwim River but most of the harvest occurs, for our region, outside of Federal, I mean....

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MR. GERVAIS: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ GERVAIS: I think we should check with Ray if he's still available since he is affected by this.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Hello, Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: Yes. I would be concerned if that allows them to start fishing earlier down there because it's basically an intercept fishery then. So somehow that needs to be weighed into the equation, not that they're just dependent on that resource, but all the fish that come into the river go by those villages, so they have more choices than the ones up river. As you go up the runs diminish and Nikolai just got the (indiscernible) actually, they had to stop their traditional weir up there -- the year I came, or the year after I came, 1963, they were -- they had to stop because of the decline of the king salmon escapement in Salmon River and that was because of commercial fishing and heavy utilizing existing down in the lower river so their harvest opportunities changed down there. They don't harvest like they used to originally. They used set nets and fences out from the shore away with traps and so on but they didn't fish in the main river. So I don't know how all that will weigh together, to manage that. So I don't know how

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Say, Ray, were you satisfied with the management last year on the

this issue would affect management of that resource

49 50 river-wide.

1 Kuskokwim River.

 MR. COLLINS: Yes, that worked okay last year, we had good escapements still.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So basically the Council's comment on the special action is that they would maintain a similar harvest strategy to maintain the elimination of early harvest on the chinook run to achieve up river escapements and harvest for up river users. That would be the main position of the Council, correct, Ray?

MR. COLLINS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So that would be the comment to the Federal Board on the special action that we would like a similar action and management regime to achieve the same escapement timing into the upper drainage which is within our region. How they do that that's up to the Federal Subsistence Board and they did it last year, so don't reinvent the wheel.

So Pippa.

 MS. KENNER: I don't want to continue the conversation much longer than you want to but I feel like at this point we should tell you that one of the components of the special action request is that there be an allocation process with the villages and that's all part of controlling and reducing harvest.

This isn't an action item, it was basically to alert you and the public to the existence of this public hearing that's going to occur but we're always glad to hear the Council's comments on these proposals.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, our .805 statutes directs that anything that affects subsistence is a topic for this Council so this action is going to affect subsistence in our region and we would like the Federal Subsistence Board to act along the same line of regulation and restraint on the chinook run to maintain the same effect that they had last year.

So that's as far as we want to go on comment. Does that suffice for comment?

 $1 \,$ $\,$ MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, we don't need to $2 \,$ make a motion.

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So now we're at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife reports, preliminary 2019 Yukon River preseason outlook for U.S. Fish and Wildlife and ADF&G.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right, no motion.

Oh, we have Gerald here, oh, good.

So Gerald Maschmann for U.S. Fish and Wildlife is going to give a presentation on the preliminary 2019 Yukon River preseason outlook. He's passing out papers here, Don and Ray, so lots of papers. One is titled Yukon River salmon winter RAC meeting packet, one is entitled the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Yukon area fall season summary for 2018, and then the ADF&Gs 2019 Yukon River salmon fisheries news release Board of Fisheries actions.

So, Gerald, go ahead.

MR. MASCHMANN: My name's Gerald Maschmann. I'm the assistant Federal in-season manager for the Yukon River. I work for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service here in Fairbanks.

Yeah, just briefly the handouts. At your fall meeting we gave a pretty detailed overview of the 2018 Yukon River salmon season so I'm not planning on discussing 2018 unless you have specific questions about it. I did include a summary starting on Page 2 of this handout here, this is essentially the Federal handout, if you'd like to review it.

Also last fall I handed out the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's summer season summary. The fall season summary was not yet ready at the time so I've included that in your packet today. So if you were here last fall and you're here this spring you have both the summer and fall season summaries. Those give really good detailed summaries of the season. So if you've got questions I would say that's the place to go. These are both available on line as Department news releases if you want to go find more copies.

So unless you have something specific about last year's season I'd like to briefly discuss the 2019 preseason outlook.

Starting on the middle of Page 3, the complete analysis and formal acceptance of the outlook will not be finalized until after the joint technical committee meeting which they just had in the US/Canada River Panel meeting which is coming up here pretty soon in April. However, the preliminary 2019 chinook and summer chum outlooks are for runs similar to 2018, which means conservation measures will be implemented for chinook salmon. You know, meanwhile at the same time there will be an available surplus of summer chum salmon for normal subsistence harvest as well as commercial and other uses. This outlook has set up the same challenge that we've had the last several seasons of trying to conserve chinook salmon while also, you know, providing a harvest opportunity on the abundant summer chum at the same time.

Management strategies and options will be discussed with fishermen prior to the season, however it's likely that the strategies will be similar to those that have been implemented the last few seasons. And these strategies have included a combination of reduced windows schedules, period closures and various gear restrictions. The managers will be working to try and provide opportunities to harvest summer chum, you know, with selective gear while limiting the harvest of chinook salmon.

 We're going to, you know, try and spread out subsistence harvest opportunities for chinook out over the entire run to try and prevent overharvest on any one stock. Some subsistence harvest opportunities with 7.5 inch gear could be allowed if indicators show an abundance of chinook salmon that is similar to the last few years.

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So I guess if I was a subsistence fishermen I would be preparing, you know, the opportunities to harvest chinook salmon are probably going to be limited and if you can harvest more chum, if that's an option in your area, that you should probably try and harvest chum. Again, they'll probably be an opportunity here and there to get some king salmon too. But we're going to try and -- it depends on how the run comes in and if it's looking better than we anticipate there'll be a little more opportunity for chinook. If it's not as good as we anticipate there'll be a little bit less opportunity on that chinook, but we are going to try and provide as much summer chum

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opportunity as we can. And we know that not every one in every area like summer chum or the summer chum are edible in their particular area, so we'll be taking that into account and trying to provide, you know, fair and equitable opportunities that we can.

The preliminary fall chum and coho salmon outlooks are for both runs to provide for normal subsistence harvest with a surplus available for commercial and other uses. And, again, similar to, you know, particularly if chinook salmon opportunities are limited we know that a lot of folks, particularly in, you know, District 4 and District 5 like to maybe make up for their lack of chinook harvest with some of those bright fall chum and so we'll be taking that into account that we're trying to get more fall chum up to the upper Yukon so they can have subsistence opportunity on those brighter fall chum.

The YRDFA preseason fishermen's meeting will be held in Fairbanks on April 25th and we'll be looking for input from fishermen at that time, and would like to ask the Council if they have any input on potential management strategies for the 2019 season.

Is there anything you thought worked well last season.

Is there anything you thought didn't

Is there anything you'd like to see different or the same.

We'd like to hear that.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Council member comments. Management would like to know how fishing went last year, did you feel like you met your subsistence needs.

Goodwin.

MR. SEMAKEN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Turn on your mic

47 there.

MR. SEMAKEN: Yeah, the commercial

work well.

Page 169 fishing was really good and what I gather they're going to be back there, this is about the fifth year, I 2 3 quess, buying fish there. 4 5 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And did you feel 6 like you caught your subsistence fish, kings and chums? 7 8 MR. SEMAKEN: Yeah, we get the kings 9 first by drifting. We don't catch that many and we 10 don't even bother those that catch in the 11 (indiscernible) because they're all river -- they're 12 going up the side creeks, they're on this side of the 13 Yukon, and we drift on the other side of the Yukon. 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh. 16 17 MR. SEMAKEN: That's the ones that's 18 going way up to the..... 19 20 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The south bank. 21 22 MR. SEMAKEN: Yeah, okay, there you go, 23 south bank, yeah. 24 25 (Teleconference interference participants not muted) 26 27 28 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So -- who's on 29 there, on the phone. 30 31 (Teleconference interference -32 participants not muted) 33 34 MR. KRISKA: It sound like Ray. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is that you, Ray. 37 38 MR. COLLINS: No. 39 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. I was hearing 41 somebody there. You got a comment Jenny. 42 43 MS. PELKOLA: Yeah, I just have a 44 little concern. When we get that late fall chum it's 45 -- the weather is -- it's wet, it's rainy and stuff. 46 And they still close it down, you know, from 4B and C, 47 up from -- they still close it and there's really no 48 need to so we -- you know, I don't know what they can 49 do about it but.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Gerald.

MR. MASCHMANN: Yeah, I seem to recall that pretty much fall season was open pretty much 24/7 with 7.5 or less gear. So I'm not sure which closure you're talking about.

MS. PELKOLA: I think I'm talking about the last, you know, when commercial is all done and then they still keep that open two days and closed on Wednesday, and then, you know, I don't see why they don't go to seven days right away so the fishermen that are subsistence fishing there — that we, that are subsistence fishers can get our fish done in like four days instead of two weeks.

MS. JALLEN: Through the Chair. This is Deena Jallen with Alaska Department of Fish and Game, if I might chime in.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Deena.

MS. JALLEN: Yeah, this is Deena Jallen with Alaska Department of Fish and Game, I'm the summer season assistant manager.

And, yeah, I think as soon as it kind of switched over to fall season, it looks like last year they go to like a five day a week schedule in District 4, and, yeah, that's certainly something where if you feel it's getting in towards fall and all those summer fish are gone, you know, give the Fairbanks office a call and let that fall season manager know that, you know, it's time for fall season fishing to come in, I think they're usually pretty good about switching to that five days a week kind of right after the summer run goes by and I don't see when they switched to seven days a week, but, you know, we should get back to five days a week once that fall season kicks off.

And there was a Board of Fish proposal that concerned opening up subsistence fishing in 5A, B and C and so that's the kind of proposal that did pass through the State regulations and it'll be interesting to see if that works out well, if that's the sort of regulation that other areas might try to consider.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thanks, Deena.

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Page 171
                     Other comments, Jenny.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: No.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any other comments
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     on the summer management coming up.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Anybody else.
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                     Tim.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Gerald, or Deena, do the summer chum and the fall chum,
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     do they spawn in different places?
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                     MR. MASCHMANN: Through the Chair.
     Yeah, they kind of do, they spawn in similar drainages
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     but it seems like the fall chum key in quite a bit on
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     these upwelling areas throughout the drainage but --
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     whereas the summer chum have a little more spread out
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     and don't quite key in on the upwellings but there's
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     definitely a distinction on how the summer chum and
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     fall chum behave and where they're spawning
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     specifically does seem like there is some overlap.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
                                  Okay. And then on a
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     commercial basis are the summer chum and the fall chum
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     that are processed down in Districts 1 and 2, are they
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     of different value?
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33
                                     Through the Chair.
                     MR. MASCHMANN:
     What do you mean by different -- do they get a
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     different price for fall chum versus summer chum?
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Yes. Is the quality or
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     size different enough that one is worth more than the
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     other to the processor?
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                     MR. MASCHMANN:
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                                     I'm not sure if maybe
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     Deena can answer that. But there is commercial fishing
     data in your fall and summer season reviews, so if
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     Deena doesn't know right off the top we can dig that
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     out and figure it out.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
                                   Okay. I saw that to
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     where you have the prices.
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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Deena.

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MS. JALLEN: Through the Chair. trying to look that up but if you've got those summer season summaries handy that should say what the price per pound was that they paid the fishermen. I'm kind of recalling off the bat I think it was 60 cents per pound across the board but that doesn't take into account what the processors might do with that fish post season and how they might market it. looked at their website to see if they're marketing those fish in any different manner to try to have one be more of a high quality product versus more of a processed product so that would be something that the processor takes into account. I'm sure they're trying to sell the fish at the highest quality value that they can get, you know, for the quality of fresh that they get. That being said, they do take quite a lot of summer chum in that commercial fishery in Districts Y1 and Y2, and then up in District 4 for roe. So someone's buying a lot of summer chum.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you.

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Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Okay. My final comment is I would just like the State and Federal managers to try and minimize the amount of catch and release fishing on the kings with the beach seines and the dipnets. I don't -- I'm not on board with the 100 percent survival rate for the released kings when there's not a specific protocol or research data indicating that you're getting good survival on catch and release for those -- for those two gear types and I don't know, is there any catch and release king practice going on with fishwheels or has that gotten taken out of regulation.

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MR. SEMAKEN: You got to release them.

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MS. JALLEN: Through the Chair. This is Deena Jallen with Alaska Department of Fish and Game again. I'm sure Gerald can answer this, too.

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But there was just a regulation passed at the last Board of Fish cycle in January that requires during times of conservation, so for example if it's a conservation time for kings, king salmon have

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to go immediately from the wheel to the water alive and they must go from the basket of a fishwheel to the water by means of a chute, a net or a tote. They may not go into a live box and be held in a live box for any period of time because we've heard from fishermen that when fish are in live boxes they get stressed out, they may be held there for minutes or hours so there is a regulation that just went into effect saying that those fish have to go back to the water immediately.

MR. GERVAIS: Okay. But I'm sure some of that stress the fish are under is just from the process of getting caught in the fishwheel basket and bounced down the chute. So I hope that at some point soon the Department or Fish and Wildlife Service can make some kind of tagging effort or project to get some numbers on the survivability of these caught and released king salmon.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I will also state, Deena, that I'm concerned about beach seining king salmon and the mortalities, there's no indices about when you catch kings in a beach seine and drag them up on the beach like that, anybody knows that if you're handling sport caught fish you don't drag them up on the beach and so that's fairly hard on them. And talking to Orville Huntington, he's actually observed that and he was skeptical as to the survivorship of those. Is the Department planning to do any kind of a esophageal transmitter survey on survivorship or any kind of like tagging, even colored tags on kings that were beach seined as to their mark and recapture ratios any way to get an indices on that, that's making a big assumption that they're actually living.

MS. JALLEN: Through the Chair. We don't have a project like that in place at this time. One of the issues with any sort of project like that is it's very hard to separate the effects of just tagging a fish versus any other effects so, you know, you'd want to compare fish tags from a beach seine versus fish captured and tagged in some other way. So it's very hard just to actually determine what sort of handling might be causing that effect, just the act of handling them may cause an effect. So, you know, the act of putting in a tag or, you know, esophageal tag or anything.

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But, yeah, and one of the things with beach seines is the proposal to allows beach seines more wide spread for commercial fisheries did not pass. Right now beach seines can only be used during those commercial openings when it's a conservation concern, so when it's dipnets and beach seines, commercial just for summer chum only, kings have to be released.

And just as kind of an aside or reminder, beach seines are a legal subsistence gear so people can use beach seines for subsistence. I don't think it's a very wide spread practice but that is a legal subsistence gear throughout the drainage.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you.

Any further questions on this coming 2019 season -- escapements were made for chinook into Canada last season what was the -- go ahead, Gerald.

MR. MASCHMANN: Through the Chair. Just one of the other handouts I gave you was a Fish and Game news release that summarizes the Board of Fish changes that concern the Yukon so that's in your packet too.

 And before I conclude I wanted to inform you that the Federal Subsistence Board will be taking up a handful of Yukon regulatory proposals at their next meeting in April and those are found on Page 14 of the handout I gave you. The first five are consensus items, while the last one is a non-consensus item. You've already discussed these proposals at your fall meeting but I just wanted to let you know that the Federal Subsistence Board is moving forward with them.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. And

regarding.....

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

ahead.

 MR. COLLINS: I have a question. Is anybody doing any timing study on these runs, I find it hard to believe that these are intermixed throughout because I think it depends on where they're going, whether they're going on the Anvik River or up the

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Koyukuk River or heading to Canada that there would be different timing on those fish. So if we don't know that I think it's hard to figure out what the impact is of any of these fishing periods on salmon, which salmon are you catching, and what are you letting get by.

I think those are critical studies.

I know that turned out to be on the Kuskokwim, but for years I argued that the headwater fish came in early and strong, and they did all their inter -- they come in throughout the season and so on, and that didn't turn out to be the case at all, there was strict timing on some of those depending on the distance they had to go.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. You got a response to that Gerald.

MR. MASCHMANN: Yeah, through the Chair. Yeah, I think we're -- for the most part the run is pretty mixed throughout the season but we definitely know that there's three or four main pulses of chinook that go by each year and, you know, Canadian fish are found throughout the run, not just in the first pulse like a lot of people tend to say, that it's just the first pulse, but the first pulse tends to be proportionally a little more Canadian than the other pulses, proportionally, not necessarily abundance-wise but there's still a lot of Canadian bound chinook in the middle and third pulse.

You know we do know that lower Yukon fish like on the Andreafsky, they tend to come in a little later. Subsistence fishermen and traditional knowledge also tell us that, you know, those bright early fish tend to be going farther up river and later fish in the run tend to be hitting the lower Yukon. And kind of tying in with the -- you know, the concern with dipnetting and the potential mortality with that, you know, we have done I think two or three seasons in the early 2000s, NOAA did that telemetry study and they, for three seasons, you know, radiotagged chinook salmon, they stuffed the radio transmitter down their throat and then stuck a spaghetti tag through their back and I don't recall the specific survival rate but I think it was well into the 90s, so, you know, is a chinook caught in a dipnet and then released, is that 100 percent survival, I don't know, but it's hard to

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believe that it would be very high. But again those telemetry studies were pretty revealing on where the fish were going, their timing, you know, what stocks were timing, and it's helpful for the managers but then, again, they're so kind of mixed up anyway that....

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We just try and spread the harvest out over the whole run. We try not to hit, you know, folks on the -- subsistence fishermen on the Yukon they all tend to want to hit those early fish and that's the best drying weather, those are kind of the fattest, and oily, and the brightest fish but there's not enough early fish for everyone to get all the early fish they want and so we try and spread that out. We give some people a little nibble on this pulse, and a little nibble on that pulse and hopefully we spread the harvest out and I think we've been pretty successful the last few seasons of being able to give everyone a little taste of everything, but at the same time they don't necessarily get to fish when they want with the gear they want but they have been getting some of what they can get.

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Some fishermen who can fish hard are really good and have a good spot, they do a little better than some, and some people still complain.

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So I think with these low runs, you know, we're giving as much opportunity as we can and we're spreading it out and hopefully, you know, we'll see -- you know, we're optimistic that the fish are going to come back -- keep coming back but, you know, it's up to the fish I suppose.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, I mean the managers have got it pretty close the last few years and spread the harvest somewhat equitably so I think the managers have learned that the pulse timings and how to prosecute subsistence fisheries so I'm much more satisfied with current State and Federal management than I was 10 years ago with inadvertent harvest of 20,000 chinook salmon and huge commercial sales and bad things were happening 10 years ago.

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So I think we've covered the preseason

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We're at 5:36, we're going to have the

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outlook.

WESTERN INTERIOR SUBSISTENCE RAC MEETING 3/26/2019 Page 177 Refuges update. We have Kanuti up here first on our 2 list. 3 4 Tina. 5 6 Thanks so much Gerald. 7 8 Go ahead, Tina. 9 10 MS. MORAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 11 Council members. My name is Tina Moran. Deputy manager for Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge. 12 13 I've filled in the acting manager position since Mike 14 retired about a year ago last January. 15 16 You have a written report in front of 17 you in the booklet on Page 53 that covers a lot of what 18 we did last year and what we hope to do this coming 19 year. But I'll cover a few highlights and some new 20 things that I wanted to share. 21 22 First of all, the biggest news is we do 23 have a new manager for Kanuti Refuge, and that's Joanna 24 Fox. She is currently the deputy manager for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. But prior to that she 25 26 was the deputy for Kanuti for about eight years, so 27 she's very familiar with the Refuge so we're happy to 28 have her back, and I'm happy to have her back for some 29 help. 30 31 (Laughter) 32 33 MS. MORAN: So she should be coming on 34 board around mid-May and so that's when we're expecting 35 her to be full-time, mostly for Kanuti. 36 37 Also just a few extra things on the 38 biology end of things. 39 40 We're hoping to do a full waterfowl 41 survey for the Refuge this year, working with our 42 Migratory Bird management colleagues. 43 44 We're also going to do an elodia survey 45 on some of the lakes that the transporters and other recreational floatplanes land on the Refuge. Just to 46

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check some concerns on that invasive weed.

And then last year we weren't -- we did

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not do a fall moose survey but we, and I confirmed with Glenn today, that we do plan to do a moose survey this fall, weather permitting and all that goes with that. But that is -- with all the concerns that everybody has been saying with the snow and some other concerns that's definitely on our plan for this fall.

For patrols, our Fish and Wildlife Officer Pilot Brandon Bosch, who is here, he was able to patrol again this past moose season and we plan to have him patrol again this moose season with a fixed wing plane, but also to answer PJ's question, we are intending to use a helicopter for a few days, and Brandon partners with the Wildlife Troopers with that endeavor and that's usually towards the end of the season to check on some things that he couldn't get to with the fixed plane. So that is on there.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question on those.

MS. MORAN: Sure.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Are there more -- were there more hunters seen on the Kanuti Refuge outside of the controlled use area than previous years?

MS. MORAN: I can have Brandon answer that in a little bit more detail than I.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, from the horse's mouth.

MS. MORAN: Yep.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So go ahead,

36 Brandon.

OFFICER BOSCH: Hello, Brandon Bosch. Through the Chair. Yes, Mr. Reakoff, I did -- I have noticed more sporthunting, specifically on the Southfork, Koyukuk, there's been more airboat activity down there and a few more animals harvested at that point. Same activity on the Bonanza Creek, it's a level usage area. Kanuti River is also up slightly. There is more talk of people going out there but I haven't seen the large numbers of people coming out there quite yet. I just slowly -- there was about two more groups on that river from the year prior. So I expect it to be higher this year.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, we heard testimony in Allakaket that there was a significant increase in the number of hunters out there flying to the Refuge, over the Refuge and et cetera, but I always like to substantiate and cross-reference and that kind of thing.

1 2

OFFICER BOSCH: We do have guides operating there through aircraft but -- and there has been more people down there but not necessarily using the Kanuti River itself but being further south near the raise. So not on the river itself. Also I might attest that I've been flying frequently over in that area as well and differentiating between my aircraft and other patrol aircraft, people may associate that with a higher volume of aircraft as well.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, there's a fairly significant portion of the Refuge outside of the controlled use area so it would stand to reason that there'd be -- could be increasing activity just outside of the controlled use area.

MS. MORAN: Through the Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

 MS. MORAN: If I may followup. And we do have three transporters and one air taxi that was permitted to transport hunters on to the Refuge last year and it looks like it'll probably be about the same number this year and last year they transported 21 clients on to the Refuge outside the controlled use area, but only five moose were taken from the reports and followed up with Brandon.

And we do have one guide that did not operate on the Refuge last year and we'll see how that goes this year.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MS. MORAN: And also while Brandon is here, to also answer PJs request weather permitting we're hoping to have a steel shot clinic in Allakaket tomorrow. Brandon will be working with a couple other folks to pull that off. We were hoping to do it a couple weeks ago but weather delayed it so hoping that doesn't happen this time around.

1 And also with the Henshaw Creek weir, 2 we're going to be working with TCC again, hopefully, if weather allows again to have the science culture camp 3 go on this year. We weren't able to do it last year 5 due to some limited Staff and also flooding in that area, so we're hoping to do it this year. 6 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any other comments. 9 10 (No comments) 11 12 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any other questions 13 for Kanuti. 14 15 (No comments) 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm appreciative all 18 the work that Kanuti does, always have been appreciative of Kanuti's -- for a small Refuge it gets 19 a lot of things done. And I -- but I am hearing more 20 21 and more people talking about airplanes flying over the 22 Kanuti Refuge and either private or -- not just air 23 taxis but possibly private aircraft. So we want to 24 kind of track that amount of use near the Refuge. 25 26 But other than that I don't have any 27 more questions. 28 29 Tommy. 30 31 MR. KRISKA: Is that a controlled use 32 area a fly zone or a no fly zone? 33 34 MS. MORAN: So the controlled use area 35 and Brandon can correct me if I misspeak, but, yeah, there is no aircraft allowed for moose hunting in the 36 37 controlled use area, and that's just for the purpose of 38 moose hunting or transporting moose. 39 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Other questions. 41 42 MR. KRISKA: No. 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thanks so 44 45 much. 46 47 Okay, Vince. 48 49 MR. MATHEWS: Thank you. I need to 50

share something from the regional office, we didn't do it last fall that I remember so I'll ask someone to pass around an apology letter and then I'll cover that real quickly.

This is concerning migratory birds, the spring hunt. And I know that you guys don't have jurisdiction under that, yours is with wildlife and fish but it's part of the subsistence lifestyle.

I'm Vince Mathews. I'm the Refuge subsistence coordinator for Kanuti, Yukon Flats and Arctic. Once you get the apology, this apology was made officially at the bi-annual gathering of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council on September 13, 2018. You probably saw it — it had pretty good paper, newspaper coverage. This reconciliation did not happen over night. We are on a long journey to continue to reach as many as people as possible with this apology. So I am honored today to share with you the copy of the apology letter and I'll just briefly go over that.

As many of you probably know in the early 1900s the bird populations in North America were severely depleted because of commercial hunting so the Migratory Bird Treaty Act signed in 1918 wanted to get those populations of birds to rebound so they had a closure for birds and their eggs between March 10th and September 1 across North America.

However, these regulations failed to recognize the importance of migratory birds for indigenous peoples.

As you know very well the spring harvest of birds and eggs is a crucial part of the seasonal cycle of subsistence activities and the harvest closure period was the only time in many places that the birds were present. So after the Treaty was enacted, the Alaska Native Peoples were forced to unlawfully hunt birds to feed their families and carry on their traditional way of life causing extreme hardship for many.

The apology, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, together, want to reconcile the past and acknowledge that those regulations harmed hunters and your families, and we seek to continue to rebuild

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relationships with Alaska's indigenous peoples who were affected by the unintended consequences of this past harvest regulations.

So on behalf of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, please accept our sincere apology for the harm that past harvest regulations has caused to you and your families. Our predecessors' regulations were shortsighted in that they caused long term and unnecessary pain.

 We ask for your forgiveness and we continue our journey for healing together. Learning from past mistakes, we look forward to continue to work together with Alaska Native peoples for the conservation of the bird resources that are dear to all of us and to support traditional subsistence cultures and ways of life.

And it was signed by Greg Siekaniec on September 13th, he's the Regional Director for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region and signed by Sam R. Cotten for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

So if you have any questions I could answer but it's basically bringing you up to date that there was an apology effort.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Any comments or questions.}$

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much, Vince. A long time coming.

So we're at Koyukuk/Nowitna presentation. We have a sheet on the table that was handed out.

(Pause)

MR. REBARCHIK: Okay, that works. I want to introduce myself. My name is Bob Rebarchik, I'm the Deputy Refuge Manager for the Koyukuk/Nowitna and Innoko National Wildlife Refuges.

I'll bring you up to speed on personnel. Our current Refuge manager Kenton Moos is going to be leaving the Refuge shortly, in the next month or so. He's going to be moving down to the Togiak Refuge in Dillingham and will be the deputy down there and I'll take over at that point and be the acting Refuge manager until we get a new one. Kind of same situation Tina's been in for the last year.

1 2

I wanted to express my appreciation for your support of our need for Staffing for our field stations and update you. We have been able to hire a park ranger in McGrath at a GS9 level, her name is Kelly Pearce and we're really glad to have her on board. But our station is still and will remain understaffed at this time.

We do have plans to try and hire another RIT, Refuge Information Technician for the Galena area and we've got information, or packages into our personnel office right now and hopefully get approval for that to fill that position within the next six months. That's our hopes.

We were supposed to get a law enforcement officer this year, actually this last month, that person actually took a job in eastern Montana and so we're still lacking for law enforcement support. We will have to rely on Brandon and other officers that are in Alaska and we've also made requests to bring up officers from the Lower 48 to support us with our fisheries law enforcement and also hunting season, our primary times that we really need help.

We did have three areas, two on the Koyukuk -- actually five areas. Two on the Koyukuk, two on the Nowitna and one on the Innoko that we had advertised for guide perspectus for new guides for those areas. We've received applications. Those perspectus are being reviewed this week and we hope to be able to offer guide permits to the folks that applied as early as -- within the next couple of weeks. I can't, I guess, relay any other information other than that at this time.

I wanted to mention that it wasn't in the biological report that Brad Scotten put together but we did fully support the emergency order for the

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hunt that you actually brought up today, earlier, and I think we would support an earlier date for that, it makes sense in my mind. Yeah, hunting this late, the 3 animals are in poorer condition than you might like. 5 And you brought up the point about being able to utilize that meat through the winter, which is critical 6 7 for the subsistence users up here. So that hunt is actually, I think identified for a total of 30 animals 8 9 at most, no more than 25 of those could be cow or 10 antlerless. Last numbers I had and I was hoping Glenn was here, but I think there were only 11 permits issued 11 12 and I believe seven total animals were harvested out of 13 those 11 permitted permits that were issued. I don't 14 have the final numbers so I don't know that those are 15 the actual numbers. I'm hoping to get that information 16 from Glenn.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: How many permits can

19 be issued?

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MR. REBARCHIK: Up to 30.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Up to 30.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ REBARCHIK: But no more than 25 of those can be antlerless. I think that's the way the emergency order is written.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MR. REBARCHIK: And it is in -- the reason this year that this hunt occurred when it did, the State was scrambling to try and get all of the ducks in line and to have all of the available on the permit system and so there was -- that's the main reason I think that it occurred at the date it did this year but I believe it would be appropriate to make a request as you're indicating.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I don't think it was adopted until December.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ REBARCHIK: Right. They were scrambling to try and get the hunt to actually happen this year.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So now the Board has time to review a proposal to adjust the season opening.

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1 Go ahead.

MR. REBARCHIK: Along environmental education lines, we had an employee who was on some extended sick leave and she actually has returned. She's working on migratory bird calendar judging this week and then those winners will actually get passed on to the regional office, or the statewide project here next week. She'll be supporting a spring school out program, it's the -- the theme -- or trophic levels, producers, consumers, arnivores, carnivores, or the food chain basically, she'll be working with that in the school on that.

We are also collaborating with UAF on an extended ice thickness study that Karen Bedoni is actually working with UAF on this. And they're trying to get both local knowledge and then future that with measurements over the next few years to try and look more at this global warming process that's happening.

So that's pretty much our summary.

If you've got questions I'd be happy to try and answer them.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Appreciate that summary. There's a lot of projects under way. I see that your snowmarkers are being monitored, are they paying close attention to the depths?

MR. REBARCHIK: We are. That's done monthly, usually in the last three to five days of the month and we've been monitoring that over the last number of years and plan to continue that.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: It'd be almost a critical piece of information as to when the snow declines below the 70 centimeter depth which is restrictive to calves.

MR. REBARCHIK: Yep.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So as it comes closer to -- it's important to know when the break up or when the snow declined to where the moose were actually freed from the snow.

MR. REBARCHIK: Right.

1 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So possibly have the 2 opportunity to see how many dead moose are lying about 3 before they get eaten up by bears and wolves. 4 5 MR. REBARCHIK: And we haven't been 6 able to get that kind of information yet. They're not 7 -- the snow markers are in specific locations and we're looking at overall conditions everywhere that they fly 8 9 but we haven't gotten any kind of numbers of dead 10 animals, things like that, we don't have any of that information. 11 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well they pop up in 14 the spring. Most of them -- a lot of times I first 15 find moose that -- they died in a big snow storm and 16 you don't even see them. 17 18 MR. REBARCHIK: Right. 19 20 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And then the snow 21 starts melting and here's all these dead moose laying 2.2 around. 23 24 So any questions for Koyukuk. 25 26 Tommy. 27 28 MR. KRISKA: A lot of those -- for this 29 year there's a lot of those moose that, like I was 30 saying they kind of got in the deep snow, they got wet 31 and I think died of hypothermia or just pneumonia or 32 whatever, there's a lot of those and this year the snow 33 was so bad that they died and the same night they're 34 under cover of six inches of snow. 35 36 MR. REBARCHIK: Yep. 37 38 MR. KRISKA: So there's a lot of moose out there that they haven't even been touched, they're 39 40 still under that snow. 41 42 MR. REBARCHIK: They're under the snow, 43 yep. 44 45 MR. KRISKA: Yep, they're under the 46 snow.

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MR. REBARCHIK: Yeah.

1 MR. KRISKA: And I have a concern that 2 during that hunt this winter we had a moose taken from the locals because what -- there was a misunderstanding 3 and I don't even think -- I don't know if you know or 5 the Trooper that took the meat knew where the -- even for me, I still kind of have a hard time with it, so 6 7 where does the boundaries lie, does it lie with the 8 water level or the tree line for -- because they shot a 9 moose about here to that door from the willow line on 10 top of the bar so it was the south bank but the Trooper still took it from them because he said that it needed 11 12 to be 15, 20 feet more over there and then it would 13 have been legal, so he took the moose from them, gave 14 it to the elders -- we gave it to the elders, and then 15 while they're there another cow moose walk out 50 feet 16 from them behind his chopper and he told them, well, 17 that one is legal right there, you could shoot that one 18 and then they said, well, we can't, we don't have no 19 ticket any more. 20 21 MR. REBARCHIK: You don't have a tag.

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MR. KRISKA: So I was just kind of -that would be a good thing to kind of figure out, where is the boundary. Is it the tree line, or the water level because once I heard it was the water level and then another time I heard on top of the bank, but they were on top of the bank so I don't know what was the big thing behind it.

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MR. REBARCHIK: Okay. This is the first I've heard of this situation.

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MR. KRISKA: Yeah.

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MR. REBARCHIK: So I don't know about it. I really don't know if I can make a comment. most cases it's the high water mark.

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MR. KRISKA: Yeah, that's what I thought.

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MR. REBARCHIK: That's utilized under law. But I don't know anything about this specific....

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MR. KRISKA: It just happened.....

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MR. REBARCHIK:so I can't address

Page 188 it. I don't -- I can't answer your question. 2 3 MR. KRISKA: Okay. Well, you'll hear 4 about it anyway. 5 6 MR. REBARCHIK: Yeah. I will. 7 8 MR. KRISKA: Yeah, I told them just 9 don't -- you know, plead just not guilty because I know 10 there's something in there where it was on top of the sand bar, 15 feet and it was fairly far enough back 11 12 from the, you know, the water line, so..... 13 14 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Would there have 15 been any little willows showing..... 16 17 MR. KRISKA: Well, see, that's what 18 we're waiting for. When that thaws out..... 19 20 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But I mean would it 21 be willows there, any kind of a brush? 22 23 MR. KRISKA: Well, the snow was so deep 24 that the willows are there but they were 15 feet away, 25 that's what they -- they should have dug it up but 26 we're waiting, we're going to go over there and take 27 pictures of willows that tall. 28 29 MR. REBARCHIK: Right. 30 31 MR. KRISKA: I don't know, I mean still 32 I know you can't -- nobody owns land from the top of 33 the bank down, on anybody..... 34 35 MR. REBARCHIK: From the high 36 water.... 37 38 MR. KRISKA:on any Native 39 allotment or any one of those places, if the moose is down the bank you could shoot it but if he's on top of 40 41 the bank it's considered Native allotment. So I'm 42 thinking that goes the same for the water, I mean 43 that's just the way it was in regulations before so I 44 don't know. 45 46 MR. REBARCHIK: Yeah. One point I 47 would bring up, one of the reasons that we actually got 48 the State and asked the State to run this hunt is that 49 area is so checkerboarded by land ownership, that if it 50

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would have been a Federal hunt it's very difficult for people to identify where they're at on the ground. 2 it was just a Federal hunt, you couldn't hunt on the 3 State land, you couldn't hunt on the tribal lands or 5 private land, only on the Federal land under a Federal hunt, and that was why we requested the State actually 6 7 run this hunt and do the permitting and the whole nine 8 yards because then it's open for any of the land, State 9 land, Federal land, tribal land if the tribe authorizes 10 that, and we were trying to get away from the land ownership issue with this hunt to afford more 11 12 opportunity.

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This is a -- it's a law enforcement question and I can't answer.

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MR. KRISKA: Yeah, for me I'm going to wind up looking into it and finding out because I need to know for myself and everyone else.

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MR. REBARCHIK: I would like to see the information on that, yeah.

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MR. KRISKA: Yeah, because I think it's happened more than once.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ REBARCHIK: Well, yeah, and it could happen in other hunts.....

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MR. KRISKA: Okay, thank you.

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MR. REBARCHIK:and we want to get it addressed so that we have the right outcome, and appropriate answer. I can't answer it.

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OFFICER BOSCH: If I may, Mr. Chairman.

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it.

MR. REBARCHIK: Yeah, you bet, have at

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

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OFFICER BOSCH: Sir, the issue is kind of complicated. The actual term is mean high water and it can be very subjective at times depending on where you view the flood level and the vegetation. As you were saying the vegetation, you get trees and willows, you're most likely above the high water mark and you are on either Refuge land or a Native allotment land,

anything below that is going to be ownership of the State and subject to State hunting regulations. The --my recommendation is to dig underneath the snow and to prove the vegetation is there and to have the Trooper document as well as the hunter, and more so than not that'll give you a definitive answer of who's land you're on at any given time.

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I forgot the second issue you guys were talking about, what else was there.

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MR. GERVAIS: Having used their permit and not being able to shoot the second moose.

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OFFICER BOSCH: Correct. If you have filled your tag you've filled your tag. Hopefully there might be somebody else in your party that can take the second animal. But at that point it'd be determination if you filled your tag, I -- yeah.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Excuse me. Your interpretation as an enforcement officer, if there was vegetation and what -- I've heard this mean high water thing for decades now, unfortunately I've been here for decades....

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:and they've always said the agreed consensus was where the vegetation starts, where the willow line begins is the mean high water mark. So is your interpretation the same way, and that should be stated by the agencies and Fish and Wildlife Protection for the State, where the mean high water mark -- if it's below any kind of vegetation it's outside -- it's below the mean high water mark, if it's vegetated it is, let's come to an agreement with these enforcement -- your interpretation might not be exactly what the Trooper's interpretation is, he might want 10 feet tall willows or something. There's no telling what his -- in his mind what this We need to get a definitive answer as to where -and the easiest thing to do is where the grass and the willows grow. If it's no willows, then it's sand, then it's below the mean high water mark.

45 46 47

Tommy.

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MR. KRISKA: Before we really get into

this a long ways, you know, just to protect everybody, everybody that hunts, kids, the other races, our Native people and everything, I would really like to see that clarified in this book, the mark. I mean you have so many pages in here I don't think one more page would hurt to clarify your boundary on the beach. Because I know right now as a transporter or when we guided, if there was a moose down the bank from an allotment, you still could shoot that moose regardless if it was -- if it's not on their land, because what they said before is like he's saying, the vegetation, where it starts, but if somebody didn't understand that, and, you know, come by and do all kinds of paperwork for nothing. But I'd really like to see that in this book just to protect the whole of Alaska and everybody in it, I mean for everyone that hunts.

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OFFICER BOSCH: I would agree. That would help the hunter and it would help me quite a bit, too. I would love to have a definitive description.....

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ KRISKA: Yes, and then you would have no arguments.

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OFFICER BOSCH:of what it means.

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MR. KRISKA: Yep, thank you.

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OFFICER BOSCH: I try my best to educate people of the concept of the high water mark and where I would interpret it with different examples in the terrain we're in, I mean this is all going to change with different terrains and different vegetations, that will be on any given bank, and, more so than not, I'm just incentivising people to go on their hunt because they're afraid that they won't be able to make their own determination and so I agree with the Chair and you, Sir, a more definitive description in the book would be helpful for both sides.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Excuse me. Special action -- or correction, annual report topic nine, the Federal Subsistence Board should be aware that there's -- we feel that the mean high water mark is where vegetation begins, grass, willows, whatever the vegetation is and that anything that doesn't have vegetation is below the mean high water mark and the

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Federal Subsistence Board shall work with the State of Alaska to set a definitive -- a useable definition that the subsistence users can use as to what is the high water mark.

Did you have something Lisa.

MR. REBARCHIK: Yeah, I was going to just say that the mean high water mark is used for defining navigable waters, it's not used for defining the land and so that, I think, is part of this issue.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, the Troopers are writing tickets on the high water mark. So that's kind of a problem.

So navigable -- one way or another, the navig -- you got an answer Lisa.

MS. MAAS: Yeah, it's the call for Federal wildlife proposals so you could put in a proposal to define mean high water mark and under State regulations, next year is the statewide cycle, so this time next year you could put in a proposal to the State to define mean high water mark. So I mean it's just an option rather than putting it in the annual report, you could just submit a proposal and anything -- you know, any issues surrounding that will come out through the analysis but just last year we defined scent lure, and now there is a definition for scent lure under Federal regulations.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the Chair will entertain a motion to submit a Federal subsistence proposal to delineate the high water mark as the vegetated, grass, willows or other vegetation, ecoseams, that have vegetation is above the high water mark and anything that does not have vegetation is below the high water mark for hunting and fishing regulations.

Do we have a motion to that effect.

MS. PELKOLA: So moved.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved by Jenny.

MR. KRISKA: Second.

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Page 193
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Tommy.
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                     Those in favor of that proposal signify
 4
     saying aye.
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 6
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     MR. COLLINS: Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Don. Ray, I got
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     you, are you still there Don.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We lost Don. So
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     okay any further comments on the Koyukuk/Nowitna's
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     presentation, Innoko.
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                      (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seeing none, thanks
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     so much, appreciate it. Good discussion.
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                     And so we're going to recess to 9:00
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     a.m., sharp tomorrow morning. We have a lot of work to
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     do before the end of the day and we have to be out of
     this room by 4:00 o'clock, so we'll recess until 9:00
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     a.m., sharp. We'll start the meeting if you're here or
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     not, if I got quorum we're going to start the meeting.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Couldn't we start at
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    8:30.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 9:00 o'clock sharp.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 9:00 o'clock sharp.
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                     MS. PELKOLA: Okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're recessed.
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                     (Off record)
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                        (END OF PROCEEDINGS)
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CERTIFICATE
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 3
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             I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the
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     day of May 2019.
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