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0001
 1
                YUKON KUSKOKWIM DELTA SUBSISTENCE
 2
                    REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
 3
 4
                          PUBLIC MEETING
 5
 6
                             VOLUME I
 7
 8
 9
                  Gordon Watson Conference Room
10
                  U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
11
                        Anchorage, Alaska
12
                         October 10, 2023
13
                            9:22 a.m.
14
15
16
17
    MEMBERS PRESENT:
18
19
    Raymond Oney, Chairman
20
    Wassilly Alexie
    John Andrew
21
22
    Jacqueline Cleveland
23
    Norma Evan
24
    Robert Hoffman
25
    James Landlord
26
   Walter Morgan
27
    Henry Parks
28
    Phillip Peter
29
    Alissa Nadine Rogers
30
    Richard Slats
31
32
33
34
    Regional Council Coordinator, Brooke McDavid
35
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37
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    Recorded and transcribed by:
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0002				
1	PROCEEDINGS			
2				
3	(Anchorage, Alaska - 10/10/2023)			
4				
5	(On record)			
6				
7	MS. McDAVID: This is the call in for			
8	the YKDelta RAC meeting. We're still waiting on one			
9	Council member, they should be here within five minutes			
10	so we'll begin shortly after they arrive.			
11				
12	Thanks for your patience.			
13				
14	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Good morning, everyone.			
15	We're going to go ahead and get started here. Before			
16	we get started I'd like to start off with an			
17	invocation. As you know each day we say a prayer and			
18	that guides us each day of our lives. So at this time			
19	I'd like to call on Richard Slats to provide the			
20	invocation for us this meaning.			
21				
22	Richard.			
23				
24	MR. SLATS: Yeah. Quyana.			
25				
26	(Invocation)			
27				
28	IN UNISON: Amen.			
29				
30	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Thank you,			
31	Richard. I'll go ahead and call the meeting to order.			
32	The time now is 9:22 a.m. I'll call on our Secretary,			
33	Richard Slats to do a roll call.			
34				
35	MR. SLATS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.			
36	Those that are here or attending via Zoom, when the			
37	your name is called out say aye.			
38				
39	Henry Parks.			
40				
41	MR. PARKS: Present.			
42				
43	MR. SLATS: Norma T. Evan.			
44				
45	MS. EVAN: Present.			
46				
47	MR. SLATS: John Andrew John W.			
48	Andrew.			
49				
50				

0003	
1 MR. ANDREW: Here.	
2 3 MR. SLATS: Walter A. Morgan, Sr.	
4	
5 MR. MORGAN: Here. 6	
7 MR. SLATS: Jacqueline K. Cleveland. 8	
9 MS. CLEVELAND: Here.	
10 11 MR. SLATS: James C. Landlord.	
12 13 MR. LANDLORD: Here.	
14 15 MR. SLATS: Alissa Nadine Rogers.	
16 17 MS. ROGERS: Present.	
18 19 MR. SLATS: Philip K. Peter, Sr.	
20 21 MR. PETER: Here.	
22 23 MR. SLATS: Wassilly B. Alexie.	
24 25 MR. ALEXIE: Here.	
26	
MR. SLATS: Raymond J. Oney. 28	
29 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Here.	
30 31 MR. SLATS: Myron P. Naneng.	
32 33 (No comments)	
34	
MR. SLATS: Myron P. Naneng. 36	
MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair, Myron is	
traveling for another meeting and will be excused for this meeting. He might be able to call in sometimes	
40 41 Thank you.	
Thank you. 42	
MR. SLATS: Thank you. Robert J.	
44 Hoffman. 45	
46 MR. HOFFMAN: Here.	
47 48 MR. SLATS: Hello, Robert.	
49	
50	

0004

1 MR. HOFFMAN: Hello.
2
3 MR. SLATS: And Rich

MR. SLATS: And Richard B. Slats is here. So we have 11 attending telephonically, one by way of -- or one attending telephonically, 11 present and one absent and excused, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Richard. Now we'll go down to the next item we have meeting announcement.

 $\label{eq:At this time I'll call on Brooke} $\operatorname{McDavid}.$ 

13 McDav

MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'll start out by going ahead and introducing myself. My name is Brooke McDavid and I am the Council Coordinator for the YKDelta Regional Advisory Council and the designated Federal officer for this meeting. Welcome to everyone here in the room in Anchorage with us. And those of us who are joining the meeting on the teleconference.

I just have a couple housekeeping announcements to make before we get started. If you are here in the room with us, if you could please sign in on the sign-in sheet each day of the meeting, that helps us keep track of who all is in attendance. And if you're joining us on the phone you can find the agenda and the meeting book online on the Federal Subsistence Program website. And that internet address is www.doi.gov\subsistence. So it's doi.gov as in Department of Interior\subsistence. And then under the regions tab you can chose Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and then meeting materials. The most recent copy of the agenda was updated on the 8th. It's a little bit different than what's in the meeting book. There -for folks in the room there are some yellow copies over on the table over there.

 And for folks online if you could all please remember to stay muted. The court reporter has muted everyone to get us started. You can unmute yourself by pressing star, six if you would like to speak. And then when you're finished speaking we ask that you please press star, six as well. If there are disruptful noises on the phone throughout the meeting the court reporter might mute everyone as needed.

Next a note about public comments. We do -- the Council does welcome public comments on both agenda items and any non-agenda items related to subsistence. If you're here in the room with us and would like to give a comment on anything that's on the agenda or on a non-agenda item there are some blue cards on the table in the back there, you can just fill one out with your name and a note on what agenda item or what topic you would like to comment on and you can give those to any Staff member or just bring them up to me and put them in this basket and we'll make sure the Chair knows that you would like to comment. If you are online and you would like to comment please first address the Chair by saying Mr. Chair and then waiting for him to call on you. The Chair will announce when it's time for public comments on non-agenda items. Each morning we'll have an opportunity for that. This morning it will be a little bit later after Council members give their reports, but tomorrow morning it'll be the first thing on the item or first item on the agenda and then the following day as well.

We are having a three day meeting here, we'll be here today, tomorrow and Thursday. If we move through the agenda quickly we might wrap up a little bit early on Thursday, but we'll have to see how things go.

 Make sure -- oh, one other thing on comments. If you would like to submit a written comment instead of giving an oral comment that's also acceptable. You -- if you're here in the room you could pass written comments to me and I'll make sure those get included in the record. If you're online you can email those comments to subsistence@fws.gov. That's subsistence@fws as in fish wildlife service.gov.

And next we do have a Council member who's joining us for the first time and we'd like to give him a big welcome and that's Walter Morgan. Thankyou for joining us Walter, and we look forward to having you introduce yourself here in a little bit.

And finally the last thing I just wanted to remind folks about is just general conduct. If everyone could please just be respectful when you're speaking, no foul language and I think we're going to have a great meeting.

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0006
 1
                     So that's all I had for announcements,
 2
    Mr. Chair.
 3
 4
                     Thank you.
 5
 6
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY:
                                    Thank you. Thank you,
 7
    Brooke. At this time I'll go ahead and welcome
    everyone to our fall Yukon-Kuskokwim Regional Advisory
 9
    Council meeting here in Anchorage. We'll go ahead and
10
    introduce the people that are present during our
11
    meeting and also those are online. So I don't know how
12
    you want to do this, just maybe from the back or with
13
    the Council, go clockwise.
14
15
                     (No comments)
16
17
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go clockwise. Okay.
18
    We'll start from that side, go around. Okay. If we
19
    could introduce ourselves.
20
21
                     MS. McDAVID: Public introductions
22
    first.
23
24
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: The public, yeah.
25
    might be present.
26
27
                    MS. McDAVID: Okay. And if folks could
28
     come up to the mic too to introduce yourself.
29
30
                     Thank you.
31
32
                     MS. KLEIN: Good morning members of the
33
    Council. My name is Jill Klein, I work with the U.S.
34
    Fish and Wildlife Service and I'm the Regional
35
    Subsistence Coordinator and happy to be here at your
36
    meeting.
37
38
                     Good morning.
39
40
                     MS. GREDIAGIN: Hi. I'm Lisa
    Grediagin, the Wildlife Division Supervisor with the
41
42
    Office of Subsistence Management.
43
44
                     MS. BOECK: Good morning. My name is
45
    Laurie Boeck. I'm with the Yukon Delta National
46
    Wildlife Refuge, I'm the Acting Refuge Manager.
47
48
                     MR. TULIK: Chris Tulik with the Yukon
49
    Delta National Wildlife Refuge.
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0007
 1
                     MR. SHEPPARD: Stanislaus Sheppard,
 2
    Calista Corp Refuge Information Technician.
 4
                     MR. NICORI: Good morning. My name is
 5
    Emmitt Nicori, I'm a Refuge Information Technician with
 6
    the Yukon Delta.
 7
 8
                     MR. ALEXIE: Good morning. I'm
 9
    Christian Alexie, Jr., Refuge Information Technician
10
    for the Yukon Delta.
11
12
                     Quyana for having me here.
13
14
                     MS. LITTLE: Good morning, everyone.
15
    I'm Suzanne Little with the Pew Trusts and I'm also the
    Staff Support for the Bering Sea Interior Tribal
16
17
    Commission.
18
19
                     MS. BACH: Good morning.
                                               (In Native)
20
     Donna Elliott Bach with the Bureau of Land Management.
21
     I'm a State Native Liaison.
22
23
                     MS. HOOPER: Good morning. My name is
24
     Jennifer Hooper. I'm here with Association of Village
25
    Council Presidents.
26
27
                     Quyana.
28
29
                     MR. MOSES: Good morning, everybody.
30
    Aaron Moses, I'm the Subsistence Coordinator for Yukon
31
    Delta.
32
33
                     MS. KENNER: Good morning. This is
34
     Pippa Kenner and I'm Anthropologist here at the Office
     of Subsistence Management and I'm Staff for this region
36
    and this Council.
37
38
                     Thank you.
39
40
                     MR. PATTERSON: Good morning. My name
41
     is Dillon Patterson. I work with the National Park
42
     Service Regional Subsistence Program here in Anchorage.
43
44
                     MR. GRAHAM: Good morning. I'm Cory
45
    Graham. I'm a Fisheries Biologist here with OSM.
46
47
                     MS. WESSELS: Good morning, Mr. Chair,
48
    members of the Council. My name is Katya Wessels and
49
     I'm Council Coordination Division Supervisor with OSM.
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0008
 1
     I'm glad to welcome you here in Anchorage and see you
 2
     all.
 3
 4
                     Thank you for being here.
 5
 6
                     MS. MORROW: Good morning. My name is
 7
     Kristen Morrow. I'm the Anthropology Pathways Intern
 8
     with the Office of Subsistence Management.
 9
10
                     MR. PLANK: Good morning. Tom Plank,
11
     Wildlife Biologist, Office of Subsistence Management.
12
13
                     MR. FOLEY: Mr. Chair, members of the
14
     Council, good morning. My name is Kevin Foley. I'm a
15
     Fish Biologist for this region. It's nice to see
16
     everyone today.
17
18
                     MR. AYERS: Mr. Chair, members of the
19
     Council, good morning. My name is Scott Ayers. I also
20
     work at the Office of Subsistence Management. I'm the
21
     Fisheries Division Supervisor and I'm really happy to
22
    be here with you today and I hope we have a very
23
     fruitful meeting.
24
25
                     INTERPRETER:
                                   (In Native). Cory Joseph
26
     from (indiscernible) and I'm here for interpreting.
27
28
                     MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
29
     I'm sorry folks, I forgot to include in my
30
     announcements that we do have an interpreter with us
31
     today. Cory is going to be helping out with
32
     Yup'ik/English and English/Yup'ik translation. There
33
     are transmitters on the table in the back there.
34
    You're welcome to take one. There's additional ones
35
    under the table if we need more. So Cory will be doing
36
     simultaneous translation if any of our Council members
37
     or anyone in the room would like to speak in Yup'ik we
38
     welcome that. And you can turn on your translator if
39
     you're not a Yup'ik or your transmitter if you're not a
40
     Yup'ik and have it set to channel one and you'll be
41
     able to hear Cory's interpretation as the -- as the
42
    meeting goes.
43
44
                     So that's all I needed to say.
45
46
                     Thank you.
47
48
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you,
49
     Brooks. Moving on with the agenda at this time
50
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0009	we'll	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	MS	. McDAVID: Online. People online.
		AIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Sorry. Do we that's with us this morning, can you
		. SPARKS: Good morning, this is Tom the Bureau of Land Management calling teld Station.
	Tha	ank you.
		. CANFIELD: Good morning. My name I'm with the Yukon River Drainage ion.
	CHA us this morning.	AIRMAN ONEY: Anyone else online with
	MS star, six to unmute	. McDAVID: You might have to press e yourself.
	MS me?	. JALLEN: Good morning, can you hear
28 29 30 31	This is (indiscern:	IDENTIFIED VOICE: Good morning.  ible - simultaneous speech) with the of Fish and Game in Fairbanks.
32	СНА	AIRMAN ONEY: Welcome.
34	with the Alaska Dep	. JALLEN: And this is Deena Jallen partment of Fish and Game also in on River Summer Season Manager.
38	CHA	AIRMAN ONEY: Welcome.
39 40 41 42		. PATTON: Good morning. This is Eva tional Park Service Subsistence tonal office.
43	God	od morning, everyone.
45 46	CHA	AIRMAN ONEY: Good morning.
47 48 49 50	MS	. DECKER: This is Sam Decker

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0010
 1
                     MR. RANSBURY: Good morning. This is
     Shane Ransbury with the Alaska Department of Fish and
 2
    Game in Fairbanks.
 4
 5
                     MS. McDAVID: Sorry. Could you repeat
 6
    that. Thank you.
 7
 8
                     MR. RANSBURY: This is Shane Ransbury
 9
    with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in
10
     Fairbanks.
11
12
                     MS. DECKER: And this is Sam Decker
13
    with Alaska Department of Fish and Game as well.
14
15
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Welcome.
16
17
                     MR. WUTTIG: Good morning. This is
18
    Klaus Wuttig, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport
19
     Fish Division.
20
21
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Anyone else with us
22
    this morning on -- online, on the phone line.
23
24
                     UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: .....Alaska
25
     Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial
26
     Fisheries.
27
                     MR. RINALDI: This is Todd Rinaldi.
28
29
     I'm with the Division of Wildlife Conservation out of
30
     Region 4 based in Palmer.
31
32
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Anyone else need to
33
     introduce themselves online.
34
35
                     (No comments)
36
37
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, thank you
38
     all for participating in our meeting this morning. The
39
     last three day of our meeting will conclude on
40
     Thursday. So welcome to our YK fall meeting.
41
42
                     We do on number 6 review and adopt the
43
     agenda. On the agenda we do have review and approve
     previous meeting minutes, reports, service awards,
44
    public and tribal comment on non-agenda items each
45
46
    morning, old business, a number of them. And under new
47
    business we do have a number of action items. And you
48
     could -- we'll go through each one of them. And under
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12, additional reports. And on -- I think on the

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0011
 1
     second day we do have Bureau of Land Management that'll
    be calling in afternoon, but it'll be announced. And
     also Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, time to
    be certain on the 12th. And all the reports. And
 5
     lamprey eels on the 11th which is tomorrow. And we'll
 6
     also have U.S. Department of Interior that'll be
 7
     calling in and that time will be announced. And also
 8
     future meetings and closing comments and adjourn.
 9
10
                     Is there any additions to our agenda
11
     this morning or deletions.
12
13
                     MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair.
14
15
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke.
16
17
                     MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
18
     did hear from Department of Interior and they should be
19
     calling in on Thursday at 11:30, just before lunch.
20
21
                     Thank you.
22
23
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY:
                                     Thank you.
24
25
                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
28
29
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
30
     Through the Chair. Can we add an item on here in
31
     regards to an update on the caribou population herd for
32
     the Mulchatna Caribou Herd.
33
34
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
35
36
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa.
37
38
                     MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair.
39
40
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead.
41
42
                     MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
43
     Alissa, we will be getting an update under new business
44
     from Department of Fish and Game about the Intensive
     Management Program they've been doing for predator
45
46
     control for the Mulchatna Herd. So perhaps we could
47
     combine that under agenda item if that works.
48
49
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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0012
 1
     Through the Chair. I would accept that.
 2
 3
                     Thanks.
 4
 5
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you,
 6
    Alissa. Any more additions or deletions to our agenda.
 7
 8
                     MR. PETER: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
 9
    move to accept the agenda.
10
11
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Motion on the
12
     floor by Phillip Peter to accept the agenda with
13
     additions. Do I hear a second.
14
15
                     MS. ROGERS: Second.
16
17
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Second by Alissa. All
18
    those in favor signify by saying aye.
19
20
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Oppose -- opposed say
23
    nay.
24
25
                     (No opposing votes)
26
27
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motion
28
     carries. We do have an agenda in front of us to
29
    continue our meeting.
30
31
                     Next on the agenda is review and
32
     approval of previous minutes and you could find them on
33
     your booklet handout on Page 6. Is there any question
34
     or comments to the previous meeting minutes of April 4
35
     to 6, 2023.
36
37
                     MR. ANDREW: Mr. Chair.
38
39
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: John, go ahead.
40
41
                     MR. ANDREW: On Page 7 on the top line
42
    where it says Kwethluk, Inc., Nick Ayapan. I can
43
    recall there was another participant, the name is
44
    Father Martin Nicolai.
45
46
                     Quyana.
47
48
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, John.
49
    noted.
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0013 1 MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair. 2 3 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead. 4 5 MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Can 6 we add Nadine into my name, Alissa Nadine Rogers. It 7 helps signify that it's me and not the other Alissa 8 Rogers from Bethel. 9 10 Thank you. 11 12 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you, 13 Alissa. So noted. Any -- any more additions to the 14 agenda that's been motioned by Phillip Peter. 15 16 (No comments) 17 18 MS. ROGERS: Second. 19 20 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Second by Alissa. All 21 those in favor signify by saying aye. 22 23 IN UNISON: Aye. 24 25 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Opposed say nay. 26 27 (No opposing votes) 28 29 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, the 30 motion carries. Moving on to our agenda on reports. We have Council member reports. At this time I'll go 31 32 ahead and start from our right. So we could go ahead 33 and start with James. If you could start it off to 34 give our member reports. 35 36 Thank you. 37 38 MR. LANDLORD: Good morning. This is 39 James Landlord, I'm from Mountain Village. This summer we were allowed to subsist, we fished for chum and we 40 used dipnets. There were a lot of people went out 41 42 fishing from my community, Mountain Village. We had 43 high water. There were people caught chums and we 44 caught quite a few. We're very grateful that we were 45 able to subsist. And we put away a lot of -- a lot of 46 fish, a lot of half dry which we half dry right away 47 and we hatch them for dinner as soon as we can. And 48 put away some dried fish. People were very glad that

we were able to subsist. Maybe we were subsist for

49

about 25 years and so everybody was very -- just very glad for fish. That was for the summer chums. The fall chums didn't come in as in the past so we didn't fish for fall chums. And for coho, didn't do that.

With the moose hunting season there were also a lot of people that went out moose hunting, caught their moose. But one big complaint I heard from our community was there were a lot of non-residents came in. First time they stayed in Mountain and from there they went out hunting. We have a river called -right behind Mountain Village, we call it the Clear Water. And that is the first time we hear that antler hunters were hunting in that -- in that area and a lot of people were disappointed because we use that river as a -- to hunt our moose. In the springtime we set our nets, falltime we also set our nets. In wintertime we (in Native) for pike, grayling and maybe trout. But this summer the first time I hear complaints of antler hunters were hunting there on -- because they don't know our land allotments are not marked, we -- they're not marked like in other -- in other communities. And there were complaints that they were hunting in Native land -- Native land allotments. They were disappointed.

And we know that we don't have any control over non-resident permits and that's done by the State. So we -- but I think next time our community maybe have to -- we learn from our mistake so maybe in our tribal Council meeting I think we'll -- I'll try to put that on the agenda so the -- we have an annual meeting coming up and maybe I can -- we can bring that up that there were some complaints that we heard.

 I -- our community was very -- wanted to say that they're very grateful for fishing this summer. This fall the guys went out to setting nets on the Yukon as well as other village -- other rivers down -- down below Mountain and I heard that they were catching a lot of whitefish. And they're also very -- they're spread out through the community of -- I know we got -- we got some from our -- from my brother-in-law and my wife and my family were real grateful for whitefish because they're real -- they're real good to make (in Native). They're real -- they're very good.

And there were a lot of salmonberries,

a lot of people got their salmonberries from downriver and even on the road, but there were not too many blueberries this year. But a few got -- picked their berries.

I think that's all I have.

Quyana.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, James.

Wassilly.

MR. ALEXIE: Good morning, everybody. My name is Wassilly Alexie, I'm from Russian Mission. I'm the tribal Council President for our tribe. And I've been with the RAC for a couple years now.

And we -- to start off we had a pretty hard spring because we got flooded out and pretty much all the fish camps were wiped out. So there wasn't very much people there. Since fishing finally opened like James mentioned about the chum season, dipnets only, there was very few people that got to go out because they didn't have fish camps to dry their fish with. So they had to struggle around to try to save or put as much as they could and find a way to dry them.

Another thing is -- same thing what James mentioned is moose hunting. We had a lot of sport hunters that came from out of state, some of them even brought their own boats out. And it was pretty hard for us -- some people to go out because we're competing with the sport hunters and they had their own boats out there hunting on Native allotments, corporation lands. So I think there's something that we need to do about that. There's a couple times I went out and I found a dead moose with no head on it. There's a couple people that mentioned that too from the lower Yukon that -- same thing they seen dead moose with no head. And, you know, we're the ones that get blamed for it because they think we're doing it. So it's pretty getting pretty bad out there, but there's -- I guess everybody had luck.

It's been pretty wet this summer though, we had a lot of rain, hardly any sunshine. But everybody made it through.

0016 1 That's all I have. 2 3 Thank you. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you Wassilly. 6 7 Norma. 8 9 MS. EVAN: Hi. My name is Norma Evan, 10 I'm from Marshall. Last year in our region we had no 11 berries at all, this year we're blessed with an 12 abundance of salmon berries, blue, red and 13 blackberries. 14 15 Due to the shut down we had in the 16 Kuskokwim Bay increased our numbers enough where only 17 summer chum in our region, lower Yukon. This year 18 there was an increase of whitefish a bunch. We're 19 setting nets and passed out to elders in our community. 20 21 This year locals have spoke about the 22 increase of bull moose more than last year in Marshall. 23 24 Every year since I was a little kid the 25 cranes came in the thousands on their yearly migration. 26 After Calista start drilling in Marshall there are less 27 cranes, seem like 75 loss. We don't even have 28 traditional area that we used to pick rhubarb, it's now 29 Calista's rock crushing quarry. And I think that 30 affect our community with Calista drilling, we can't 31 even go and pick berries there where we did for years. 32 The road is usually closed until nighttime. They work 33 all day until nighttime and now we're having to go by 34 boat or further from our community for berries. And 35 this year we just see an increase with Renfro coming 36 and bringing out of state hunters into our region. 37 38 That's my report for Marshall. 39 40 Thank you. 41 42 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Norma. 43 44 Walter. 45 MR. MORGAN: Yeah, good morning. 46 47 name is Walter Morgan and I go back and forth to 48 Aniak/Kalskag area. I pretty much grew up there. But 49 this summer's been good. I'm in several different

Boards in the InterTribal Fish Commission and, you know, we manage our river and first start of the year and we've been seeing good things happen, you know, with that front end closure. I know, you know, it was hard the first time to go in a front end closure and, you know, not fish when the fish are running by and we 6 7 call them those -- we call them the upriver fish. I'm sure Mr. Peter know the correct name for that, but, you 9 know, they're fatter and so we let them go by. And, 10 you know, we sacrifice. And I see a lot of good things 11 happen now, you know, since we did that. And, you know, we -- we're selling the State that we can manage 12 13 our river and we did, you know, and we're still doing 14 it. And I'm proud of that. So, you know, we're 15 experts in our own river, that's what I say. But, you 16 know, I'm new to this organization, but I know a lot of 17 these people, you know, they know my folks.

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But fishing's been really good this summer, the best I've seen in a long time. We -- we get bigger kings this year, the reds were coming in good, you know, finally see chum salmon because last year we didn't see anything. And the silvers were low last year also and it was good this year. So we had a lot of pluses and good things happening around Kalskag I was glad to see.

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But there was a lot of berries, we had a lot of blueberries. Boy, Whitefish Lake you couldn't even walk there was so many berries. We had a lot of abundance of salmon, red, black.

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I mean, I noticed in the first part of the year the river was high and now it dropped, it's way down now. I don't know if that's going to affect the spawning of the salmon. So that's one of my concerns is I noticed the river really dropped.

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 $$\operatorname{And}$  it's good to see all of you and that's my report.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Walter.

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Alissa.

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MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Through the Chair. (In Native). I've been on the

1 Board for six, going on seven years. This was almost our fourth year that we went without having full freezers and this is the first year we actually have full freezers. I'm so grateful that we were able to 5 get our abundance of moose, fish, birds and berries and greens. My heart is very overwhelmed with Joy this 6 7 year because it was a struggle and people don't know what struggle is until you really have to struggle. My grandparents and elders used to tell me when things are 9 10 plentiful and are very abundant in those years you have 11 to prepare and gather as much as you can during those 12 years to support what's going to happen in the near 13 coming future. So for my family to actually fill both 14 our freezers this year, it's going to have to last us a 15 while and to be prepared for times that are going to be tough that are coming. And I do heed to hear my 16 17 elders' voices when knowing that just within this year 18 we were able to fill our freezers.

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The weather wasn't that great this year for our area in the Kuskokwim. It didn't help our garden at all. We -- our garden actually did the worst it ever has on record from the time that we started our garden. It only produced 20 percent of its normal yield and our potatoes were super small. And usually we'd get roughly maybe 50 gallons worth of potatoes and this year we only got 10 to 15 of potatoes.

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My fishing was much the same as Mr. Morgan's report of how fishing went this summer. I did hear feedback from people that fishing was difficult because people have to go on these back to back to back to back to back to back to back fishing openers where you had one day open then close, then open, then close, then open. And it was rough on people who are trying to go fishing and it was rough on people who had jobs, it was rough on people who couldn't go fishing. didn't give an adequate opportunity for folks to go fishing and there was complaints about how it was being managed, that if they asked that it could be more thoroughly thought out and managed better than what was done to be -- instead of giving advance notices of fishing in such early notifications, it did not give time for people to be aware of how the fishing was going to be. People went out fishing, they fished hard and they got nothing. Then you wouldn't have people later on when the fish actually did arrive and they couldn't go fishing. So I think we need to reconsider how that's being managed.

And another thing was organizations who collect subsistence data for the fisheries management were struggling to keep up because they were putting in anywhere from 16 to 18 hours each opener. And I can attest to that, that my ONC crew worked throughout the whole entire opening and then after they collected the data it was me and my data crew who stayed up hours on top of hours and putting in anywhere from 18 to 24 hour work periods just to get to those openers. So I would like not only the Fish Commission to work with — thinking about the people, but also thinking about the organizations that collect your data for you because you got to think about how much work is put in to take care of people who are working under you in order for us to get our numbers that we need.

There was lots of geese this year, a lot of little -- little bird geese that survived this year. And a lot of -- a lot of ducks. Not as many spooners that we normally see and there also wasn't as many swans.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa.

John.

MR. ANDREW: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Quyana. Starting this spring we had a pretty rough year early part of the year like in May, middle of May to early June. My area was flooded out, we were under water for over three weeks and we had to wait for a long while before our fish camps could dry out, we couldn't move out until then. Some of them were too muddy and too -- so we couldn't utilize our fish camp. Only the ones that had their fish camps on high -- higher grounds did pretty good. But the thing was our water level was pretty high for a long, long time.

The first openers, subsistence openers were always too early in the season. When the water is too high we have trouble using our set nets as too much debris, too deep and I don't know sometimes we were forced to go back to Kwethluk, yeah. And the trip to the lakes to go for -- target pike and whitefish. It's -- for some people that are -- that used -- they're not used to fishing on the main stem, they had trouble catching. But you have to watch the tides and incoming

tide and try to time the run, the runs coming up. People that just go out there, some of them did good on reds. I never had a chance to go out in May and June even in July because one of my grandnephews borrowed my fishing boat. At least they gave me their dried fish when they got done. And, you know, I've lived there for a long while, I never did go out anywhere, but I did go after silvers a few times. All my fish end up to my neighbors and to my relatives and they were pretty happy. Like others before me we have -- we re all in the same boat.

Berry season was great. The people that went and got -- my grandnephews got -- they went out one afternoon, they got -- got about 30 gallons up on the river. Because normally in other years they hardly get any for a day's worth of gathering.

And on moose season all of September and into early October the water was too high, they forced the moose to move further back to the higher grounds and hills. Some that were lucky they were catching mostly young bulls, not -- not too many big ones.

And there was some complaints of big jet boats coming from elsewhere and some of the -- there were people -- planes flying and hunting, probably landing on those lakes back there up -- up in the upper hills. And they were complaining that when there's too many jet boats they force most of the moose off the river -- out of the river corridors.

I can go on, but it — most of the ones I got to think about. My neighbors on the right over here for bringing them out.

Quyana.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, John.

Richard.

MR. SLATS: Quyana, Mr. Chair.

(In Native)

INTERPRETER: I'm (in Native) from Chevak. And (in Native) are my grand -- grandparents. My ancestors are (in Native) and I'm (in Native).

MR. SLATS: I -- my given my name is Richard Slats. I'm now a -- the first chief for the Chevak Native Village. I've been a member of this Subsistence Advisory Council for between five and six years, something like that. And I had -- the past few years I've been member four of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, local and traditional knowledge integrating those two into the North Pacific Management Council. I have to throw this on. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council is here in town so get a chance to go down there and support the fish task force protocols and recommendations. And then if you're here go down there. I went down there, but I was being followed around by the bellhop.....

### (Laughter)

MR. SLATS: ....and like and then I realized why he's doing that. It was because -- well, it's -- you know, they do that. And I fit the profile, you know, just getting off a plane and looking -- you know, just getting off the plane, didn't change or anything, just went straight there, but then that was going on.

We -- last time we -- I see all the -all of our group we had that Merbok, those big high winds, the tail end of the typhoon. My people lost all of their fish camps, all our rivers. And they -- we've been restricted because of the trash that's going on a hundred miles from our rivers. And so we kind of -you know, like we come to these things, we have our own agenda and we want to add this and to make a plea about what's going on in our immediate area, but then we hardly ever seem to get a chance to do that. And so but see I just wanted to point out that like what everybody's saying it looks like we're doing good, but then we're -- there's people that are out there going through hardship. And being restricted and things like that. And we're the ones that are out there and we're not going to move, we're there to stay. Whatever fish that we're able to catch, we hang them out to dry, we hang them, but then it's been a wet and a damp summer, you know, really thick mists and then it's almost always drizzling and then -- you know, and then we get

these really big high winds. Merbok was kind of like a blessing in disguise because it brought in -- brought up all of the driftwood right up to our -- foot of our hills. So, you know, so that, you know, we don't have to go down to the coast to get our firewood.

And then what those people were saying before me is that I -- I'm a member of the Bering Sea Elders Group, we travelled here for a meeting in September. As soon as I got off the plane in Grant Aviation there's people that are -- you know, off that small ramp when we're waiting for our bags to run over to Alaska Airlines, there were moose antlers, you know, moose antlers without any boxes around them. You know how we are, we shoot a moose, we're trying to transport it or take it anywhere we have to -- you know, it's just so -- it's -- that's all I seen was just moose antlers without the meat. We seen that in Grant and then I went over to Alaska Airlines to check in. Again there's people checking their antlers in without any other -- any other boxes to check in, you know, like their -- it looked -- for a villager it looked like -a lot like they're not bringing -- they're not bringing the meat. And so, you know, at the Alaska Airline terminal and then I've been -- I was here for a couple, few days, I'm trying to mail home some stuff. So I brought, you know, something that I bought here in Anchorage, I brought it to Everts Air, there again just moose antlers. So that whole transport, you know, I could have start counting and then just to see, you know, but that's the point I'm trying to make is that it looks like in our meeting packet there's our numbers that are being caught and being recorded for subsistence people. But where are the numbers for the people that are bringing home the antlers, you know. So that's something that I wanted to, you know, saying that they're -- somebody should be counting them too.

And then forever I'm always here because of the trawling, you know, deep sea trawling. I went to the Bering Sea Elders Group, we got some really high numbers of fish that's just being caught or being -- getting caught. Trawling is, you know, like dragging a big fish trap underneath at the bottom and then the bottom of the ocean and the coral is dragging and then, you know, we -- the Bering Sea we only get three months out of a year of sunlight if we ever get any because it's not direct sunlight. It's just anything that gets, you know, like scraped on the

bottom of the ocean, take years to grow back. So that could be one of the contributors because of the fish not eating. And so there's these things that we come to these things with a lot of questions and then more times than not we go home with more questions.

So I'd like to -- I want to -- it's good to see everyone, it's always good to see groups. I just, you know, been coming to these things, making me feel good because it just -- you know, we're -- they're going through hardships and so -- so are we. And I'm here to roll up my sleeves and go to work. I appreciate everybody that's being here and I -- it's good to see everybody.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Richard.

Jackie.

MS. CLEVELAND: (In Native), everyone.

(In Native).

INTERPRETER: I'm (in Native) in Quinhagak. I am sisters with (in Native) and we move to Quinhagak. And I'm -- and I move there.

MS. CLEVELAND: So I'm (in Native) in Yup'ik from Quinhagak. My family originally came from (in Native) and moved to Quinhagak in the late '60s, but I don't know how to say late '60s in Yup'ik. So if I can read my notes I'll start from the most recent.

Right now Quinhagak is still hunting for our moose. We're allowed to hunt until the 15th of October on a special action request that was granted to us last -- a couple of weeks ago I believe or a month ago. I, myself even with this extension have not got a moose yet. My uncle has got one, but, you know, when you go hunting with others you split and then by the time you split with our three homes -- either way we still need one, but on our last week of hunting I'm here.

People were filling tags and pretty satisfied. But rafters were reported as being -- I don't know, I guess I'll just use their words, a nuisance to the hunting -- hunting time there. I

believe currently there is like an honorary system where we've asked outfits to leave for September to honor our moose hunting month. And I think just little by little I know at least rafters are still hunt -- or rafters are still rafting into the middle of the month and there has been some instances where it interrupted hunting, scaring, you know, big game away right when locals were about to get it. So that's been reported to the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge so far. So we'll see about that for next year.

We're seeing more lone Mulchatna Caribou. Not in the numbers, not nearly in the numbers like before of course, but it's nice to see them more — a little more of them. And that's mostly on the Arolik River.

As far as fish go we had an eventual year, Quinhagak had an eventful year. Some of you know we had two proposals into Board of Fish, one was passed which ended up being a special meeting from the proposal that was last sent down. The other one did not pass, but in the end they did close commercial fishing either way or the State did.

Sport fish was there, they were restricted to no chum and king within the Refuge and then closed to chums for the rest of the waters.

And subsistence as usual we get a lot of traffic in our bay when the Kuskokwim is closed. And there are still reports of using more than one net in our bay when we -- that proposal passed to just use one net per boat. So because there's no enforcement out there people are still using more than one net out in our bay.

Overall it seemed as if we had just more fish for all the species in general. These are mostly coming from the words of, you know, my surveying I do on the -- on the river itself, recreational users and subsistence users. Although we have not come out with our orders -- not a subsistence survey that was done so I try to wait for those for a better report.

Oh, we had a quality control issue although we had a lot more chum this year than the year before and the year before that and a little bit more kings and people were reporting to see more bigger

kings which I didn't really see bigger kings, but other people have been saying that. But the quality control I think all across our region was moisture and rain and it was especially bad for the fatter fish like the kings would always get the mildew on top and we had to, you know, wipe them off a bunch. And then ended up air or open door smoking them in the smokehouse, not outside.

Salmonberries were abundant, blueberries, a little of the blackberries were in the mountains this time not on the -- next to the ocean. We've got both the (in Native) and (in Native) are some of the other ones, med -- or edible plants we pick throughout the summer. Next -- I mean, we're still picking medicine plants now and next will be (in Native) hunting.

We're still going -- there's a lot of erosion happening along the river and the coast. This was our second year not having access to our fish camp. And then there was also bigger erosion that -- where we lost our access to the gravel pit, but since then there's been a temporary road. Okay, I've taken long enough.

I did go on a Yukon trip this summer for my work and I really just wanted to mention how much more I appreciate the Yukon when before I felt as though we were so distant geographically and, you know. So I really did appreciate that, I interviewed 11 locals for indigenous knowledge around salmon, tried dipnetting. But there -- you know, it wasn't all happy of course, they had just had -- they were still recovering from the flood at the time on top of, you know, all the fish issues.

And just recently last week the deputy for here and Crystal Leonetti the Native Liaison and Stan calling from Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. We're all in Quinhagak and we spent a few days together there.

I'll stop here.

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Jackie, 49 appreciate your report.

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1 Mr. Phillip Peter.

MR. PETER: My name is Phillip Peter from Akiachak. First of all I want to thank everybody to attend this meeting. And I really was excited to come to the meeting for this fish and wildlife.

And first of all about the spring we had the plentiful 2023 year. Plentiful year. We had my cousin, Phillip (ph) and I'm getting old and we don't go out to hunt for geese in spring. But in 2022 it was — the Kuskokwim was drought, no — no geese, only a few, but this year is plentiful year for the Kuskokwim. And plentiful geese, ducks and now I'm really grateful and I thank god for it. Those elders used to tell us a long time ago when — you know, when they were alive they used to tell us when the — when it's really plentiful food the starvation is coming close to us. I believe it. We had covid, the second one will be starvation is what the elders used to tell us.

And in summer coho -- I mean, chinooks, chums, salmon, chum salmon, sockeye, they're plentiful. Fourth opening, fourth opening I fill up my tote, mixed salmon. Eight hour -- eight hour opening, three and a half hours I fill up that tote with all kinds of salmon. And my wife tell me to quit, we quit. And there are -- and also I'm really grateful with the Department of Fish and Wildlife work with the InterTribal Fish Commission asking for special actions for the cohos.

 My uncle used to tell me when I was young last year cohos were low. We all panic over it. They -- my uncle used to tell me not to worry about the cohos because when the cohos arrive it always rain, sometimes three weeks, almost a month. He used to tell me not to worry about those cohos, they disappear for quite a years. Quite a years, but this year when they arrive to the Kuskokwim I fish. Two drifts, I fill up that boat, real shiny, the six inch really big cohos, real shiny, really fat. That's what my uncle used to tell me, don't -- Phillip, don't panic.

You know, I was really happy, we meet with the -- we had the uniform meeting back at Tuluksak (in Native) and invited Commissioner to our meeting, the big boss. And we asked for special action for set netting the cohos. And that special action was, you

know, Commissioner accept it for cohos. And we had no closures for the cohos this year, we're set netting for them. Cohos for some -- this -- you know, young men in my community, in Unit 4 community they're raising dogs 5 for sport -- sport racing. In our community, the Kusko 6 300, 150 and now it's in the community sprint race. 7 And we had the meet to Unit 4 with the Commissioner, I asked him about the special action request. I asked 9 him why are we always ask for special action request to 10 open up the subsistence fishing, you know. Our elders 11 don't ask, when they're alive they don't ask the 12 government about the special action request, they don't 13 beg for the government to open up the river. Those 14 fellows are really powerful and I respect them.

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You know, and I through the resolution of Tuluksak for set netting the Commissioner accepted the Tuluksak resolution. That's why -- that's why we -- just for cohos, just for cohos, right now we're set netting for cohos only.

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And moose were plentiful in the Kuskokwim. And the citations for moose, I really appreciated that no violations. No violations including the what the -- in summer. I really appreciated those community members following the regulations of the Department.

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And when we're at the meeting we brought up the Magnuson-Stevens Act to reauthorize, to look into it, look into this Magnuson-Stevens Act reauthorize. And also we request -- and we also discuss about the Area M. Area M. Those elders from the Kuskokwim not to touch that Area M. Those salmons they gather in that area where they go to -- when they're going to the river and also for  $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$  and also tributary, they should go around in that Area M. They call it the (in Native), a (in Native). And even though -- even though we ask the State of Alaska to stop commercial fishing in Area M and also bycatch, but they didn't accept it as the State of Alaska. Even though we hurt in our hearts, all of us, those salmons they go up to Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim, Yukon, Norton Sound. We need to work together with one mind. Also powerful if we use our mind. One group together, all 56 villages group together maybe we could stop that commercial fishing down there on Area M, also on bycatch. If we work with the -- work with State and Federal government, eye to eye. This needs to be

fixed. This needs to be fixed. We follow the Fish and Wildlife regulations with respect, by the State of Alaska.

That's all, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Phillip.

Henry.

MR. PARKS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning to everyone. My name is Henry Parks, I'm from the Native Village of Nunapitchuk, that's located approximately 26 air miles from my village, they call the tundra villages. Anyway I'll try and make my report short, Mr. Chair.

From our last meeting we had a good -well, in the past real good. This past spring we had a really good spring, waterfowls coming back were plenty, lots of eggs, which was good. And we had a good summer, we had good fishing over there in Kuskokwim. And I want to thank the Federal and State agencies for giving us an opportunity to fish again this past summer. And I hope down the road if it's god's will again I look forward to -- you know, we look forward to subsistence fish again. And I thank the Federal agencies for letting us not fish on Sundays, you know, thank you, because Sunday is a rest day. We -- you know, we have to go to church and rest on that day, one day. Anyway we had a good summer like I said. We did harvest salmons and they were plentiful, returns were pretty good this past summer.

Salmonberries were here and there which were good to us to -- for us to gather salmonberries. And I want to get back to what Alissa stated earlier that when some -- something -- some are plentiful like whether they're plant, berries, wild game, fish, that we -- our elders used to say he -- he brought it up too, that's when something's going to happen down the road, who knows it can be unexpectedly be on our path. So that's what our elders used to say. So right now we did have plenty -- we're still going on right now, we do have a lot of whitefish back home, even seals, young bearded seals are really plentiful, it's really surprising for me back home. In -- in our area of the Kuskokwim River there's a lot of beard -- young bearded seals and people are hunting all down -- downriver,

even in our rivers they do catch -- they still catch beard -- young bearded seals right now and they got really good seal oil. Plus they got really good meat too.

So people are -- weren't complaining about fishing, but then some were complaining that the chum at 6:00 a.m. is still too early for us, you know, especially from the tundra villages kind of. We have to go all the way down from my village up about 50 miles downriver. So we know of course to go fishing we have to prep -- prepare like 4:00 a.m., you know. During summer days, daylight hours are so long and some of our kids, grandkids, they like to play out that late and come home late because there's still daylight out there. So it give us especially like us old elders, it takes of course to prepare like get up in the morning, early in the morning, get our stuff ready and head down by boat and that's a long ways to reach our fishing grounds in the Kuskokwim River. We -- we have to go all the way down below mouth of Johnson. So hopefully if the times are changed like to 9:00 a.m. I would really be satisfied.

But anyway yeah, we had a good summer and right now like I said everyone, mostly everyone, back home I hope, their freezers are filled up. Like my freezers are filled up right now, I got three -- a total of three freezers and they're all filled up because who knows down the road there might be a famine coming on or something unexpected.

Quyana, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Henry, appreciate your report. We also Robert Hoffman online, if you want to give your report.

MR. HOFFMAN: Sure. Can you hear me?

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yes.

MR. HOFFMAN: Okay. I just want to let (indiscernible - distortion) Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to make a short statement that we can end the hunting. As you well know the regulators are the State of Alaska, they have the job of assuring escapement and we are regulated by that escapement count by the State of Alaska. If we -- if we -- I wish we had a

way because of the (indiscernible - distortion). We in our region depend -- depend on the Yukon, depend on the fishing resources that go by and allow the State to count. And if they're abundant they use that escapement count to allow us or disallow us to fish for subsistence. And I look in the book, the dictionary, and subsistence says a time to gather for the hard times that may come during the winter. And it's sad -it's sad to say that we're the only ones in the entire region that don't get to verify the regulators count. Not -- not to be -- to make any bad things, we would just like to verify the State's count of escapement in the fish. Someday maybe I hope the Federal government will permit us to do that, to verify because we, the whole Kuskokwim and Yukon are like you heard on the radio, we're just grateful to get what we got this year.

As far as the moose hunting we're even regulated there. They do all the county and they tell us when and where and how long we're going to hunt. This year, the first -- they gave us -- the Kuskokwim gave us up to Unit -- District 2, eight days, eight days from the 1st of November to the 8th. And there's a lot of people that were kind of discouraged about that because we feel that is a little too early. If we had the say so which we haven't had and we don't have, we'd like to move it to a little later in the year -- later in the month when there's better weather and the moose start moving along a little bit more. This year we were hunting in that part of August, the rainy season from 1 to the 8th and it was -- it was successful for many hunters and I'm glad for that.

As you well know in our region we have the highest cost of living and the highest gas costs in the region along the -- our area. And people can't go very far to go subsist in the moose hunt. So I wish we could just have a little say so in the matter of either extending the moose hunt or moving it a little past into September and then give us the eight days if that's all they're going to give us.

I feel said about what I used to hear about the elders having the knowledge and everything in there. And it saddens me to hear nothing from the elders way of life. We were told that the elders would help make decisions about our subsistence, time of hunt, what to hunt, everything, what to fish with and

all that. And I haven't heard a thing about that. elders' knowledge. I wish some day it will come back and allow the elders and the State of Alaska to join — to join their conversations, to make more healthier region around here rather than just — yeah, the regulators telling us what to do all the time with no verification of their counts. That's all we want is just to verify their counts. That's all, no — no bad talk or anything, just to say that they were right or no, they were wrong. That's all right.

Okay. That's all I got Mr. Chairman.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Robert, appreciate your report. For me, for the record my name is Raymond Oney. My Yup'ik name is (in Native). I was born and raised in Marshall which is about -- probably about 50, 60 miles up the Yukon River. And I'm currently living in Alakanuk, I've been living there for the past 40 plus years, made my home there, raised a family there, now I'm raising grandchildren there now.

All reports that you're hearing here at our YKRAC meeting are special people that come from unique areas of the State of Alaska, both the Yukon and Kuskokwim and coastal villages. We've lived there since time immemorial. We've managed the resources since time immemorial. That's the reason why you hear about our elder stories. Our elder stories need to be heard. Our elder stories need to be put on record for you people that are managing the resources for our people. You need to listen and you need to comply. We've been here like I said since time immemorial and we'll continue to be here, our children, our grandchildren will be here.

What scares me the most is what I'm seeing. I -- I've lived a semi nomadic lifestyle since I was a young boy. And I was born in the territorial days as many of you. And I lived a semi nomadic lifestyle going from fish camp to fall camp to winter camp. That was the way of life. Resources were plentiful, fish were plentiful, salmon were plentiful. It wasn't until we became a State things started to dwindle. And here today as a majority of the people that live in the villages depend on these resources to

sustain their lives because that's the stories that they heard that's been handed down. As you heard from one of our elders here, if you have enough then you stop or if you have too much then you share. Those are the same words that we continue to hear and those are some of the things that I'd like to see you start tapping into, our traditional knowledge. It'll never change, that's our way of life, it will always be that way because that's who we are. The resources that we depend on, that you people manage, are dwindling fast.

And now it's managing human resources now for a little bit of fish that are supposed to be coming into the spawning grounds. We'll always be happy as you heard when we do get a little bit of fish we're happy. Back then like I said our way of life because that's how it's been. We had dog teams that we had to fish for, they were part of our family, we had to take care of them too because they took care of us. Wherever we went our dog teams went. And I'm glad to hear that dog teams are coming back to the village of Kwethluk, that's probably one resource that will never fail. And that's what we need to look into and start learning about ourselves so we could start hearing stories about our elders, what they've gone through and why it's like this today.

The reason why I'm here today is because our work is not done. Amounts needed for subsistence is dwindling fast and yet we -- we've identified some resources that contribute to the declines of our salmon including environmental changes. Those we cannot control, but those that are high sea trawlers, interception, those we can control. And that's the reason why we need to speak up, we need to speak up amongst our people. Give rise to our people, give rise to our elders because there's very few of them left and we're just hearing what's been handed down to those that want to tell that story. And we have a lot of stories to tell and we need to tell that story before -- before it's too late. Before it's too late.

So I appreciate all you guys being here at this meeting and I appreciate all your reports from your areas. What little fish we got this summer, we are happy. We'll all just be happy with every little salmon that we got because depending on sheefish, whitefish, pike, those we rely on during the winter

months when -- when the salmon have gone by. As you heard from one of the elders, summer is supposed to be our busiest time of the year, to gather and put away what we see coming in the winter. So keep that in mind. Keep that in mind. Our work is never done and it'll never be done until we are satisfied by everyone at the table, that you heard from one of our elders. If we're going to speak this, we need to speak with one mind and we need to come to the table with solutions. We -- we know what the problems are, we need solutions to our answers.

As you heard infiltration of moose hunters in our areas. As you know, we sacrificed for that, putting a moratorium on that how many years ago. We still need help. We still need help. We need to find ways to control our resources in the area so that we could be able to manage ourselves like what the Fish Commission does for Kuskokwim and for the Yukon. We need those experts to manage our own resources, we cannot depend on outside resources, people, organizations to put a thumb on us when we know what we —— what we want as far as putting fish or moose or resources in our freezer. So our work is never done. It'll never be done until we're —— until we know for sure everyone at the table comes out smiling.

So I appreciate you guys that are here, appreciate all your reports, lot of good words that are heard, sacrifice, experts in our own river.

Thank you. And we are the people that are in the river and continue to live there. Who better resources to tap into than those people that are living -- living there, trying to get by with little resources we have. So we need -- we need your help. We need to start working together. So our work is never done until we know for sure that we're all satisfied on all avenues.

So again thank you for your reports, thank you -- thank you for the work that you are doing in your villages, continue to be stewards, continue to be people that watch out for what's going on in your area because things are changing. Things are changing.

So again thank you. I'll make my report short too. So thank you again for being here at the meeting, thank you for all your reports. Thank you

0034 1 very much. 2 3 At this time since our Council members 4 have reported I'll ask for maybe a 10 to 15 minute 5 break. 6 7 Thank you. 8 9 (Off record) 10 11 (On record) 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Attention, 14 everyone. I'll go ahead and call the meeting back to 15 order. The time now is 11:23 a.m. Continue with our 16 agenda. Our next agenda item is service awards. I'll 17 go ahead and turn this over to our Coordinator. 18 19 Brooke. 20 21 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Helping me with this agenda item today is our Fisheries 22 23 Division Supervisor Scott Ayers. And I'll turn it over 24 to Scott now. 25 26 Thank you. 27 28 MR. AYERS: Thank you, Brooke. All 29 right. Council members, each of you volunteer on this 30 Council to represent users of fish and wildlife. 31 32 (Technical problems) 33 34 MR. AYERS: Thank you. Again for the 35 record my name is Scott Ayers and I do work here at OSM 36 and I'm the Fisheries Division Supervisor. And I'm 37 proud to be able to work on this particular item with 38 you all. So each of you volunteer on this Council to 39 represent users of fish and wildlife resources in your 40 communities and in your region. The time you give to 41 prepare for and attend these meetings is time spent 42 away from family, from jobs and from subsistence 43 activities as we've already heard today. We thank you 44 for dedicating your time to ensure that important

subsistence issues are addressed. We thank you for

contributions to the Federal Subsistence Management

experience and your observations. They are invaluable

Program and we couldn't have this program without you.

sharing your local and indigenous knowledge, your

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The Office of Subsistence Management recognizes Council members for every five years served on the Council. Today we're going to take a moment to give recognition to four Council members for their time spent volunteering here.

Our first award goes to one of our Kuskokwim representatives, Mr. Phillip Peter, Sr., of Akiachak in recognition of five years of service on the Council.

# (Applause)

MR. AYERS: Mr. Peters is a lifelong subsistence user with extensive knowledge of regional resources from a lifetime of hunting and fishing. In the past Mr. Peter also commercial fished for salmon. Mr. Peter works hard to pass on his knowledge to younger generations and his elder -- as his elders passed it on to him. Mr. Peter is a longtime leader in his community and served as the First Chief for 40 years. He also served in other regional leadership capacities having Chaired the local Fish and Game Advisory Committee for many years and serving as a Commissioner on the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission.

Mr. Peter, the Federal Subsistence Management Program thanks you for your five years of service on the Council and for the work you do for subsistence users in the region.

### (Applause)

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ PETER}\colon$$  I'll say it in my own Yup'ik language. I'm more comfortable.

INTERPRETER: First of all I am thankful for this certificate. This is important for us Yup'ik, our hunting is important. And to our descendants here I talk about our hunting practices so that it won't disappear. It's not easy, leaving my wife, my children and my grandchildren to travel in order to address our subsistence from this land here. And the river is important, that's why we should have one mind, not disparaging them on account of who they are, but work together -- working together. That is important. Everything on the earth is not too difficult to overcome, but all of us helping each other

like this, working together, the -- because the spirit of the universe watches us. We should have our one desire to be in one accordance and fulfill it. That's why we should work, all of us to everyone who is among the many peoples of Alaska, let us work together in one mind, helping each other.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. AYERS: Thank you for that. Our next award goes to one of our Yukon River representatives. Mr. James Landlord of Mountain Village in recognition of five years of service on the Council.

# (Applause)

 MR. AYERS: Mr. Landlord grew up subsistence fishing, hunting and trapping and is a strong advocate for these traditional practices. He's a longstanding leader in the community and region having served as First Chief for over two decades. Mr. Landlord has been extensively involved in fisheries issues on the Yukon and regularly attends North Pacific Fishery Management Council meetings to testify about the importance of salmon to Yukon River residents. He also has a long history of involvement in the Yukon River InterTribal Watershed Council.

We understand that Mr. Landlord has made a decision to step down from serving on the Council and we want you to know how much we appreciate your service and commitment to subsistence users during your time as a member. You will be missed.

Mr. Landlord, the Federal Subsistence Management Program thanks you for your five years of service on the Council and for all the work you do for subsistence users in your region.

# (Applause)

MR. LANDLORD: I'll say a few words, Mr. Chair. When I got selected to serve on this RAC I -- I was surprised when I received a letter I think that I was selected because the selections we -- it's not here in Anchorage, it's up in offices up in D.C.

So I was real surprised.

As a -- he said I attend a lot of meetings and you mentioned Watershed Council. Back in 1997 we received a letter that there was going to be a summit up in Galena. And we did try to -- we called APA and asked if we could rebudget our grant from them, that there's going to be a summit up in Galena and we wanted to charter a plane up from the lower end of the Yukon River. The -- they said yes, so we chartered a -- this is in December. We had a three day meeting, it's a new organization, never been done before and gosh, oh, First Nations Yukon Territory were there, a lot of people from upper Yukon, middle Yukon. They gave very good speeches, some of them were loud, inspiring us to try to keep our Yukon River clean. And we developed our -- the preamble and it's still today.

So I also decided to step down from there, Stan Sheppard was nominated. The last few years I've been feeling a lot that I hit a wall, I just couldn't attend any more meetings, I never stay home. I see I got about nine grandchildren and even when I'm traveling they ask their mom when is papa coming home, where's papa. They call me papa. So I want to stay home and even this morning when our last daughter, she's in Bethel, all this time with the sonar. They told her you're going to have a baby girl. And she went to the hospital this morning because she thought the baby was coming. Soon as she went in the hospital 10 minutes later she had a baby boy. She was just....

## (Laughter)

MR. LANDLORD: It really just surprised everybody. It surprised everybody that the doctor say you're going to have a baby girl.

#### (Laughter)

MR. LANDLORD: So we're glad that -- and I -- and I went back to -- I just even with the tribal Council I think I -- because I just can't take it any more, just I want to stay home. So I'm grateful if I made a contribution to our -- in a RAC meeting. And I really -- I really believe in our -- I'm grateful for our way of life because I grew up on it. My dad was a hunter, fisherman, trapper. Every spring we'd --

he'd take us out to spring camp, get the muskrats and fur because that's how he make the living. We'd come back in the summertime to the Yukon River. He had a brother-in-law and we had a boat, smoke -- smoke signals really, that really worked.

## (Laughter)

MR. LANDLORD: Anyway he'd go to the south side, build a fire because smoke signaled brother-in-law that we're here, we're ready to be picked up. I don't know how long he did it, but he'd come by and bring us back to a -- bring home to -- home to Mountain Village. We'd stay a few -- few days and he would go up to our spring camp -- no, summer camp, our fish camp, and you'd just go with it all summer, gather food. School time and falltime we'd come back. And we had BIA school in that little one room, BIA school and that's where all the grades were taught. Our village wasn't very big back then so the teacher had plenty of work. Anyway and I'm surprised, but I maybe can thank the Federal Subsistence Board to Chairing all them, but thank you for the recognition.

## Quyana.

## (Applause)

MR. AYERS: Thank you. Our next award goes to one of our coastal community representatives, Mr. Richard Slats of Chevak, in recognition of five years of service to the Council.

### (Applause)

MR. AYERS: Mr. Slats is a lifetime subsistence user who has hunted and fished many varieties of terrestrial and marine mammals. He learned traditional practices from his elders and worked hard to pass on that knowledge to younger generations. Mr. Slats is a leader in his community and region. He is Second Chief of Chevak Native Village and has served on the Village Corporation Board and Bering Sea Elders Council. He's also served on the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Local and Traditional Task Force, among other appointments.

Mr. Slats, the Federal Subsistence Program thanks you for your five years of service on

the Council and for all the work you do for subsistence users in your region.

## (Applause)

MR. SLATS: Thank you. Just a couple words. I -- you know, when we sign on to these things it's all because of something we all believe in, how we were raised and the life that we lead. And it's just something that we're not going to give up. It's something that was given to us by the creator and it's -- I never did any of this for recognition. I would have been here without -- or -- well, for per diem.

## (Laughter)

MR. SLATS: But for -- you know, for not -- no pay and these things because it's -- after you come to these things for a couple of years you develop a relationship with everybody that has that same -- same theme, what's in their heart and the hearts of people when you share that with them. And then there's always that camaraderie, you know, friendship. We develop our friendship too, that, you know, these guys are -- become friends and we run into each other and it's always good to see. And it's also always good to see -- to be in the same room with this group of people and the people that we work -- that we work with. I appreciate your looking at me. I will still get up and go to work tomorrow.

# Thank you.

### (Applause)

MR. AYERS: Finally the last award we have to present today is for a Yukon River representative who was previously recognized for his long term service on the Council via teleconference during the covid-19 pandemic. We'd like to again congratulate the Council Chair, Mr. Raymond Oney, for reaching a major milestone of service. He has volunteered on this Council for over 20 years.

#### (Applause)

MR. AYERS: Mr. Oney is from Alakanuk and has lived in the region his entire life. Mr. Oney was taught subsistence uses, customs and traditions by

his parents and grandparents and continues to pass them on to his children and grandchildren. Throughout his life he has hunted wildlife and marine mammals, trapped, fished and gathered plants and berries of all kinds.

We have a special award to give Mr. Oney today. This drawing was submitted as part of the OSM children's art contest by Jathan Lyies of Tuluksak which is in the YKD region. Jathan included in his drawing a set net fisher person, a moose and an airplane. The inscription reads, presented to Raymond Oney in recognition of 20 years of service on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council and a lifetime of dedication to subsistence in the region.

Mr. Oney, the Federal Subsistence Management Program thanks you very much for your service and for all the work you do for subsistence users in your region.

# (Applause)

MR. AYERS: Again thank you to all those that we recognized today and everyone else here for serving on this Council.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: I'll say a few words myself too. Thank you, appreciate the recognition. Thank you for working with a bunch of good people that are here that are advocating on our behalf, on your behalf of why we're here. So thank you again. You know, like I said earlier, our work is never done. Our work is never done. Subsistence will always be our way of life and that's one thing that the outside resource, you need to understand where we come from. Because this is who we are, we'll never change, we'll always be this way.

And I accept this recognition on behalf of my elders, elders that have gone before us that served on this Board, elders that have gone and the elders that are here with us today and also the young ones that are following us behind. I think you for your time and effort to sit down with us and to advocate on behalf of the resources that we depend on from our -- from our own back door. These are the resources that we'd like to see continue for us and for

our grandchildren and hopefully things that we are facing today will eventually -- will come over. Like we said, it's a matter of working together. I look forward to that day. Probably not in my time, maybe in my grandchildren's time. That tells me that we still need work to do. So I can appreciation the recognition.

2001 was the time that I first got on. I was very -- probably the youngest one sitting amongst the elders at that time. I was shy, I didn't know what to say, but just listened to the elders because they're the ones that were talking about concerns that they have at that time. And we're still here today on their behalf trying to find solutions to things that we're working on. So continue your work, continue your advocating on your behalf, continue to have a -- be aware of your surroundings. Like the elders would say, be aware. Be aware of your surroundings. So continue that, continue to inspire other people to come and sit on this Council because it's for our people, our people that have lived here way before our time. So continue to advocate on your behalf, continue to step up, continue to advocate. So thank you again, appreciate your support.

Thank you.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: At this time we'll go ahead and take public and tribal comments on non-agenda items at this time. At this time we have Alissa Nadine Rogers.

MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair, through the Chair. I am going to step down as a RAC member and present myself as Orutsararmiut Native Council's Natural Resources Director.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Alissa.

MS. ROGERS: Good afternoon, Council of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Regional Advisory Council. I was going to change and so it doesn't look like I'm me. But it's okay and time saving I'll go ahead and make it quick.

(In Native). I'm presenting
Orutsararmiut Native Council today in regards to our
Natural Resources Department. I'm currently their
Director. I've been working in that Department for 16
years, going on 17 years and I've recently just taken
the position as director in April. Before I left -before then I was Acting Director.

So today I'm going to be presenting to you two resolutions that came from Orutsararmiut Native Council. The first one came from Councilman Sophie Swope as a resolution to this Council, Regional Advisory Council, to support a supplemental environmental impact statement for the Donlin Gold Project.

This is going to be an action item, Mr.

Chair.

Once I can get these printed out I'll pass them around, but in -- I don't want to read the whole thing because it's like two pages long, but to summarize to support a supplemental environmental impact statement for Donlin Gold Project. And the Kuskokwim River and its respective tributaries provide habitat for the -- at least 40 species of fish and is vital natural resources with one of the largest traditional customary fisheries providing over 50 of the annual diet for the regional -- region's residents.

And whereas the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council established under authority, Title VIII of ANILCA, is tasked with initiating, reviewing and evaluating proposals for regulations, policies, management plans and any matters that may impact subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within the region.

And whereas despite legal concerns and inadequacies remaining unresolved throughout the permitting promise -- process, excuse me, BLM granted to ROD and ROW a lease for the natural gas pipeline that would power the Donlin Mine.

And whereas BLM and its bureaus are responsible for legally sufficiency and due process in its insurance of projects ROD and association ROW permit which must include NEPA and associated regulations among others.

Okay. I'm going to just skip all the way down to the bottom. Be it resolved that the Council shall strongly encourage the DOI, BLM and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to engage in meaningful consultations with Alaska Native tribes in accordance with the Biden Administration 2021 Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation to Nation Relationships and to incorporate tribal concerns and indigenous traditional and cultural environmental knowledge into the agency's analysis, document and final decision-making process.

That is the end of the first resolution.

Now is the second resolution from Orutsararmiut Native Council supporting the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Mulchatna Caribou Predator Control Program 22-28. This proposal is requesting AVCP to also support the program and then forward this request to AFN which is the Alaska Federation of Natives. In this proposal it is to support the Mulchatna Caribou Predator Program authorized in regulations in Unit 9B, 17B, 17C, 18, 19A, 19B, in accordance with the intensive management plans which contain detailed information about the predator control areas including graphic -- geographic areas that are covered, background, status of wildlife populations in question, objectives and management plans.

There -- 78 Native Council recognizes that the Mulchatna Caribou Herd has closed to hunting since fall of 2021. The population has declined to 12,000 from 200,000, declining by 96 percent since 1997. This herd used to support 4,770 food security resources for Alaska communities yearly.

Now it therefore be resolved that we authorize as Orutsararmiut Native Council the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Mulchatna Caribou Herd Predator Control Program. This proposal was taken up by AVCP and they're also supporting it and forwarding it onto AFN. And this would be another action item, Mr. Chair.

Thank you.

That concludes my presentation.

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0044
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa.
    Yeah, Council, as you heard from Alissa, there's two
    action items that she's requesting from this Council.
    The first one is to support the supplemental EIS for
    Donlin Gold Project and the other one is to support
    ADF&G Predator Control Program. So there's two items
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    on the floor that the Council needs to consider at this
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     time.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. May
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    I resume my position?
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yes, you can.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr.
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     Chair, would you like me to read the resolution and
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    headlines?
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, I believe since
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     this is an action item we do need to suspend the rules.
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     It's okay. Okay. So we could go ahead and take it up.
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                     Go ahead, Alissa.
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                     MS. ROGERS: I can't make the motion,
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    but I can read -- I can read the headline, but I can't
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    make the motion.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, at this time I'll
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     go ahead and have Alissa read the resolution title and
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     if we can get from the Council to motion.
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                     MS. ROGERS: The first resolution, Mr.
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     Chair, reads, resolution number 23-09-17. A resolution
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     of the Orutsararmiut Native Council supporting the
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    Alaska Department of Fish and Game Mulchatna Caribou
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    Herd Predator Control Program 2022-2028 requesting AVCP
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    to also support the program and forward this request to
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    the Alaska Federation of Natives.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa. Is
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     there a motion on the floor to accept the resolution,
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resolution 23-09-17.

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0045
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                     MR. PETER: Mr. Chair, I'd like to make
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    a motion to accept that resolution.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Mr. Peter.
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    Motion on the floor by Phillip Peter to accept
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     resolution 23-09-17 to support supplement EIS for
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     Donlin Gold Project. Oh, sorry, my mistake. It's
     support ADF&G Predator Control Program.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Second by John.
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    Discussion.
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                     MR. PETER: Mr. Chairman.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Phillip.
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                     MR. PETER: Is this a continuation for
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    predator control?
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Any more
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    discussion on the resolution 20-09-17.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: The question's been
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    called. Standby.
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                     MS. McDAVID: I would just ask that the
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    Council have some discussion about why or why not you
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     would like to support this resolution.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any Council member wish
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    to comment at this time for the record.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: James, go ahead.
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                    MR. LANDLORD: I just have a question
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     on predators.
                    Is that thing done now or by other
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     agencies?
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                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa.
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0046 1 MS. ROGERS: Maybe we can call on Patrick Jones with the State of Alaska to help answer 2 questions regarding the Mulchatna Caribou Herd. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah. Thank you, 6 Alissa. Patrick, I'll forward that question to you. 7 8 MR. JONES: I believe we also have Todd 9 on the line too. 10 11 REPORTER: Would you state your name, 12 please. 13 14 MR. JONES: Yeah. Patrick Jones, 15 Alaska Department of Fish and Game. I'm the Area 16 Biologist in Bethel. And we conducted predator control 17 this spring in Units -- it was right where Unit 18, 19 18 and 17 all come together. We were in a really small 19 area, just happened to be the corner where all three 20 units come together is where the caribou are calving. 21 And we would like to continue predator control at least 22 two more seasons. 23 24 So I -- you guys probably saw all the 25 headlines in the newspapers this year, but we ended up 26 killing 99 bears and five wolves this effort -- in this 27 spring's effort to help the caribou calve. Most of that action was in Unit 18 around Kisaralik Lake area. 28 29 But that's just where the caribou ended up calving this 30 year. The snow between 18 and 17 where they normally 31 calve was between deep and they got stuck on the 18 32 side. 33 34 But I would like -- yeah, the 35 Department would like your support to continue this, 36 this is an achievable project, it's just going to take 37 a couple years to do. 38 39 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. 40 that answer your question, James. 41 42 MR. LANDLORD: Yes. Just 99 bears and 43 how many wolves? 44 45 MR. JONES: Through the Chair. We --46 five wolves, sir. 47 48 MR. LANDLORD: All right. And this was 49 a motion to support what's going on for predator

control? MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Through the Chair. Yes, that's correct. MR. LANDLORD: Okay. CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any more discussion on the resolution 23-09-17, Predator Control Program. MR. SLATS: Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN ONEY: Richard, go ahead. MR. SLATS: I'd like to ask or follow or I had some more questions about the same question that Mr. Landlord had about this predator control. And this is use of aerial -- aerial and the question -- you know, use of aerial and then I understand this is nothing against the resolution, Alissa, this is a question that I have about -- well, I do have a problem with if you're using aerial to scope or to find the wolves that are predators and then if you're using airplanes to shoot wolves. Are you shooting them off of the plane or -- that -- that is my question because I have a problem with that. I understand that there is a need to control -- you know, to raise the Mulchatna Caribou Herd and I -- but I also believe that wolves may not be the only reason why their numbers have been going down. It's also other factors like climate change and, you know, lack of food and things like this. But the question was if you're shooting them off -- you know, from -- from -- from the air. MR. JONES: Through the Chair. We were 

MR. JONES: Through the Chair. We were using a helicopter to shoot as our platform. So we did shoot the bears and the wolves from a helicopter and we used airplanes to help us spot them. And we were doing this — we do it for a really narrow window of time, we're doing it right when the caribou are actually calving. So we're just trying to save those calves for the first couple weeks of their life. We did mortality studies on Mulchatna for years and years where we caught baby — newborn calves and most of those calves are getting killed by predators in the first two weeks of life. So we're just really trying to save those calves for the first few weeks of life until they get their legs under them. So it's just a — it's a really target area, and a really small area right around the

calving grounds and it's just for a short period of time when they're calving just to give those calves a chance. Because it -- as everybody knows if we can't protect the calves then that herd can't grow. So but yeah, yeah, we were using helicopters.

MR. SLATS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, I have one. Is there any change of opening up like open season for hunters to be able to help out, you know, for those predators that you're targeting?

MR. JONES: Yes, Mr. Chair. season's pretty long for bears in Unit -- black bears year round, bag limit of three. Brown -- brown bears -- oh, it's August or -- yeah, it's -- yeah, August through June now so 10 months of the year. Wolves are open most of the year. So predators are open, the problem is where these caribou are calving, where we need the control work is up in the mountains in the spring and it's just extremely hard for the public to access. It's not -- it's past the snowmachine window. It was -- we were having a really hard time finding a place for airplanes to land so we could stage gas and move gas around. Even -- even a helicopter we were having logistical problems. It's a hard time of year for people to be in that country and working. And because we need the predators -- for this to work all the predators have to be removed around the calving ground for that short period of time when they're calving, that couple weeks there in the spring. And just to get that many people in that small of an area it's -- it's beyond what the public has ever been able to accomplish.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. And you said you had two more years out of this project that you're doing and you'll continue to do that, continue to protect that area, you know, like for bears or wolves that are hanging around those -- that herd that's there?

MR. JONES: Yeah, so for predator control programs to work and be effective it's been shown that you have to remove 60 percent or more of the predators at least three years in a row. So we've got one year down where we probably removed 60 to 70 percent of the bears and half the wolves, but we need

0049 at least two more. 2 3 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Are those --4 it's just the short amount of predators that you'll be targeting, it's just a small -- small population? 5 6 7 MR. JONES: Yeah, Mr. Chair. So it's 8 -- because it's such a small area it is -- it is a 9 small percentage of the population. We did the math 10 and we figured it was about 2 percent of the bear 11 population at most. It's even less of the wolves. 12 It's just -- it's just the animals that are right there 13 in the predator control zone. So -- yeah. 14 15 16 17 regards to the Predator Control Program? 18 19 20 21 22

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. Any more questions or comments for Patrick at this time in

Go ahead, Pat.

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MR. JONES: So on your agenda actually somebody else is going to speak to all this and, Todd, I don't -- I don't know if you -- if he wants to fill in any blanks I missed or not. But we have somebody else on the agenda that was actually supposed to speak to the Mulchatna plan.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, we could -- we'll wait until he makes his presentation. Okay. Do we have any more questions, discussion on predator control.

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MR. ANDREW: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN ONEY: John, go ahead.

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MR. ANDREW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is John W. Andrew from Kewthluk. I'm familiar with the program. Back in the early days, probably in the territorial days, we had predator control when a lot of people from Tuluksak and Johnson Creek, used to go up there to spring camp up in the hills to go after squirrels. At the same time they go after brown bears and black bears if they can because they know how the caribou in the early days too, in the days of the reindeer industry. The bears -- bears all of a sudden were the main predators up in the mountains when -during the calving time. Recently the ones we seen in our time at the peak of -- at the peak of the caribou

1 that includes Mulchatna and the caribou combined together were well over 230,000 at the -- at the most I can remember. And some years during the winter we have a lot of deep snow and during the winter it would rain 5 on them and freeze the ground solid. A lot -- a lot of them died of mass starvation. And when they're in that 6 7 weak condition wolves prey on them, just kill them and leave them. Because I remember one time I was guiding 9 some people in the tundra. We counted and -- we 10 followed one herd of wolves because those guys wanted 11 wolves and I didn't -- I just follow -- we guided them, 12 we found one after another, 18 caribou just killed and 13 none of them were eaten except the last -- the last 14 two. And those guys were -- hunted them and their eyes 15 are all (indiscernible - distortion) one caribou and go home and they left them. I  $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$  later on they told me 16 17 how the small pack of five wolves they -- they got two 18 of them, three got away in treeline.

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And the thing is for justification we'd like to see them get back to their number -- those high numbers we used to see. But I don't think it'll be obtainable because on a good cold year when the rivers are pretty solid they're -- even though there's a lot of snow coverage, they're not frozen. If they can paw through that snow and eat they're not starving, they're healthy. They're not stressed out by what other predators are doing. And springtime's only time they can do that during the calving season, it's only a small percentage of the -- I know there used to be lot of trappers that used to go after them, but most of them are gone now. And trail -- the trail's are dangerous up there because they don't freeze solid any more the whole winter because half the time when it's open up there some of them fall through the ice and never get out of it. Same way with the moose.

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Quyana, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, John. Any more discussion.

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MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chair, I would like to ask him, you know I did a lot of wolf hunting in my life, I probably killed 70 wolves. But I notice when we're heading up to the Horn Mountains there's a small herd of caribou up there and they were calving. And I notice even the eagles were getting them, the little calves. Is there anything, you know, to help, you

know, that population because the eagles are killing them too.

So thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Walter.

MR. MORGAN: That was my question.

MR. JONES: Through the Chair. Yeah, we witnessed golden eagles killing calves this spring, there was a wolverine with a calf. But for predator control it's bear and wolves is what the State has the authority to do, to work with. So there's nothing to do about those other animals. And all the bears that we killed this year were on State land and with our parameters they were all either actively eating caribou or pursuing caribou. So we were only killing bears that were actually mixing with the caribou. If the bear was 10 miles away from the herd we left it alone. So we were actively just target -- trying to target the predators that were causing the problems. So....

CHAIRMAN ONEY: James then Richard.

MR. LANDLORD: Yeah, when I first became a RAC member I know they were talking about wolves and bears. I think -- I think they were also talking about caribou, trying to predator control. So this is not a new issue. I remember two elders thought -- that were there said we don't eat wolves so you're -- they didn't have any, you know, pity on them. Sorry about that, but that's -- he said we don't eat wolves, but a lot of people eat caribou so -- hunt for caribou. And there was a point of predator control. Even up in our area on the Yukon we noticed that the -- as soon as our moose were getting plentiful wolves start showing up and the bears are showing up too. We never had too many bears years ago. And this summer someone caught a -- the head was huge. So they follow -- they follow food, they're always hungry, they never stop eating. Wolves -- some wolves kill just for the heck of it, you know. I think they have to be controlled if you want to increase your caribou and keep your moose continue to thrive.

Quyana.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Richard, were you going

1 to comment.

MR. SLATS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It -- those things that Mr. Landlord brings up, it was some -- couple, three, four years ago that we were bringing up the Mulchatna Caribou and at one time they were plentiful and then there was a huge -- you know, like a major decline. And then one of the things that was brought up was brucellosis -- brucellosis, you know, something that was brought up. And that was one of the reasons why we were making recommendations for closure on the Mulchatna Caribou Herd, but it's also for safety of the users, you know. So I wonder if brucellosis would ever be a factor for -- you know, would it be a factor for their decline or....

And the other thing was that, you know, because there was so much count of caribou and their migrating pattern, you know, their migrating patterns I believe -- it's my belief that they use the same route for their -- for their migration. And if there was so many -- so many caribou that were in the thousands and if they're eating up, you know, a lot of the ground food and then -- and then at one time we weren't getting snow, we were getting rain and then that freeze -- froze over. And then so there was ice sleet over the tundra. And so that was one of the things -factors that we thought was contributing to the hoof -hoof, you know, for them trying to get to the moss and lichen to eat. So I'm coming up with all of those, but those were the things that were brought up because of their huge decline at one time. And I just wondered if those would ever be factors for their decline and if -and if we should be considering opening up wolf -- you know, wolf hunting and trapping for -- to address their decline of the caribou.

## Thank you.

MR. JONES: Through the Chair, Mr. Slats. You threw a lot in there so I'll -- so I'll start with brucellosis. So every -- I think just about every caribou in the State has brucellosis at some detectable rate though for a couple year it was -- it seemed like it was pretty high in the Mulchatna Herd. Was that contributing to the low recruitment rates of the calves because it does affect pregnancy, it will make the cows abort the fetus early. It's one of the -- one of the side effects of the disease. But the --

I guess the short answer is we don't know. We don't know if the disease was prevalent enough that it was affecting the whole population or if it was just something that we were -- that was new to us for detecting it in this herd.

And then nutrition and range movements. So in the '90s when the Mulchatna Herd was around 200,000 animals they had a huge range, I mean, it was on the Holitna, it was over by Lake Iliamna, it was coming over by Kalskag and Whitefish Lake and down to Eek. And as it's declined over the year its range gets smaller and smaller and smaller and so does its movements. So its movements have actually changed quite a lot in the last 20 some years. They're just -you know, when I was a kid we used to hunt them in one spot and they -- they haven't been there in a decade, you know. So they -- where their movement patterns are changing quite a lot though for the last -- for the last decade they've really liked to -- in the springtime they really like to go up to Kisaralik Lake and shoot through the pass to Aniak Lake and then shoot through the pass over to Unit 17. That little piece of real estate seems really consistent, but if you look at the whole map it's not very consistent. One of the -one of our caribou research biologists said this is like the 20th year of non-consecutive or non-normal movement. So caribou always do what caribou do.

And then for nutrition -- so nutrition's one of those things that's been batted around in the headlines a lot and there's just no foundation for it. The one proxy we have to judge nutrition is pregnancy rates and calves and we're having -- 85 to 90 percent of the cows are having calves. So that would indicate to me that they're actually in good shape, that's good nutrition. Those are high pregnancy rates. So I -- so that's just a false opinion that got -- took fire in the media.

Weather events with ice and rain. It happens, it doesn't happen every year and there's nothing we can do about. The weather is what the weather is.

So we got to look at the factors that we can. So we've cut back on things, there's no hunting on caribou now. That's huge. We used to be able to shoot five per person and we're down to zero.

And we did that incrementally, we went five, three, two, one and then we shut it down.

And the other thing we can do is predator control for the calves to see if we can't get those calves past their first couple weeks of life. That's something we can do and where these caribou are calving it's such a small area and it's wide open that we can be effective at it. And I think we were really effective this spring and if we just have more time I think it'll show.

So these are the things we can do and at the end of the day that's the only thing we have to work with.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. JONES: And then I guess the last question there is for bears and wolves, Mr. Chair. And I think it's -- it's one brown bear per person in Unit 18. On the State side it's a Board of Game year also. So on the State side there's a proposal to go to two bears. We can support that biologically. The wolf season's pretty long, it's pretty liberal. The wolf -- the hunting season's for 10 wolves, but the trapping season's unlimited so you can trap as many wolves as you want. So I don't know, I've never had anybody shoot 10 wolves on a hunting license only. So I don't know if increasing 10 to anything else would change anything, but we could support that well too if that was the Council's choice.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Jackie, go ahead.

 MS. CLEVELAND: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I had a question. So when you're conducting or when you're in the air and shooting the predators that are near the calves and where they're calving, is there a lot of disturbance for them or what would you say the level of disturbance is for the caribou and if it affects like them -- do they move or do they just stay there?

Thanks.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  JONES: So it was pretty interesting. There was quite a bit of snow when we showed up this year. And so we -- the caribou showed

up and they were in the valley bottoms by the lakes. And as we were working over the next few days they started calving, we got there right as they started. So normally there's a few calves and a couple days later most of them all calve within like a three day period. So we had some pretty big weather issues, we were only able to fly like half the time this year that we were supposed to be there, but when I was there we saw a couple calves one day and we got back there I think three days later and it was pretty clear over that three day period most of them had calved. But what all the cows had done is they climbed up into the alpine, into the craziest looking sheep and goat rocks you've ever seen, stuff I would need ropes and ice cleats to climb, and they had their calf up there in like two feet of snow. They were going into crazy places and they were -- and they were doing that to avoid the bears because the bears were pushing them out of the valleys.

So we would -- obviously we had collared animals that we were checking on every day and, you know, we're not down there chasing the caribou around, we're flying over pretty high just to see how they're doing. So I don't think the disturbance from our aircraft was anything at all, but it was pretty clear when a predation event happened, when a bear got in there, those animals moved miles overnight. So I guess it depends on what event, the aircraft I don't think we were doing anything, but obviously the bears were really pushing them.

 $$\operatorname{MS}.$  CLEVELAND: Thanks. And if I can continue.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Jackie.

MS. CLEVELAND: I meant like the disturbance from the qunshots as well.

Thanks.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  JONES: Oh, it -- I mean, we were -- it was from a flying helicopter, I'm not even sure they can hear the shotgun over the helicopter.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. I think -- I think we've got a good idea of how we want to move forward with this. I think -- what is the wish

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0056
    of the Council at this time. We've motioned and
     seconded, I mean, discuss and vote at this time. We
     also have another presentation that's going to be
     coming up later on today in regards to this Mulchatna
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    Herd. Do you wish to table this or take action now.
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                     MR. PETER: Mr. Chair, I've got a
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     question here.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Phillip, go ahead.
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                     MR. PETER: You -- I read about it in
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     Discovery newspaper and which unit mostly you kill a
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    bear, you kill the bear unit by unit and the wolves,
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    unit by unit?
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                     MR. JONES: Through the Chair. I don't
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    have the numbers in front of me. I believe we killed
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    -- we killed all five wolves in Unit 18, our unit. I
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    believe we killed 60ish brown bears in our unit. We
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    killed a couple in 19 and the rest of them were in Unit
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    17. It's right where the three units come together.
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     So like -- so you could see all three units from one
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     place.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: James, go ahead.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: There was a motion made,
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     seconded and discussion. Is that later on, is it the
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     same subject item, predator control, a motion can be
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     delayed for later on?
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                     MS. McDAVID: Yes, James. Todd Rinaldi
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     with Alaska Department of Fish and Game is planning to
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    call in when we do the wildlife reports under new
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    business. And it will be on the same topic, the
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    Intensive Management Program or predator control for
    the Mulchatna Caribou Herd. If the Council would like
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    to table this current motion until after receiving that
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    presentation we would just need a motion to table it
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    and a second for that. And then we could take it off
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    the table later.
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                     MR. JONES: Mr. Chair.
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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Patrick, go ahead.

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0057
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                     MR. JONES: It sounds like -- it sounds
    John Landsiedel, the Area Biologist in Dillingham's
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    online and he's ready to give that presentation if you
    want to hear it now or later.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, we'll wait until
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    his time comes up.
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                     MR. JONES: Okay.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Oh, Mr. Chair, is
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    there....
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: James.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: .....is there -- I mean,
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    Brooke, is there additional information we need before
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    we vote on -- sometime tomorrow or today?
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: I -- yeah, I'd
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    recommend that we hear what his presentation is in case
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    we might have missed anything from this -- from this
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    presentation.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Uh-huh.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: I think it would be
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    appropriate that we table it until we hear that
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    presentation to give us a better understanding of some
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    things that we might be missing out on. So I'd
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    recommend we table it.
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                     MR. LANDLORD: Okay. Definitely if
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    there's additional information later on on the caribou,
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    I mean, I can make a motion to table until tomorrow I
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    think.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. There's a motion
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     on the floor by James Landlord to table resolution 23-
     09-17 which is the Predator Control Program. Do I hear
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     a second.
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                     MR. SLATS: Second. This is Richard
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     Slats, I second that.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Richard Slats
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    seconds the motion. Discussion. The discussion would
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    be to hear the other presenter make that presentation
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     on the predator control so that we could go ahead and
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0058
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    act on it then.
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                     MR. ANDREW: Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. The question's
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     been called. All those in favor of tabling resolution
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     23-09-17 signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: AYE.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Opposed say nay.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, motions
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     carries. So we'll go ahead and table it until ADF&G
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     makes their presentation.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
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                     MS. ROGERS: For the record I need to
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     abstain.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: For the record Alissa
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     abstains. Thank you.
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                     Okay. It's now 12:35, we could ahead
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     and break for lunch, come back at -- make it an hour
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     and a half lunch. I don't know what's.....
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: .....12:30.....
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                     MS. McDAVID: Come back at 2:00.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: .....2:00 o'clock.
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     Okay. 2:00 o'clock. Come back at 2:00 o'clock.
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42
                     Thank you.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yes, good afternoon,
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     everyone. We'll go ahead and get started on our
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0059 continuation of our meeting. The time now is 2:22 p.m. 2 3 Before we get started I'd like to 4 mention that we have a moment of silence for one of 5 hometown lady that passed away this morning here at ANMC. If we could have maybe a moment of silence at 6 7 this time before we get started. 8 9 Thank you. 10 11 (Moment of silence) 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. And before 14 we get started I'd like to see if Robert -- Robert 15 Hoffman, are you with us this afternoon. 16 17 (No comments) 18 19 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Robert, Robert Hoffman, 20 are you there. 21 22 (No comments) 23 24 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. 25 We'll go ahead and get started. On the resolution this 26 morning we could go ahead and wait until the ADF&G 27 gives their report to make a final decision on the 28 resolution 23-09-17. At this time I'll go ahead and 29 ask that we go ahead and continue our public and tribal 30 comment on non-agenda items. I believe we have 31 Stanislaus Sheppard that wants to provide public 32 comments. 33 34 Stanislaus Sheppard. 35 36 MR. SHEPPARD: Quyana, Mr. Chair, Board 37 members. (In Native). 38 39 INTERPRETER: My Yup'ik name is (in 40 Native) and I was born here in Mountain Village and I 41 grew up on the Yukon. My mother, my father, my 42 grandmother and her mother raised me how to -- about 43 other cultures surrounding the hunting subsistence. 44 Now they are gone. I remember those pieces of wisdom 45 that we are supposed to use now. And so at some level 46 I -- I speak from my hunting side. There is much for 47 me to work, but the thing is my head. I'm speaking to 48 you now from my heart inside about the -- about our 49 culture, subsistence culture. It's getting worse and

-- and these people come from outside. And I'm making a struggle. I tell you the truth, I see it on the Yukon and on the Kuskokwim, on the ocean. And I have friends before they left to those areas, Fairbanks, Nenana or to here.

Outside hunters up there in St. Mary's at the airport. Those people are coming from different areas only to -- only seeking the antlers, not the meat, but the antlers. It is too much, some of us would hunt in fear. Oh, my goodness. Some of those outsiders may -- it's -- I brought that up earlier. After I put in gas then I would travel down the river from Mountain Village, I'm from that area because of this important thing for us on the Yukon downriver from -- not including St. Mary's, but down the river to Alakanuk, and they didn't like that of course, whatever it's called. We are gathered here to see if -- if these caribous are harvested they will increase. These people were (indiscernible - background noise) and including us. Some of them would say to me who do you think you are, why would you do that. I said it's not only my experience. After we convened and brought that up, me thinking of these villages so that the caribou numbers would increase.

These outsiders from, you know, way outside are coming to hunt moose only for their antlers. That's not what we (indiscernible - background nose). Only we elders and the -- and the youth thinking of them and for their sake we closed down that proposal in here including the fish and wildlife, the Federal government liked it. And then we -- and then we started it not long after in the summer. We established that we must watch them carefully. And so -- so many of these people, why are you thinking like that. We want to hunt upriver in (indiscernible -background noise) it's too far. Later the Fish and Wildlife and Federal officers asked them....

MR. SHEPPARD: I'm going to have to break my English and Eskimo if you.....

(Laughter)

MR. SHEPPARD: Thank you.

INTERPRETER: I asked -- I said to him and that's not too far. I asked him can we

(indiscernible - background noise) and they said yes. The next year they raised the limit on us like that. These young people learned that these -- that these caribou are new in that area, I used to go -- travel far away and I'm going even farther to the Athabascans in those areas. And here Fish and Wildlife said there are too many moose, too many caribou. The people from out there want to come and hunt, but it's worse for us now because I flew from St. Mary's airport, Lynden Air Cargo so many pallets filled with -- filled with moose antlers. And I went to (indiscernible - background noise) they only think of the antlers, they keep them. We knew that when they would go and they will throw away the meat and take the antlers. The people said that we want to stop that and the only thing they come and they hunt for the -- the Athabascans would not --after today said those things because we will start doing that....

MR. SHEPPARD: Sport hunters -- if we don't look at it right then and bring the numbers down.

 $\label{eq:cut-some} \mbox{INTERPRETER: Some of them said this cut their antlers.....}$ 

MR. SHEPPARD: They value the antlers.

INTERPRETER: .....some hunters after they -- after they catch one they would take off the flesh and leave the rest, only taking the meat. But for us we think they're getting unmanageable today. These (Indiscernible - background noise) people they will think when they're a little older we will be like those before, we catch -- if we catch the caribou only taking the antlers and without taking the meat. We can't learn that, but for us Yup'ik we don't take a lot, only taking for our families one or two. That they will be eaten.

And the other thing this is all kinds of fish, different types of fish, all kinds of fish. But the king salmon (indiscernible - background noise) those species and people are thankful for this with those dipnets. They didn't catch a lot, but a little bit. You found out he drowned at Marshall, he -- he drifted down and they found his body downriver 10 miles away. And because of that they couldn't have any more fish from the (indiscernible - background noise).

After finding that they finally started catching a little fish. It wasn't a lot, but my -- but my fish rack would have a few (indiscernible - background noise) and for half dried and full dried fish.

This Yup'ik wisdom for Yup'ik people here on the Yukon in my village they say if I harvest like this, they will return to the mountains next year. That's our culture. I used to hunt in or I used to hunt muskrats. And there would be so many and we would travel and we would catch a lot. Only later after several years (indiscernible - background noise) after he stopped buying them we would stop going to get those. The next year I looked to see that they were gone. Elders, my grandmother used to tell me this, the spirit of the universe watches us now. If I use it, it will become more plentiful. It will disappear like that.

MR. SHEPPARD: If we use this resource the good lord will replace it by more.

MR. INTERPRETER: My grandma would say that and you know that elders here will because we used, now I -- is stuck in my mind because of that. Even though I'm scared I stand up and speak thinking of these elders and the little kids. I thought of that because I had a young person with me, now it's going -- it's no longer in my village the people they have -- it's a bad thing that our culture's going to disappear. We can't do that. We must stand up and speak and finally use it to (indiscernible - background noise). We must come together with one mind and it will come true. And these Federal agencies will understand us.

Thank you very much.

If anyone has a question I will answer.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Stanislaus. To continue with our meeting. Is there anyone online that wants to comment on non-agenda items at this time, anyone online.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: If you want to comment you could press star, six to unmute your phone.

0063 1 (No comments) 2 3 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Once again do we have 4 anyone online that would like to comment on public and 5 tribal non-agenda items at this time. Press star, six. 6 7 MS. BROWN: Can you hear me? I do not 8 have a comment on non-agenda items if you can hear me. 9 10 CHAIRMAN ONEY: I can hear you. Do you 11 hear me? 12 13 MS. BROWN: Yes, it's a little faint, 14 but I can hear you. 15 16 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Are you going to 17 comment. 18 19 MS. BROWN: No, I'm waiting for an 20 Thank you. agenda item. 21 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. 22 Thank you. 23 Hearing none, we could go ahead and move on with our 24 agenda. Next on the agenda we have old business, a. 25 .805(c) report summary, Council Coordinator. 26 27 Brooke. 28 29 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 30 The Council can find the cover letter for you .805(c) 31 report in your supplemental binder. I think most of 32 yours are black. It's under Tab number 1. And so for 33 those Council members who are new or who might have 34 forgot what the .805(c) report is because it's kind of 35 a number that doesn't tell you much. That is a report 36 that you get after every Federal Subsistence Board 37 regulatory meeting and it tells you about how the Board 38 voted on proposals in-line with your recommendations to 39 the Board. So this year you don't actually have an 40 .805(c) report because the Board voted in-line with 41 everything that you recommended. 42 43 And so the last Board meeting was the 44 Fisheries meeting and that was in January and February 45 of this year. And at the last meeting we kind of went over those proposals. So it is a little bit of an old 46

business item, but if anybody has any questions I could

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take them now.

0064 1 Thank you. 2 3 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Do you have any 4 questions or comments for Brooke at this time in 5 regards to .805(c) report summary. 6 7 (No comments) 8 9 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Once again is there any 10 questions or comments form the Council at this time 11 regarding the .805(c) report to the Federal Subsistence 12 Board. 13 14 (No comments) 15 16 MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair. 17 18 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none.... 19 20 MS. McDAVID: Oh, sorry. 21 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Oh, go ahead. 22 23 24 MS. McDAVID: If I may just as a 25 reminder, there wasn't very many fishery proposals for 26 this region last time. The main one was one from 27 Chevak, Scammon and Hooper Bay that was hoping to get 28 the customary and traditional use of all the salmon 29 species recognized of Yukon salmon and that did pass. 30 So that was sort of the big one for this region just to 31 jog your memory a little bit because it was a while 32 ago. 33 34 But yeah, if there's no other 35 questions. 36 37 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. 38 Moving on to Board work session summary. 39 40 Brooke. 41 42 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 43 We're jumping back to the meeting book now. There is a 44 summary -- a news release found on Page 20 of your 45 meeting book. And this just highlights some of the 46 actions that happened at the Federal Subsistence Board work session this summer. And sort of the main items 47 48 that the Board did this summer was they reviewed your 49 annual reports and they approved the replies that are

included and we'll go over the annual report in the next or the annual report replies in the next agenda item.

But at that meeting the Board also reviewed the charter changes that you requested at the last meeting. And if you recall this Council did request to add a youth seat, a non-voting youth seat to the Council. And so the Board forwarded that request on to the Secretary because the Secretary's Office is the one who ultimately makes those decisions. And so we haven't heard back yet about that. The Board also reviewed the applications for Council members and passed on their recommendations to the Secretary. So we expect to hear about the charters and the Council appointments about the same time hopefully, usually by the end of the year. So we'll hope to have an update on that at the next meeting.

And I think that's it. I guess one other thing is that as you all have raised to the Board for the last several years some issues about salmon and salmon management across jurisdictions. The Board has heard that from -- from different Councils besides your own and is hoping to speak more with the Secretary about those issues. So that's something that you all helped to push them to do so I just wanted to let you know about that.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Brooke. Do you have any questions or comments for Brooke at this time in regards the Board work session summary.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, moving on. We're down to Board FY2022 annual report replies summary.

Brooke.

 MS. McDAVID: Thanks again, Mr. Chair. So if you turn over to Page 22 in your meeting books you will see the Board replies to your annual report topics. And maybe I could just read through the topics real quick.....

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Uh-huh.

1 2 3

MS. McDAVID: ....to jog your memory about what we included. And the first one was about Kuskokwim River salmon management.

The second one was about typhoon Merbok impacts to communities and subsistence. And we might have someone from FEMA calling in on the last day of the meeting to talk about that. It's still tentative. If they're not able to make it this meeting we'll try to get them at the next meeting. Topic three was about the interception and bycatch of Alaska or Arctic Yukon and Kuskokwim salmon in Area M and the Bering Sea. And as you recall we also -- this Council also wrote a letter to the Board asking the Board to forward that issue on to the Secretary's Office which the Board did or is in the process of doing. So we haven't gotten a reply yet on that from the Secretary's Office.

Topic number 4 was about declines in tomcod and halibut especially near Hooper Bay. And they -- the Board directed us to some agencies that might have more information on that that we could perhaps request to present at future Council meetings.

Topic number 5 in your annual report was competition between hatchery and wild salmon in the Bering Sea and our Fisheries team included some good information in there for you to review about hatchery releases.

Topic number 6 was about Fukushima radiation affects on salmon and other marine life. And there is ongoing testing for radiation in seafood and there hasn't been any detectable levels of concern.

Topic number 7 was about Arctic lamprey declines and needed monitoring on the Yukon River. And we will have some folks from ADF&G presenting about Arctic lamprey and they'll be interested to hear what you all have observed and if you have any recommendations for research for lamprey.

Topic number 8 was about salmon fishing in non-spawning streams of the Yukon. And you all were hoping that it could be allowed like it is in tributaries on the Kuskokwim that are non-spawning streams. And there is at least one research project

that's put in for funding for -- as part of the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program that's going to try to do some surveys in some of those coastal rivers where -- where we're not -- there just hasn't been good documentation of whether or not salmon spawn in there.

Topic number 9 is about -- was to let the Board know about increasing number of bears raiding fish camps in the Kuskokwim region.

And topic number 10 was about increased harvest pressure on whitefish during times of salmon conservation and also concerns about impacts of four inch mesh sizes.

Number 11 was about increasing northern pike and declining trout numbers near Quinhagak.

And topic number 12 -- wow, you guys had a lot of topics, was about Regional Advisory Council member compensation. And that was another item that the Council chose to write a letter to the Federal Subsistence Board about and ask the Board to forward that on the Secretary the request for compensation for the time that you spend at meetings and representing subsistence users and sharing your local and indigenous knowledge. And the Board did -- is in the process of forwarding that request to the Secretary. So again hopefully at the next meeting we'll have a response for you guys on that.

And then the last topic was topic 13 about Unit 18 mainland muskox. And if you recall the Council did submit two Federal wildlife proposals for mainland muskox, one for a customary and traditional use determination and another to establish a possible hunt in the future and we'll be going over those proposals with a full analysis later in the meeting.

And also later in the meeting towards the end we'll have an opportunity to identify new topics for this year's annual report. So just keep that in mind as we go throughout the meeting. So if there are topics you want to flag for us to include in the annual report keep a running list and we can bring those up when we get to that agenda item.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{That}}$$  was all I had for an update on the annual report replies, Mr. Chair. If the Council has

0068 any questions I'd welcome them now. 3 Thank you. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you, 6 Brooke. Do we have any questions or comments for 7 Brooke at this time for any of the responses that we got for the annual report replies. 9 10 (No comments) 11 12 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, we'll go 13 on to the next agenda item which is summary of Council 14 correspondence. 15 16 Brooke. 17 18 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 And this is the last old business update for me. I'll 20 turn your attention to Tab 2 in your supplemental 21 binders. And this is just -- we started including this 22 just to keep track of all the different letters that 23 the Council has sent and has received. And so after 24 the last Council meeting as I just mentioned we sent 25 two letters to the Federal Subsistence Board requesting 26 them to elevate the issues of salmon bycatch and 27 interception and cross boundary salmon management to 28 the Secretary of Interior and Agriculture --29 Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture and also a 30 request for Council member compensation. 31 32 We also sent a thank you letter to a 33 retired OSM employee, Tom Kron, for his time or his 34 service and dedication to subsistence users. 35 36 We also drafted the joint Council 37 letter about bycatch and the hard cap limits that you Council would like to see in the Bering Sea/Aleutian 38 Islands groundfish fisheries. And you all had a chance 40 to review that over email, we got some good feedback 41 and made some changes and that letter is being 42 presented this fall to the other Yukon Region Councils who have customary and traditional use of salmon on --44 in the Yukon. And so Western Interior is meeting this week and will review it and Seward Peninsula will be 45 46 meeting at the end of the month. And Eastern Interior

actually reviewed it last week and they had one

addition that they would be interested to add that I

will run by you all for your comments if that's okay or

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for your feedback to see if it's something that you would like to add. And a copy of that letter is in this same tab, let's see here. So it's not really numbered, but it's the one that some yellow highlighting on it, it's addressed to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council Chair. Kind of looks like this.

So the suggestion that the Eastern Interior Council had was -- you know, the Councils in the last letter that you wrote requested for immediate reductions in bycatch of both chinook and chum salmon. And their suggestion was that perhaps in addition to the reductions in bycatch you could also ask for a reduction in the total allowable catch of the pollock and the other groundfishes by 25 percent. And they were thinking that it's just kind of another way at getting at a reduction of bycatch since the bycatch happens when they're fishing for pollock and other groundfish that by actually reducing the number of pollock that they were allowed to harvest by 25 percent it could also reduce some of that bycatch in that manner. And they were thinking maybe since you've been asking for reductions in bycatch hard caps and it hasn't happened that it's just another way of asking for some sort of reduction.

So that was their suggestion and I'll turn it over to you, Mr. Chair, if you all want to weigh in if you think that's a reasonable addition to the letter or they also suggested that if you want to leave the letter as is perhaps at the All Council meeting folks from the different regions could get together and strategize some more about this. So that — that was the only comment we've gotten so far on the joint Council letter to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

Thank you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Brooke.} \\$  What is the wish of the Council at this time.

MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.

MS. ROGERS: I appreciate having input from other Councils and possibly adding to the current

written letter. The only problem I'm facing once I -is if we end up adding something in there that we already know they're going to shoot down it's only going to decrease the value of our letter. We don't want to have letters that -- that would be another letter to write, not add into this one because you don't want to decrease the value and the strength and the potency of a letter by putting information that you know is already going to be shot down. That's what I'm worried about. It was a great, wonderful suggestion which we could take up and create another letter. What I had to do for ONC in regards to our proposals when we were doing bycatch limiting, time limiting for Area M is have to divide the two different types of aspects that you're trying to get at because if one's shot --one gets shot down there's still a chance the other one will go forward.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa. Any more comments from the Council.

## (No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Well, as for me I'll comment on it. I think we address the -- tried to reduce the bycatch of chum and chinook in the fisheries and I think by adding the total allowable catch in the pollock fishery hopefully will have an option for them to consider. If they can't meet the reduction in chum and chinook bycatch at least hopefully they'll be able to consider the reduction in the pollock fishery. That -- that's my thinking.

Anyone else want to comment.

(No comments)

MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I guess maybe it would be good to make the approval of that addition in the form of a motion, that way we could get a consensus from the whole Council if that's something you think is okay to add or not. Either way I think we'll still be able to -- we'll send the letter either as written or with the addition and we can always meet with those other Councils at the All Council meeting to talk strategies about salmon.

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1	So that would be my suggestion.
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3 4	Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. James, go ahead.
7 8 9 10 11	MR. LANDLORD: Yes, I think I agree with the recommendation that we add to reduce pollock fishery by 25 percent, added onto the letter by a motion. Okay. I may that motion.
12 13	MS. CLEVELAND: Second.
14 15 16 17	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Motion on the floor by James to add the reduction by 25 percent to the total allowable catch in the pollock fisheries. Am I saying that right?
19 20	MS. McDAVID: Uh-huh.
21	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Seconded by Jackie
22 23	Cleveland. Discussion. James, go ahead.
24 25 26 27 28 29	MR. LANDLORD: Yes, I attended the this last meeting North Pacific had here in Anchorage and there was a lot of discussion on bycatch, chinook and chum. So this all of the a lot of discussion I just hope that they reduce some of the bycatch and it was either chinook or chum.
31 32	That's just my comment.
33 34 35	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, James. Any more comments, discussion.
36 37	(No comments)
38 39 40	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, call for the question.
41 42	MR. LANDLORD: Call for question.
42 43 44 45 46	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Motion's been called for the question. All those in favor of the added language signify by saying aye.
47	IN UNISON: Aye.
48 49 50	CHAIRMAN ONEY: Those that oppose say

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 1
    nay.
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 3
                     IN UNISON: Nay.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: We have one nay.
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    Motion carries. Okay. So we will add that to the
 7
     letter. Okay. Moving on.
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 9
                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Alissa.
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                     MS. ROGERS:
                                  Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Through the Chair. Alissa Rogers. I wanted to put it
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     in a different letter because we need more information
16
     about the pollock fishery and how that would impact the
17
     request that we're putting forth. I feel like we
18
    needed a representative here to explain and ask
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    questions in a letter format so we can get points.
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    main points, the information and make it a very strong
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    position to include the pollock fishery because that
22
    means not only are our people going to get affected,
23
    but also CVRS.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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27
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa.
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     It's been voted on already. I'm sure when we get to
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     that point we could also address another letter if we
30
     need to after hearing back from the other RAC Council.
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32
                     Thank you, Alissa. Okay. Go ahead,
33
     Brooke.
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35
                     MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     There's one other correspondence I wanted to bring to
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     your attention. And that is the Council -- it's the
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     last letter that's in Tab 2 in your meeting book and it
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     is a letter from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Regional
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     Director -- Alaska Regional Director Sara Boario. And
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    that was to notify the Council of a proposed land
42
     exchange involving Izembek National Wildlife Refuge.
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    And we will have someone from Fish and Wildlife
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    presenting on that topic to the Council later in the
45
    meeting and that will be an action item. So just to
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    let you know.
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                     Thank you.
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CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Moving on with our agenda. We are down to special actions updates by Kevin Foley, OSM Fisheries. You have the floor.

MR. FOLEY: Thank you, Chairman Oney, members of the Council. For the record my name is Kevin Foley and I'm a Fish Biologist with the Office of Subsistence Management. Today I'll present for you four special action updates.

The first is a brief update on fisheries temporary special action request, FSA23-01 found on Page 52 of your meeting booklet which was submitted to OSM by the Native Village of Quinhagak and requests the Federal Subsistence Board to close Federal public waters of the Kanektok River to the harvest of chinook and chum salmon by non-Federally-qualified subsistence users -- I'm sorry, non-qualified users during the month of June in 2023 and in 2024.

The request was approved with modification to close the Federal public waters of the Kanektok drainage to only harvests of chum salmon by non-Federally-qualified subsistence users during June of 2023 and June of 2024. The modification did not include chinook salmon.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{That}}$  concludes the update on FSA23-01. Are there any questions?

 $$\operatorname{CHAIRMAN}$  ONEY: Any questions from the Council for Kevin at this time on special action updates.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, go ahead.

MR. FOLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Next we have fisheries temporary special action request FSA23-02 found on Page 54 of your meeting booklet which was submitted by OSM and requested the Federal Subsistence Board to close Federal public waters of the Yukon River drainage to the harvest of chinook, summer and fall chum and coho salmon except by Federally-qualified subsistence users in 2023 and require Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closures and fishing methods be determined by the Federal Fisheries Manager. The request fell within the Board delegated

0074 authority of the Federal In-Season Manager, Holly Carroll, so it was transferred to her. 2 3 4 During the 2023 Holly actively managed 5 the fishery in coordination with her counterparts at 6 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. When there was 7 harvestable surplus for summer chum salmon Holly limited participation in Federal public waters to Federally-qualified subsistence users to ensure a 9 10 priority use during times of conservation. If the 11 Council has questions regarding this or any other 12 Federal management actions on the Yukon this season 13 please refer to Holly's written update she provided the 14 Council which may be found in the supplemental 15 materials. 16 17 That concludes my presentation for 18 FSA23-02. 19 20 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. 21 there any question or comments for Kevin at this time for the Yukon River salmon fishing special action. 22 23 24 (No comments) 25 26 MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair. 27 28 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Brooke. 29 30 MS. McDAVID: Yeah. Just so the 31 Council knows where it's at, that summary of the Yukon 32 salmon season from Holly is in Tab 3 of your 33 supplemental binders. 34 35 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any questions or 36 comments for Kevin at this time in regards to the 2023 37 preliminary Yukon River salmon fisheries review. 38 39 (No comments) 40 41 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, go ahead, 42 continue. 43 44 MR. FOLEY: Thank you, Chairman Oney, 45 members of the Council. Next up is fisheries emergency 46 special action request FSA23-03 which is found on Page 47 56 of your meeting booklet. OSM submitted this request 48 to temporarily enact the customary and traditional use 49 determination for coastal communities for salmon that

was recognized by the Board during their 2023 Fisheries regulatory meeting.

The request was administrative in nature and intended only to ensure the coastal communities of Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay and Chevak were considered Federally-qualified subsistence users for all species of salmon during the 2023 fishing season. The Board approved this request. The C&T for these communities will be formally updated to include all species of salmon when the Fisheries regulatory cycle final rule publishes in the Federal Register this winter.

That concludes my presentation for

 FSA23-03.

Are there any questions, please.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Kevin. Any questions for Kevin at this time in regards to the actions to enact a customary and traditional use determination for coastal Yukon communities.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, go ahead, Kevin.

MR. FOLEY: Thank you, Chairman Oney. Lastly we have Fisheries temporary special action request FSA23-YD-23-01 which may be found on Page 58 of your meeting booklets. The Manager of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge used their Board delegated authority to issue the special action to close Federal public waters of the Kuskokwim River drainage to the harvest of chinook, chum and coho except by Federallyqualified subsistence users in 2023 and require Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closures and fishing methods be determined by the Federal Fisheries Manager. During the 2023 the In-Season Manager actively managed the fishery in collaboration with the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. When chinook, chum and coho salmon fishing opportunities were announced the In-Season Manager participation in Federal public waters to Federally- qualified subsistence users to ensure a priority use during times of conservation.

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                     That concludes the presentation on
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     FSA23-YD-23-01.
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                     Does the Council have any questions.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Any questions for Kevin
 7
    at this time.
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 9
                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, go ahead
12
    and continue.
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14
                     MR. ANDREW: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Sorry. John, go ahead.
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                     MR. ANDREW: On this -- on this last
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    one under directs down there on the last slide and
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    where it says start from June 1 to 2023 at 12:01. Most
21
     years it doesn't work well on the first three where I
22
     live, the water's always too high. And when they have
23
     openings on -- set net openings on those first couple
24
     of weeks they don't work well, too much -- too much
25
    high water and debris floating on the main stem.
26
    That's one of the reasons why we've been -- our
27
    villages in my area have been asking -- some of them
28
    have been asking to have the openings at a later date
29
    like a couple of weeks later or 10 days later. Because
30
    last summer our -- my area was flooded all the way to
31
    middle of June and the set net openings didn't produce
32
    much, only a -- just enough for a taste of fish for a
33
    while.
34
35
                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, John. Any
38
    more comments in regards to FSA-YD-23-01.
39
40
                     (No comments)
41
42
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, thank you
43
    very much, appreciate your report.
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45
                     MR. FOLEY: Chairman Oney, thank you
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     for your time, members of the Council.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Moving on, down
49
     to Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group
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     representatives.
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                     Council -- Brooke, go ahead.
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 5
                     MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     got a request by the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management
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     Working Group Coordinator, Savannah Hollingsworth, to
     just review the folks who are serving as
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 9
     representatives from the YKDelta RAC on that group and
10
    make sure that people were still okay with that role or
11
     if anybody wanted to change roles we could choose new
12
     representatives. And so I'll just remind you who those
13
     folks are. The YKDelta RAC representative on the
14
    Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group is
15
     currently John Andrew. And the alternates are Alissa
    Nadine Rogers and Robert Hoffman. So I guess we'll
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17
     just asking if from those members if they want to
     confirm that they would like to remain as the
18
19
     representatives or if you guys would like to change.
20
21
                     Thank you.
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23
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY:
                                     John, John Andrew, go
24
     ahead.
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26
                     MR. ANDREW: I'd rather have Alissa
27
     happy.
28
29
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Shall I take it as the
30
     word to continue?
31
32
                     MS. ROGERS: Yes.
33
34
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you. So
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     the representatives will remain the same.
36
37
                     MS. McDAVID: Okay. Thank you, Mr.
38
     Chair. Sure. And we'll check also with Robert Hoffman
39
     when we're able to get ahold of him and make sure he's
40
     okay still being the alternate. If he wants to step
41
     down we could choose another alternate.
42
43
                     Thank you.
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45
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Moving on.
46
     to 12, new business, a. wildlife reports.
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48
                     REPORTER: Use your mic.
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0078 1 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Oh, sorry. Again we're down to new business, number 12(a) wildlife reports. 2 First is Togiak National Wildlife Refuge update, Andy 4 Aderman, if you're with us. 5 6 (No comments) 7 8 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Andy, are you online 9 with us. 10 11 (No comments) 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing none, hopefully 14 he'll show up as we move along. I'll go ahead and take 15 the next agenda item which is Yukon Delta National 16 Wildlife Refuge update, Laurie Boeck and Aaron Moses. 17 18 MR. MOSES: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 We'll start off with Laurie. 20 21 MS. BOECK: Good afternoon. My name is 22 Laurie Boeck, I am with the Yukon Delta National 23 Wildlife Refuge, I'm Acting Refuge Manager and Aaron 24 has put together a report for you today. 25 26 Thank you for having us. 27 28 MR. MOSES: Again for the record my 29 name is Aaron Moses, I'm the Subsistence Coordinator 30 for Yukon Delta Refuge. I'm here with the RITs also 31 that will be giving a short discussion on waterfowl 32 projects that went on. And so Brooke is handing out 33 the fish -- the first five pages are on fish. I'll go 34 through this very minimally because later on in the --35 the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission will be 36 giving a more in depth presentation on the summer 37 salmon fishery. 38 39 The one thing I want to talk about is 40 the -- if you guys go to Page 5 you could see how many 41 fish were caught during the summer season and I'll talk 42 about the 12 Federal subsistence fishing opportunities 43 resulting in about 62,000 salmon harvested. And these 44 are -- come from the interviews from the Fish 45 Commission and ONC who was able to -- who are a big 46 part of our partners, help us out during the in-season 47 estimates.

This year there was quite a bit of

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sockeye. You can see that roughly 20 or 28,900 fish were estimated to be harvested, that's about 46 percent of total harvest for the -- for the summer, followed by chinook salmon with 21,000 and chum salmon which came back -- I can't say quite a bit, came back higher than the previous year when last year was horrible. So the chum salmon did bump up a little bit this year. But this is just estimates from the fishing opportunities. A lot of people did really well with dipnetting this summer. The Fish Commission, ONC, they were lending out dipnets and there's people that caught upwards of 30, 40 sockeye.

 $\,$  And so I will pass this to the RITs now or I'll take any questions about the summer fishing before I pass it over.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah. Thank you. Thank you, Aaron. We almost missed out on BLM. I believe they wanted to give a report at 3:00 o'clock. So maybe if we could hold off on your report and then hear BLM's report because they're scheduled to leave at 4:00 o'clock, less than half an hour. So we'll give you enough time to.....

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  MOSES: Yeah, it'll give me some time to read my.....

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Thanks for understanding. At this time we'll go ahead and ask BLM, Anchorage Field Office, on ANCSA D1 land withdrawals.

Bruce Seppi and Jordan Vialpando. You have the floor.

MR. VIALPANDO: Good afternoon.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Good afternoon.

MR. VIALPANDO: So I'm Jake Vialpando, I am the new Anchorage BLM Field Manager as of February this year. So I've met with a few Councils, but not this Council. Today it's -- we don't have any materials to share regarding this subject, but I do have some brief updates that I can share with the Council. And then if there are any questions, specific questions, regarding the details of -- of this proposal BLM's working on, I do have Bruce Seppi of course for

subsistence and wildlife, Donna Bock is here also from the BLM State Office and then I do have Tom Sparks, the Associate Field Manager in Nome who basically is more of the experienced technical expert when it comes to public land orders and really the actions and D17 or 17 D1 ANCSA withdrawals and this process.

Okay. So I think everybody is fairly aware of the project BLM is working on. They're completing -- we are completing an environmental impact statement to consider impacts for revoking ANCSA 17 D1 withdrawals on lands associated with the following public land orders, 7999, 7900, 7901, 7902 and 7903. So we kicked off an environmental impact statement process last fall to address this action. At this point we are continuing to draft the environmental impact -- I'll just say EIS from now on, continuing to work on drafting the EIS for completion and to issue to the public for public review. Right now the EIS considers and includes the following alternatives. Of course one alternative is a no action alternative, and then three action alternatives with one of the alternatives revoking withdrawals on all lands described in the -- in those specific PLOs that I just mentioned. And then two other action alternatives that would revoke some areas of the withdrawals, but leaving other areas with withdrawals in place. Portions of the revocation alternatives evaluate partially revoking PLOs in those area that do not conflict with certain resource -- sensitive resources and other -- and the other partial revocation alternative, evaluate opening areas that have higher mineral potential.

At this point we're completing the EIS document itself, writing the analysis for that. Still internal right now, the general tentative schedule is for the draft EIS to be published by mid December and along with that tentatively holding .810 hearings potentially starting in mid January.

Any questions at this time?

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Do you have any questions for Aaron at this time.

MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.

0081 1 MS. ROGERS: Thank you. Would you be 2 able to get us a written statement of what you were just reading off of? 4 5 MR. VIALPANDO: My -- my notes? 6 7 MS. ROGERS: Yes. 8 9 MR. VIALPANDO: Yeah, I can give you a 10 written.... 11 12 MS. ROGERS: Okay. 13 14 MR. VIALPANDO: ....written statement. 15 16 MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair, through the 17 Chair. It's at least to have something for us to understand what you're discussing and be able to look 18 19 into it. Can you explain the two differences between 20 the first action item being you're going to be revoking 21 some areas, but leaving other areas in place, is that 22 due to ceremonial sites, high traffic for subsistence 23 use, what is -- what was your finding between 24 identifying what areas you did want to keep and what 25 areas you want to be mined? 26 27 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 28 29 MR. VIALPANDO: So that's all going to 30 depend on the -- on the impact analysis in the 31 environmental assessment or the EIS document. I know 32 from -- the different alternatives will look at areas 33 that have protections for wildlife species and wildlife 34 habitat, subsistence use areas, ACECs as areas that 35 would be identified as having those sensitive 36 resources. So there will be alternatives that would 37 identify not having those as areas that would be 38 revoked and areas that would keep the withdrawals in 39 place. 40 41 MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair, follow-up. 42 43 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Alissa. 44 45 MS. ROGERS: Thank you. And who's 46 determining this, is this us knowing that all the land 47 is our subsistence land and everywhere that there is 48 resources or mineral resources not only do the ground 49 and the life and the survival of all of our lands, our

1 waters, our wildlife, our migratory birds, our fisheries, our anadromous lands and all of the -pretty much the whole entire environment and ecosystem that we live in relies on those minerals as they are 5 feeding our grounds. And if you take that away then what's going to happen to this whole entire ecosystem 6 7 that we have when you take out one giant part of it. So what I'm worried about is that you're going to 9 create a system that's broken and then it's going to 10 trickle down to our subsistence and it's going to 11 affect our wildlife, it's going to affect the quality 12 of our water that we're drinking, it's going to affect 13 the toxins in the air, like who's -- who's determining, 14 is it corporate people in the lower 48?

15 16

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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MR. SEPPI: I'd like to comment. Bruce Seppi, Anchorage Field Office, BLM.

19 20 21

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead. Identify yourself.

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MR. SEPPI: Bruce Seppi, Anchorage Field Office, BLM. This isn't completely about mining, it's about relinquishing these withdrawals that will no longer make it Federal land. And that's a big deal for subsistence because these lands will no longer be considered Federal lands under ANILCA. We realize that, that's why we brought this back to do an EIS and have four alternatives which goes from nothing, withdraw nothing to withdraw all of them. And there will be an .810 subsistence analysis done which I'll be responsible for among -- with other people, to look at exactly the points you're making. And, you know, all of these lands, there's 28 million acres involved here, but all of them aren't going to be open to mining, not all of them have mineral potential. Some of them are currently already open. And so this is an exercise or an evaluation and impact statement showing how it will affect subsistence, how it will affect wildlife, recreation, everything that happens on Federal lands.

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So I'm happy that this is happening because under the last Administration these lands were completely going to be all open and the current Administration brought it back and did -- is now doing an .810 analysis or doing an EIS which includes an .810 subsistence impact analysis. So I think we should all

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     view this as a good thing in terms of subsistence and
     all the use on Federal lands.
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                     To answer some of your questions it's
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     still -- this EIS isn't out yet, it'll be out for
 6
    public review in -- like Jake said in mid December; is
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     that correct?
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 9
                     (No comments)
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11
                     MR. SEPPI: And so that's your time to
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     say, you know, these areas are important to us.
13
     that there are some areas that won't make much
14
     difference if the lands are revoked, if these
15
    withdrawals are revoked, and other areas it will make a
    huge difference. I know that. So that'll be reflected
16
17
     in the EIS and it'll be reflected in the .810 analysis.
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19
                     Another thing that -- to have this be
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     in public review, we don't have anything yet because
21
     it's still early in the process and we don't want to --
     we're not -- we don't have the privilege of offering it
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23
     to the public or to this Council right now because it's
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     not ready to be offered, but it will be on our NEPA
25
     website when it's available. The -- it's called e-
26
    planning and we'll provide that website to everyone so
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     they can look at what is on there so far and then when
     it officially comes out, how the EIS and the
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     alternatives are being considered.
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                     I know this all sounds confusing, but
32
     any other questions, basic questions that we can maybe
33
     answer now?
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                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
     sorry, can you please spell your name for me.
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                     MR. SEPPI: Seppi, Bruce Seppi, S-E-P-
43
     P-I.
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                     MS. ROGERS: S-E-P-P-I.
                                              Thank you.
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    Mr. Seppi, through the Chair. So it's going to be
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     distributed in December?
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                     MR. SEPPI: It'll be out for public
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    review.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Okay. So how long exactly
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    is that public review open?
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                     MR. VIALPANDO: So the public review
 7
     for the DEIS will be -- right now it's 60 days
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     according to NEPA regulations.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Alissa, go ahead.
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                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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    Brooke, how many times do we meet a year and how many
     days in between the next time we're going to meet?
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17
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                     MS. McDAVID: Through the Chair, member
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    Rogers. The Council meets twice a year, once in the
20
    fall and once in the later winter, early spring. I
21
    don't have an exact count of the number of days between
22
    meetings, but if the draft EIS came out for public
23
    review in mid December and lasted for 60 days that
24
     comment period would close before the Council would
25
    have a chance to meet again.
26
27
                     Thank you.
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                     MS. ROGERS: (In Native)
30
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa. Any
32
    more questions or comments from the Council.
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34
                     Go ahead, Richard.
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36
                     MR. SPARKS: Mr. Chair, this is Tom
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     Sparks on the phone.
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39
                     MS. BROWN:
                                Can you hear me?
40
41
                     MR. SLATS: I'll wait for Bruce.
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43
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yes, I can hear you.
44
    Go ahead.
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                     MR. SPARKS: Yes, Mr. Chair. This is
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     Tom Sparks on the phone. I wanted to perhaps give a
48
     little bit more information as well there. Some of
49
     this land selections that Mr. Seppi was referring to,
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those are State of Alaska top files that currently don't have what's called a segregated affect on public lands. And areas where a public land order prevented the State from making a State selection under the Statehood Act, if those PLOs are revoked and the State would then have an automatic selection on those lands. And those lands would therefore not qualify as Federal subsistence land. I think that's what Mr. Seppi was trying to point out so I wanted to perhaps give some clarity to that. It's only the State top file lands that would apply. And there is some information on our e-planning website. There's a scoping report that was put out in early January of this year and there's also a notice of intent that was put out in the Federal Register that are currently available online.

And then I think the only thing I'd like to add is that many of these public land orders go back decades and the majority of them were to prevent third party entry on the public lands for withdrawals for the Native selections, the 11(a)(1) withdrawals for ANCSA selections. And they also address five land use planning areas that the BLM has completed land use plans for. So it is a very large area.

And the other thing that I wanted to touch base on is Mr. Seppi was correct in saying that there are currently a lot of areas that are currently open to what's called metalliferous minerals. And that's your typical gold and silver type of assets on the public land. So areas that are outside of the village withdrawal areas are currently open and there's going to be information on the draft environmental impact statement that will identify those areas. And there's also some maps available online on our e-planning website.

So just wanted to add a little bit more information, Mr. Chair. And I'll be happy to answer any questions that folks may have.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you. Do we have questions or comments from the Council for Tom or Seppi.

MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair.

0086 1 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead. 2 3 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 4 There is a -- like an overview map of those BLM lands 5 in your supplemental materials that -- I think it was from that e-planning or just that -- that website that 6 7 -- was it Tom just mentioned. It's in Tab 8, it's just 8 a real broad overview of BLM lands in your region. 9 10 Thank you. 11 12 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Do we have anyone 13 online that would like to comment in regards to the 14 presentation we just heard. 15 16 MS. BROWN: Hello. 17 18 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hello. I can hear you, 19 go ahead. 20 21 Yeah, can you hear me? MS. BROWN: 22 23 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yes, go ahead. 24 25 MS. BROWN: Hi, my name is Melanie 26 Brown, I work for Salmon State. I'm the Outreach 27 Director for Salmon State. And I'm also a tribal citizen of Naknek Native Village. My mother's side of 28 29 the family is from Bristol Bay, my father is from the 30 Bering Straits region. And I'm very concerned about 31 these potential changes to D1 land, the land use 32 definition. My understanding is that these lands were 33 thoughtfully set aside so that the people could feed 34 themselves, con -- so people could continue to feed 35 themselves throughout the State of Alaska. And 36 disrupting these lands and changing their land use 37 definition would have -- and, you know, if mining 38 claims are staked and developed there is a lot of 39 potential to interrupt migratory corridors for caribou, 40 to destroy habitat for salmon and, you know, further 41 degrade runs that people depend upon. 42 43 And I recognize that, you know, it 44 sounds like either mid December of January will be the 45 time for people to weigh in substantively on what will 46 happen to these lands, but even before that, I think 47 before comment periods open it's good to kind of get 48 ahead of things and provide input. And I actually have

a sample letter that I would be -- I would love to

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0087
     share through the Chair, if I could get some guidance
     on the best way to share information with your RAC I
    would really appreciate that because there is an
    organized effort to -- you know, to get people to weigh
 5
    in in a substantive way about what these lands mean to
    them and what remains of lands that people can still
 6
 7
    access to feed themselves. So yeah, if you could let
    me know the best way to direct a potential -- like some
 9
    draft language that your RAC might want to submit to
10
    BLM regarding these D1 lands I would really appreciate
11
     that.
12
13
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you,
14
    Melanie. Alissa, you had your hand up. Go ahead.
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16
                     MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
17
     Through the Chair. Just before you came onboard we had
18
    these Federal special actions that we just went over
19
     that protect our rights as Natives to use the lands
20
     that are protected by the Federal agency to give us our
21
     rights to subsistence. Kanektok River for chums;
22
     Federal subsistence fishery management for the Yukon
23
    River; Federal Subsistence Board approves
24
     administrative action to enact customary and
25
     traditional use; Kuskokwim River Federal waters closed
26
    to gillnet, protection of chinook, chum and coho.
27
    These are what protect our subsistence and it's our
28
     duty to protect our people and those who call our land
29
    home. By taking away the Federal rights and the
30
    Federal land that is currently in place, not only is it
31
    being detrimental to us and our subsistence way of
32
    life, but our kids and their generations after that.
33
    We are a subsistence economy, we are the last remaining
34
    subsistence economy. We aren't like other places like
35
    Anchorage who have accessibility to Costco, Fred
36
    Meyer's or in the lower 48 where things are super
37
     cheap. We don't have that. And opening up these lands
38
     is only going to make things worse for us.
39
40
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Alissa. Any
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    more comments.
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                     MS. EVAN: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Norma, go ahead.
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MS. EVAN: One example I think would be

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0088
     the Calista rock quarry in Marshall. It already
     disrupted the migratory for the cranes. We used to get
     thousands that circle Marshall, now seem like there's
     about 500 or less and they didn't stay there very long.
 5
     It affects migration routes and I think Marshall would
 6
    be a good example to set for this.
 7
 8
                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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10
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Norma. Any
11
     questions or comments.
12
13
                     MR. ALEXIE: Mr. Chair.
14
15
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Wassilly, go ahead.
16
17
                     MR. ALEXIE: I just have a comment.
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    Would it be possible for maybe asking the RAC if they
19
     can write a letter similar to what the Western, Bering,
20
     Interior RACS wrote to protect the D1s?
21
22
                     MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair.
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24
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Brooke.
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26
                     MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair, through the
27
     Chair, member Alexie. Yes, our Council is welcome to
     write a letter on any topic you'd like related to
28
29
     subsistence, impacts to subsistence. If there are
30
     letters that are examples that might help you in
31
     crafting a letter should you want to craft a letter.
32
     know Melanie on the phone had asked where they could
33
     send those examples. If you're still listening,
34
    Melanie and anyone else, you could email those to me,
35
     the Council Coordinator and I'll give you my email.
     It's brooke, B-R-O-O-K-E, underscore, McDavid, M-c-D-A-
36
37
    V-I-D, at FWS as in Fish Wildlife Service dot gov,
38
    brooke mcdavid@fws.gov. And if those are sent to me we
39
     can get a copy printed out and passed out to the
40
     Council for their reference.
41
42
                     Thank you.
43
44
                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you,
45
    Brooke.
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                     MS. BROWN:
                                 Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Richard, go ahead.
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0089
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                     MR. SLATS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. BLM,
     their Anchorage Field Officer/Manager, I -- I didn't
 2
     catch your name and I didn't catch her either. I think
     it's maybe that if these speakers would have those name
 5
     tags like Kevin did then it would make a lot more
 6
     sense. But I had a couple questions and a couple
 7
     points that I would like to make.
 8
 9
                     One of the questions is who's -- is
10
     this your environmental impact statement, is that --
11
     who's doing that, is that your in-house or is that --
12
     who's doing your ES -- environmental impact statement?
13
14
                     MR. VIALPANDO: So the project's being
15
     led out of the Nevada State Office with a Project
    Manager there. Excuse me, wrong State. Alaska State
16
17
    Office Project Manager out of there, that is Rachel
18
     Jones. And her information is -- it is available on
19
     the website for this project.
20
21
                     Our Staff is supporting the effort and
22
     reviewing the alternatives and the analysis for, you
23
     know, just being factually correct, you know, and in
24
     accordance with our land use plans and the information
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     or data that we have. And then beyond that the actual
26
     record of decision would be selected and signed by the
27
     Secretary of the Interior.
28
29
                     MR. SLATS: Okay. Thank you. Can you
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     repeat those numbers that you were mentioning, those
31
     numbers about what was being approved or something.....
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33
                     MR. VIALPANDO: Well, just the.....
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                     MR. SLATS: .....the 901?
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37
                     MR. VIALPANDO: Oh, so the public land
38
     orders that are....
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                     MR. SLATS: Yeah.
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42
                     MR. VIALPANDO: .....that are included
43
     in this environmental impact statement. And this is
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     all available on the website too. So the public -- the
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     public land orders specifically being looked at through
46
     this environmental impact statement, this EIS, are
47
     7899, 7900, 7901, 7902 and 7903.
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49 MR. SLATS: Thank you. This -- you 50

know, like in the past we've had people coming into our meetings and then telling us that they're going to be opening -- you know, it was their intent and I don't know if the rest of the Board will remember, but there were -- there was an intent to open millions of acres of -- or thousands of acres of lands for mineral and oil exploration. And then at that -- during that time I was telling them that there are executive orders to conduct consultation with the tribes and noticing the people that would be affected by open -- you know, opening thousands of acres of land. But it also -- that thing moved ahead without any, you know. To me it was inadequate consultation and it seemed to me that they were doing everything backwards.

But when we were able to talk to some people with the Bureau of Land Management in a summit, there's this guy that came up and had -- we were asking about the lands that were being opened. And then what we were -- one of the questions came up about what areas and how they selected their lands and what they based on -- which ones they're going to open. And their intent, even if there wasn't any intent, there was going to be an environmental impact statement without any development. But then we're asking them -the question was whether or not what they based on -you know, what they based on. And the -- and what they did was that they mentioned that they -- the decisions to select certain lands, BLM lands for mineral and oil exploration were based on best available sciences instead of going out and consulting with the people that are out there just like she was mentioning, you know, that the people will be affected by people going in to explore or, you know, like development and things like this on Federal lands. So and then there was --  ${\tt I}$ guess what that question was was subsistence impact and, you know, like what kind of impacts were going to be done to subsistence. And then instead of going out there and asking the people that are out there, they went ahead and move on, you know.

So these are the things that we have problems about, you know, at least I do because it's — it seems to me that this thing is going to move forward as it's done in different ways, you know, because it — they would come here and then they would turn around and say they consulted with the people. I can go home and do a good trip report about this meeting and then notice my tribe. But that is not tribal consultation.

So these things that are going on, I -- you know, like there are village corporations. And so if there are village corporations that their sole intent is to make money, you know, or at least I hope that's what they do. Anyways that would hit the villages, Native on Native, because the village corporations their intent is to make money. And so -- and so they're going to -- they're going to move to try to make money. And then there's that lands that were being opened. One of the selections that I was told was that there were lands being opened for -- that were adjacent to Donlin Gold.

So these kind of things that we -- at least I have issues is about is that we come to these things and this is all new to me, first time I'm hearing about your -- yours and then it also sound like we don't -- we won't have adequate time to make -- make response or for any input, comment and things like this. And they usually will, you know, like if these things were going on and then you would point us out to the Federal Register about the intent to do this. So we don't have anything in front of us and then I don't think that it's fair for anyone of these people that are for subsistence to be hearing about it because I think that this is something that should have been brought up in one way or another before we came here today.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Richard.

Care to respond.

MR. SEPPI: We're -- that's the reason That's the reason we're here. We're not we're here. just coming to this RAC, we're going to four others that overlap with these lands. An environmental impact statement is the reason -- is the method that the Federal government uses to bring it out to the public, to allow public impact. And an EIS then requires a subsistence impacts analysis. So that's the very reason, that's the reason we're here. And I guess this is a response to member Rogers' comments also is we're not deaf to what happens in subsistence, we are -- our jobs -- my job is to support ANILCA. And so I know it's very emotional when you find out lands aren't going to be available for subsistence or it won't have a subsistence priority, but that is why we are bringing it to the public and that's why we're bringing it to

the RACs, we're going to four other RACs during this cycle. And we're asking for comments and your comments count. This decision will be made far above our levels, but those comments have weight and they count.

So I would urge to comment on it and I'm sure you will, but we're not -- you know, we don't have indefinite amounts of time to put this together and that's why there's an open window for comment, that 60 day period. And I would urge you to find a way with your Council Coordinator to get those comments in in the form of a letter or on e-planning and make sure your voice is heard on this. We realize how important this is to subsistence and I do in particular.

Thanks.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Jackie and then James. \\$ 

MS. CLEVELAND: Quick question. Are you required to do tribal consultations or is the comment period seen as the tribal consultations in this case and also if not is there plans -- are there plans to conduct tribal consultations?

MR. VIALPANDO: Yeah, so there -- of course there's a requirement. And we've conducting tribal consultations since -- at least since I've arrived through Elia Nay and Donna Bach, we've made contact via phone calls, communications in emails, a handful of face to face meetings. In certain cases tribes have requested government to government consultation and, you know, those are ongoing. But we've also done consultation with outreach and communicated this at least since my arrival. So to hear that this is the first time this has been brought forward to this RAC is surprising to me because I definitely spoke to -- you know, when I arrived in February I know my first RAC meeting that I attended was the Western Interior and we spoke to this specific subject during that meeting. I apologize I wasn't at your meeting, but I do know that this has been communicated. We're at the point now documents are being developed to meet timelines that have been established for us to follow and the documents currently scheduled to go through the NEPA process and the 60 day, you know, published to the public for 60 days for a public review in December.

0093 1 So we're communicating right now with the tribes and having consultation. So I -- I guess 2 I'm a little shocked to hear that this is the first time some of you are hearing this about this project. 5 6 MR. SEPPI: I'd also like to comment 7 that we have to bring this out to the public, we just can't do it from Anchorage so we're going out with the 9 preliminary -- the draft EIS along with -- and to 10 communities that have yet to be determined, there's 122 11 communities in this 20 million acres. So we can't go 12 to all of them, but we're going to go to as many as we 13 can and bring this to as many people as we can, but at 14 that same time we're required to do a subsistence 15 hearing, an .810 subsistence hearing along with that 16 meeting to talk about impacts to subsistence and to 17 talk about the alternatives. So that will be coming up 18 this winter and we're going to make that available to 19 -- to know where we're going. The logistics of that 20 are difficult and -- as you well know, but that will be 21 made available on e-planning and publicly when we know 22 what communities we're going to go to and probably in 23 January to -- to talk about the EIS and subsistence 24 impacts. So all of the Councils will be advised of 25 that and the communities also that we're going to. 26 27 Thanks. 28 29 Thank you. Does that CHAIRMAN ONEY: 30 answer your question, Jackie. 31 32 MS. CLEVELAND: Thanks. 33 34 CHAIRMAN ONEY: James, go ahead. 35 36 MR. LANDLORD: You said 60 days, when 37 does it start and when does it end? 38 39 MR. VIALPANDO: So the notice of intent 40

would identify that time period for when that draft EIS is published. Right now it's just tentative, sometime in December that it would be ready for publishing.

MR. LANDLORD: Okay.

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MR. VIALPANDO: Okay.

48 MR. LANDLORD: You did the tribal 49

consultation about 12 months ago I think. I think I

remember this in one of our meetings that we -- that our tribe received a letter from BLM, withdrawal. I think they were on -- I think you were on the phone, somebody was on the phone from BLM. And one of the -- because they were going to explore for mineral, right, one of the first things that came to our mind was subsistence because we -- we saw the map and there were -- some of those minerals were rare, rare minerals. I don't remember the others, because they were colored and we couldn't see everything on the slide what minerals that were there.

But we wanted to -- we wanted to have a -- they said we could have a tribal -- two tribal consultation with BLM. We were planning to, but it just wasn't -- we forgot -- we forgot all about it. were planning to do it I think that following week, but we got so busy we didn't -- we didn't have time to do it. But I was just confused listening to everyone here, it was you -- you got quite a -- when you brought it up. And I was thinking, thinking, thinking, I try to find you in my packet here and then I saw this, this map that folks brought out. We would still like to do a tribe consultation. I'm from Mountain Village and we were supposed to do it, but we just forgot to do it because we have a lot of items on our -- on our meetings and agenda. We're just -- sometimes we'll get busy. So we just -- we just forgot to do it.

So the end of December is the last day that you're going to receive comments for tribal consultation?

(Inaudible response)

MR. LANDLORD: No?

MR. VIALPANDO: No. No, I -- so for -- when that document goes out for public review for 60 days, we're doing tribal consultation non-stop. And it's.....

MR. LANDLORD: No.

MR. VIALPANDO: ....it's from the very beginning and we'll continue until a ROD, a record of decision, a ROD is signed at least from my perspective. And there has been a number of them. I know that

Marnie Graham out at the Glennallen Field Office I believe has had two formal government to government consultations. I apologize I don't know the names of the specific tribes that she consulted with on that. Donna would know that or Elia Nay would know that from my office. But by all means if you are the appropriate person to get in contact with, Elia will get in contact with your tribe tomorrow. So myself, I've only participated in -- I think I've only had one formal consultation and that was with the Unalakleet Village. And then others have been more informal, asking questions to try and understand what this -- what this action is that BLM is bestowed with carrying forward.

MR. LANDLORD: You're just on our agenda and we didn't have advance notice what it was and we have to really read quick and try to understand the withdrawals and -- but the first thing that came to our mind was we do a lot of subsistence here though and minerals means digging, extracting and all that stuff. We got really worried that what -- what about the animals that are on there, you know, rabbits and ptarmigans and fish and all that. We were -- we got really concerned when -- when there was somebody on the phone and she will take an effect what -- what we eat. So and we was supposed to do a -- like I said before we were going to do a con -- we just forgot, we just -- we just forgot to do it.

MS. EVAN: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Norma, go ahead.

MS. EVAN: I have a comment. I live right here in Marshall, I also know eagles are protected, we do have a large eagle population between our rivers all the way up to Russian Mission. This area is where we do see a lot of eagles nesting and feeding. I even did see one that was -- it looked bigger than my seven year old nephew.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

 $$\operatorname{CHAIRMAN}$  ONEY: Thank you, Normal  $% \operatorname{Any}$  more questions or comments at this time.

0096 1 (No comments) 2 3 MS. McDAVID: Mr. Chair. 4 5 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead. 6 7 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 8 Because the Council will not be meeting during the 9 proposed open or the tentative comment period it would 10 be my suggestion if you all are interested in 11 commenting that you formulate a letter at this meeting. 12 Even though you won't be able to comment on the 13 alternatives because those happened been released yet, 14 you could still talk about your concerns about this 15 issue and the importance of these lands for 16 subsistence. And if you'd like I can earmark this as a 17 topic for the annual report and at that time we could 18 also talk about writing a letter. And I could get you 19 the draft letter that some other folks have proposed 20 as, you know, an idea of some things to think about 21 including if you would like to also write a letter. 22 23 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 24 25 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, 26 Brooke. I believe that's a route that we should take 27 at this time knowing that we will be able to be at the 28 meeting -- the spring meeting when this comes out. So 29 I'd recommend that we take any action at this time in 30 regards to the presentation from BLM, you know, for all 31 the comments that you've mentioned and also some draft 32 letters, support letters that are out there now, we 33 could be able to have access to them to see, you know, how we could move forward with this to let them know 34 35 about that resources that we depend on these areas that 36 they're describing from BLM. 37 38 So is there any more presentation that 39 you have at this time. 40 41 MR. VIALPANDO: No, sir. 42 43 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah. Thank you, I 44 appreciate your presentation and your work that you're 45 doing. So you'll be hearing from us after this. 46

Thank you again.

MR. VIALPANDO: Thank you.

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                     MR. SEPPI: Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Moving on.
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     are....
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                     MS. McDAVID: Take a break.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, let's go ahead
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     and do a 10 minute break. Ten minute break, come back
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     at....
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                     MS. McDAVID: Come back at 4:20.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: .....420. Thank you.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: We'll continue with our
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     reports. We had Aaron Moses and if you do a
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     presentation, if you could come up to the table again
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     and make your report.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MR. MOSES: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For
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     the record again my name's Aaron Moses and I'm the
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     Subsistence Coordinator. Right now Christian and
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     Emmitt are going to do a little presentation on the
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     Waterfowl Program from this summer.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Quyana, Mr. Chair.
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     Through the Chair. This year's summer project 2023,
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     Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Waterfowl Program.
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     The Refuge Staff participated in seven waterfowl
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     projects during the 2023 field season from May 17 to
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     August 25th, 2023. Emperor goose nesting ecology and
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     survival. This field season is the seventh year of
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     emperor goose nesting ecology research on Kikiktak
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     Island. Four crew members searched for emperor goose
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     nests in eight nest plots, 237 emperor goose nests were
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     found and monitored. Nest effort was high in 2023 and
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     apparent nest success was high at 87 percent, hatching
     at least one egg. The crew successfully recorded 125
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     banding sites and captured and banded 61 nest --
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     nesting females to further efforts to estimate survival
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     which is calculated to be declining since 2016.
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                     The crew assisted the Endangered
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Species Program with searching for, monitoring and capturing spectacled eiders on the nest for mark recapture survival analyses. Nest effort was low and nest success was also low with high predation rates.

During this project we collected blood and oral/cloacal swab samples from 31 adult females emperor geese for avian influenza monitoring and to determine current and past avian influenza infections.

Emperor goose transmitter deployment. On June 10 through 15 we deployed 14 backpack transmitters to determine more fine scale movements and habitat use of adult females with broods and test a method for future survival and fitness of emperor geese as an alternative methods to internal transmitters that require surgery. As of August 8, 2023 all emperor geese outfitted with transmitters are still alive with three in Russia molting, one in Northern Yukon Delta molting and 10 raising broods near their nesting area.

MR. NICORI: Hi, my name is Emmitt Nicori for the record. Quyana for having me here. I'm a Refuge Information Technician with the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. I'm going to be speaking on behalf of the black brant, cackling goose and emperor goose banding.

The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Waterfowl crew of five assisted the University of Colorado (in Native) crew with the capture and banding of molting and flightless families of black brant from July 17 through July 26. The crew participated in multiple drives that herded black brant into moderate sized groups of 20 to 500 into catch pens. Overall they captured approximately 1,400 black brant including recaptures.

The Yukon Delta National Wildlife
Refuge is required by the Pacific Flyway to band a
minimum number of cackling geese of 500 to effectively
monitor their harvest and distribution. This year's
cackling goose banding effort was combined with the (in
Native) crew for multi species drives as well as a
helicopter effort. Over the course of nine days
between July 17th and July 26, 2023, the crew captured
542 cackling geese and between July 29 and August 3rd,
the Refuge captured and banded 343 cackling geese for a
total of 885 new bands deployed. And during this

project we also collected 53 blood samples for avian influenza monitoring of the cackling geese.

On August 1, 2023 a helicopter was used to capture emperor goose juveniles to deploy 109 new power tag bands to track juvenile movements and survival.

And I'm going to be also speaking on the Kavund Lake duck banding. Waterfowl banding data is used to inform the annual harvest regulation setting process for duck hunting season in the Pacific Flyway. The banding data from the Yukon Delta Refuge is one site that contributes data to determine the Statewide harvest goal for the Pacific Flyway. The Pacific Flyway Council uses both banding data and aerial waterfowl survey data to establish duck hunting frameworks each year. Since 1990 the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge has conducted a late summer banding program at Kavund Lake. This project is currently in progress. The duck banding season length this year was 25 days between August 1 and August 24. Only four swimming traps were set up due to high water levels and low feasibility to access traditional trap locations. Over the course of the season we banded a total of 485 ducks. We captured six American green winged teals, 19 mallards and 460 northern pintails.

The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Staff are also collecting avian influenza samples from 300 ducks at Kavund Lake.

And Christian and I got the chance to band some birds at the Kavund Lake between the 18th of August through the 24th. And banding birds went smoothly, we learned how to collect the data and process the birds smoothly and effectively. And we also worked with -- I'd like to mention Randall Friendly, he's a waterfowl Biologist and he has his master's degree and he is our waterfowl Biologist. (In Native).

MR. MOSES: There's also one thing also with the emperor goose populations. The population has declined over the past six years. this last year's estimate was -- is 24,300 and it's getting really close to the 23,000 threshold. And so the Refuge and WCC are making recommendations for management actions to increase the population because once that threshold gets under 23,000 the hunting will be closed for emperor geese.

And Chris has some -- while we fill time real quick, Staff updates. Like he said, Randall Friendly is our new waterfall Biologist. He's originally from Tunt. We got him on this summer, he's still almost done with his master's, I think he just has to defend it in December. We've got a brand new fish Biologist that started at the end of August, Nathaniel Acres. He comes from I think Vermont and North Carolina. And like a lot of you guys know, Boyd left us at the end of August and so Laurie will be our Acting Manager for the foreseeable future.

## So I'll pass it to Chris.

MR. TULIK: Quyana, Mr. Chairman. My name is Christopher Tulik, I'm the Lead Refuge Information Technician for the Yukon Delta Refuge. The reports that you've just heard from Chris and Emmitt were -- are the summaries that our waterfowl Biologist wrote up. So quyana for that.

I will speak about the lead shot used here within our region or back home in our region. So lead shot has always been a problem for -- from the time when we've known when the shotgun shells were introduced into our region a long time ago. So the lead shot -- I mean, there's plenty of it and then the produce or the companies that choose to use lead shot they -- they take -- I mean, they take -- I mean, they extract it out from the ground because it's so numerous. I mean, and very easy to mold and make into tiny pellets. But lead is both toxic and harmful to both human, waterfowl and wildlife. And it's been proven by the bird Biologists when they take dead ducks, when they open their -- their tummies, you know, their stomach, would be -- either be greenish, purplish, that is a sign of lead poison. And not only that, you know, to human it is poison to -- especially to pregnant women because not only it will affect the woman, it will also spread to the womb. And then what it leads to is that premature birth, when they're born their learning process is slow and at a later time that they're -- you know, they get into all kinds of troubles like getting in -- with the law and getting all of that. Those are the effects of the toxic -toxicity of lead.

 $\,$  And I would like to say that the RITs back then in the early 1980s have been traveling to the

 villages, talking about the dangers of lead, why it's toxic and harmful. But after all that time the lead continued to be a problem within our region because it's legal to sell and the stores, you know, can buy all the time. And it continued to be a problem. So what happened back in the early days particularly the eider duck seems to be so numerous out there around Nelson Island. I used to see great flocks a long time ago. But we don't see them in that great number any more, particularly the spectacled eider and the steller's eider, they're pretty much gone, they moved off further north.

Not only that we've learned how harmful it is to the birds from the bird Biologist, we've seen it for ourselves too. I mean, the sick and dying birds washing ashore, come -- walking up on the beach, they're -- you know, you can literally walk up to them and take them. And then when you take them you can see it in their mouth they're dripping with saliva or their anus is oozing with green or purple stuff. That's poisoning.

And so every year now and then when AVCP's Waterfowl Conservation Committee was formed we, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have been meeting with the Committee about the bird population and started including lead. AVCP Waterfowl Conservation Committee have been hearing all about this, but it seems like they're the only organization that have been trying to deal with the lead shot problem out in the Delta. And Jennifer Hooper knows all about this amongst a mountain of other issues. So the -- in 2006 WCC requested the banning of lead shot for all birds out in the Delta. And this proposal was also approved by ADF&G in and it's in the regulations today that lead shot cannot be used within the wetlands, mainly out from where we come from. YK Delta is a huge land where all of us live. I mean, it's the capital of the migratory birds and we all depend on birds when the come, part of our diet. And part of that diet with the use of lead is being poisoned. We're also eating it.

So in addition WCC signed a petition in 2006 and again in 2018 opposing the sale and use of lead shot within the YKDelta region. Lead is not only harmful to human, wildlife or birds, it is also harmful to the environment because when lead is expended and the -- lands in the lake it'll fall -- you know, it

will sink into the bottom of the lake and it will remain there and it will not sink. And many of the eider birds, you know, they like to dive and, you know, they pick and swallow tiny pebbles and they mistake lead, lead pebbles as a tiny pebble to grind up their — what they eat. And see that's how the poisonous elements of lead is being passed on from the birds or even the animals to humans.

> So I guess it was right after the fall AVCP WCC meeting, Kate Martin with Fish and Wildlife I believe drafted a letter for the WCC and then Jennifer was -- knows all -- knows that too. So what happened was WCC wrote this letter to V.F. Grace to stop selling lead to the communities throughout the Delta. And so it was not only a few people that having time to persuade the distributor, V.F. Grace. They're the major distributor out there, they're selling lead shot. What we would like to see out there is non-toxic shots being sold. So V.F. Grace has finally agreed not to sell lead shot, but we don't know that, do we trust them. And the way it stands right now AVCP, WCC seems to be the only organization, you know, working to not have that toxic lead brought into our region. And I'm thinking they need support. And this Council's support will even -- it will make it even more stronger.

Quyana, Mr. Chairman.

(In Native)

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, Chris. Go ahead, Aaron.

MR. MOSES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just to go back to the fishing part, our In-Season Manager summary is on Page 3 and if you guys -- just like Holly, it's kind of a summary of how the summer went. So Page 3, 4 and 5 have pretty much all the information that you need to know for the summer season, but the Fish Commission on Thursday will get more in depth of how the season went.

With that if you guys have any questions for me or anybody else from the group.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Yeah, thank you, appreciate your report. Do we have any questions for the personnel.

0103 1 Go ahead, Alissa. 2 3 MS. ROGERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 4 Through the Chair. Do you guys have a list of all of 5 the migratory endangered birds that are on our Refuge? 6 7 MR. MOSES: Through the Chair. 8 we do. We can get a list and give it to you. 9 10 MS. ROGERS: (In Native). Thank you, 11 Mr. Chair. 12 13 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Do we have 14 any more questions or comments. 15 16 Richard, go ahead. 17 18 MR. SLATS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In 19 the last couple years ago we were asking about the 20 ptarmigans when we were not getting any snow we're 21 wondering if they moved away or what the story is and 22 what the update would be on the ptarmigan. I know I 23 see some, but not as many and they don't -- in the 24 spring they don't come back as many as they were when I 25 was a kid. But yeah, I'm -- the question about the 26 ptarmigans, what the story is with them? 27 28 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 29 30 MR. MOSES: The last couple years from 31 just talking with our waterfowl Biologist he's says 32 there's been really good survival of the young and 33 there have been reports that there have been more and 34 more ptarmigan. A lot of times they'll just when they 35 hatch and if it rains they don't survive. But the 36 first week if it rains and it rains hard that they will 37 -- they have low survival. But seems like the last few 38 years it's been dry and just from other reports it 39 seems like there's been very good survival of 40 ptarmigan. 41 42 MR. SLATS: Thank you. I remember that 43 we made a recommendation to reduce the har -- reduce the harvest of salmon -- I mean, ptarmigans. So that's 44 45 one of the things that I'm asking. 46 47 MR. MOSES: Yeah, through the Chair.

There's -- on the State side there is a proposal to

increase the bag limit in Unit 18. So yeah. Right now

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I think the proposal on this before the Board of Game is to increase it back to 50. And so we'll see where that goes.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN ONEY: Chris and then I'll get} Fred and then Jackie.$ 

Go ahead, Chris.

MR. TULIK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. One thing I forgot to mention is that today lead shot continues to be a problem that we keep finding out in the villages. And just recently we had to exchange the lead shot that was in the village with what we — the non-toxic shot that we had. So about a couple weeks ago 200 pounds I believe was shipped out that we — that was brought to our office in Bethel where we exchanged the lead with non-toxic and we continue to do the right. Yeah. So you can either — we encourage people with lead shot to come and exchange what they have with what we have. You can either contact Aaron or myself about that.

Quyana.

MR. PETER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I got a question about the emperor geese, why they are declining?

MR. MOSES: Yeah, they've been gradually declining because I think it was four years ago, some — in the last — I think four years ago they opened up hunting for the first time in 27 years. And so the population was roughly about 27,000 and they opened — they opened up hunting. And so it's been slow — gradually going down. The AMBCC in the — everybody's restricted, had management actions to not allow egging and some other stuff to try to keep it — to bring the population back up. But it is — the new recommendations are probably to shorten it — shortening the season for hunting. And I think that's it.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Does that answer your question.} \\$ 

0105 1 MR. PETER: Yeah. 2 3 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. 4 5 MR. PETER: And, Chris, you brought an 6 important message to the villages, you know, concerning 7 about the lead shot. What does -- shotgun shells are changing. Me and my cousin, three of us, went and 8 9 steel -- steel shots introduce, we got to introduce 10 changes to shells. In spring we practice on birds, 11 birds are flying, flying with the steel shots, those 12 are really light ones, really light bullets, shotgun 13 shells, really light. Those first come out from the 14 Swanson's store, Swanson's True Value AC. I'll bet we 15 practice with them. If you hit it correctly the ducks will fall. And then if you shoot them even though you 16 17 hit it they fly, still fly, but they fly not far and 18 they fall off. And the ones that we practice were --19 and then those magnums, those powerful shotgun shells, 20 the new ones, the best ones are the three BB nitro 21 shotgun shells, they're really good. You could take 22 them, they fall off really fast, all dead. And then --23 and then regular BB number 2 and number 4, they're good 24 too. And then those shotgun shells, the BB shells, 25 they're really pure aluminum, really pure, but they're 26 big one, they're big, big BB. Those are good ones. 27 Good to shoot cranes and swans, shoot one -- one shot 28 at a time. They're really good bullets. Now they're 29 selling maybe in small villages like (in Native), 30 Akiachak, Tuluksak and (in Native). They're selling 31 them kind of bullets, not the lead. 32 33 That's all I want to say. 34 35 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 36 37 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Phillip. 38 39 Jackie. 40 MS. CLEVELAND: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 41 42 For me I just want to commend the Yukon Delta National 43 Wildlife Refuge for all the work that you do and for --44 especially for me for the Native or for the indigenous 45 representation that is continuing to grow under -- you 46 know, like he -- his dad's from Quinhagak, I'm so

proud, even more proud today of you guys.

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I'm also an RIT for the Togiak National

Wildlife Refuge and I just wanted you to guys to know that I do outreach for the migratory bird calendar and that it's some education for the kids. And then I did some outreach for (indiscernible - distortion). But after hearing the other RIT's presentation on waterfowl I just realize I need to amp up my bird knowledge.

Thanks again. Quyana.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you, Jackie.

James, go ahead.

MR. LANDLORD: Yes, regarding the lead shots. How can we -- who can -- how -- who can slow them down to be sale -- sold in stores in the YK?

MR. MOSES: James, that's a good question. It's -- we thought that we had a handle on it. We -- we're seeing less and less lead and then all of a sudden there was another ammo shortage. And so a lot of the stores were just buying what they could and unfortunately it was lead. And there still is a shortage of steel shot out on the -- on the Delta and they are having trouble. But there is a bunch of lead available right now.

MR. LANDLORD: Maybe your office can make posters and say that lead shots are not good for anything, birds, moose, humans. Especially birds because they -- they don't dissolve, they just continue to harm until whatever. Maybe that can be done.

MR. MOSES: Through the Chair. Yeah, this winter we're -- the RITs and me to a lesser extent are going to be going out to a lot of the villages and doing presentations. And so we'll be doing a lot of outreach on a whole list of topics and lead shot is one of the primary ones that we're planning on doing.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ LANDLORD}\colon$\operatorname{Okay.\ Mr.\ Chair,\ one}$$  more.

CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, James.

MR. LANDLORD: How about the black brants, are they -- is the population still the same, are they increasing or what, black brant?

0107 1 MR. MOSES: Mr. Chair, I'll have to get 2 back with you. 3 4 MR. LANDLORD: They used to -- right 5 after break up in the Yukon, I don't know when, but 6 they fly down the river, right in the middle of the 7 river and my dad used to -- he took a lot of black brant. And I haven't eaten one for a long time so I 9 can't remember why he likes them. But they used to fly 10 down after the break up and there'd be a whole bunch of 11 them just going real fast down the river. 12 13 Quyana. 14 15 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Thank you. Any more 16 questions or comments for the YKDelta Refuge personnel. 17 18 MS. BOECK: Through the Chair, if I can 19 make a comment. This is Laurie Boeck. I just wanted 20 to point out.... 21 22 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Laurie. 23 24 MS. BOECK: ....we did recently enter 25 into an agreement with Calista Corp and so we've just hired Stanislaus Sheppard out of Mountain Village to be 26 27 one of our RITs. And for Jackie we've got Randall 28 Friendly or for everybody he'll be doing a presentation 29 on October 17th about working just on the Yukon Delta 30 and waterfowl. So if you guys can tune in at 5:00 p.m. 31 it'll be zoomed or you can come into the office at 32 Bethel, we're going to have a potluck. 33 34 That's all. Thank you. 35 36 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Go ahead, Brooke. 37 38 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 39 did pass out a flyer about Randall's presentation to 40 the Council members and there's a couple copies on the 41 public handout table back there for anyone else that 42 might be interested. And for folks that might not be 43 quite as tech savvy, this box here, this black and 44 white box, if you have a smart phone camera you can hover it over this and it'll give you the link to join 45

Thank you.

printed on here so that's how you can join.

the zoom meeting. So I noticed there wasn't a link

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0108 1 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Any more 2 questions or comments for our Yukon Delta personnel. 4 MR. LANDLORD: Mr. Chair. 5 6 CHAIRMAN ONEY: James, go ahead. 7 8 MR. LANDLORD: The birds next here in Alaska and also in the lower 48, the geese or how -- is 9 10 there any information whether they're hunting more down 11 there or what's going on? 12 13 (Laughter) 14 15 MR. MOSES: Yeah, emperor geese are the only birds that live and breed in Alaska. I know a lot 16 17 of -- a majority probably -- a big majority of the 18 cackling geese nest in Yukon Delta. I'm not sure on 19 the other ones. But there -- I know there is a lot of 20 hunting down in the States. So yeah. 21 22 MR. LANDLORD: Yeah, I -- I watch 23 outdoor channel a lot. And some of those hunters down 24 in the States, they shoot a lot of birds and they just 25 take the breasts, they don't -- I don't think they cook 26 nothing else. But they -- the ones I see they just 27 take the breast in the front, you know. I was just wondering because sometimes I just watch the moose, 28 29 elk, bird hunting, ducks a lot and that's why I was 30 asking. 31 32 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Do we have any 33 more questions or comments at this time from the 34 Council. 35 36 (No comments) 37 38 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Brooke, go ahead. 39 40 MS. McDAVID: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I 41 did note down the lead shot as a topic you might want 42 to include in the annual report and I'll just remind 43 you of that when we get there if that's something you'd 44 like to include. 45 46 Thank you. 47 48 CHAIRMAN ONEY: Hearing no other 49 questions or comments, we appreciate your report.

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                    MR. MOSES: Yep.
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                     CHAIRMAN ONEY: Okay. Thank you again.
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    Thank you for your report.
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                     At this time I'm going to ask that we
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     take a break until tomorrow morning. We'll meet here
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     at 9:00 o'clock to continue our -- day two of our three
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     day meeting. So thank you again for being here with us
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     today.
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                     We'll go ahead and recess for the
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    evening.
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                     (Off record)
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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )
4	)ss.
5	STATE OF ALASKA )
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7	I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the
8	state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court
9	Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:
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11	THAT the foregoing pages numbered through
12	contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the
13	YUKON KUSKOKWIM DELTA FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL
14 15	ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING, VOLUME I taken electronically
16	on the 10th day of October;
17	THAT the transcript is a true and
18	correct transcript requested to be transcribed and
19	thereafter transcribed by under my direction and
20	reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and
21	ability;
22	
23	THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or
24	party interested in any way in this action.
25	
26	DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 18th
27	day of November 2023.
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31 32	Salena A. Hile
33	Notary Public, State of Alaska My Commission Expires: 09/16/26
34	My Commission Expires. 09/10/20
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