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                          SOUTHEAST ALASKA SUBSISTENCE
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                           REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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                                 PUBLIC MEETING
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                             TED FERRY CIVIC CENTER
10
                               Ketchikan, Alaska
11
                                October 24, 2024
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    COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
    Donald Hernandez, Chair
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   Cathy Needham
18
   John Smith III
19
   Patricia Phillips
20 Albert Howard
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   James Slater
22 Theodore Sandhofer
23 Frank Wright
24 Harvey Kitka
25
    Larry Bemis
26
   Calvin Casipit
27
   Michael Douville
    Louie Wagner
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    Regional Council Coordinator, DeAnna Perry
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| 1 | PROCEEDINGS |
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| 3 | (Ketchikan, Alaska - 10/24/24) |
| 4 5 | (On record) |
| 6 | (on record) |
| 7 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you |
| 8 | very much. Everybody in the room, Council members if you |
| 9 | would find your seats. We'll get started. |
| 10 | would line your beach. We if get beareed. |
| 11 | Okay. As our Coordinator just mentioned, |
| 12 | if there's anybody that does want to do a testimony on |
| 13 | a non-agenda item this morning, if hopefully you've been |
| 14 | aware of the blue cards that we collect. So, we know who |
| 15 | wants to do that. And if you could bring those forward |
| 16 | that will be the first item on the agenda this morning. |
| 17 | And also, I'll check to see if there's anybody on the |
| 18 | telephone line that wants to do a testimony on non- |
| 19 | agenda item. Is there anybody on the phone? |
| 20 | |
| 21 | MS. PERRY: And folks on the phone, you |
| 22 | may want to press star six to unmute your line so that |
| 23 | we can hear you. |
| 24 | QUATRREDGON HERMANDER OL NA |
| 25 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Not |
| 26 27 | hearing anybody on the line. DeAnna Do you have any blue cards turned in yet this morning? |
| 28 | cards curned in yet chis morning: |
| 29 | MS. PERRY: I do not have any, Mr. Chair. |
| 30 | And I just wanted to take a moment |
| 31 | ina i jase waneea ee cane a momene |
| 32 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I see one coming |
| 33 | though so |
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| 35 | MS. PERRY: Okay. And while we're doing |
| 36 | that, I just wanted to remind folks to remember to state |
| 37 | your name for the record. Just because folks that are |
| 38 | getting the recording aren't physically with us in the |
| 39 | room and can't see our name tags. So, if we could |
| 40 | remember to identify ourselves before we speak, that |
| 41 | would be great. Thank you. |
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| 43 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. |
| 44 45 | (Payan) |
| 45 46 | (Pause) |
| 4 0 4 7 | Mr. Nelson. Okay. |
| 4 7 4 8 | MI. NEISON. Okay. |
| 49 | (Pause) |
| 50 | (14400) |

1 MR. NELSON: Hello. My name is Zeite 2 Nelson. I am a student at Pacific High School. I'm here representing myself. And before I begin, I would like to thank the Board for taking their time to listen. I 5 know this is not a topic that has been discussed, but I 6 feel like it affects me and others personally. I'm here to talk about bycatch and how it is affecting salmon and 8 other ocean wildlife. The way it is affecting ocean wildlife is because the nets drag across the sea floor. 10 This not only affects the salmon and other fish, but also affects other -- the creatures at the bottom of the 11 12 ocean, including crabs, octopuses, sea lions, and sea 13 otters. Due to bycatch, king salmon are approaching the 14 endangered list. Personally, I would not like that to happen because my family are subsistence fishermen. I 15 16 remember one time when my uncle, father and I were 17 fishing by the mouth of a river, we were looking for 18 king salmon. I remember we caught the biggest fish I'd 19 ever seen, and we took our fish home and fed not only 20 my whole family, but it kept us full for almost a week. 21 When we think about how, yeah, I think about how just 22 one king salmon getting caught into the bycatch nets is 23 removing dinner for a family I feel is very wasteful as well as it takes away the joys of a good memory. I would 24 like to ask the Board to review bycatch laws and how 25 26 they affect subsistence users and aim for solutions to 27 keep king salmon off the endangered list. One day I wish 28 to be like my father and see our future children share 29 the same memory. In conclusion, I would like to thank 30 the members of the Board for giving me their time to let 31 me speak and express my concerns.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Zeite. And where did you say you were from again?

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MR. NELSON: Sitka, Alaska.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Sitka. Okay. Yeah, bycatch has been a big issue for this Council -- statewide issue. Our Council's been involved in it. We've got a number of letters written in support of putting more caps on the bycatch out there by the trawl fleet. So, thank you for your support of that.

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MR. NELSON: Thank you for letting me speak, sir. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Is there anybody else?

49 50 (No response)

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Okay. There is no -- no one online. And no more blue cards. So, we will proceed with Council deliberations on non-rural determination proposal 25-01. We've gone through all the public testimony, had the staff analysis, asked a lot of questions and now it's time for the Council to take action. So, what's the wish of the Council? Cathy.

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 $\,$ MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I move to support proposal NDP25-01 to rescind non-rural designation for Ketchikan.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. have a second, Mr. Douville. Okay. So, normally I -- as a Chair, would, you know, start asking Council members how they feel about this proposal, but -- and I would usually weigh in last. But there's a few things that I kind of wanted to get out there to kind of open the discussion. So, I'd like to do that, and then and then we'll go around to the rest of the Council. So, thank you for accommodating me in that. So, I'd like to start off the discussion just with kind of a reminder of our Council's duties and responsibilities. We are part of the process of implementing Title 8 of ANILCA. And as we heard in a lot of testimony yesterday, Title 8 is part of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act had a intended purpose. And, that purpose was to essentially make amends for what the indigenous populations of Alaska gave up and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. So, when a land conservation bill came into existence, Title 8 was added to it to protect the indigenous rights of Natives in Alaska to continue their customary and traditional way of life. So, to us that is the purpose and intent of Title 8 that we are here to help implement. So, like all legislation, it's always subject to, you know, political calculations and compromises are made. In the case of Title 8, even though the Congressional Record shows that it was to protect a Native way of life, it was written into the law that the priority of the law would go to rural residents. So, that's what we work with, rural residents, Native and non-Native alike. Also, when it comes time to implement a law, all laws are subject to interpretation. And there's always language written into a law that's somewhat ambiguous and needs interpretation. And of course, that's where the role of our court system comes in. The laws are constantly being reevaluated, and Title 8 is certainly -- it certainly happened with Title 8.

You know, a number of court cases have changed the way 1 2 we implement that law. The McDowell decision, the Katie John decision, there's others. So, the law evolves over time. And some people are still not satisfied with 5 everything that's in Title 8 of ANILCA but I don't 6 believe that Title 8 needs to be amended. Certainly, shouldn't be done away with. It's a very important, 8 important law, and it works. And the Council system is 9 what makes it work, and that's what we do. And I think 10 what we're dealing with here at this meeting is one of those ambiguous terms in Title 8 of ANILCA, and that is 11 12 the word for rural. We are supposed to determine what 13 is rural and what is not rural. And Title 8 does not 14 give us a definition of rural. During the implementation 15 of the rule up to this point, it's changed, it's evolved. 16 It started out with a hard number that we -- everybody 17 worked with, you know, essentially over 7,000 people, 18 you were no longer rural. But now that's been changed 19 through policy and the burden has been placed on the 20 Councils to define, essentially define rural as we see 21 it taking into account a number of factors that were 22 supposed to be familiar with.

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So essentially, it's come down to the to, in my view, is like, what do we feel that rural is. There's no hard -- there's just no hard definition anymore. So that's something we're struggling with. So, with that in mind, I think there's -- I think there's a way through this. And what I am proposing for this Council and the Ketchikan Indian Community is to start a process of redefining rural under Title 8. So, what I think needs to happen is to essentially, the rural term -- rural determination process should essentially remain as it is now under the discretion of the Councils to make that determination. However, for the purpose of Title 8, I think there needs to be essentially what would be a rule change probably that would clarify the definition so that, you know, for the purpose of Title 8, this is what I would propose to be under discussion. All identified traditional territory would be considered rural. All tribal citizens residing in traditional territories shall be considered rural residents. And my reasoning behind that is, and it's based on a lot of what I've heard here at this meeting. Indigenous people should not have their traditional practices of the continuation of their subsistence, or the continuation of their subsistence practices determined by colonial boundaries. I don't think that's right, and I think it can be changed. So, after a lot of consideration on this, with a lot of strong arguments, both in favor and

1 against this proposal, I plan to oppose the proposal. And by doing so, and if the Council and the Ketchikan Indian Community would commit to taking on this issue under Title 8, that would redefining rural 5 essentially guarantee indigenous access to traditional 6 harvesting, I think we could -- I think we have the potential to work together if we if we both commit to 8 it, to making this change. And it would be -- it would 9 be a huge change. It would be -- it would, you know, it 10 would change the way subsistence is practiced throughout the State. And this would just be a continuation in this 11 12 evolution of the law and the implementation of Title 8 13 of ANILCA. And I think it would better serve what is the 14 intent and the purpose of Title 8.

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So, I mean, I do have a lot reservations about this. I realize that it would be divisive within communities to have, essentially two groups of people with different rights and accesses [sic] to the resources on Federal public lands, but we have that divisiveness now on a regional -- regional basis, you know, we don't want to see tribe pitted against tribe communities against communities. It would be -- it would be the same divisiveness, in my view, but in a different way. And as part of that, to help alleviate some of that divisiveness, I would strongly recommend that people in non-rural communities would start putting a lot more pressure on the state of Alaska to give them more access to subsistence resources as well. And I think we would support that effort also. So, that's my proposal. And I'll throw it out there for the Council to think about, discuss, shoot it down if you don't think it's even worth talking about or not, don't think it's possible. And, you know, propose some of your own ideas on this. So, okay, that's what I have to say. And it looks like Cathy has something. So, go ahead, Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I appreciate you, kind of thinking outside of the box a little bit about what we're trying to set forward to do and really thinking about KIC as a tribal entity and how we can provide the traditional territorial rights to fish and wildlife within their region. But at this point in time, I mean, obviously I'm going to listen to other discussion at this Council, but coming into this meeting or coming into this portion of the -- our deliberations I think that there -- it doesn't have to be one way or another to get at the question. And I think what is still before us is determining what is

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considered rural in Southeast Alaska. And the Board is 1 asking for that. And this is the first time that -- it's not the first time that it's happened in the State, it has happened in another region when Moose Pass has gone 5 through their rescinding non-rural, but it is the first time that it's happening in our region, and we have the opportunity to help the Board provide that framework. And so, I wrote my position statement that I would actually like to read into the record so that we do 10 have, you know, some of that information available to 11 the Board if at some point they decide that the recommendation to oppose and choose another route in 12 13 order to provide KIC isn't the tool that they want to use.

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So, in general, I am supportive of rescinding non-rural status for Ketchikan. I want to acknowledge that we've heard a lot of strong opposition to the proposal, and it's -- and more noteworthy, this was organized amongst tribes -- federally recognized tribes within our region. And I appreciate the time that they took in the resources that they expended to come and testify. The strongest case for opposition seems -sorry my -- the strongest case for opposition is specifically related to the competition to resources that the effects that this proposal might have on resources that are within those traditional territories or those rural areas. And I sympathize with that concern. But as staff has pointed out, that is the Boards -- that it is the Board's policy that non-rural determinations should be made so -- solely on the basis of a community or area's rural characteristics or lack thereof. If there is a shortage of a resource population, then nonsubsistence users would be restricted first and if further restrictions need to be made then ANILCA section 804 is used to reduce eligible users to those that are most dependent or closest in proximity to those resources. So, I think that, you know, we've talked about the fact that there are tools written into ANILCA that addresses this concern that the tribes from other communities have brought together -- brought forward as being a concern, that competition piece. And so, we are not supposed to be defining rural -- helping to define rural characteristics in our region based on the competition for those resources. I believe it was the Borough Mayor that said that we should be looking -- him -- he challenged us to we should be looking for reasons to say that or he's pointed out that we were looking for reasons to say no, and that we should be looking for reasons to say yes, that non-rural should be rescinded

for Ketchikan. And that really struck me. I began to 1 make -- after he said that I began to make a list of things that were brought up in testimonies that we heard, and some things in the analysis that I had read that 5 would support rescinding the non-rural determination. 6 So, taking that more positive look at things and trying to help say, well, what are those characteristics that 8 it? The Federal Subsistence Program currently 9 recognizes a range of communities as being rural. These 10 range from very small villages to somewhat larger villages, to moderate sized communities that have hub-11 12 like characteristics, and then to larger hub communities 13 or larger communities that have rural characteristics. 14 And when we think about larger communities that have 15 hub-like characteristics, Ketchikan might fall into 16 that. It is hub-like, and it is a larger community within 17 our region. And so that -- we shouldn't be comparing 18 larger hub like communities that have rural desig [sic] 19 -- rural status already to small communities that aren't 20 hub-like to places like Tenakee Springs and Pelican, we 21 should be comparing them to communities that have 22 similar characteristics that also have rural status and 23 that would be communities like Sitka and communities like Kodiak. Being on an island and unconnected to the 24 road system were examples of factors that contributed 25 26 to Sitka and Kodiak's rural characteristics, and thus 27 their rural designation. And that is also the case for 28 Ketchikan. They are on an island, and they are 29 unconnected to the road system.

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In 2015, the Secretaries removed specific guidelines and criteria, including the -including the requirements regarding population data, the aggregation of communities, and the review for every ten years. The final rule allowed the Board to make nonrural determinations, using a comprehensive approach that may consider factors such as population size and density, economic indicators, military presence, industrial facilities, use of fish and wildlife, degree of remoteness and isolation, and any other relevant material including information provided by us as a Regional Advisory Council and the public.

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Ketchikan is isolated in that it is on an island and it is without a road system. Residents cannot access other communities that would provide additional economic opportunities for them. Residents have testified that they have food shortages, thus experiencing food insecurity. Ketchikan doesn't have an ANCSA Corporation that other rural communities have in

order to boost their longer-term economic opportunities associated with them. There is an ANCSA Corporation close by associated with Saxman, which is designated as rural.

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When I looked out -- when I looked at the analysis and started thinking about Ketchikan as a community as a whole and why it was -- became non-rural and I compare it to a community like Sitka. And I'm not trying to say that Sitka does not deserve the role status that it has. And I'm not trying to, you know, I'm not trying to throw Sitka under the bus, but it is a comparative thing. I look at the analysis and I compare Ketchikan to the information that was provided by -provided for Sitka and also, in thinking about that in terms of a community like Kodiak or other larger hubs type communities, you know, we see some -- we see a lot of similarities between Ketchikan and Sitka in that regard. And you know, the economic -- if you look at just economics, it's only one characteristic. But if you look at economics, Sitka has a better picture than Ketchikan has in terms of the jobs that it has to offer, the poverty rates and stuff. Some of the charts, the numbers looked better in Sitka and Juneau. Those were the only two communities that were kind of doing better than Ketchikan. And yet, Sitka still has that rural designation. And so, I asked myself, well, why doesn't Ketchikan have it if Sitka has a lot of these similarities and things? And I think, you know, obviously there was an -- at the time, there were criteria that were set forth in order to determine whether or not a community was rural or non-rural. At the time it was very much population-based and the -but the populations between the two communities were similar, and they were both above the population threshold at that time. They both were in a completely different economic picture than both of them are now today. But Sitka was afforded the opportunity to provide other rural characteristics that -- and Ketchikan was not. It was it was in some respects kind of judged in -- of that it was going to be a larger community.

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So, what were those things? And I think our -- in -- if you read in the justification that OSM came out with their analysis, some of the things that they highlighted that were rural characteristics which I kind of agree with is Ketchikan is a relatively large but isolated community with limited road access. The local economy has been in decline. Poverty rates in Ketchikan are substantial and have been increasing in

recent years, along with housing shortages, rising rent and declining social services. Goods and materials are shipped into Ketchikan, primarily by barge and this supply chain is vulnerable to disruptions. I think those are all things that we should be considering when we think about what are the characteristics for being considered rural in Southeast Alaska in our region. And I feel like there can be a strong case made that Ketchikan fits into those things. And so, if we set aside, you know what -- if we set aside the competition factor and just look at those things, it becomes a little clearer to me that I feel like I can support it, rather than looking for reasons to oppose it.

I do want to say, regardless of the outcome of this proposal before the Federal Subsistence Program, I would like to encourage Ketchikan Indian Community to work through other means that may provide them with continued access and opportunities to traditional foods in their traditional territory. Options that can include the suggestion for KIC to find other Federal mechanisms to restore tribal territorial rights to fish and wildlife. Even considering the option that Don Hernandez has put before the table that he would like this Council to consider, I think that is an option. I would like to see KIC as a federally recognized tribe, also continue to do that. And another option would be submitting a proposal to the Board of Fish to undo the non-subsistence use area that is around Ketchikan limiting residents to fish and wildlife resources. And so, that's my prepared statement for the record, and I really look forward to hearing from the rest of our Council members. But again, I will reiterate, at this point in time, I will be supporting the proposal. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Anybody else, anybody ready? Patti, go ahead.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Because I haven't had time to think about what you brought forward as a future proposal. I'm really not going to focus on it too much. Other than that, I think, like, we supported under the NMFS NOAA program for tribal cards for subsistence halibut that, you know, that's something that should be considered for the subsistence program. So, I too have a prepared statement. I'm going to start with some of the testimony we received while here in Ketchikan. And Mr. Michael Robbins, the superintendent of schools, asked us to support, to

reinforce cultural traditions. And as we all know that 1 our cultural traditions have been slowly fading away and it's starting to be revitalized but it's nowhere near the level that it was, you know, centuries ago. You 5 know, some of the opposition focused on outdated 6 criteria adopted from the State system. And the nonrural decision-making criteria is on page 121, which really -- after a Secretarial review the Federal 8 9 Subsistence Board gave much more broad liberal criteria 10 for -- and with greater emphasis on the subsistence on the Southeast -- on the RACs, in our case the Southeast 11 12 Regional Advisory Council. For the record, I support the 13 -- taking -- providing rural designation for Ketchikan. 14 The -- on page 109, it says that, and Cathy already reiterated this and, you know, Ketchikan area has a long 15 16 history indigenous occupation, of subsistence 17 traditions, traditional food practices, and reliance 18 upon natural resources. We heard that in testimony yesterday from tribal and non-tribal members. Ketchikan 19 20 lies within the traditional territory of the Tlingit and 21 is comparable to the geographical extent and or 22 population size to Alaskan communities like Sitka, 23 Kodiak and Bethel which the Board currently recognizes 24 as rural.

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I'd also like to say that the poverty rates here in Ketchikan are predominantly impacting the Native community of Ketchikan. Please have patience with me, Mr. Chair. On page 117, it says that the southeast -- the Southeast RAC supported a rural designation at that time for Ketchikan. The Southeast Council Chair also -- I'm reading from the analysis -- the Southeast Council Chair also reiterated the Council's support for both Saxman and Ketchikan for -- to be designated rural, noting the recent harvest data provided by a 2005 Household Harvest Survey provided Ketchikan indication of the subsistence orientation of Ketchikan. And you know, in honor and respect of Chairman Emeritus Bill Thomas who's now deceased, he strongly told us to follow the letter of the law of ANILCA.

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Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement, and I would also like to give recognition to — I'm sorry. I've got to look up the names, Mr. Franklin James, Mr. Richard Jackson and Mr. James Llanos. I'm going to bring some of what they discussed in their testimony before us. The 1867 Treaty of Cession between Russia and the United States initiated ongoing congressional actions that have marginalized indigenous tribes. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, ANCSA

of 1971 effectively extinguished their aboriginal 1 rights. In response, the Alaska National Interest Lands Claim Act established in December 1980, which is 11 --9 years later, recognized the importance of subsistence 5 for Alaska native and rural communities addressing gaps 6 left by ANCSA. 160 years of governmental dictates does not wipe out the 12,000 to 20,000 years of the indigenous 7 8 people's presence in Alaska dependent on harvesting fish 9 and wildlife resources. Thereby, local residents are a 10 vital and natural part of the ecosystem, serving as a mainstay consumer in the natural environmental food 11 chain. ANILCA Title 8 mandates the protection of 12 13 subsistence practices for Alaskan natives and rural 14 residents, emphasizing the -- that subsistence is 15 essential for their physical, economic, social, traditional, and cultural survival. The Ketchikan Indian 16 17 Community have highlighted their dependence on specific 18 public lands and waters for subsistence, indicating that 19 no practical alternatives exist for their traditional 20 food security. ANILCA section 801C acknowledges threats 21 to subsistence resources due to population growth, 22 declining wildlife populations, increased accessibility 23 remote areas, and non-sustainable harvesting 24 practices. Public testimonies reveal that non-resident 25 sport harvesting adversely impacts both Native and non-26 Native harvesting capabilities and traditional areas. 27 Alaska native elders have provided long standing 28 accounts of clan specific land use, asserting the need 29 for priority rights to subsist in traditional harvesting 30 areas. They advocate for sustainable subsistence 31 practices on public lands. Subsequent Federal management 32 initiatives for subsistence hunting and fishing were established in 1998 ANCSA and 1999 ANILCA respectively, 33 34 following legal developments that emphasize the need for 35 Federal oversight in these areas. With subsistence 36 management comes a stewardship responsibility for the 37 long-term protection of fish and wildlife populations 38 necessary to ensure the continuation of the opportunity 39 for a subsistence way of life thereby subsistence uses 40 on the public lands must be conducted in a manner 41 consistent with the conservation of healthy populations 42 of fish and wildlife. Recreational activities are not 43 prohibited but must be managed to ensure that the nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be given preference on 44 45 the public lands over other consumptive uses; that's 46 802-2. Alaskan Natives and non-Native residents have 47 testified about the concern for the continued viability of subsistence resources on, and their ability to meet 48 49 their subsistence needs being threatened by Ketchikan 50 residents. ANILCA Title 8 provides a rule making

authority in conjunction with the Southeast Regional Council and must limit subsistence uses to local residents with the most customary and direct dependence on the resource as a mainstay of life and who have the 5 least access to alternative traditional food resources. 6 ANILCA Title 8 is a wide-ranging legislation that requires liberal interpretation and must be construed 8 in favor of protecting subsistence for Alaskan natives 9 and further, for the opportunity for subsistence uses 10 by rural residents of Alaska. Title 8, section 801 A, the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses 11 12 by rural residents of Alaska, including both Native and 13 non-Native on the public lands and by Natives on Native 14 lands is essential to Native physical, economic, 15 traditional and cultural existence, and to non-native 16 physical, economic, traditional, and social existence. Essential means necessary to the highest degree, that 17 18 which is required for the continued existence of subsistence. Ketchikan, Alaska natives being unique in 19 that they inform us that there is no practical 20 21 alternative means available to replace their traditional 22 food supplies, which they are dependent on subsistence uses, resources which cannot be gotten 23 24 elsewhere except from the public lands and waters where 25 they harvest their traditional subsistence resources.

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ANILCA Section 801C recognizes continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses of resources on public lands and other lands is threatened by increasing populations of Alaska, with resultant pressures on subsistence resources by sudden decline in the population of some wildlife species which are crucial subsistence resources by increased accessibility of remote areas containing subsistence resources, and by taking of fish and wildlife in a manner inconsistent with recognized principles and fish and wildlife management. Public testimony informs us that ongoing pressure on the resource from the non-resident sport harvesters and their access in close proximity to traditional community harvest areas, is adversely impacting the Native and non-Native ability to harvest and gather resources for the customary and traditional uses. Over multiple years of testimony, Alaska native elders described long patterns of clan use of lands, traditional use areas identified as necessary for the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence way of life by Native and non-Native residents of Ketchikan. The indigenous people of Ketchikan are seeking a priority or preference to exercise their rights to subsist in their traditional harvest areas, and

residents of Ketchikan express the need to engage in the non-wasteful continuation of subsistence uses on the public lands upon which they depend. I think that concludes my remarks, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patti. Other Council members? Excuse me, Louie. Go ahead.

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10 MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, I have been attending these meetings since 2000 11 and applied, I think, three times to get a seat here. 12 And I've watched from the starting in Anchorage at the 13 14 Federal Board's -- the room would be so full. They're 15 bigger than this here up at the -- it used to be the Egan Center I think we went to. People would be lined 16 wall to wall, hopeful from their villages to get help. 17 18 And they were refused so much. And they came on their 19 own dime. They stopped coming. Pretty soon it was just 20 government people. Like today, we have KIC and his students. We don't see the people like we used to see. 21 22 They've given up because I feel we're not protecting the 23 rural communities. And I wasn't expecting to have to 24 make a decision to change the rules in the middle of a 25 proposal here. I oppose the proposal. I know what it's 26 like to live in a rural community and what's going to 27 happen to the rural communities. I didn't hear anything 28 about -- I heard about the cruise ships, they're still 29 running. I passed a bus coming in this morning and 30 nothing about the huge charter fleet here, it's huge. 31 In California, Oregon, Washington, they limited them. 32 So, they all moved up here, now we have them. The 33 commercial fishing, they limited us. I worked hard for 34 my IFQs like Frank here. And the government kept taking 35 them till there was almost nothing left. And the charter 36 fleet came in the backdoor and they wound up with our 37 IFQs. The whole thing has been very unfair. That wasn't 38 easy, especially the derby days when we had to go around 39 the clock, haul gear and set gear. But -- and I don't 40 know if anyone's driven through town here, and you go 41 out, especially around the Clover Pass, these mansions 42 they're building they're over \$1 million and putting in 43 the floats, the ramps. Used to be a few houses, you go around Point Higgins, I go -- I was just up to the canal 44 45 on the 11th of this this month and I couldn't believe 46 they're still building. There's more. South End --47 sitting in my house out there in Saxman, and you could 48 hardly hear the TV from the trucks and the buses. When 49 I built there, there was much [sic] traffic but they say 50 it's not growing. No way. Those dump trucks, they're

going every day, hauling gravel. The people are moving 1 into Alaska at a rapid rate. I don't know if any of you have been to Myers Chuck, I brought a little boat home from Wrangell that we bought a year ago. I come [sic] through there in July, and it used to -- I had a good 5 6 friend there that I've known since, like 1960s, Steve Peavey who passed away a couple of years ago now. And 8 it was just him and a couple others there. Now it's full 9 of yachts and north rivers, you -- I couldn't tie up to 10 the float, I had to -- lucky it was late when I got in there, I laid at that little airplane float. But it's 11 12 changed. There's new houses all over. They're building up on top of these little islands, and it's just ruined 13 14 that beautiful little Meyers Chuck. And I come through 15 Zimovia at Wrangell Narrows, used to be -- see, maybe three houses along there. Now the road goes the length 16 of it and there's full of houses there. I mean, it's 17 18 growing. I really feel we need to be careful with our 19 decisions here. We're going to -- our people are going 20 to be hurting in the rural communities. KIC is doing fine, they're buying up land. This is the second plot 21 22 that I heard of that they're buying, and they have no 23 infrastructure. Where's -- it's got to be just grant money and our government is broke. How long is this 24 25 grant money going to keep flowing in? Oh, it's just --26 it's scary and the direction we're going with the increase of people coming to Alaska. That movie they 27 28 show buying up Alaska, they're buying it up, and it's 29 going to hurt all of us. And on the island there, as 30 soon as the cruise ships start running, the charter boats 31 fish all around the boundary on the island there, and 32 they stopped the halibut. We can't get any halibut in 33 our waters once they start. It's done. They're hunting 34 all over. I have my house and met [sic] there, and it's 35 up on the hill. And I could see all of all of Gravina. 36 And so, I could see the charter boats come out. They 37 come out in the dark or those big north rivers, and you 38 can see them all lined up if you get there too late, 39 like Albert said about Angoon, you can't get into your 40 favorite hunting spot that you've done for years. I've 41 fished and hunted my whole life so, it's just -- and it 42 was mentioned on the Coast Guard to maybe eliminate them 43 from the list. They all fish and hunt. If you drive down 44 and look at the Coast Guard base on the inside of their 45 big float, all their skiffs are lined up there. And I 46 know one of them real well for years now. And they hunt 47 and fish just like we do. So, they can't be excluded from their numbers there. And there's just -- like I 48 49 say, I've lived here, I see, I've paid attention because 50 being on a boat, you always have to pay attention to

what's going on around you. And so, that's where I stand. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Louie. Frank, go ahead.

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7 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm a 8 Tlingit stuck between two worlds, you know. There was a 9 time when I was -- I'm a (In Native), which is a coho. 10 I am (In Native) who is my father was a (In Native). There was a time when I was able to go into Glacier Bay; 11 12 I'll tell you a story, this is a true story. At one time 13 I was in Glacier Bay and in Burke Bay, and it was night, 14 dark, the moon was out and I saw this -- the water was 15 so glass calm you can see the reflection of the mountain 16 on the water. You can hear the birds in the distance. You can hear him. And I was sitting on a deck just 17 18 sitting there listening. And then in the morning I got 19 up and got in my skiff and started dragging a hook. I 20 thought three king salmon swam past me and I caught 21 three king salmon. You know, that was the last time I 22 was able to go into Glacier Bay. Why? I was -- because 23 there was a law made. So, what did that do to me? It 24 changed who I am. My brother who -- my nephew, who was 25 a (In Native). A (In Native) he is from Glacier Bay. He asked after a while he said, what do I care? I can't go 26 27 up there anymore. So, what did that do? It took something 28 away from a person that he's supposed to be in Glacier 29 Bay. Why? Because the Federal law had said you can't go 30 up there and drag a hook again. You're going to deplete 31 the stock. What?! All of a sudden, here we are. You 32 know, another part of the story was, we were -- I was -33 - we were South Willoughby Island. And it was still the 34 moon was still out and we were coming down south of 35 Willoughby Island and my brother and my friend 36 (indiscernible), we were in the pilot house on the 37 progress and coming down, and all of a sudden there was 38 this big white thing in front of us and we said, Earth, 39 look at iceberg, iceberg, we're going to hit it! I said, 40 go back, get the skid and skiff get ready to get in the 41 skiffs, we're going to hit it. And it was just a big 42 white cloud. We went through it and we said, what was 43 that? We took the boat out of gear and everything and 44 we were wondering, what was that? And that wasn't the 45 same time. It was the last time I ever went to Glacier 46 Bay to go drag a hook. I used to halibut fish in there. 47 So, what did that do to us? Took part of our life as a Tlingit away. Took it away. We're done. Who did it? The 48 49 Federal Government. You know, I'm so torn right here, I 50 don't know what to say. I think of the people that we

1 are here to protect. Every time we make a change in the law or anything, it's to protect our resources so that our people, the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, the non-Natives, will be able to -- able to keep using subsisting 5 off of that, off of the resources that we're here to 6 protect. Is our Federal law protecting the people that are need to use this resource? I don't know, I don't 8 think so. We're going to take it away from people that 9 really need it? You know, I'm shaking because I'm so 10 emotional about this. You know, one time I got caught a king salmon, it was a little small, but I already killed 11 it because when I caught it, I ripped the gills out. The 12 13 gills were cooked, torn out by the hook. So, I said, oh, 14 well, I'll -- so I called my wife and I said, I caught 15 a small king salmon. I'll just bring it home. What 16 happened? State trooper walked by and looked at it and 17 said, that's a little small. And I said, yeah, I know, 18 I'm going to take it home and eat it. My law is a Tlingit 19 says you don't waste it. It was dead, going to die. But the other law says no, you can't. So, what did they do? 20 21 They fine me 250 bucks because it was too small.

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You know, when we decided to take care of the resources, we're taking care for all of Southeast Alaska. ANILCA was there before I even knew anything about it -- anything about it. In 1980, man, that's a long time ago. I was still having too much fun not worrying about anything. You know that -- one of the things that we're here is to protect all species, whether it's a wildlife, I'm species, I'm Tlingit, you're a species. We're here to protect them all, everybody, everything. But here we are talking about a community, a community who is Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian. And they're struggling to maintain who they are. My goodness, what a concept. Struggling to be who they are and who their ancestors were that were and -- struggling to say, I am Tlingit, I am Haida, I am Tsimshian. It's like I said earlier, you see the superintendent came in talking about the culture that's going up in the schools. You know, I'm on the enrollment committee with Lincoln & Haida too, and you got 80 -- near 64%, you're part non-Native. And I look at whenever the young kids go up there where they're blondes or redheads or anything like that, you know why they're there? Because they love of who they are. They say, I'm Tlingit, but I'm a blonde. They love who they are, you know, there was not too long ago I saw one kid, teenage kid. He was never involved with the culture. And I saw him dancing, he was dancing. Having a good time because of who he is. You know, I'm so torn apart about this thing. Because we as a RAC, is

1 [sic] supposed to take care of all the species, everything. You know, there's a U.S. Government that or other governments that try to destroy people, eliminate them. Is this something that we gradually do? Take it 5 away. Take a little bit away. I always say, you take one 6 thing away from me, it diminishes my identity as a Tlingit. Take one thing, you know, my language was --8 language was not -- I lost my language because my mom 9 went to Sheldon Jackson, and my mom and dad were able 10 to speak the language fluently. But they didn't do it 11 because they thought it was supposed to be not good for 12 us. As a kid, I didn't care, just ran around in the woods, played in the woods. But as I got older, I saw 13 14 how important that was supposed to be, how important.

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You know, I was up in Anchorage one time, and I was sitting there and there was this Yup'ik and he was sitting there with his friends and stuff, and they were talking their language. And he came up to me, he said, oh, I'm sorry, I talked -- we were talking our language in front of you, and I just -- I just said no, don't do that. Speak your language. Speak it. You know, my wife is -- my wife was teaching the language in school. She taught -- first year as a teacher for 20 years and then she retired from the State. Then she woke up one morning and said, what did I do? Then about a year later, she found out there was a Tlingit language offered in the school, and I said, do it. She said, I can't speak it. And I said, do it. And she said, okay, I'll try. And she did it for 20 years. And now she's been able to speak the language and teach the kids. And she didn't want to retire because she didn't want to -didn't want to just leave it where someone comes in and start off with ABC's. She wanted to come in and let the person that come in and start off where she left off. What I'm talking about is the people. ANILCA was there to protect the people. And here we are talking about a people that are swallowed up in a community that just because they're a big community, they're being denied of who they are. How do you do that? Tell the people you're not going to be able to -- you're not going to be able to practice who you really are. It doesn't make sense. I mean, I -- I'm sorry I was speaking too long, but -- how do we stop them from fishing? How do we stop them from hunting? How do they stop them from going on a beach and getting the seaweed, getting the clams and the cockles to say no, you can't go down there. Well, something wrong with that picture. How do you walk up to someone on the street and say, you can't go to that store. Let me se your permit. My permit is right here.

This skin right here, for me to go do things.

My sister had moved out of town for a long time, and she -- she came and we were -- had some seal meat and my daughter was sitting there and she was eating seal meat. My sister said, you eat that? And my daughter Amy just looked at my sister and just kept eating the seal meat. See, my sister moved away from town, moved away so she -- her kids lost what they used to have. Well, I know, ANILCA is pretty complicated, but survival of a people is not complicated. It didn't make -- its getting make -- you're making it more and more complicated by saying no, you can't be a Tlingit; no, you can't be a Haida; you can't be Tsimshian. So, I love who I am, I'm a Tlingit from (In Native) in Sitka. My uncle is Herman Davis, my true uncle. So, gunalchéesh for listening to me.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Frank. Anybody else? Mike.

MR. DOUVILLE: I concur with Mr. Wright. This is a difficult situation. We probably wouldn't even have this proposal if we had let Saxman go under the bus years back when they decided to lump them with Ketchikan and take away their rural status. This Council did not like it and dug their heels in and did what was necessary to have Saxman maintain their status, which was finally accomplished but, in the meantime a new definition came out, that population threshold was not the only thing to consider. However, the KIC says, we don't want to come over and get your deer. That's not what we want. They practice their culture, and I think that that's great. And honor cultural practices. And then I just heard four tribes over there say, you can't come to our country. We don't want you to come over here. So, KIC may not honor that cultural practice, but that doesn't speak for the rest of greater Ketchikan. Just to put a restriction or, you know, there was a competition issue on Prince of Wales a few years back which caused the restriction to -- on non-qualified people on Federal land, could only take two deer. And we got an early season but the effort to do that, excuse me, the effort to do that was not easy. It took a pretty good fight for I don't know how many sessions, but it finally was accomplished.

There is [sic] protections in Title 8, 804, but those don't -- and I would certainly see this proposal pass that this this would certainly happen.

You'd eventually have a conservation concern. On -- in 1 Unit 2, that things are not that great there right now. So, wolf predation is -- pushed the deer population on a downward direction. Not only that, we have the heaviest 5 logging in Southeast probably of any Unit. So, the 6 geography has changed, and the tribes are really fearful of -- but there is protections but we really have to 8 drive things into where there's a conservation concern 9 before we can use them. I mean, is that really what you 10 want to do? The answer is no. I hate to see that, because 11 once you depress almost any resource, it's very difficult to bring it back. And particularly with the 12 13 attitude the State has on managing wolves in preference 14 over deer. So, there's a lot of problems here and it's 15 a really difficult decision. But I think the one thing 16 and I'll have to consult further, we're not going to make a decision this morning, Dr. Dolly, when we were 17 18 having issue with -- in fighting for Saxman to maintain their rural status. Thought Ketchikan should apply at 19 20 that time for rural status, and I'd have to talk to her 21 and get some of her thoughts, because she's well 22 respected and very smart lady and that was one of her 23 thoughts but it never -- Ketchikan never did pursue it, 24 although it probably was [sic] suggested until now. So, this is kind of a difficult spot to use 804, which I 25 26 can't remember it being used, although it is there. It's 27 not going to be popular, and it's going to be very 28 difficult because it eliminates all other users with the 29 exception of the rural and then there's protections in 30 there on who has the most need. So, in my mind, not only 31 Ketchikan, but Wrangell and Petersburg would all be 32 affected by an 804 action. They'd have to share that burden, perhaps in mine -- but who knows? But anyway, 33 34 this proposal does leave a lot of unanswered questions 35 and a lot of difficult situations. And perhaps by the end of the day, we will come up with the solution. But 36 37 right now, it's very difficult for me to support it. But 38 by the end of the day, who knows? We'll hopefully discuss 39 it long enough to arrive at some solution that we hope 40 will work. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike. Ted, I believe you had your hand up.

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MR. SANHOFER: Thanks, Mr. Chair. You know, I've thought about this issue over the last month, over the last weeks, and I'm really struggling with it, you know, this is a tough question. You know, my heart goes out to the members of the Ketchikan Indian Community. You know, I was born and raised in the State,

been here my whole life and when somebody is hurting in 1 the State, I hurt and I'm hurting, you know, I know Ketchikan is hurting, the Indian community, and I feel for them. It was said many times, you know, that it's 5 not their fault that the city of Ketchikan grew up around 6 them. The situation that just happened. Here we are. You know, the testimonies from individuals on both sides of 8 the issue, you know, they were passionate, respectful, 9 compelling, and from the heart. And this question, this 10 issue is, is there a right answer? I don't know, I don't know. You know, we also received letters from tribes, 11 12 individuals across -- across the region on both sides. 13 You know, this is pitting tribe against tribe, user 14 against user. It's one of those -- those questions, you 15 know, that there is maybe no right answer. You know, I 16 like what you said, Don, you know, finding a different tool, but I'm not sure if that can happen quick enough 17 18 or how long that takes. I think there needs to be some 19 real looking into that, I guess. You know, the question 20 is, is Ketchikan a rural community? You know, the OSM 21 report sterile and helpful, but it wasn't definitive, 22 you know. It left it up -- to the heavy question up 23 well, for us to recommend but to the Board, the Board's not going to have any easier time with this, I'm sure. 24 25 You know, I think it was in 1990 that Ketchikan was designated as non-rural. You know, I've always said, you 26 27 know, do you revisit a decision without new information? 28 Is there new information? Probably, I mean I think Jane's 29 [sic] -- things have changed in Ketchikan since 1999. 30 But I think they've changed all over Southeast. You know, 31 populations go up and down, industries change, prices 32 of goods and services, they always go up. Housing, 33 infrastructure, that all changes, I mean, that's what 34 modernization does, it changes things. You know, the 35 definition for ANILCA is wishy washy and I think that's probably by design to give the decision makers some 36 37 latitude, you know. In this case it's given them some 38 latitude but some really tough questions, you know, some 39 tough, tough things to think about. You know -- so, since I didn't really get a definition from the new 40 41 interpretation of rural and ANILCA, then I went to the 42 Black's Law Dictionary, and it defines rural as an area 43 that is sparsely populated and located away from a city 44 characterized by open areas, open spaces and vegetation. 45 Is Ketchikan that? You know maybe, maybe not, I don't 46 know, you know. You know, I think that all of those 47 outside of Ketchikan think that's non-rural, all those in Ketchikan think it's rural. That's the conundrum, you 48 49 know, you got two different sides. You're going, hey, 50 you know, I think it's this and that perception is all

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1 within the lenses of the people who see it, I mean, everybody has a different perception. I mean, and our life experiences kind of bring us to who we are, you know. And different people and different opinions, 5 they're not right, they're not wrong, they're not 6 better, they're not worse. They're just different. And I think we all have to respect that. You know, there was 8 another theme that we heard and Mike talked about the 9 impacts of resources on other subsistence users, 10 although that's not the question, is it pertinent or not? You know, I don't know, but I know that's what I 11 12 hear in central Southeast Alaska, you know, that's what I hear when this comes up. You know, one of my roles on 13 14 this Council is to protect, enhance, serve the rural 15 residents on the Tongass, you know, make sure their 16 ANILCA rights are maintained, enhanced, better. You know, and right now, you know, I'm not serving the people 17 18 of Ketchikan. I may be serving those in that same 19 capacity, depending on what the Board says. We'll see. 20

You know, if the Subsistence Board does not designate Ketchikan a rural community, I think that we need to find some other tools to make sure KIC gets those rights back that were taken away from them because of modernization of colonization. You know, they had it, you know, listening to Frank, listening to Patti, I mean it's, I mean, this is what they've done forever and all of a sudden say, you can't do this, that's wrong. I mean, it's wrong. I mean, and as a dad, you know, you always want to fix things, you know, I mean, that's -my that's my role. And this one's hard to fix. And how do you fix it without impacting others? You know, one decision leads to something else that has impacts on something else. We need to make sure that they maintain or retain their cultural and traditional -- cultural subsistence rights. And if the Board does not decide that, I think KIC needs to keep fighting. They need to get that, they need to -- they need to retain, they need to get that back. And I hope I'm -- I wish them success, I mean, I'm all behind those. You know, I mean, all that being said, you know, at this time I don't think I can support the proposal but I do want to find some way to get KIC their rights. I think, you know, Don, maybe started some -- down some road that we can do that, but I don't know how long they'll take, you know, I don't know how long that'll take. You know, this difficult, this is tough. This is a I guess that's what we signed up for, but it's putting us in one heck of a of a position. Thanks. That's all I got, Don.

1 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Ted. 2 I think I saw Jim's hands up first, then Albert, then 3 John.

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MR. SLATER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. It's clear this is a extremely difficult issue, and we're all agonizing over our deliberations. As I've considered this over the last -- during this conference or meeting, I wanted to $\operatorname{--}$ I wrote down some of the points, and I wanted to kind of share my thought process as I've gone along. First, I wanted to state that I have heartfelt sympathy for KIC's position. Their desire to have subsistence rights is real and sincere. I personally feel, and I believe that section 8 intends that the KIC and all Southeast Natives should have an inalienable subsistence rights and I applaud Chairman Hernandez for addressing this earlier. And also, I wanted to say thanks to Council member Phillips for reminding us that while section 8 supports all rural residents, it emphasizes native Alaskans. The historical and legal bureaucratic system we've inherited has resulted in an inconsistent and inflexible classification of rural and non-rural communities across Alaska. This has led to a valid feeling of injustice by the KIC, as other communities similar to Ketchikan are classified as rural and they are not. The single tool that the system we have available to us does not affect the rural versus nonrural, cannot effectively address this situation. The classification makes no distinction between Native and non-Native residents of these communities, but it's the only tool we have available to us so, therein lies our dilemma. Considering all this, we also know in our hearts that the daily realities that Ketchikan residents face are completely different than the daily realities faced by residents of smaller, remote Southeast communities. On the other hand, I also have real empathy for the remote communities neighboring Ketchikan. I would ask my fellow Council members from the -- especially from the smaller remote communities, to envision a situation where the community you represent face a situation similar to what the POW communities face today.

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I believe the testimony of the POW residents, that the current resources are finely balanced, and that any further influx of resource users will dramatically affect their ability to support themselves. If a resource is fully utilized, then it is a zero-sum game. If one party gains, another loses. The hard lessons of the Unit 4 deer proposals are fresh and relevant to this situation. I'm also concerned about the

precedent this sets as it puts us on a dangerous trajectory of an ever-increasing rural base with a diminishing ability to effect meaningful change. Like we mentioned, it's an extremely difficult position. If we consider what KIC has to gain versus what the neighboring communities stand to lose, it helps me to evaluate it. As is -- as it has been discussed earlier and in benefitcized [sic] by the question Council member Howard has asked, what will KIC residents be able to do that they can't do now? And that's still somewhat vague and hasn't -- we haven't got definitive answers for that, but it seems to me as I've analyzed the situation. It would give increased access to POW deer, it would give us access -- to give them access to Unuk resources, eulachon and moose, and a lot of the other general miscellaneous things that come along with it. But as Council member Needham mentioned to me, it gives them meaningful preference over other non-subsistence users. But that begs the question, who are these other nonsubsistence users? I mean, at this point the area -- the users of the area will 90 plus percent be rural. And so, if something happens, what do we do? It immediately goes to section 8. There's no other remedy along the way. And it's been that -- that's been mentioned as a valid vehicle to obtain this, but it's also very slow and cannot adapt very quickly and has all sorts of problems in itself. In the meantime, communities would be suffering.

On the other hand, identifying potential harm to the neighboring communities surrounding Ketchikan is straightforward; we see -- or other subsistence users. It's clear that there will be increased competition for deer. As we -- as mentioned before, no matter what KIC does for its members, there's a whole nother [sic] group, 50% or more of the residents of Ketchikan who will be free to increase their take of deer on Prince of Wales Island. What will happen to the Unuk River moose? I would guess the current subsistence users from that will have their situation deteriorated quite a bit.

So additionally, the risk of weakening the efficacy of our RAC is important and our ability to protect subsistence use users and some people said real subsistence users who live in remote communities versus other but to protect all the current subsistence users will be diminished. And I'm still deliberating, but I wanted to share my thoughts with the rest of the Council, And I'm anxious to hear the rest of yours before I make

a final decision. Thanks.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Jim. Albert, then John.

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6 MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 7 Just so you guys know, I'm the former Mayor for the City 8 of Angoon, and I'm also the former Tribal President. So, 9 I've been through a lot of these processes trying to 10 accomplish different things for the community of Angoon. And I've learned State and Federal law. I've also learned 11 12 Title 8 and how to get what our community members need. 13 I did ask questions yesterday to help you guys get from 14 point A to point B, but the answer I got was pushback. 15 I never got the answer to what is the difference between 16 now and if you get rural status, what's the difference 17 going to be? I didn't get the answer. And what I was 18 looking for is something that this process would help 19 tribal members have access to a resource. One thing I've 20 learned being the Mayor and the President is I'm never 21 going to fight with my own people, I hate that. Because 22 when you -- I spent four years in the army, eight months 23 of it out in the desert because some President thought 24 we belonged there. And in that learning, I missed my 25 people, I missed our food. Also in that process, I made 26 friends from Alabama and Mississippi, and their thought 27 process is definitely different than ours. And the 28 reason I say that is, you heard testimony, there's people 29 moving in from the Lower 48. We heard from 3,000 people 30 of Ketchikan, there's 10,000 people missing in this 31 puzzle that cannot guarantee us they're going to go to 32 Prince of Wales or not go to Prince of Wales. You're 33 speaking for 3,000 people that I care about because 34 you're my people. There's things I hear. I heard 35 Teikweidí, my grandfather's people. Wooshkeetaan is my 36 father's people. In our culture you grow up with your 37 uncle so, you're not weak because parents tend to spoil 38 their kids. My mother didn't have any brothers, I grew 39 up with my grandfather. And boy, was I a pain in his 40 backside. And I grew up with my father because the choice 41 was to stay home and do dishes or go fishing and hunting 42 with my dad. But my dad was an old World War II veteran, 43 and if you ever grew up with a veteran, that's the toughest way to grow up sometimes because he told you 44 45 no once and the next time you felt his hand.

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So, what I'm getting to is, is the 10,000 people that aren't here to say this is what they want. And the reason I mentioned people from the Lower 48, they come up here with the idea, uh subsistence, we

saw that on TV. We want to go out and do that. And that's 1 what's going to impact our resource. It isn't the Natives here that's going to impact it, because you guys were raised the way I was. And I appreciate Chairman [sic] 5 suggestion. I love that and I would definitely support 6 it. And that's why I asked questions yesterday because the member sitting next to me mentioned we think outside 8 the box. And having been a part of this -- with this 9 group, for as long as I have going on 11 years, I'm 10 beginning to think we don't have a box. We have a 11 toolbox. Which brings us to creative solutions to get KIC members the right to do what they do. I heard from 12 13 one member talk about sport fishing is a problem. It's 14 a problem in Angoon. Let's talk about that problem and 15 how to fix it together. We're stronger together than we 16 are divided. So, I could support the solution the 17 Chairman brought. I wish he had told me that last night 18 I would have probably slept better. That's how much our 19 people mean to me. You don't want to take something away 20 from somebody because there's enough has been taken away 21 from us already. But the only way we're going to find a 22 solution is to talk about it. And to assume I'm sitting 23 here to say no, could be, convinced me to say yes. Not 24 by kicking me in the shins, that just makes me say, no. 25 My concern, and I'll say it again, is the 10,000 people 26 and I, you know, I could have asked the question yesterday, how many Natives in Ketchikan own the seine 27 28 boat? Because this is what we came up with, this group 29 sitting up here helped me protect a resource that 30 benefits the residents of Angoon. Now, let me tell you 31 about Angoon because we're trying to compare Ketchikan 32 to Sitka, Bethel. My former in-laws are from Bethel so, 33 I know that area. Kodiak; when I was a commercial 34 fisherman, we fished Picard out of Kodiak for a week and 35 then we -- the boat was too big and we wiped out their 36 quota but that's another story. Kodiak so far [sic] from 37 any other population that, yeah, they maybe they should 38 have that. So, it's -- you're comparing apples and oranges. My fear is, since they decided to use that 39 40 route, my fear is that Juneau is going to want their 41 rural status. And to get what we got through this process 42 it took us almost three years and it started out as I 43 was trying to protect the whole west side of Admiralty 44 for Angoon hunters. Because we were having an issue with 45 some seine boats, tenders coming down, crab boats coming 46 down from Juneau with 6 or 8 lungs and skiffs towed 47 behind them. So, imagine a boat like that coming out 48 here, parking in the bay and then they just go hunting 49 and then leave. That's what was happening. But we 50 couldn't demonstrate it as a conservation concern so,

we use Traditional Ecological Knowledge to make it happen. And I think you could use that same knowledge with the Chair's idea. Create an urban -- rural environment for the tribal members of Ketchikan that allows you access to -- that no one else in Ketchikan -- you're going to push this one up the hill, you're going to fight with the State and I quarantee you, quite possibly the territorial sportsmen of Juneau make it their business as well. But I would support that. But for now, since I have a hard time with the other 10,000 people in KIC holding them accountable, making sure they're not going to come up and decimate other people's resources, because there's no guarantee of that. Because if you're -- if there's a gentleman from Arkansas, I guarantee you he's going to get all his tags in one trip, and he doesn't care who it affects because it looks good on social media when you have a boatload of deer and all your friends down south see you posting pictures of it. And that's the world we live in now. We don't live in the world when all of this was created.

It's human nature for us to do things better and improve the way we do things. And hunters do that as well. I own quota with my dad, and that's something my sons will never do because, you know, that thing kept shrinking and it wasn't anything we did. It was it was a flawed process where the sport fisherman took more than they needed, and they were never accounted for until they finally put them on a limit. Now you've got another issue coming, self-guided. I wish there was more time but for now, based on what was said about similarities between Sitka, Kodiak and Bethel my concern is now you're opening the door for Juneau, and I'm going to have to oppose this based on that. And I, you know, all my questions were to find a way to help you guys get there. So, thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Albert, I would have told you about this last night, but I was up half the night still thinking about it. So, John, I think you wanted to say something on that.

MR. SMITH: Gunalchéesh, Don. (In Native) Good morning, my friends. Tlingit (In Native) you know what you see. I'm white as the paper on the table, but I need to connect myself to the land, my grandmother. So, bear with me because of the point of view, I'll share. My mom is Pauline Abbott (In Native), her mom is Edna Fulton, her mom before that is Paulina Lina Paul. And then Martha Sitka Jack, who's married to Sitka Jack

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and loved my grandfather's people that are here. Frank 1 and Larry, you know, the coho (In Native) people. And also, just to share the love of when Yakutat was taken 4 one time in our history where the groundhog or the Kaagwaantaans got together and went to Berners Bay and 5 6 prepared and back to Groundhog's Bay. And then we came 7 up and got your country and chased them all the way to 8 the Copper River. So just connecting myself there, but 9 also here in Ketchikan, James, his name that was up here 10 and Jeremy and Richard Jackson, I believe Richard Jackson, he Teikweidí and of course that the history of 11 12 the 13 -- 16 (In Native) that we brought back because 13 we were relatives, the woman who married the bear, the 14 man who married the bear, connects the history to our 15 stories. But also, Charlie Joseph looking House, our 16 grandpa and I honor Joel Jackson from Ketchikan, I heard 17 his voice on the on the phone and the Fridays and the 18 Jackson family connecting to the Teikewidí and the (In 19 Native) headdress, that is a bear and the dorsal fin. 20 Our family is a bear or some of the spirits that we --21 are helper spirits, we would call them, that taught us 22 how to live off the land and the respect that we have 23 to them, the bear, the wolf, the killer whale, the eagle. 24 I'm (In Native) Kaagwaantaan. Sitka, we have a house 25 still standing and Klukwan, we still have a house standing. And Joel's family, the looking house, their 26 history is when we first put the eagle onto the pole. 27 28 And of course, our history of our young auntie where a 29 lot of our family died and our auntie, our -- raised a 30 young eagle that brought back our family. So just sharing 31 a perspective of here in Ketchikan, I want to connect 32 myself here. My grandmother that I shared, that was my 33 mom's mother. My mom was born right here in Ketchikan. 34 Edna -- Edna Fulton was her name. And she fell down the 35 stairs. But my mom was still born, and she was a 36 landowner. Edna Fulton, and she was Larry's family from 37 up in Yakutat. Charles Fulton, he was a clan leader from 38 their house. So, I come from honorable people. And my 39 sister Toisan, is the one carrying the 160 acres that's 40 here in Ketchikan. And my son is here, Nicholas Danger. 41 And my grandson, Leo and his wife. So, just connecting 42 myself here to -- also, Sitka. I'm a lifetime member of 43 the Sitka because of my family. I'm Kaagwaantaan and my 44 big brother over here for the Multiplying Wolf House. 45

We have an eagle nest group that we meet every Saturday. I see Naomi came to the table and from Ketchikan here and shared her love. She's [sic] medicinal plants and harvests off the land. And so, you know, in the -- in quite a few years, we we've been

1 holding an open house on Saturdays and Juneau at the elders home there and invite anybody to come there, because we understand that it's not alcohol, it's not being obese, but it's being lonely that's killing our 5 people. And that's why our elders really need us to go 6 pick them up and take them out and get them out fishing, get to bring a seal in. I really believe in what I hear 8 at the table. So, understanding to push your tribe and 9 whatnot to get yourself a, you know, take some of your 10 money and get a grant and get a gillnet boat, get a seine boat, use it as education to teach your kids. Take 11 12 50% of it to feed the family and the community, but also 13 to put money on the table for the tribe. You know, look 14 for resources and ways to strengthen our family because the history of the box house -- I represent Ch'áak' Kúdi 15 Hít my clan leaders, William Kanak, which is our clan 16 17 leader, is married to Eloise Deisheetaan. So, I honor 18 Mike Douville over here. He's Deisheetaan. So, I share 19 that piece and and the all the Alaskan native 20 representation that sits on the table and Teikweidí 21 right here next to me. The (indiscernible) people, the 22 Yup'ik and Yupiaq and other families that are sitting 23 up at the table, but also are our other ethnicities up 24 here that that love you guys and care for you. So, I 25 just want to share about Juneau two is, we had a box 26 house and a eagle nest House at the (In Native) with --27 Louis Shotridge had a house on Douglas side in the 28 village there, there was a box house in the eagle nest 29 house that was in the village. So, our Kaagwaantaan were 30 there. I grew up as a young kid, I was born in Sitka. 31 So, I'm just trying to connect myself to many villages. 32 Albert was talking, and Albert is T'akdeinntaan. I'm a 33 slave to the (In Natives) in a real positive way when I 34 say that because I'm married to Victoria Ann Johnson. 35 Her uncle is John Martin Sr., and he passed away and I 36 was there (In Native), I still am today. And you know, 37 I love them and being a slave is a good thing. I'm there 38 to help and to strengthen the family, but also vice 39 versa. So, I'm trying to connect myself to Angoon. When my grandmother here -- that lived here died, 40 41 grandfather married Margaret George, who is Jimmy 42 George. And she became Jimmy George's sister. She was 43 the (In Native) for the (In Native) and she married my 44 grandpa. So, I spent a lot of time harvesting in Angoon 45 and even traveling in Sitka. Harvey -- Herman Kitka his 46 father, I used to come over and we'd harvest a herring 47 eggs and bring a whole load into the community every 48 year until he passed, you know, and getting it to the 49 community. But all over Southeast Alaska, we would haul 50 boxes and boxes up and send them out to other

1 communities. And still, you know, we do that today. I'm not -- I just want to share I live in Juneau, I represent Juneau and it's a non-rural area and my fridge is full and (In Native). You know, I lived in Hoonah for years 5 so, it was pretty easy to harvest subsistence. But when 6 I was a young kid I worked on all the seine boats too. I was a commercial fishing fisherman. I worked on the 8 Indian Queen with Paul Rudolph, and he used to ground line halibut, fish and black cod. And I remember we used 10 to cut behind the fin and, you know, clean the black cod so, I started filling up and salting the tips and 11 bringing those back home. We always brought food home 12 13 to the community and even the boats -- we would select 14 which boat would bring in a fish load, and we would get 15 a permit so that we can bring food to the community, 16 load the boat up, and people would be going down all day 17 harvesting their fish. So that's why I encourage KIC to 18 get a seine boat.

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Also, want to share a name, Doyle Abbott. And I know the Haida came up here, and I don't know if you know him (In Native) was his name. And I know Joel and the Jacksons and the Fridays from Kake. When he was younger, he was raised there by the Fridays and all my family spoke the language, so -- and they shared how they snuck, you know, of course, they were trying to be discouraged. My mom wouldn't speak it because they beat it out of her, but she would listen to grandma talking and she'd talk back in English. But all my uncles, Doyle, especially Doyle, he spoke the language fluently. My uncle John would be in church singing and, you know connecting to here. He lived here. And I remember listening to the Haida Tribal members speaking so, I thank you for your words and just trying to respond to a lot of the things that were said in the in the last couple of days. But be living in even as a young man, me and my little brother, we were hungry and we used to go to the river, I was only 13 or 14 and he's younger than I am, and we used to go gaff, dog salmon humpies and we'd pack the fish up and we'd give it to the elder Alice, and she would smoke it all up. And what we were doing is half and half, and, you know, we would bring that home for our community. But I was always, even as a young kid, would go down to the dock and jig halibut. I caught some of the biggest halibut right

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: John, are you going to get to the -- to the point?

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(Simultaneous speech)

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MR. SMITH: Yeah so, I'm sharing that so, those points of view right there are sharing with you that I was a commercial fisherman. I subsistence for my young people as a young man to put food on the table. And I still do that today. And, you know, even though I live in Juneau that, you know, I still -- my fridge is full because I sports fish. I support the commercial fishermen. And then, of course, I travel to different communities to harvest my subsistence with of course, being respectful and calling on my relatives to see if it's okay. So, you know, getting to the point is, even though that I'm in a rural area I do the best I can to provide for my family. And I know it's a challenge. It's hard. My uncles would say, no, don't say that. It's a challenge. So, try to figure out a different process and a different way of getting the things you need. So, (In Native), you know, I shared all this because, you know, just like everybody else (In Native) that I feel the same. That -- how can we make a good change? And, you know, I wrote down a lot of ideas of some of the things that I've heard when I was talking individually. So, I'm going to defer on making that change until we adjust and figure out just like the others. But I do have some ideas that, you know, of changing some of the laws and the regs and the rules to adjust so that our peo\ple and our Alaska native people get all the preference of the food. So, thank you very much. (Indiscernible)

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, John. I think, Harvey, I think I saw your hand up earlier and then, Cal.

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MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I -when this first started, I asked staff if they would help me because I struggle with the community of Ketchikan and KIC. I would like to see some rule changes within the ANILCA, but we were afraid that if we opened that box, a lot of it would go away and we'd be in worse trouble. We need help in trying to figure out how to utilize what is there to save the Native community. When I first started this and it has been mentioned here before that originally it was supposed to be a Native issue that was saving the food for the Native people. Then they threw in rural status, and took away the Native. Made it rural people instead of Native people, which made it doubly difficult. In other words, the kind of a wedge between us again. Well, until we can figure out how to get this done, I just hope that some of our

young people that maybe can take up some sort of Native Law, that would really help to figure out how to do this in a respectful way. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Harvey. Cal.

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MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I apologize for getting up earlier. I have, I have a 64year-old bladder so, I had to get up. So, I missed some of what you were saying. Anyway I, you know, I heard around the table how folks are struggling with this -with this decision. And I'm right there with y'all. I'm struggling as well. You know, I heard heartfelt testimony, I mean, personal friends of mine for years have, you know, were testifying here. And I know them, I know they're really good people, I understand where they're coming from, and I know exactly what's, you know, what they were asking for and what the concerns was and were. And so, I understand all that. And I have a huge ache in my heart for the people of KIC, the tribal members of KIC, I know what y'all are going through being grown up, having a community grow up around you that don't [sic] necessarily respect you know, the customary and traditional ways. And since ANILCA only applies, you know, applies to rural and according to the analysis, we can only look at, you know, the whole community of Ketchikan, which is what, 13,000 somewhere around there. You know that concerns me. If I could -if we could confine it to the -- confine action on this proposal to just members of KIC, I'd be right there. I'd be there. But it's not. We're -- we have to consider the 10,000 other people that live here.

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On the issue of rural character and rural characteristics, you know, we're all familiar with how it started and the criteria that the Board had, you know, the 2,500 and less and 77,000 and more, that sort of thing. Instead, what they -- what the Board, interpreting all the stuff they wrote about when they did that review and changed the direction on rural criteria. My take of that is that they're just they basically just directed the Councils to evaluate ruralness or non-ruralness based on, you know, this holistic look at your region, the Southeast region. Kind of squishy, you don't really know what that means. And you're supposed to take all this stuff together and kind of process it through your mind and come up with whether a place is rural or non-rural. And so, I can do that, you know, I can imagine in my mind what a rural community

looks like. I've been to a lot of them. I've lived in a 1 lot of rural communities, Craig, Cordova, where I live now in Gustavus, you know, I can close my eyes and I -and I -- in my mind's eye, I can -- I know what a rural community looks like, you know. There's no traffic 5 6 lights. There's very little traffic. You get up in the morning, you don't hear traffic or people talking or you 8 know, you walk outside on your porch and all you hear 9 is the birds. You know, in a place like where I live, 10 you might have a rooster crowing here and there. I know in a place like Juneau, you can't have a rooster if you 11 12 kept chickens. So, I -- you know, and I've lived in a non-rural community, Juneau, for a while. I lived in 13 14 Ketchikan in my early career. I can close -- again, I 15 can close my eyes and I can imagine what a non-rural 16 community in Southeast looks like. You're going to see 17 traffic. You might see a -- there's going to be traffic. 18 You're going to see a traffic light or two. You walk on 19 your front porch and yeah, you may hear a bird singing, but you're also going to hear, you know, somebody down 20 21 the street yelling at their dog or, you know, whatever. 22 It -- again, I'm, you know, I'm torn, I'm struggling with all this, but and I really like the Chair's 23 suggestion, and I would do everything in my power to 24 25 help the tribe petition the Secretary and try to make a 26 change on this because I think that's -- because I think 27 that's what it's going to have to take if we want to add 28 non-rural, tribal -- tribal people to ANILCA. But it's 29 -- I would think it's doable. And I think the idea of 30 couching it in the definition of rural is probably the 31 way to do it rather than trying to change that other 32 part, the other -- title ANILCA as to where it applies, 33 you know, rural communities. Anyway, that's what I had. 34 I -- probably not as -- probably not as -- my thoughts 35 are not as together on this one as is as other proposals, 36 but that's kind of where I'm thinking now. I'd like to 37 hear more from other folks if there's more, but yeah. 38 Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: And thank you, Cal. I think there's only one Council member we haven't heard from. Larry, Go ahead.

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MR. BEMIS: Good morning. My name is Larry Bemis, I'm from Yakutat. My name is (In Native). I'm a (In Native) silver salmon, frog, come from the Boulder house. I haven't experienced something like this until this came across the paperwork in this last year, and I wasn't sure how to look at it, I felt in our last meeting this spring woke up what I didn't know. And what

I seen is before decisions were made that people already 1 had their own decisions made. Which in a sense is unfair for both sides to hold that grudge before you get to talk like the meetings we had here today, we finally 5 have both -- or yesterday we had both sides give 6 testimony, very strong on both sides. But in all that testimony, not once did I hear somebody get up and testify on how we get through this. You're all working 8 to fight against each other and somehow the Government 10 allows that and doesn't say what's fair for both of you. You battle it and said, yeah, they left it up to us as 11 12 the Council to do the final decision. They didn't have 13 a decision decisively of what they felt would be the 14 best. They gave us a broad view and gave us a definition. 15 But did they give us a path forward? No. That's up to 16 you and it's up to us. And it's hard because it's such a short time frame. And as far as things have went [sic], 17 18 it's gone past that point of trying to bring it back. You look at Saxman in 1992, they fought hard for that, 19 20 KIC agreed with it. They did not know that if they didn't get something started that they'd be where they are 21 22 today. Nobody asked all the people to move into Ketchikan 23 and make their economy one of the bigger Southeast Alaska 24 economies, and bring everything with them and take away 25 the resources that you -- that they were accustomed to 26 having. KANA stood back and watched it all happen because 27 there was some good with it. But then in our testimony, 28 we're saying, well, they got a store, they got a ferry, 29 they got airplanes. Every community has the same thing, 30 it's just not the scope of what we have. If you weren't 31 able to go get some food off the land, you have to resort 32 to go to a store so you can't count something -- I don't 33 like all the testimony about the stores and the economy 34 and the ferries and all this. That's [sic] should be excluded. That isn't what this is about. This is about 35 the use of the land. This is about your traditions. You 36 37 know, the ANB and ANS was set up in 1887 -- March 1887. There was the first organization to get the Natives 38 39 together to work together from every scope of the country 40 in Indian land. They were setting the boundaries of where 41 we'll be, work together and be strong. And a lot of the 42 ANB and ANS was to deal with the government because laws 43 come, we all get together, we get our officers, we get 44 our Presidents and Secretary both on ANB and ANS, and 45 when we go to see how we can work together to take 46 something that has been put upon us and, and then we go 47 into ANILCA, December 1980. There was a position that 48 the Federal Government had to come up with, along with 49 the money and the land they're giving. They wanted some 50 quidelines. And, you know, it might not have been the

best thing they put together, but they had to put 1 something together. And here's why. In -- somewhere in the 1980s, I went to a meeting and I was picked out of Yakutat as a subsistence user or a person using the land 5 and the food. I was very young. I had no idea where I 6 was going or what I was doing. I was asked to go secretly 7 in a sense, to go to Bethel where RuraL CAP funded this. 8 And why did Rural CAP? Rural CAP is Rural Alaskan 9 Community Action Program that was established to help 10 communities throughout Alaska. Why did I go there? Because the Federal Government asked each one of these 11 12 people from different communities secretly to come in and give the definition on camera, on recording, what 13 14 is you -- what do you think the definition of subsistence 15 is? And, you know, I met people from different parts of 16 Alaska, Shishmaref, Kodiak, Cordova, Unalakleet, Point 17 Hope, I mean, there was just a whole bunch of us. We 18 were there and we didn't really know this town was a non-alcohol town. It was a dry town. The nice thing was 19 20 is that they just built a new hotel that will be staying 21 in. And I thought the accommodations were unbelievable. 22 It's the first time I've ever went in to another 23 community that was out in the middle of nowhere, in a 24 different way of living. So, as this meeting went on for 25 several days, I'm asking, why are we here? What is the 26 reason behind this? Because the State and the Federal 27 Government were fighting over who would justify the use 28 of the land and who owns what land, and who decides the 29 laws, who decides all the different things that keep us 30 functioning in our hunting and fishing and land use. So, 31 at that time, not knowing and as I look back and I was 32 telling Patti this the other day because a light bulb 33 popped on and I said I was a part of trying to define 34 subsistence and how we were recorded and filmed, every 35 person of each community gave what they thought, or more 36 or less, they weren't even sure what they were asked to 37 do. But what we did tell them, how we live. How we get 38 our food. How we treat each other and how we share. And 39 it gave them maybe the definition they came up with to 40 right some of the things in laws there are today. And 41 then I went down as a follow up meeting down to Juneau 42 to see how things are playing out. And they actually had 43 committees to work on subsistence. I was a part of something that I didn't even know today would be what 44 45 we were dealing with. So, in Saxman 1992, they fought 46 for getting their rural position. Ketchikan had their 47 chance to do that, but I don't think they realize how 48 far this thing would go and how big their community get 49 to where they had a less and less chance. 50

The other thing is celebration. Every 1 2 two years, all the Indian people get together and they go to Juneau and we celebrate and we dance and we share and we give each other our best in what we are and who 5 we respect. Back in the day, there were potlatches that 6 shared the food and they would hold their food up to a year to prepare to go and share another community. Now 8 those were the things that all the communities did. They 9 don't do it as much today. There was a time in the 1900s 10 that the Government stopped them from having hordes of food. They show pictures of mountain of food, take up a 11 12 half of a parking lot that people would save. They'd 13 almost go hungry to save, to make sure they showed up 14 at that potlatch. And it would be like giving the last 15 of what they had if that be. We don't see none of that. 16 We have been separated with time and with progression to the point where, where do we slow things down and 17 18 grasp what we used to have? Once you lose something, you feel it, but you don't ever feel it slipping away. Like 19 20 what is happening to all of us right now. We can only 21 fix what is available with the tools we have right now, 22 and when something this important has been brought 23 forward to us, how do we come up with a decision 24 overnight or a week or a month? It takes all of us to 25 work together to get this decision. This isn't a winlose situation. This isn't for the outlying communities 26 27 that say, yay! They aren't going to get it, or KIC 28 saying, now I know how everybody feels about us, and I 29 don't see us getting anywhere because everybody is 30 against us. So, my thinking is, let's get back to what's 31 real. We are people and we love each other and we respect 32 each other. We do it every day. But somehow there's 33 something in a piece of paper with letters on it that 34 says, you will follow this law, section 8, and you will 35 go through this criteria. You know, in all the laws that 36 are being made, they always can be changed and they can 37 always be adjusted. But it takes a lot. It all starts 38 to where it came from, to where it's going. And I really 39 respect being on this Council. I respect the tasks we 40 are given and each one of us come from a different part 41 of the country and we all share the same beliefs. And 42 we might have, you know, it's like Albert, he is wanting 43 to know, what do we do to fix this? He's not against it. 44 He's not saying he is for it. He wants to see -- give 45 me a path forward. And I'm in that same situation. In 46 Tlingit & Haida they pass out food, they are very strong, 47 65,000 members or 55,000. It looks like to me a lot of 48 work needs to be done on understanding all of us what 49 we do. Because you know what? This ain't going to be the 50 last meeting we have like this. Every community that

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sits on the borderline of infrastructure, tourism, all the things that are coming are all economically driven. And when we are sitting in a situation where a community isn't doing so good, oh, I don't like the idea of that tour ship coming to the -- to my town, but I don't have much choice, a lot of people have already made the same. You take some of the communities like, I work down in Hoonah back many moons ago, and I worked for the Tlingit & Haida working on houses. I said, my gosh, you ain't going to believe it. I went to a town there's 1,200 Indians that are just happy, thriving, and man, I've never been around that before. And I made a lot of friends and I just thought, wow, this is what a real Native town looks like. And as time went on, that town got sold out, moved on, houses were sold, land, and now we got tour ships and everything, and they battle for the resources that they have. And they don't have enough push to keep that big machine that's rolling forward, gobbling things up. And I have that feeling that that machine is going to continue until we don't have anything. We'll be down to who's going to be the last one to eat the fish, the deer, the moose. It is very, very scary to look at it that way. So, in my closing, I asked all of us to look at what we need to redefine, the best way to help each other and not fight each other. Thank you, gunalchéesh.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Larry. We've heard from everybody around the table now. I took the opportunity to go first, but I did want to add a little bit more to what I have to say, because I did kind of want to focus on my sort of out-of-the-box solution and that is that, you know, I really struggled with this. I did announce that I, you know, intend to oppose the proposal. And that's mostly based on just, you know, this feeling of, you know, is Ketchikan rural or non-rural? And I, you know, coming from one of the, well, probably the most smallest and remote community represented on this Board, you know, it just didn't it just I just didn't feel it. I -- during the preliminary, you know, process their last meeting, I made a lot of suggestions that I thought the analysis should cover, that I thought would really, you know, be favorable to KIC's proposal. And, you know, there were good answers there. But, you know, in the final analysis, I say, I just didn't feel it. But I didn't want that to be the end of it, because I really think there is merit to KIC's desire for, you know, a Federal priority. And regardless of how the vote should go, and from what I am hearing, I still don't know how it's going to go. And

if the vote should go in favor of Ketchikan's rural 1 determination, you know, I can certainly live with that. There will be impacts, as we heard much about. But you know, this Council will deal with that. That's what we 5 do. We've done it before and we'll do it again, and 6 we'll work with everybody to try and make it right. So, that's not my problem. But if the proposal should fail, 8 I also don't want that to be the end of it, because I 9 don't think it -- I don't think it really resolves the 10 issue. And that's where I pledged, and I heard other Council members pledge that we would work towards a 11 better solution. So, that's where I stand. And I think 12 13 at this point we need to take a break. Give everybody a 14 chance to think about this a bit more. And when we come 15 back, I'll see if we're ready for a vote or if we need more discussion amongst ourselves. Because I definitely 16 17 hear some of the members are still undecided. So, that 18 they can come to a decision during the break time or come back for more discussion. We'll find that out. So, 19 20 we'll come back at I guess it'll be 11:00. So, recess 21 till then.

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(On record)

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Council members, if you could come back to your seats and we'll get an idea how to move forward here. Okay so, I guess I need to know at this point, Council members need more discussion or I don't know, maybe there's questions they still want to ask? That's one thing I didn't hear was, anybody request any more information from staff or clarifications? But if you need that, I don't know, maybe you're ready for the vote so, give me some kind of indication here. Patti.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, Mr. Chair. I was looking for my other notes, and I found it if you don't mind, it's not very long. So, the House Conference Report numbered 92-746 at 24 Reprinted 1971. The conference committee, after careful consideration, believes that all Native interests in subsistence resource lands can and will be protected by the Secretary through the exercise of his existing withdrawal authority. The Secretary could, for example, withdraw appropriate lands and classify them in a manner which would protect Native subsistence needs and requirements by closing appropriate lands to entry by non-residents when the subsistence resources of these lands are in short supply

1 or otherwise threatened. The conference committee expects both the Secretary and the State to take any action necessary to protect the subsistence needs of the Natives. Mr. Chair, I was sort of mulling it over and 5 you know, while we're tasked with the duty to vote and 6 the results will be forwarded on to the -- to the Federal Board is -- as this there's been an underlying 804 issue about that has sort of surfaced and not been really 8 analyzed in the in the final report. So, either way, in 10 the result of the actions of this Council, I think that further analysis of that needs to be presented to the 11 12 Federal Subsistence Board. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Patti. And when do you feel that needs to happen? I guess.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Their meet -- their meeting where -- they take it up.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Got it. Thank you. Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So, I gave my testimony early and then listened to a lot of Council members testimony as it went around, and it sparked a few more thoughts that I didn't incorporate originally into my testimony. Just cause [sic], you know, even this is a message to the students, even I get extremely nervous up here and get shaky and I was like, oh, that was in my written comments that I read directly from, but I must have skipped that paragraph. Anyway, some of the things -- one of one of the things that I've been thinking about really is we, again, are in this position that we've never been in. Well, given the new policy, I guess I should say in terms of the definition -- how the definition is going to work for on whether -- on the definition for rural, I guess you could say. And I kind of don't feel like I personally have the guidelines in order to decide, well, if Ketchikan is rural, because what are those characteristics? I think I have them in my mind. I don't know that I've necessarily articulated them very well, and then I don't think our discussion has encapsulated all of the things that could be rural characteristics. And I think that that is what the Federal Subsistence Board is looking for, because this is the first time that those things are needing to be put out there. We have rural characteristics that used to be used, but not necessarily how are we defining it. And the reason why

1 I think this is important is because one thing that I heard is a concern that Juneau is going to apply for -if Ketchikan gets this Juneau could -- what's going to stop Juneau from applying for it? Well, what will stop 5 Juneau from getting it if they apply for it is that we 6 have well defined potential characteristics of what it means to be rural in Southeast Alaska, and I just kind 8 of don't feel that we're completely there in a discussion because I'm like, well, what are our characteristics? I 10 keep going back to that. And so, I wanted to I wanted to put that out there, that that's the kind of homework 11 12 that I feel like we still potentially need to be doing. 13 I'm still in support of Ketchikan as a community, not, 14 I mean, obviously KIC within the community, but I'm still 15 in support of Ketchikan as a community as a whole, the 16 entire population, as I believe that there are some rural 17 characteristics that show that it Ketchikan is rural. 18 And the one thing that the analysis didn't take into 19 consideration because I asked the question when they 20 were up here, was the research that Ketchikan Indian 21 Community did within the community that was funded by 22 the Bureau of Indian Affairs that actually surveyed 23 people, not just Alaska native people in Ketchikan, but 24 non-Native people were included in that survey and they 25 had some a summary and some, you know, how those kinds 26 of things fit into the rural characteristics. And so, 27 one thing they said was overall, Ketchikan's growth is 28 incredibly low compared to other non-subsistence areas 29 and communities with -- in Alaska. And if you look at 30 the table where they show that the communities that were 31 compared were Valdez, Ketchikan, Juneau and Fairbanks. 32 And so, you compare those communities amongst one 33 another, they're all designated non-rural. Overall, 34 Ketchikan's growth is incredibly low. It's not -- it's 35 at a place where we're not going to just continue to add 36 a lot of people into the population. And I think that 37 that's important to note.

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Another comparison that they had was okay, well, let us look at Ketchikan compared to another community with similar characteristics but -- and possibly similar demographics in our region, which is Sitka. And they gave a -- they gave a population comparison in their report, and it says the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, including the city, has a population of 13,741 people. According to the 2020 census, a majority of the population 8,000 or 59% of those people live within the city limits, 41 live without outside the city limits, which may or may not have the same services, obviously. Compared to Sitka, City of Ketchikan has 330

fewer people that's within the city. The Borough has 1 2,734 fewer people than Sitka. The population of the island as a whole, because remember, Ketchikan is on an island, there are people that live outside of the road 5 system on Revillagigedo. It has a total of 5,334 more 6 people than Sitka. So, there's, you know, this breakdown that you can look at population and different things. 8 And this is -- I feel like it's kind of a thing that we 9 get stuck on in these communications that we've been 10 having as we deliberate this proposal is their population. It's such a -- it's -- we're talking about 11 12 a big influx of people that would now have a subsistence 13 priority as a rural community. And so, then I was like, 14 okay, well so, there is 10,000 other people. So, I heard 15 that message and that that is a concern but then I go back and I look at in our analysis on table three 16 Ketchikan, 14% of the population is listed as Alaska 17 18 native. We have rural communities in our region that 19 have a lower proportion of Alaska native people. So, 20 they also have non-Alaska native people within their 21 community that are at a higher proportion, and Sitka is 22 one of them. Their percentage of Alaska native people 23 of their population is less than 10%. So, there's 90% 24 of people living in Sitka that are not necessarily Alaska 25 native who have a rural priority, because Sitka is 26 designated rural.

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So, Ketchikan as a community as a whole was not afforded that at the time. It wasn't afforded that when they put in for member Phillips' talked about how they petitioned for rural -- rural determination. It wasn't -- anyway, it wasn't put in for that. So, I wanted to bring that to the attention to that we can be concerned about the ten extra, but we're not applying the same -- we're applying a standard to one community and giving them rural status and then we're not using that standard for another community that's somewhat comparable in applying rural status. We're saying they're not rural, and we're saying they're not rural, because we're afraid that the rest of this population is going to be competing with resources from rural communities and other Alaska native in rural communities as well. And so again, I think we have this opportunity to be giving the Board some -- what our interpretation is for what rural characteristics are. I think that there case for Ketchikan, their population, demographics of their population, the economics of the community that they live in and the challenges that they face. The challenges that they face are some of the same challenges that our rural -- our communities that are

already designated rural also face. I don't think Juneau 1 is considered a rural community. I don't know that I will ever think Juneau is considered a rural community. So, what are the characteristics that don't make -- that 5 make Juneau a non-rural community? So, that that 6 definition and those characteristics can be utilized when the Board actually gets this proposal. We're making 8 a recommendation to the Board, the Federal Subsistence Board, we are -- the work that we do is strongly 10 considered by the Federal Subsistence Board. And I 11 really think we need to also incorporate the tools that 12 they're going to have to use to make that decision for 13 our region and so, that they can have that -- have those 14 quidelines. As -- and I was really hoping -- I did say 15 it when I was there, I was like, I wanted to listen to 16 the rest of the Council and what they think rural 17 characteristics are. And I don't necessarily feel like 18 I heard a lot of other ones than some of the few that 19 I've been able to mention in the testimony that I begin. 20 And I think it's worth stating, I don't know if I stated 21 it at the beginning when I turned my mic on just now, 22 but that I still I support Ketchikan proposal to rescind 23 non-rural status and yeah, that will be my vote. Thank 24 you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Cathy. Mike, then Albert.

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MR. DOUVILLE: So, going back in the -for the original determinations maybe staff could answer
why Sitka met the criteria in Ketchikan did not based
on what Cathy just explained.

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(Pause)

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DR. ROBERTS: Through the Chair, Mr. Douville. I just wanted to go back, it's probably not that important at this point, because Cathy made a lot of good points since that. But we did incorporate the 2005 household study done by Ketchikan Indian Community and your analysis there. So that was part of the....

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Cathy has a

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DR. ROBERTS: Okay.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you for clarification. I wasn't talking about the 2005 study

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1 that Ketchikan did. I'm talking about the more recent.... 4 DR. ROBERTS: The more -- that we..... 5 6 MS. NEENHAM: The more recent study that they did. And when staff gave the presentation, I asked 7 8 whether or not it was considered in the. 9 10 DR. ROBERTS: It was, it was considered. 11 It didn't change our conclusion. 12 13 MS. NEEDHAM: Okay, it wasn't 14 necessarily, the numbers incorporated and 15 information that they had in terms of 16 characteristics were not put into the analysis OSM had. 17 18 DR. ROBERTS: Yes, we received it pretty, 19 pretty late. So, we tried our best, but yeah. As far as 20 you know, why Sitka was included in Ketchikan was not 21 it appears from looking back at the history -- the 22 regulatory history there. There's a lot more public comment given in Sitka. And the -- there was a statement 23 on the record, essentially, that Sitka possessed at the 24 time characteristics of both a rural and non-rural 25 26 nature. However, on the strength of the testimony 27 provided by the public, they decided to change that 28 determination to rule for Sitka at that time. 29 30 Sorry, that was Jason Roberts, OSM. 31 32 DR. VICKERS: This is Brent Vickers, OSM. 33 Just to add one little thing to what Jason had said is 34 that in the original policy, they drew that 7,000 35 population limit and more or less said by default, any community with a population above 7,000 is non-rural, 36 37 and those populations between 7,000 and 2,500 would be 38 considered more based on their own merit that they said 39 that we would look at them more closely because they 40 were believed to have both rural and rural -- non-rural 41 characteristics. And that also might be why they looked

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. And Jim and then Harvey.

more closely at Sitka. And decided again with the

testimony, like Jason said, that seems to be one of the

deciding factors. And that's what we have based on that

-- the history there. Thank you.

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MR. SLATER: Just to respond to that, I do believe, I looked at the record and it unless I'm mistaken that Sitka was over 7,000 as well as Hoonah. I mean, it was well, as Ketchikan.

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DR. VICKERS: Yes. That's correct. Yeah.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, Harvey.

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MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I really can't see a comparison between Ketchikan and Sitka, except for the population. And Sitka is right now in the process of losing people faster than they're coming in. We are -- right now the people are leaving. We don't have -- even -- we even lost McDonald's, which is in some parts of our Sitka we kind of chuckle that we lost our subsistence place. No, we don't have a lot of things in Sitka, the population is decreasing at a faster rate and as it decreases the city of Sitka raises our taxes even more. So, as a result, more and more people are leaving because they can't afford to pay the taxes that are coming. Besides the -- with the tourist industry and everything, property values have probably tripled and doubled and quadrupled all over the place. And when they made the new law that came out on the short-term rentals, people that had been trying to move in and buy land and things and come to find out the short-term rentals threw them out in the street. So, a lot of people are leaving. The cost of rent is really out of sight. Besides all that, Sitka got 13 miles of road system. We don't have really the infrastructure and a lot of places do that would make it non-rural. So, the comparison is other than the population is way out of line at this point. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Harvey. Albert.

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MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In 2000, the Sitka population -- Native population was 16.8 and today it's 9.4. So, when they were allowed to be considered a rural designation, the Native population was probably around 20%. So, you can't compare apples and oranges all day long to make your case on either side. You want a definition of rural? Come to Angoon. Come to Angoon where the price of gas is \$6 a gallon, unemployment rate is 80%, where people with five children in their homes are deciding, should I take my last five gallons of gas to go get wood or should I go get food for the freezer? That's rural. That's -- I

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believe that's what the elders protected. Our ability to maintain ourselves without coming in and asking the Government, can I please have food stamps? That's my definition of rural, because I live it every day. I've been in that situation, and the only person responsible for what I've created is myself. So, we could argue this all day long, but at the end of the day Ms. Needham can't guarantee me the territorial sportsmen are going to grab an attorney because they have more money than the whole City of Angoon has.

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It's Ι was told that's appropriate but, Mr. Chairman, it just me being passionate about protecting my way of life and my community. You can't guarantee me that somebody in another community has so much money that they feel like they have the right to do what I do and to come into the area we protected because they feel like they have a right to all the resources I have which Title 8 of ANILCA protected. Our elders sat at the table and thought, how can we protect this for our grandchildren if they choose to live this lifestyle, they're going to be allowed to. And sitting here a part of this process, I ask questions because there are things I need to know and I'm looking forward. And in doing so, I'm afraid we're opening the door for other communities to do the same thing, because it could be argued precedents was set. I never even learned the word precedents in high school. Yeah, 12th grade education, but this lifestyle has brought me to this point where I've got to learn things just to protect my way of life.

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So, you know, come to Angoon, see what rural means to us. It's a different -- it's a totally different animal. And where the whole store thing came from, through this process, we protected an area and my justification was, somebody comes to the island and hunts and competes with Angoon from Juneau, and they're not successful, they can go to Costco. If Angoon is not successful, our children go hungry. Because that's how we are as a people. Our -- you know, if you have so much food left, you feed your children first. We learn that from the Navy. In 1886, the Navy came in. October 26th, in 1886 and bombarded Angoon. All our food supplies put away that summer, decimated, gone. Homes gone, one canoe left. So, this kind of feels like that. So, I'm sitting here trying to find a way to help KIC get what you want. But I'm also sitting here coming from a rural community who understands rural and what it means to us so, I'm going to bring that here. You can do what you want with

it, but that's what it means to me to be rural. You can 1 come up with all kinds of definitions that suit your needs, but at the end of the day, I have mine. And sometimes you take care of the weakest link so the chain 5 don't break. And in my mind, given the economics of 6 Angoon and what I see on a daily basis, I'm going to protect our weakest link and that's Angoon and our 8 ability to provide for the children there. I see some hard-working adults with five kids, they go to work and 9 10 then and right after work, they'll go out and start hunting to get what they can, because the cost of living 11 12 in Angoon is through the roof. So, in order to provide for their family off a given resource that our ancestors 13 14 settled on, they have to go hunting after work. I've 15 done that. You go to your normal job and then you go hunting just to keep up. If anyone's had to feed 16 17 children, by golly those little guys can eat more than 18 adults sometimes. Som that's my definition of rural, Mr. Chair, and I can't let this go without saying anything. 19 20 You can't blame this process for the issues our people 21 are having. You could use the resource to help heal. 22 I've done it with my son. My father has done it with me. 23 So, you don't -- you don't send a teenager off to war 24 and expect them to come back.

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Okay, it's not about me. It's about how you heal your people. Bring them out. Bring them out in a boat. Bring them out in the environment. You don't have to have rural designation to do that. But don't lose any of our young people because you didn't bring them out. My dad brought me out in the environment and brought me back. So, I don't know what it is. It's a mechanism in my family, I suppose, on how to deal with things, and it seems to be alcohol. So, I told this Council that, and this is -- I like to take what I've learned and share it for our people. You don't need this designation to help our people heal. You need to bring them out and show them what you know. Bring them back to what we are as Alaskans, not necessarily Native but Alaskans. So, my son had a friend pass away from fentanyl. And I almost lost him. So, this is -- I heard this testimony as part of why you wanted your designation. So, I'm using my son's example as how I brought him out in the environment, and I kept him out there every day. It didn't matter, rain, snow, bad weather and we talked. So, don't use this as an excuse not to take care of the next generation with the environment. Get them out there. In the meantime, take the Chair's recommendation and go with that on how to fix the current problem. I have a special place for

1 Sitka because I go over there and camp on their grounds in a tent, and I'm getting too old to do that but I'd do that for herring eggs. We take 18-foot skiffs and have the whole community worried about us, until they 5 hear it from us when we get to Sitka. So, using them as 6 a tool to make this happen, I don't agree with because I learned this at a young age, was my sister, I only 8 have one, she was spoiled. And so, we'll just say Sitka is my sister and Albert's over here, how come I don't 10 have this when my sister does? Turns out my parents thought I was right and took it away from my sister too. 11 12 So, now she didn't have anything to share with me. But those are $\operatorname{--}$ that was the one thing I forgot that was 13 14 important to me. But you've got to take the next generation out or whoever it is. Take him out in the 15 environment and bring him back. You may think it doesn't 16 17 work, but sometimes it does. It could be anything. You 18 could be teaching them how to carve, you could teach them how to make drums. That's bringing them back. When 19 20 I went over to the desert and came back, I walked into 21 the school and I could hear our songs. I was like, holy 22 smoke, I'm home. Something that simple, our Tlingit 23 songs. Now you heard the gentleman say Indians, and my 24 cousin Harvey just always gave me for no other way to 25 say it, hell about it. Your Tlingit, you're not an 26 Indian. I'm a Haida, I'm not an Indian. Because Columbus 27 called us Indians because he didn't know any better. 28 But, Mr. Chairman, that's my definition of rural, and I 29 hope I accomplished something here today on bringing 30 someone back to remain with us until they're older than 31 I am. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Albert. John, Go ahead.

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MR. HOWARD: (In Native), be of good courage. I just want to add to what Harvey was sharing about the 14 miles in Sitka. I was here for our last adventure as SEARAC and I borrowed my kids car, and I went for a cruise and I just, you know, just counted houses and pretty nice houses, pretty big. And I never even got to the end of the road. And I live in Juneau, and it doesn't take me that long. And there's not many houses when you get a certain point of the view. And a lot straighter roads, actually. So, it didn't take me very long. And that's what 40 miles and realizing here is about 40-50 miles of road. I see a lot more houses so, it almost seems like you know, this is my own perspective, this is on my own -- from my own eyes. And seeing how big the houses are, you figure there's two,

three, four people. So, really thinking that the size 1 difference is pretty similar to Juneau. So, even the effect that's going to happen if we do go and make that change in Juneau tries to step in doing that. I know 5 Sitka used to be pretty popular when I was a young kid 6 in the mill was going, you know, I'm a logger from Whitestone, 28 years with them and the pulp mill was 8 going Sitka was very active, but it's not that big of a country. It's not really that huge. And also, just 10 listening at some of the issues that I was listening to earlier from the community was all the charter boats 11 that are out there, you know, of course, that's a State 12 13 issue. And I really think that, you know, I'm new at 14 this, you know, and I've only been on there for a little 15 while, but how do we address that and get the State to 16 understand our way of life, our traditional ways of life? 17 And even NOAA that some of the issues that I heard 18 earlier too, was the being able to set your 30-hook 19 skate out and you had to go out quite a few miles and it cost a lot of money. I suggest you look into the 20 21 tribe for now until we find a way. But how do we connect 22 with NOAA and say, how can we get them? They can make 23 their set just right out here somewhere even closer. 24 They don't have to go so far. And I don't know how that's 25 going to work. I know you got to go through a lot of 26 different channels, and I really think, you know, the 27 charter boats are how do we slow that down? I was in 28 Sitka. I had relatives send me photos of the airport, 29 and he just walked and did a video of all the charter 30 families coming in and how many boxes of fish that were. 31 It was -- it was crazy. It just made me really heavy inside seeing that. So, how do we even cut down their 32 33 numbers of fish that they're actually taking out of 34 Alaska? How do we say, you know, a lot of charter boats 35 they have -- just one business has 4 or 5, 6 boats. How 36 do we cut down a business to just being able to only 37 having 2, you know. You know, trying to hit some ideas 38 on how to change some of the laws and the regs, and I 39 really do think the State needs to understand our way 40 of life and how do we do that? Thank you. 41

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John.

Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I still want to put characteristics for rural communities onto the record for the Board for consideration, and one that I forgot to add to some of my testimony that I haven't spoken to already would be food security. I think food security is something that our region is completely

concerned about, people who live throughout this region, 1 and I think it should be something that the Board considers when they determine whether or not a community is rural or not rural. And when, you know, when I was 5 looking through the analysis, I was like, well, what 6 strikes me about food security and Ketchikan and it comes again from their study where it says Ketchikan's role 8 as a resource hub subjects it to degrees of resource 9 pressures from neighboring islands, as well 10 significant influxes of tourists in the summer. So, they're saying, you know, that is a factor and does 11 impact their food security here. That -- and that's 12 13 pressures from other communities in and around their 14 neighboring communities, not just non-residents of 15 Alaska, but they stated that and this comes from, again, 16 interviews that were conducted on behalf of 17 community -- all of Ketchikan. It was also stated that 18 inordinate prices of market seafood are a significant 19 barrier to accessing healthy and wild foods. Food 20 security in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough is 11.3%, 21 which is a comparable rate to food insecurity in the 22 Haines or sorry in the Hoonah Angoon Borough, which was 23 measured at 11.8%. The prices of local wild cough proteins is much higher than imported proteins. So, 24 25 those are some of the comparable that we can use when 26 we think about food insecurity. I think the reason why 27 I'm pushing for like, making sure that we have in the 28 record some defining characteristics that the Board can 29 consider when they bring up this proposal is important 30 as these things come along. And that's all I'm trying 31 to do, is provide or help put a definition to it. I 100% 32 wholly believe communities like Angoon, Hoonah, Kake are 33 rural communities, but as the characteristics of those 34 communities, the ones that were defining rural by? 35 Because if it is, then Petersburg, Wrangell and Sitka 36 become non-rural. And so that's the difference, like we 37 look at these -- our communities that are designated 38 rural within our region. And that's what we're supposed 39 to be taking, like what makes them all as a collective, 40 what makes them all rural and then how does Ketchikan 41 fit into that picture? And so, you can't compare 42 Ketchikan to Kake. Kake is -- and then say, well, 43 Ketchikan can't be rural because it doesn't have the 44 same characteristics as Kake. That's comparing apples 45 to oranges. To use an analogy that I heard earlier, you 46 have to compare it to something that has the same like, 47 similar, at least demographics, because we're talking about building characteristics that have kind of a 48 49 threshold. So where is that threshold? So, we need to 50 know what the characteristics are and then we kind of

need to know what those thresholds are and then we need to know how communities fit into them. And so, that's why -- that's the only reason why I was looking at other communities that are of comparable size or have the comparable similarities and challenges that Ketchikan has. And so, that for me to decide whether or not I think Ketchikan fits, what could be the definition or fits into the characteristics of what rural is. So, thank you, Mr. Chair, for letting me to add that. And I promise that's my last thing.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Doesn't have to be, but okay. I just want to comment on that. Cathy is looking for a kind of a very lack of a better term, data driven, you know, rationale for a decision. And I can see the validity to that. However, it kind of baffles me that the staff with all of the data was not able to do that. Instead, they gave it to us for this more holistic interpretation. So, I mean, that's -- it's just the one thing that, you know, when it goes to the Board, you know, I don't know what they're going to be looking for. It seems like, as you state, they might have been looking for what logically their staff might have come to a conclusion on. You know, we're a different body. We look at things differently. And yeah, that's just kind of what kind of baffles me. So, you know, this is a -- this is going to go to the Board and they're going to consider all this and what you're saying is very helpful. I agree. Sure, Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think part of the difference for me too, is that staff can change their decision between now and the Board meeting based on all of the testimony that they heard, just like we did. We can't change our decision. And so, they went neutral, allowing us to help give them some guidance. And we might be able to give them the additional information so that they can take a position. And, then they would be able to do so before the meeting. So, I think it's important to note that when you state that staff couldn't come to a decision based on all of the data and data driven, that's the data that they had, but they did not have the testimony that came before us. They didn't have our deliberations for that. So, I'd like to add that. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Good point. I think Louie and then Harvey. Louie, go ahead.

1 MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I 2 would just like to say this has been on my mind since we started, what, three years ago in this room? And I knew the people at KIC and I talked to them, it's -- I 5 see what's going on in our area and how it will affect 6 the other areas. And I just told them it was just you folks, it'd be an easy decision. But to allow all this 8 fleet to come in on the other communities is going to 9 be devastating. I really appreciate how Albert explained 10 a lot of it, because I don't explain myself that well. And then when we were in Klawock last year, I talked to 11 12 them again, shook hands. And it's not against KIC, but 13 against allowing the invasion into our rural communities 14 which is -- even Metlakatla, our gas is, I think, 5.25 15 a gallon. It's, when I got to come to Ketchikan for 16 parts or something, I'll bring Jerry jugs with me and 17 carry him down. And my daughter over there will help me 18 carry him or my granddaughter. But we do these things 19 to try to help and save any way we can. As we go fishing 20 and hunting, you don't always get some. Not anymore. But I talked to the Mayor of Metlakatla early, and I told 21 22 him my concerns, and he said the same thing I did. If 23 it was just KIC, it would be an easy decision. So, I made sure I talked to him and got his opinion. So, I 24 25 knew it was going to be a tough day today. And but -- I 26 still have to look out to protect the real rural 27 communities. So, thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Louis. Harvey, go ahead.

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MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. wanted to -- this is something that I had thought about a long time. Possibly I -- almost from the second term that I was on this Council. I'm glad that KIC, Ketchikan Indian Community put this in. I knew it was going to be hard. I knew we were going to have lots and lots of discussion on it. And some of it will be -- will be pitting against each other at times but it had to come. We have to start this procedure. Ketchikan Indian Community was put in a place where some of our other communities and in Alaska, where the cities have grown up around what was a small Indian community. They lost their rights to do some of the things when they made them non-rural. This was wrong, and I hope that we can get across to the Board or to whoever needs to be told that these Indian communities still need to protect their subsistence rights. Thank you.

48 49 50 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey. Anybody else? Okay, Ted and Patti.

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MR. SANDHOFER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, in all these discussions, it seems like, you know, KIC was trying to fix something that -- a wrong to get back their traditional and cultural uses. And the only tool they had was to say, hey, let's make Ketchikan a rural community. But we're trying to fix that with -that there's no tool to fix it without including another 10,000 people, which some of us are struggling with. So, you know, I don't know how to get around that, but I think going down a path like you suggested, Don, might be a way to do that but we're trying to fix a question with the wrong answer. That doesn't make sense. But I mean, I'm not sure if I'm explaining myself correctly, but it's just -- it just doesn't feel right that we're trying to get the rights back to KIC through this process, because it's the only one we have. But it's the wrong -- it's just the wrong path to get there. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Ted. Patti, go ahead.

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MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. As I indicated on page 121, non-rural decision-making criteria. So, I'm going to follow the recommendation of member Needham. And on page 23 of the supplemental material, which is the survey results provided by Ketchikan Indian Community. So, 59% of the respondents stated they hunt or fish in their area to access their resources. 58% stated they rely on family and friends to share with them. 61% of the households receive resources from others, and those who harvest often share with others, meaning their access is supplemented by another's, 31% of the sample purchases from a store and 14% from commercial fishermen. So -- also, I looked up the number of acres for Unit 1, and it's like close to 1.5 million acres. And if you look at Unit 2, it's pretty close to the same size. I think we're missing an important component, and that component is that the Ketchikan Indian Community recognizes that there are tools being used by other rural areas that help those rural areas protect their resources. They have 1.5 million acres in their Unit that they would like to provide stewardship skills to for the protection of accessing their subsistence -- subsistence resources. I, you know, I've been -- it's been sort of -- I don't know how to say that, insinuated that I'm trying to

compare Ketchikan with smaller rural communities. Well, 1 I'm not, as I stated earlier, and what the staff analysis says we've got -- there's 35 communities in Southeast Alaska. We know Juneau is never going to get rural status 5 because they're like 35,000 people. But there isn't --6 there is a Native community there that really would like to be able to access their subsistence needs, but I'm 8 not going to go there. I mean, that's like, you know, throwing them under the bus. So, what can we do? I mean, 10 without throwing each other under the bus to try to help 11 a community steward its resources so that they can 12 continue to hunt or fish in their area to access their 13 resources. Every one of our communities has million-14 dollar lodges, several hundred thousand dollar homes. I 15 can't afford a, you know, a \$250,000 north the river. I 16 got a little 18-foot North River with a soft top, I love 17 it. But I'd love a great big one but I can't afford 18 that. But I use my North River to access my resources. 19 Do we have big, you know, million-dollar homes in our 20 inlet? We sure do. We inherited a home in Sitka, but the 21 property tax is, like \$2,000 a year on it, and we're 22 like, oh, boy, where are we going to get that kind of 23 money to pay that? Well, we find it. Why it's, you know, 24 I have to let you know that my mother-in-law, who's now 25 deceased, Nancy Hamilton Phillips, was born in Howkan 26 and raised in Hydaburg. She married a fisherman, they 27 moved to Pelican. But she inherited trust land in 28 Ketchikan, which now my husband has inherited. So, it's 29 like we're all connected in some way. And I have -- I 30 have a granddaughter with blonde hair. Yeah. So -- but 31 I love my granddaughters, and I want them -- I take them 32 out on the skiff. I'm teaching them how to run my 33 outboard. They love it. They think it's fun. I mean, 34 this is -- I learned this from my dad. My dad took me 35 out on the water, you know, I grew up in Sitka, you know, I've been on the water since I was a toddler, you 36 37 know. But to make an assumption that only certain things 38 can happen a certain way is -- isn't realistic because 39 we all have our own way of doing things in our communities. I'm not saying that your way is any less 40 41 important than what I do, because it's all valuable. 42 It's [sic] all contributes to who we are as people and 43 a people as a whole. So, you know, we're putting in to 44 the administrative record, you know, the Board is asking 45 us to address some of these, you know, case by case 46 basis. How does this community meet a rural status? And 47 we have a survey result which is very well done and it 48 describes how in the end, people could obtain enough to 49 meet their household dietary needs. The answers to this 50 question is 68% said no and 32% said yes. So roughly a

third of the people are meeting their household dietary 1 needs, but two thirds are not. And so, I personally, I'm the kind of person -- I do a food bank and Pelican, I want to make sure people are fed. So, not only are we 5 giving them deer or fish, but we're also bringing in food from Juneau to -- at the food bank for those who 6 have needs, you know, to get that food. So, you know, 8 it's puzzling to me. I will say that I remember when 9 this whole topic of why did Sitka get ruled in 10 determination, and because they had a very strong tribal presence, provide [sic] testimony about their customary 11 12 and traditional ways. We had that yesterday. We had a very strong customary traditional use testimony. And yet 13 14 we're putting this fear of, well, that other 10,000. Well, they -- if they got rule status, they could use 15 16 the tools that we use now. Okay. So, we got a ten-day 17 local resident hunt in Lisianski Inlet; a ten-day hunt, 18 local resident hunt for Hoonah; ten day hunt, local 19 resident only Angoon. That's a tool that we put in so we can meet our needs. The first time around that that 20 21 proposal went through it was for over two, maybe three 22 month closure. Well, that didn't fly and boy did we ever 23 hear about it at the local level. It just pit community member against community member. And there's still hard 24 25 feelings to this day. But when we narrowed it down so 26 we could try to really meet subsistence needs, not a 27 single person spoke for or against it. It was each of 28 us regional Council members who spoke for it. And then 29 this RAC -- it was a RAC proposal and it went forward 30 to the board and they supported it. So, we're going to 31 have the benefits of that ten-day hunt November 1st 32 through 10 of this of this year. So, those are tools 33 that Ketchikan could use or they'll determine -- it's a self-determination method that they -- they'll use for 34 35 their area. It's not for me to say you should do this, 36 Ketchikan. No, you should do this, Angoon. No, this is 37 -- I bring forward what I think would work in my area 38 and or Jim would bring it forward, even for your own 39 area, Mike, you bring stuff forward for your area and 40 we support that. Petersburg is staying on the moose hunt. 41 People, more than just federally designated users 42 harvest moose in Petersburg, but in Yakutat proper only 43 Yakutat can. But that's that works for them. So, on a 44 case-by-case basis, how do you make it work? That's how 45 you make it work. Proposals come forward, an analysis 46 is done, we talk it over, study it, bring forward a 47 recommendation. Sometimes we have to come back to the 48 drawing Board. So, and we've got to trust the process. 49 I trust that Ketchikan is going to bring forward 50 proposals that are going to be meaningful for the

community so that they get their food security needs 1 met. That's the type of person I am. I'll take a box of food to your house if I think you're going hungry, and I'll have those people crying because they didn't know 5 I saw their needs weren't being met. And I'm seeing now 6 that some needs aren't being met here in Ketchikan. And I want to bring you a box of groceries. And it's just 8 frustrating to me to deal with this mentality is that 9 they're going to come to my place and they're going to 10 take what I have. That's not how we are. Yeah, we have people in America that are that way, but we have tools 11 12 in place to remedy that. And so, I'm going to trust the 13 process and I'm answering on a case-by-case basis. And, 14 and you know how I'm going to vote. So, thank you, Mr. Chair. 15

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Patti. So, I want to add something else to my thoughts on this. You, somewhat kind of alluded to it as, you know, protecting the land and resources. We've kind of danced around that a little bit. Protecting the land and resources, it's part of ANILCA. Uses of the public land shall be so to cause the least adverse impacts on subsistence uses. So, I've lived, you know, Point Baker for over 40 years and Point Baker, Port Protection, you know, about 50 people living there. We fought tooth and nail for the protection of Prince of Wales Island for many, many years. We sued the Forest Service. We tried to stop the pulp company. We've been to Congress testifying. I've been there twice myself. My neighbors have been there. We always fought Ketchikan. We never got support from Ketchikan. We didn't even get support from some of our fellow communities on the island. That's very important to us, you know, kind of -- I come from that perspective, you know. During the -- during that fight, you know, where was KIC? I never heard from them. You know, the rest of Ketchikan fought us tooth and nail. So, I think that's, you know, one of the things I still have in my mind and I still see it, and I think it's one of those characteristics that kind of separates rural from non-rural. Ketchikan always has been very pro-development. I don't think that element has gone away. I don't -- in the past they did not have a strong regard for the health of our environment and our forest. I'm not sure that's gone away. Ketchikan is still prodevelopment. You know, we got a forest plan that we are developing. There is potential in that forest plan for more timber development in southern Southeast, on Prince of Wales Island. I don't know where Ketchikan is going to weigh in on that. I don't have a good feeling about

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it. I say, you know, there are folks in Ketchikan that, you know, do want to protect the environment. But I also get this sense it's such a, you know, pro-development community that that could also impact us. And I factor that into the difference between a rural and a non-rural community. I didn't really articulate that earlier. I was just kind of more vague about it. But you know, that's what's in my mind as well. So, Mike, go ahead.

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MR. DOUVILLE: Some really feelings. I can tell a little bit about myself. Like you know, I've been a commercial fisherman for the last 64 years, and I'm still fishing. And I've lived on the island for 75 years. All the trees were standing when I was a young lad. And now take a look at it. When I had an opportunity, you know, what's this thing called Title 8? And, I didn't really have a lot of faith in our representation. So, I applied and it took a couple turns up a couple applications to get on here because I wanted to protect our resources and our way of life. So, I'm [sic] expert subsistence person. I know where all the fish live, I know how to get deer, I know how to do everything. I don't have any problem doing that and do well. And I teach other people the same thing.

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We have restrictions on Prince of Wales for all non-rural users. They're restricted to two deer on Federal land. And there's a reason for that. There was a competition issue as well as a conservation issue, and that's why those are in place. I don't like to say no to KIC. I think that you fully should be able to go there, but I don't believe that all of Ketchikan has that qualification. The tribes, and you heard testimony from out there that they're fearful of the deer resource mostly, with good reason, because it is declining and we have plenty of wolf. And it's not going to get any better until we are able to harvest enough wolf to level off the populations on both of them. And then gradually it might build up. But there is rationale to be concerned, and they are concerned. You see, we don't get that much deer from over there. But this says Unit 2, 50% of the harvest that Ketchikan does comes from Unit 2. So, if we made everybody rural here and let them have five deer, of which one of them could be a doe, just think of what would happen to that number and what would happen on that island. There is [sic] tools to deal with that but they are cumbersome, and it takes time. And like I said earlier, my fear would be -- I fear for the resource. And then we'd all be in bad shape. But anyway, that's -- I do not support the proposal as -- for some

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of the testimony I heard from Prince of Wales and the tribes. However, I would suggest supporting AFNs proposal that would allow for resolution. Anyway, I don't have all the wording, but it would allow all members of federally recognized tribes to have access to subsistence. So, on the other hand, I don't know if KIC has made the effort to try to deal with NOAA and remove the restriction on halibut so they could have better access with the shark card, or have they lobbied for to change this personal use area to subsistence, you know, those are some things that could be done. Anyway, that's all I have right now. Thank you.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike.} \\ Albert, then John.$

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MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm not going to apologize for loving my son. You saw that. And helping you find a solution to take care of your people -- when I first got on this Board, I had a tone of voice, and I came out swinging on every issue. And the older I get, it's kind of ironic, because the older I get, I learn to listen but my hearing is going. Go figure. Kind of nature's joke on me, I suppose. But I have a hard time with this. But I struggle with the two worlds things. I hear you when you want access to it. That's why I ask the questions I asked yesterday. What is preventing your access to the resource? Is it something we're doing around the table? And if it is or is it the ANILCA 8 process that's preventing you from being -- access to your resource. And I didn't get an answer, today I got an answer of what was preventing one person from having access to their resource. She's too young to be a part of the proxy system. So, here's the solution to that. Have the State change the language in the proxy system if you're taking care of an elder and you're not able to get out in the environment because the elder needs 24-hour care, and in that instance, you should be allowed to have a proxy hunter. So, keep in mind, while I'm giving you this idea, I'm looking for ideas to get us all to where we need to be. And I agree with the fact that maybe that is the way to go. I don't -- I'm not a fan of AFN because they've never really, truly represented Southeast Alaska. But when they start putting resolutions through and you can look them up online, I've got a sister that seems to think I need to be involved with AFN, but that that's a different story. But she told me you need to look at the resolution. So, I take -- I took a good look at it and he's correct, they're trying to switch the -- so, if you're if you're

part of a federally recognized tribe, you have the same 1 subsistence rights as a rural community. And if that's what it is, I think we should all support that. And that gets rid of, you know, I'd love to see you guys out here 5 doing what you do. But the reason I ask what was 6 restricting you from doing it was so I can help you get there. Now this Council, we agree sport fishing has been 8 an issue and we've had that discussion, that sport 9 fishing is having an impact on all of us rural, non-10 rural, you know, Native, non-Native. And I keep trying to and I'm hopeful that one of our solutions to that is 11 12 to have them do a -- their self-quide -- put them on a 13 limit. You know, the like, a limited entry for self-14 quide boats so to speak. That would stop that. And then 15 once you do that then you put a limit on how much they 16 can take. I worked at a sport fishing lodge for 17 years 17 and I look back on that experience, I am older than I 18 look or I am -- because I got a lot of experiences in 19 my life on commercial fishing and everything else. But, 20 in order for us to get a big tip, we had to come in with 21 limits of everything. And that then was my drive to 22 catch more fish so I could provide for my family then. 23 And I believe -- and I've seen the impact of it. So, I 24 could connect every dot together. When there's a lot of 25 hands in the pot currently, you've got all the commercial 26 industry in the pot, and then you've got the sport 27 fishermen from outside their hands are in there, and 28 here we are hitting each other's hands, making each other 29 feel bad and not looking at all the other hands that are 30 in there. I've said this before, in our culture we have 31 a saying that the elder said a long time ago and it's 32 still here today, but I've changed it a little bit. The 33 saying was when the tide's out, the table set. The state 34 of Alaska now takes more chairs and puts it at the same 35 table without due process of asking us, can we put this 36 chair at the table? I'll give you the example I mentioned 37 before about Sitka, the subsistence users were going out 38 and filling up a cooler as big as this table with shrimp, 39 and the commercial guys found out about it so, the State 40 came in and closed the area basically to the subsistence 41 user and gave them a five-gallon bucket. That's what I 42 mean about taking a chair and putting it at our table. 43 And we're allowing it. And then we're stuck fighting 44 over the five-gallon bucket. All of us that were at the 45 original table are sitting here fighting over the five-46 gallon bucket of shrimp.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Albert.

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MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: We're starting to talk around in circles here. We're going back to points that we've all made in the past. I don't think that's getting us anywhere. We are going to have to come to a conclusion on this here. You know, we just can't go on forever. So, anything new, John? New thoughts, we're looking for new thoughts. |
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| 10 11 12 13 14 15 | MR. SMITH: Yeah, I just want to echo what Mike was saying about the NOAA and the 13 hooks skate. I don't know how many of you know what a two hooks skate looks like, what they call a traditional bobber. Do you guys know what that is? |
| 16 17 18 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: John, I don't think that's getting us where we need to go. |
| 19 20 | (Simultaneous speech) |
| 21 22 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: We've already had that discussion. |
| 23 | nad that discussion. |
| 24 25 26 | MR. SMITH: Right. And that'll give them a solution. It's a solution. |
| 27 28 | (Simultaneous speech) |
| 29 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: It's it |
| 30 31 32 | doesn't have anything to do with the rural determination of Ketchikan. I'm sorry. It's time to focus. Okay, Ted. |
| 33 34 | $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SANDHOFER: You know, shall we call for the question? |
| 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Are we ready? People shaking their heads. Yes? Okay. Question has been called for. So, the motion was to support non-rural determination proposal 25-01. Frank, are you ready for the roll call? I say the motion is to support. So, yes or no on supporting the resolution. |
| 43 | MR. WRIGHT: Okay. |
| 44 45 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: The motion. |
| 46 47 48 | MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Cathy Needham. |
| 49 50 | MS. NEEDHAM: Yes. |

MR. WRIGHT: John Smith. MR. SMITH: No. MR. WRIGHT: Harvey Kitka. MR. KITKA: Yes. MR. WRIGHT: Patricia Phillips. MS. PHILLIPS: Yes. MR. WRIGHT: Louie Wagner. MR. WAGNER: Yes -- or no, I mean, I'm sorry. MR. WRIGHT: Don Hernandez. CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: No. MR. WRIGHT: Albert Howard. MR. HOWARD: No. MR. WRIGHT: Ted Sandhofer. MR. SANDHOFER: No. MR. WRIGHT: Jim Slater. MR. SLATER: No. MR. WRIGHT: Michael Douville. MR. DOUVILLE: No. MR. WRIGHT: Cal Casipit. MR. CASIPIT: No. MR. WRIGHT: Larry Bemis. MR. BEMIS: Yes. MR. WRIGHT: Larry Bemis.

MR. BEMIS: Yes.

 MR. WRIGHT: Frank Wright is no. Got 4 for and 9 against.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Frank. The motion fails. So, that will be our recommendation going forward to the Board, I guess. You know, I would like to propose that we send a letter with this recommendation essentially with the Board's approval, of course, would we like to send a letter expressing our desires to see more of a solid interpretation of what it is to be rural in regards to, let's say Native occupancy on traditional lands or something to that effect? And how that affects rural determinations and ability of Alaska natives to access resources. We have a bit of a discussion on that. Albert.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm going to try to find the resolution that came out of AFN. Maybe we support that language.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. That would be helpful. We could come back to this as we usually do with the proposed letters. Anybody else? Larry.

MR. BEMIS: Yes. I'd like to make one comment before we leave here as an example of what happened over a period of time. There was a time when you could hunt up to 500 moose in the Yakutat area, and people would put stickers at the airlines that they came in from out of town where they got them. And then it was 300 moose and then it was 100 moose and then it was 50 moose then it was 25 moose, and it's slightly increased over time to 30. And when this was going on, the State had control of it. And it wasn't until the Federal Subsistence Board got involved and realized the needs aren't getting met. We're going to lose everything for everybody. So, the system does work if you work with it and explain it and get what you need. And I see that 30 moose we hunt on first before everybody else gives us the right as a community users to get that. And that has nothing to do with just all Indian, it's the 30 moose for the residents that qualify to go get that. So, I'm looking at this as maybe getting that group of the 3,000 to try to get a status on getting what they need, not to let the whole -- if 600 people had the okay to go get that 30 moose, my gosh, I might never even see a moose. I don't have all the tools, I'm going to have to put them together if I want to be in competition. But, this is an example of when you have so much, you don't think

about it until you don't. And I could see the protection and the no vote being handed here, but at the same sense I would like to see this Board putting something in writing in supporting the group that needs the resources and the access to what will eventually, when there is not enough to go around, there'll be a percentage of them that will be the last one to get something if the law allows it. So, now's a good time for KIC to start working towards getting a group together that can at least work towards getting something that fits the order of all the other communities of their area. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Larry. Harvey, did you have your hand up?

MR. KITKA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I go back to before I got on the Board, I was one of the people that worked on the halibut subsistence. When we proposed the number of fish per day, they -- everybody really start [sic] screaming at us. They said we'd abuse it. I said, but the halibut stay better in the ocean when they're alive. We put them in the freezer that don't taste the same. So, when we told them that the number might increase dramatically at the start, but it will fall back to what it has always been traditionally, halibut subsistence use has always been about 1 to 3% of the take, and it went up to about 11 for a while then it just dropped back down to -- because people realized that when you take only what you need, that means it will always be where it always was. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Harvey. Anybody else? Are we going to write a letter? Send this with a letter, any thoughts on that? Anybody? Ted.

MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah. Yeah. I fully agree with you. You know, I think we can all see the struggle that this this question has generated amongst us. I just want to make sure, for the record that my vote was to not make the whole community a Ketchikan rural. But I still believe that the Ketchikan Indian Community needs to find something to allow them to have their traditional and cultural uses back. Just for the record. Thanks, Don.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Ted.
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48 Cal.

MR. CASIPIT: Yeah, I couldn't have said it better than Ted. I agree 100%, and I think we should send a letter to the Board, at least with the AFN's resolution that Mr. Howard is looking at, but also just maybe say that, you know, we struggled with this and we you know, I, you know, I think there is consensus around this table that we should provide for KIC's customary and traditional harvests. And to the extent that we can encourage the Board to go to the Secretaries and ask for them to look for something to help them out, whether that's legislation or a change in the definition or changing a policy. Let them decide, but.....

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you,

15 Cal. Frank.16

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, I struggled with this a lot, but, you know, if it was just KIC, it would be simple. But here we are, we're dealing with the whole community -- whole City of Ketchikan. You know, I feel for KIC but there's got to be a way that we could -- we as a Council could do something for the indigenous community of Ketchikan because I -- like I said, I if they took it away from me, then things have stuff -- things have been taken away from me as a Tlingit, you know, but -- I don't know what else to say, I just, I feel for KIC and I feel -- I really feel for them.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. Mike, did you have something to say?

MR. DOUVILLE: I wholeheartedly concur with Cal's statement and certainly would like to do something for KIC or get them on the resolution that AFN had or something similar so, they have full rights.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mike.

Jim.

MR. SLATER: Just to tag on to that thought, I agree with it. And I would ask that we would put it on a future agenda item to make sure that we close the loop and don't just let it drift away, that we revisit this in the status of it.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Jim. So, I'm hearing a lot of support for Ketchikan Indian Community, and we can write a letter and I will take that with me, you know, have that with me when I go to

the Board. That would be very helpful. I don't want --I didn't -- I don't want to just rely on, you know, me having to try and explain all this testimony that we've gone through to the Board. I think a letter, you know, outlining our support for KIC and proposing a potential solution would be very helpful. But ball's going to be in KIC's court. It's going to be up to you to push this through, find a way to make it happen. I mean, I think it can happen. Nobody's told me it can't happen. Nobody's run up to the front desk there from the staff saying saying, no, no, no, you can't do that. So, I'm going to take that as an open door and, you know, give you the opportunity to push through it. And you know, if you're successful, it will have, you know, huge implications to this system. And, you know, our Council has a record here of taking on the big issues, you know, that really affect the whole program. You know, we came out strong with a position statement on co-management and climate change. And we got heavily involved in the Roadless Rule. And we recently wrote a position paper on the importance of a meaningful preference and what it means when Title 8 talks about continuation of subsistence uses as a rationale for closures, and we've had success with that. And I don't know, I think we'd be willing to take this issue on as well, because that's kind of what we've done. So, it's -- but it's up to you to, you know, find a way to make it happen and I think we'd be in support.

So, I think we should I think break for lunch and take a take a big breather here and come back and try and get through some pretty important stuff on the rest of this agenda here this afternoon. And I think, I probably expect to go a little past 5:00 this evening. So, let's break till 2 o'clock. I know that's going to put a lot of pressure on for the afternoon, but I think we kind of need a little a little respite here.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRPERSON HERNADEZ: Okay. Thank you all for bearing with us here as we got - organize a little bit for our afternoon/evening session. So, we need to pick up on our agenda, essentially where we left off before we went to this time certain on the Rural Determination. And, I think we have three - three essential action items that have to get to today, and then we've got several other items that we want to get too. So, let's start with the ones with have to get to,

and the first one on that list would be the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program Development. And, we'll have a presentation from somebody on the staff, Anthropology, I believe.

MR. CROSS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record my name is Robert Cross, I'm the Subsistence Program Manager for the Tongass National Forrest. And then, I have Scott Ayers with me as well from the Office of Subsistence Management. And then we have -- Ms. Perry is, I think, putting up the list of Priority Information Needs. So, I'll go ahead and start then. Priority Information Needs, which might hear refer to as PINs are an important component of the Monitoring Program that identify [sic] issues of local concern and knowledge gaps related to subsistence fisheries. Further Priority Information Needs guide the Monitoring Program funding process by determining what type of projects are submitted for funding and provide a framework for evaluating and selecting project proposals. Monitoring Program for Southeast Alaska -- for the Southeast Alaska region is directed at information needs identified by the Southeast Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. The existing Priority Information Needs are listed on the screen, I believe, at some point here. Trying to slow down to let you catch up but.

Okay so, while Ms. Perry is working on that, we're presenting this list to see if the Regional Advisory Council would like to make any changes to their existing Priority Information Needs. We did receive two letters from the Chilkoot Indian Association and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska regarding the list of Priority Information Needs, and you should have copies of those full letters. But also, I can summarize -- do a very brief summary of the letter, if that's what the Council would like to do.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ:} \mbox{ Go ahead and do} \\ \mbox{that if you would, Rob.}$

MR. CROSS: Okay. So, the letter from the Chilkoot Indian Association expresses their support for the continued inclusion of population estimates for hooligan for northern Southeast Alaska, the Unuk River and Yakutat Forelands to continue the ongoing Chilkoot Indian Association Hooligan Monitoring work in the face of declining hooligan stocks. So, this wouldn't be necessarily an amendment to the current regional -- or the current Priority Information Needs. But the way that

they have it worded, it could -- you guys could choose to merge the third and fourth Priority Information Needs together. And that would essentially be what they've stated in their letter.

So, the third-party information need now that they're up on the screen is escapement indices or population estimates for hooligan at the Unuk River in Yakutat Forelands. And then the fourth one would be population estimates for hooligan for northern Southeast Alaska. And so, the letter from the Chilkoot Indian Association, although not expressly asking to merge those two, essentially their request is the merger of those two points. And then the letter from the Sitka Tribe of Alaska is requesting the addition of Redoubt Lake to the Priority Information Needs as the most important source of sockeye for the community of Sitka. And this would likely be an amendment to the first priority information need by adding Redoubt Lake to the list of other sockeye systems for reliable estimates of sockeye salmon escapement and in-season harvest, and escapements of stream discharge in the following systems, and then again amending that to say, Readout Lake. So, yeah, it was a very lengthy letter and very well written from both organizations. But that's the short summary of them.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. So, any questions from the Council?}$

(No response)

Okay. And as I understand it, that list is not prioritized in any way, right? That's just a list. Correct?

MR. CROSS: Correct, Mr. Chair.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Yeah, we could approve all of it or some of it. Correct?$

MR. AYERS: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair. That's exactly right. You have the option as a Council to decide what you want on the list. And that's effectively the starting point. Any proposals that get submitted, have to be within the bounds of what's on that list if they want to move forward in the process. So, although you don't prioritize specific items on that list, the longer the list is, the less likely it is that A particular priority need is going to be necessarily

1 applied for and researched. 3 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mr. 4 Ayers. So, Council discussion. My recollection, DeAnna. 5 This doesn't take a motion, does it? It's just a 6 discussion or is it a motion? 7 8 MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair, this is an action 9 item. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. So, we 12 would need a motion to, I quess, approve or change this 13 list. So, then we'll put it under discussion. Cal. 14 15 MR. CASIPIT: I move that the Council 16 approve this Priority Information Needs list. 17 18 MR. SLATER: I'll second that. James 19 Slater. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Now, any 22 other thoughts on the list? Cal. Ted. Ted, first. Okay. 23 Go ahead, Ted. 24 25 MR. SANDHOFER: Thank you, Chairman. Hey, 26 out of curiosity, you know so, I know there's limited funds and personnel to do all these maybe -- is there a 27 28 estimate of, you know, if we say, hey, we want them all 29 A to Z. Can that be accomplished? 30 31 MR. CROSS: Through the Chair, member 32 Sandhofer. So, I think, if I understand your question 33 correctly, it -- yeah. If somebody put a proposal in for 34 every single one of these Priority Information Needs, 35 could we fund that? Is that the question? No. Absolutely 36 not. Not with our current funding level. 37 38 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, sorry, I 39 was having a discussion there. Cal, did you have a 40 comment? 41 42 MR. CASIPIT: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair. 43 You know, I realize this is a big, long list, and we probably don't have the money for it all, but you know, 44 45 maybe we -- maybe some of these won't even have a 46 project. You know, if there's a partner out there that's 47 not interested in working through this, you know, we won't see a proposal for them. So, I -- I'm comfortable 48 49 with this list and the length of it I do have -- I would 50 like to add Redoubt, the issue of Redoubt. And I guess

we can combine those two points together, but that one's not as I don't know, pressing for me because, you know, the language is there where we put them together in one bullet or two. It doesn't matter to me, but I do see the need to add Redoubt to that, and in addition to that, I hope that the message can come across that you know, there's some shared responsibility there, you know, not only does the Federal program have a responsibility there to monitor the run, but you know, Fish and Game might want to kick in some bucks too. Because it is their management plan that we're working under. And if you don't have the escapement info going for that year, that management plan is -- you can't implement that management plan without the escapement. So, I'm -- I guess at this point I'd like to provide an amendment to this list to add Redoubt to the Sockeye Salmon escapement bullet.

MS. NEEDHAM: I'll second.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cal.

Cathy, second.

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MS. NEEDHAM: I'll second the amendment -- motion for the amendment.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: So, we have a motion to amend the list to add Redoubt Lake. Any discussion on that? Are we ready for the question? Okay. Thank you. So, all in favor of amending the motion to add Redoubt Lake sockeye escapement assessment to this list of Priority Information Needs, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed? Say nay. Okay. We can add that to the list. Other discussion now on the main motion of approving this list. Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I do have a question about the sort of second topic of merging the two. Is that -- like, can somebody looking at this list only if they decide they want to put in a proposal, can they merge the two in their proposal, as long as both items are on the list in some fashion?

MR. CROSS: Yeah, through the Chair, member Needham. So, really the purpose of this list is that in order to apply for fisheries resource monitoring

to 1 funding you know, there needs be certain requirements, like there's a partnership and capacity building within communities. It also needs to address a Priority Information Need and so, you know, back to the 5 question from member Sandhofer, you know, we're never 6 going to be able to fund all of these. I think the tact that the Council has taken in the past is to be very inclusive. So, the -- I think the concern has been that 8 9 if you're -- if you make very specific Priority 10 Information Needs then it could cut out projects that would be very helpful to informing in-season management 11 12 and things that we don't even know that we need to know. 13 But then the opposite would -- could potentially be true, 14 where these aren't actually filtering out projects specifically for things that the Regional Advisory 15 Council is concerned about. So, to the original 16 question, they can be -- those two can be merged. It's 17 18 really more of a clerical -- it just makes less Priority 19 Information Needs while still having the exact same 20 information in there. There's also some repeated information in there as well. So, it would just be a 21 22 matter of kind of cleaning it up, but it wouldn't change 23 any effect, or it wouldn't have any sort of effect on 24 folks ability to apply for that funding.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Cathy has something else. Go ahead, Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Is that the -- is the bullet item that says incorporate the use of indigenous co-management, is that one the last bullet item because it is cut off a little bit? So, it's -- I want to make sure that I read the whole list No? Okay, thanks.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, Louie.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have a question on the hooligan when we get to it so, I don't miss it, if we go by it on the escapement estimates.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: You can ask a question on that now. Yeah. \\$

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MR. WAGNER: Okay. On the escapement population estimates. What is the plan on that? I heard Ketchikan Community mentioned their non-rule, and they were up there again this spring. And I have to say a little bit more of what happened while I was there. I'd rather not.

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair, member Wagner. So, this isn't specifically KIC work up on the Unuk or KIC work on the Unuk. This is just a list of possible project ideas that could be or the list of issues that the Regional Advisory Council would like to see addressed through potential projects. So, it's weeding out what types of projects can be applied for. So, it doesn't specifically address any, any one organization's activities.

MR. WAGNER: Okay. Mr. Chair. Thank you. For me, you know, if I could just see if Mr. Haines comes up again and whoever comes with him, that's enough for to just, you know, for what they look for the observe the spawn. I don't think we need any more people than that to take an assessment of it. And with money getting tighter and shorter, that's the -- flight trip up there is \$2,000 and the same to return and then they rent a cabin. So, to me that's the concern of going to spend a bunch of the money that Forest Service is budgeted with. That would be, I think it would be unnecessary. There's more important ways of using that money. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Louie. Kathy again.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. When I read the list, I see that it says population assessment for hooligan for northern Southeast Alaska. Are you -and I'm wondering if your comments are specific about the Unuk? I kind of don't see the Unuk up there but I'm also at an angle. Oh, there it is. Okay. Okay. I just didn't want that comment to say that there wasn't a data information need for other systems, and I didn't -- it's hard to read at an angle. So, I wanted to make sure that we weren't potentially talking about taking something off of the list that would impact data needs for other systems. I'm also not necessarily in favor of taking anything off of the list at this point in time, because what happens is this list then gets published, and entities throughout the region have an opportunity to apply for funding. And if a project isn't on the list, then there are projects not really going to get considered for funding but if there is, they want to actually identify information needs. They can go to this list and say, well, this is in my area and I have resources and I want to potentially help meet these stated need that the Regional Advisory Council says is

00071 needed for the region. So, I think we've always kind 1 of, in the past taken an inclusive approach on trying to get as many potential options out there so that entities -- tribal entities, as well as government 5 entities across the region can work together on projects to be funded that collect data that we need in order to make decisions -- the decisions that we have to make at this table. So, I support this list. I -- if there's 8 9 something that we're missing, I would support including 10 it. But if there's -- I really wouldn't want to take anything that's currently on the list off of the list. 11 12 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, 15 Cathy. Jim. 16 17 MR. SLATER: Council Member Phillips and 18

I have been talking. We have a concern about Lisianski River with the advent of bareboat charters and other increased pressure on Lisianski River and the coho run there. We were wondering if our number six mentions reliable estimates of salmon populations and harvests in the sport and subsistence fisheries Kah Sheets and Alex creeks. If we could include Lisianski River onto that?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, is it -it's okay to add things to the list at this point, right? Okay. That may have to be added as another amendment, though, as we did vote to approve this.

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MR. SLATER: Should I state it as a motion?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yes.

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MR. SLATER: I move that we add Lisianski River to bullet item number six, which is states reliable estimates of salmon populations and harvests in the sport and subsistence fisheries at Kah Sheets and Alex Creek, that we add Lisianski River to that list of rivers.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Moved and seconded. Any other council members with a comment on that addition amendment?

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MS. NEEDHAM: Question.

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1 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Ouestion 2 been called for. All in favor of amending to include Lisianski River assessment on this list say aye. 5 IN UNISON: Aye. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody 8 opposed? Say nay. Okay. Back to the main motion. Any 9 further discussion? Patti. 10 MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. What 11 12 about genetic sampling, is that a part of any of these 13 bullet points? Working list? 14 15 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Patti. 16 17 MS. PHILLIPS: Is there is that something 18 done on already existing projects? 19 20 MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member --21 oh, sorry, Phillips. Yeah. So, I thought that it was in 22 there. I thought that we had eDNA in there, but that 23 might have been the previous list. So, yes, eDNA is 24 being used for hooligan monitoring for one example. And 25 just the fact that it may not say eDNA on here, there's 26 many possible ways to get reliable estimates of sockeye 27 or reliable estimates of hooligan. And this doesn't 28 necessarily restrict what types of studies can be done. 29 It's just that the overall goal of this priority 30 information need is to get reliable estimates, however the researcher sees best fit. 31 32 33 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Patti. 34 35 MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, but 36 can we request that they do genetic sampling as a part 37 of the study? I mean, do we need to add that into the 38 into the bullet point or is it just already a given? 39 40 MR. CROSS: Through the Chair. Member Phillips I think that's totally up to this Council as 41 42 to whether they would like to see that be a metric for 43 how a project gets ranked or not, or -- yeah, I guess that would -- It's kind of interesting how this list 44 45 gets used, because if a project, let's say, doesn't use 46 eDNA to get the reliable estimate of sockeye, they're 47 still on this list. It says reliable estimates of 48 sockeye. So, they would meet that requirement to fulfill

one of the Priority Information Needs. That being said,

putting, you know, using or studying the use of eDNA as

a metric or an index for sockeye salmon on systems in Southeast Alaska, that alone being on the list might invite a tribe or a partner to see that and look into that as a possibility for getting a reliable estimate. So, it can kind of -- it's your guy's list to kind of use however you will. But yeah, putting that on there won't limit projects to just using eDNA, but it not having it on there won't discourage folks from using it. Yeah. That's right.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. John.

MR. SMITH: In the Chilkoot Indian Association, I think in the middle of the first paragraph, it actually it identifies that I believe, if you want to see that, it's right in the middle.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John.

19 Cal.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I asked for some direction on this but, Ms. Phillips was asking about genetic sampling on sockeye systems and I — correct me if I'm wrong, Patti. I think you're talking about the genetic samples that have already been collected from our projects that haven't been analyzed yet, so they can't be, you know — I think — isn't that what you're asking about? I mean, that's what I'm curious about is that apparently, somewhere in a freezer, somewhere there's genetic samples from our sockeye systems that we've been looking at for years that haven't been analyzed yet. So, maybe if we can — I don't know if I'm being off base. I — to me, that be something we might be interested in, but I leave it open to the rest of the Council.

 ${\tt CHAIRPERSON\ HERNANDEZ:\ Well,\ Cathy\ has}$ something to add to that. Go ahead, Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. When Patti asked the question I was wondering the exact same thing but having been involved in a number of FRMP projects in the region in the past, if you apply for a fish handling permit, you have to take genetic samples from those fish. If they do not currently have a baseline for each river system in the -- and then that -- those genetic samples are actually analyzed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. So, they now have this like baseline database that includes that. But what they don't have and maybe this might be getting at what

1 Patti and you are trying to tease out that we could do is genetic sampling within the commercial fishery in order to understand where fish -- where sockeye salmon are destined to go back to, to match back to the 5 baseline. And so, I don't know if that's outside the purview of our FRMP, but it definitely is an information need when it comes to genetics for sockeye. And I think 8 I brought it up at some point in time in this meeting 9 that a project like that was done in District 3 for 10 Klawock, when they were looking at whether or not those fish were intercepted. And I had suggested that since 11 12 those fish had already been sampled, that the assessment 13 could be done for fish destined for Cordova Bay, because 14 they already have that, they just need to actually take 15 those genetics and match it back up to the header base line. As far as I know, that's kind of the -- that was 16 a pilot project, and it was kind of the first of its 17 18 kind in the region to determine whether or not it would 19 be an -- a successful way to match it back to the genetic 20 baseline that exists for each stream system. And if 21 that's the case, if it's something that we could -- if 22 it's something that a proponent could put a proposal 23 into, then that would be meeting an information need. 24 So, is that what you're getting at? Is the mixed-up 25 fishery issue?

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MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Patti.

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MS. PHILLIPS: So, yeah how is it already a given -- my question is it already a given in the in this list, or do we need to specify it?

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MR. CROSS: Through the Chair, member Phillips. Sorry, I'm just rapidly reading through these. It might fall -- you know, I don't think so, really. I mean, there's a couple spots where it says reliable estimates of sockeye harvest. And so, I think what I'm hearing is just the use of DNA or analyzing DNA to assess the contribution of certain sockeye systems to the mixed stock fishery. Is that correct? Okay. Yeah, I don't and maybe Scott will disagree with me, but I don't think that it's out of the question to put that on the Priority Information Needs list. So, me of the projects that might be put in under that Priority Information Need might later get weeded out because it needs to have a federal subsistence nexus. But that's something that the technical review committee can handle. Just trying to figure out what that nexus is or how that project will

help improve Federal management or things like that. But putting it in the list of Priority Information Needs would at least allow the researchers to put that project in and then maybe later have it weeded out instead of just leaving it off the list of PINs would ensure that it would get weeded out.

CHAIRPERSON: Patti.

MS. PHILLIPS: So, two questions is how would -- what would we say to add it to the list? And specifically, you know, we were discussing Eek and Eek was like the -- they had more harvests than escapement and then there was a possibility that perhaps because of the -- because of openings or we don't know what you know why is there a less of a return there? So, if we did, you know, maybe we could find out, are they being caught or what?

MR. CROSS: Through the Chair, member Phillips. Okay, so I think the wording could be use of DNA to determine the contribution of Eek Lake sockeye to the mixed stock fishery. If you want to be specific to Eek Lake or yeah, I guess that would be something that would be determined by the Council as to what —which systems they want to include in that. But I think that the wordsmithing is okay there on my part. I think that includes what you're talking about.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I don't know that -- I mean, I can see a couple of other examples where that type of data would be useful, in Kanalku and areas around Angoon would really benefit from that as well, as they have been concerned about interception in the past, and that would help hopefully get a little understanding of that. So, instead of naming system by system of where something like that should happen, or even district by district of where that sampling should be happening, that we just say, you know, leave it a little more general. And then if a community, if a community on Prince of Wales wanted to do it or if Angoon wanted to do it, or Hoonah wanted to do it for a stream system next to them, then they can pick the system that they -- or what baselines they want to match it back to.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, Patti.

MS. PHILLIPS: And then to further address what Cal, you know, so clearly stated is that if we do have genetic sampling that needs to be analyzed as well, and is there a list of what has been genetic sampled? Because Harvey asked me, has Kanalku had genetic sampling done? I mean, thank you, Mr. Chair.

 MR. CROSS: Member Phillips, I don't have that list in front of me. I'm sure that we can find that information. But, yeah, I think that the way that this is worded right now, use of DNA to determine the contribution of sockeye in the mixed stock fishery, I think that's pretty open ended. As to what exactly that — what that entails. So, I think somebody could write a proposal to use existing DNA samples and fund that to be analyzed. I think it's broad enough to where it would be inclusive. I don't believe so. I can send it to Ms. Perry and have her put it up there.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Patti, again.

MS. PHILLIPS: Could I make the motion?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Sure.

MS. PHILLIPS: I move to use -- to add the use of DNA to determine the contribution of sockeye to mixed stock -- mixed stock what? Fisheries. Yeah.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ CASIPIT: Well, I'll second that. This is Cal.

 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Got a motion to add DNA analysis on mixed stock fisheries to the list. Any further discussion? Okay. Question has been called for. All in favor of adding that to the list say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody opposed? Say nay. Okay, we'll add that to the list. Back to more discussion on the main motion. But if we're ready for the question yet, there is somebody on the phone that wanted to talk to us. Can I go there just to make sure we don't go to a vote before -- Mr. Rosendale, are you still there? Did you have something you wanted to bring to the attention of the Council?

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ ROSENDALE: Yes, Mr. Chair. This is Kyle Rosendale with Sitka Tribe of Alaska. Can you hear me okay?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. Go ahead.

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MR. ROSENDALE: I appreciate the time and I know that the Council has a lot on their plate. So, I guess having heard your discussion so far, I'll try to just be very, very brief. STA wrote a letter which staff summarized nicely about the upcoming termination of inseason sockeye salmon monitoring at Redoubt Lake and how important that system is for our community. It's the largest subsistence sockeye salmon harvest system in Southeast Alaska. I think you know, one thing I'd like to kind of -- that I think the tribe would like to share with the Council too, is STA is aware that FRMP -- that adding Redoubt to the PINs list is not a small ask. And so, we're aware that, you know, we don't want -- I guess, to speak plainly, we don't want to rob Peter to pay Paul situation where you know, another valuable, deserving project in another region can't be funded because, you know, we want to fund Redoubt Lake. So, we'd really like a rising tide lifts all boats type situation. And so, I think the letter that we wrote was really to try to start a conversation and see if we can find a way just to bring more funding to all of these deserving projects on your list. I appreciate the Council's time and conversation. I don't want to take your -- any more of your time. So, I guess I would just -- with that, I'd just say thank you very much. If you have any questions about the specifics of Redoubt and what might happen and how the management plan works, I'm happy to try to answer those. And if not, thank you again for your time and gunalchéesh.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Mr. Rosendale. Got to go back to Louie. Go ahead, Louie.

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MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just have a question, probably for Mr. Cross. On the letter from the Chilkoot Indian Association, which I vote on this. It's going to give Ketchikan Indian Community the right to go up and do what they're asking for in this letter on the population estimate. I need to know what I'm going to be voting for.

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MR. CROSS: Through the Chair, member Wagner. You are voting for the bullet point that says

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that there will be a -- that researchers can potentially put in projects and receive funding to assess hooligan populations in northern Southeast Alaska, the Unuk River and I don't see the other one. Yakutat Forelands. So, it's just the existence of that being a potential set of project ideas. So, it's -- not you're not voting necessarily in favor of CIA [sic] going up there and doing eDNA monitoring or water quality or anything like that. It's just that if that's on the list, that is a potential project idea that can be funded.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, Louie.

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MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just -- I'm concerned, Mr. Cross. I seen -- I didn't want to say this, but I watched them -- we got there early in the morning, and we were waiting for the tide to come in. And there's my three children on board and we had a reporter and a journalist on board, but that's just who was on board my boat. And while we were kind of waiting for the tide to come in, we've seen the skiff bring them down the KIC people with four igloos again, and they've been taken hooligan and if that's going to continue, I got to be careful how I vote here. So, that's my concern. I'm for all the rest of it but, I just need to know so I can vote. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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MR. CROSS: Member Wagner. Yeah, I don't -- that's a really difficult situation. I really -- the -- again, the vote here is -- these are a list of things that that folks can apply for funding for and without being incredibly specific on this list -- yeah, yeah. I'm sorry. I don't know how to answer that.

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40 41 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, Patti. Go

ahead.

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> MS. PHILLIPS: Yeah, I'm just going to insert this in here. Jill Weitz from the Juneau Tlingit and Haida Central Council says that U.S. Geological Survey does water quality monitoring in the Unuk and there is a stream gauge at the international border, just so you know. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank Patti. Are you ready for the vote? Question has been called for. So, all in favor of approving the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Project list that we have before us, please say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody opposed? Say nay.

MR. WAGNER: Can I oppose as I still don't know what I'm voting for here. I mean, if I vote and put that in. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. One nay vote. Okay. So, the motion passes. That concludes our Fisheries Resource Monitoring Project list. Next action item that we need to get to is identifying issues for the Annual Report, and DeAnna will start us off on that discussion.

MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is DeAnna Perry, Acting Council Coordinator. Moving on to the Board's replies to this Council's Annual Report. You can see the draft response in your supplementals, behind tab three or online, the document is listed below supplemental materials, Annual Report reply. I didn't know if the Council wanted to briefly have an overview of that before they then proceed to identify the next set of Annual Report item or we can go right into identifying report items.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think it would be helpful to know what's already been addressed here. So, if you could kind of briefly run us through a summation there.

MS. PERRY: I can make that pretty quick. Again, that your supplemental materials should be behind tab three. So, a quick summary of the items that this Council put before the Board. The first was meaningful priority and the interpretation of sections in ANILCA. The Board said that this document is useful in understanding the Council's approach to its duties and responsibilities, and they are grateful for Council's thoughtful evaluation of Title 8 and the functions of the Federal Subsistence Management Program. Item number two was the bycatch issue, letting the Board know that the bycatch issues still remain a concern. In this topic, you ask the Board to elevate your letter regarding bycatch concerns and they have done so as requested. That package is in your meeting books starting on page 303. Invasive European green crab was the third issue. The Board provided some references to resources that are useful in understanding this issue,

1 and also some of the partnership efforts to monitor for presence of European green crab in the area. And I am hoping that maybe we can have a presentation on this issue, perhaps at our winter meeting. The fourth issue 5 was the Tongass National Forest plan revision. The Board 6 provided references to the plan revision website, in response to the Council's request for an additional 8 meeting to draft and submit public comments during a 9 public comment period if that falls outside the 10 Council's meeting cycle, they did respond that an additional meeting could not be supported at this time 11 12 and suggested that the Council communicate its thoughts 13 via letter. And of course, at this meeting we've heard 14 some more conversation on that on a way forward. We 15 should be getting an update also on the forest plan, 16 details on the timeline a little bit later this afternoon. Lastly, the Board thanked the Council for its 17 18 informational topics, which included support 19 indigenous co-management agreement for the management 20 of northern sea otter populations, concern for 21 aquaculture farming impacts on subsistence resources in 22 Southeast Alaska. Continuing concern regarding unguided 23 or self-guided sports fisherman impacts on subsistence 24 fisheries. Continuing interest in examining and 25 providing their interpretation of various sections of 26 ANILCA Title 8 and sharing the current reported status 27 of fish and wildlife resources in Southeast. So, those 28 -- that's just a brief summary of what was included in 29 our Annual Report. And as you can see, the Board's 30 responses which will kind of set us up for the next --31 next year's Annual Report, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

DeAnna. So, this is opportunity for the Council members to decide whether or not some of these previous Annual Report items were dealt with to your satisfaction. And also, to start a new list of concerns or reports we want to send to the Board. So, I'll open for discussion to see if anybody wants to start. Start a new list or add to this list, I guess. Frank.

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MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair, would the KIC issue be put in this report?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: That's a good question, Frank. I think -- I'm thinking that is best dealt with in a separate letter direct to the Board. And DeAnna and I have been, you know, working on the wording for such a letter. So, that would just be my recommendation. But yeah, thanks for bringing that up.

MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I wrote a couple of things down in terms of ideas to go into this year's Annual Report. One of them was the issue of scheduling Federal Subsistence Board meetings dates at the same time that the Board of Fish or North Pacific Fisheries Management Council during the times of -- the burden that that puts on residents and users in our region when they're scheduled at the exact same time, and people can't be in two places at once on important issues that deal with their community. And I think that that's a good Annual Report item, even if it's a letter later, it could be both. It is an issue. And kind of along the same lines, I don't know if it's a separate thing, but just the time -- the comment timing period, I think we just need to continue to keep that issue alive. I know it was talked about in the Tongass plan revision for the last time we did it, but it's still just continuing, and we see it. And I think that we need to keep the issue kind of raised at that level. And then I'd like a placeholder for, you know, if we're going to be getting a briefing on the assessment to the Tongass plan revision and eventually the Tongass plan revision, that's probably an Annual Report item topic that probably will stay in our Annual Report every year until the process is done. So, making sure that that placeholder is in there. And then we can incorporate whatever discussion we have later after this agenda item. Those are the few things that I wrote down. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Any other Council members have something they want to put on the list?

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(No response)

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Okay, and DeAnna we do have an opportunity to add to this list at our winter meeting. Is that correct?

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MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair, no, there won't be time to turn that back around. Given that our meeting is going to be in the middle of March by the time that the staff need to assist with the responses. So, we do need to make sure that we are identifying all items when

the draft is done and comes back before this Council in its March meeting. If there are additional details under the existing topics, we can certainly add those, but we wouldn't be able to add any additional topics. And also, we need to be clear about what we would like to write a letter on and what we would like to put in the Annual Report. The Council can consider whether it really wants to duplicate those efforts.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you DeAnna. So, I'll give a little more time. Jim.

MR. SLATER: Considering the earlier events of the week and kind of the vagueness that we inherited on the KIC proposal. I know we're planning on addressing it as a -- in a different way and approaching them via a letter, but would a request for a definition of -- either a definition of a rural community -- a better definition of a rural community or guidelines in which we -- specific guidelines how we could evaluate if they want us to do it -- a rural community in case this comes up again.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I don't know if I can make a recommendation on that.

MR. SLATER: Yeah, I'm not sure. It's just a thought that, you know, this is an open issue, that vagueness and that definition. So, I thought maybe at least raising the question would make them somehow address it further.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ SLATER: But I'll leave it to the judgment. It's just a thought that I wanted to get some comments on.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Right. Okay so, let's just see if any other Council members have an opinion on that. And while you're thinking about that I just want to be clear, when -- as we come up with this list, I don't believe that we go through it item by item. I mean, this is an action item. So, we have to vote on this. Don't we just essentially have a discussion and then vote on the entire list, is that how we usually do the procedure here?

MS. PERRY: Yes, Mr. Chair, we just need to identify the item, give us a little bit of detail,

and we'll draft up a draft letter that you'll then approve. 4 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. I'm not 5 hearing any other discussion so, maybe we should just ask for a clarification on how the Board sees the 6 definition of rural. I guess that's what you're asking, 8 right? Clarification on.... 9 10 MR. SLATER: That's correct. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. We can add 13 that. Cal. 14 15 MR. CASIPIT: Isn't it -- I hate to question a fellow Council member, but don't you mean 16 non-rural criteria? I mean, that's what the issue here 17 18 is, whether or not.... 19 20 MR. SLATER: Maybe the distinction 21 between rural and non-rural. 22 23 MR. CASIPIT: Yeah or something like 24 that. Because it's pretty for me I'm pretty easy on defining what rural is. I think I can figure that one 25 26 out. 27 28 MR. SLATER: Yeah. The criteria I guess, 29 would have to be the distinction between rural and non-30 rural to help us through -- quide us through any issues similar to what we've just gone through. 31 32 33 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. I think 34 that is -- oh maybe we're getting a comment from the 35 staff. Go ahead. 36 37 DR. VICKERS: Thank you. Through the 38 Chair. This is Brent Vickers, OSM. And just something 39 that mig*ht help you in thinking about this. That is the 40 Board's policy that all communities are rural unless 41 determined non-rural. So, maybe that would help you 42 frame what you're asking for. 43 44 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Probably does 45 but I don't know how so. 46 47 MR. SLATER: I guess we might say that -48 - I guess it would still stand the asking for the 49 distinction between rural and non-rural, which still 50 stand for the even though you're, they're innocent until

proven guilty. Kind of -- all right. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Brent, but yeah, I feel good about that. Okay. Any other items? Larry, go ahead.

MR. BEMIS: Okay. Through the Chair. You know, as we go through this, and I'm really a lot of you know, getting baseline data, it would be nice to know what the subsistent user or the non-subsistent user -species about what we take in the area. I don't know, where do we get that information, but it would be nice to have to see the distinction of what is creating over time, what we're taking and who's getting it, and at what level do we recognize the problem? I mean, it seems like we're always running into an issue of resource depletion. We're lucky a few places have an increase. I'm not sure if I'm stating exactly what I'm trying to say, but what I'm getting at is a distinction between subsistence using and non-subsisting using when you're working on the same species in the same area. It seems like if we had a little better line of what we were harvesting, would we be able to see something instead of waiting to get the report that we might have to close this because it ain't looking good? Would we be able to see this as a gradual graph of something going on, or do we wait till we get to that point where the State's going to step in or the Federal subsistence going to step in, and we start making the rules to try to alleviate the problem? It seemed like if we had better information on actually pressing the records to specify actually each area, what they're taking and get a good graph going, that maybe we could pre-adjust things before it gets down too low.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think I can address that. It's not really stressed all that much in our Annual Report, but you will notice -- you will notice though this is kind of important. On each of our Annual Reports, for a number of years now, we have been including a current status of -- and it's in the Annual Report response -- we are including a current status of fish and wildlife resources in Southeast Alaska. And like I say, that's something we include with each of our Annual Reports. And it is kind of the summation of harvest, essentially, I think is what you're talking about. So, the idea of that is to kind of have this record over time of -- I think pretty much what you're getting at there of -- you know, what are the harvests, are they increasing, are they declining, what areas? So,

I think we have that covered. It's not stressed all that much because it's kind of a standard thing in the Annual Report.

MR. BEMIS: Thank you. The main thing was -- is that I think we should emphasize it because this affects everybody. And the more people we got using and the more influx of people, I just think that we always wait till the end of the season to see something that is, oh yeah, next year we're going to do something about this. And I think there has to be a little more action taken about certain things. That's all. Thank you.

 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Yeah. Maybe we can try and incorporate that idea into our status reports in some way. Yeah, we'll take a note of that and try and add that into the into the status reports, I guess. Got that, DeAnna? Okay. Anybody else?

(No response)

Are we ready to vote? We're still thinking. As I said, I think -- right, we do have to have a motion to accept this list, right? And a vote, correct, DeAnna? Yes. So, yeah. Cal.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CASIPIT: I move that we approve this list as we -- we've worked on here and as you guys have kept your notes.

MR. SANDHOFER: Second.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. That's probably the easiest way to say it, because we - yeah. Do you want me to go through the list or? I know DeAnna's been taking notes. I haven't, but just maybe for the record.

MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, this is DeAnna Perry. The listed items for the next Annual Report from the Council would include: item one, addressing how the Board meetings and other meetings throughout OSM are scheduled during the same time of Board of Fish Meeting, Board of Game meetings, possibly North Pacific Fishery Management meetings and how can we allow for full participation. And I do have noted here that you guys might decide to do a letter on that as well. The second item is, comment on the comment timing period. We need to make sure that this is something that stays in our Annual Report, especially

 as it pertains to Tongass Forest Plan. And then it sounds like we're just going to have a rolling topic on the assessment and forest plan revision for each Annual Report from here until that's finalized. The fourth item was to ask for clarification on how the Board sees the distinction between non-rural and rural. And number five would be incorporating some additional emphasis regarding the knowledge contained in our status reports. We always do an informational PowerPoint for wildlife and fish as to the status of those species in Southeast and we will look to emphasize that more in future reports. Those are the five items that I had. Does anyone want to clarify any of those, or did I miss any?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Albert.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My lunch is wearing off so, I'm waking up now. How do we so, one of the conversations we've been having is the process the State uses to add user groups and how do we put that in this report, or concerns with maybe being a part of that process where they come and ask us, how does this affect what you guys are doing before they so a good example is the unguided boats that are going to be leaving docks. Not sure what we call, self-guided boats, that the population seems to be growing on the same resource that being restricted to everyone else.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: So, your item is essentially asking how the Council can have more influence over State management, does that -- I mean everything you mentioned there was kind of under the state management, so.

MR. HOWARD: Better have a seat at the table, Mr. Chair. I mean, whether that be sending you there to present our position or something, but something has to be done different. Because if we allow these self-guided boats population to grow, we're going to have another problem. So, thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. Thank you, Albert. We presently do have -- I don't know what -- participation from this Council to go to the Board of Fish meetings. I don't know if that's something that we have to request before the Board of Fish meetings, or I think we already have authorization and funding to do that for this meeting. Is that correct, DeAnna?

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MS. PERRY: No, Mr. Chair, that would be part of your Board of Fish discussion when you're talking about the comments and the letter that you want to send, you would do also a motion to appoint a member to be physically at the meeting, which we've done in the past. Ms. Needham has gone to a Board of Fish meeting. Mr. Smith has attended a Board of Game meeting. Along with that, however, you also need to request funding from OSM for the travel funds. That is something that's routinely done, and I understand that in this particular Board of Fish working group this week, that they specifically looking at guided and unguided. In 2022, we did a rather lengthy paragraph about all of the efforts that this Council has done in recent years with the Board of Fish on unguided, but we can certainly put that back in here if we -- if the Council chooses to.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think given that this is a Board of Fish year, and we do have that on the agenda that we are going to comment on proposals, and we will at that time — in this meeting will request the funding to make that happen, to send a Council member to the meeting. Putting it in the Annual Report wouldn't do any good at this point because that Board of Fish meeting is going to happen before, you know, the Board would have its chance to respond to an Annual Report item. So, it will be covered, but it'll be covered at this meeting, we'll make the request. And as DeAnna has said, it's usually a — it's usually granted so, wouldn't do any good to put it in their Annual Report at this year. Maybe next time, but for future Board of Fish meetings. But yeah, go ahead Albert.

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MR. HOWARD: Mr. Chairman, that wasn't specific to that. I guess what I was getting at was maybe having one of the -- one of us on the Board of Fish. Where we actually sit there when the meeting is happening. I -- I'm not saying me, I'm just saying -see, because they start -- they come up with fisheries without us having any say in it. And I'm trying not to repeat myself, but they've done that to Sitka with the shrimp and you guys all know that. So, what I'm getting at in trying to make the point I'm trying to make is that we should be there before they do it so, we don't have to have a conversation about it afterwards. And we have enough conversations about different fisheries and resource management ideas that when you're already there at the table you can give that opinion then when they're creating a new fisheries. It's just a thought. And part of what this group does is takes an idea and makes it

better. So, thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. We can generate proposals, we can comment on proposals, but we don't decide on proposals. So, we don't sit on the --we don't have that much influence with the Board of Fish. Just another user group representing Subsistence use. So, it's just kind of the way it works. Anybody else? Larry.

MR. BEMIS: I've just been reminded that I missed something for the wish list in that it concerns Yakutat if it's too late to bring up. But I just want to, for the record, that I did want to bring up about the Yakutat survey for the moose is going into its sixth year or something not able to get an accurate count on the moose in our area. And I would like to just say that I know we're limited resources for pilots to go up there and do this, but I want to know if we can -- I mean, that I'm wanting to put in there, that we stress that we need it really bad to know what everything's doing up there and that we want to stress on getting a survey done whenever it can be possible.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: That can be added to the list. We haven't voted on it yet.

MR. BEMIS: Yes. Thank you

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Patti.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Did you bring it up in your Chairman report that some sort of monitoring has to be done about the Unit 4 deer closures?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yes, I did. Yeah.

MS. PHILLIPS: Well, I don't know what that's going to involve -- does that mean funding that we have to request, or is that just something they'll automatically do or how is that going to work? I mean, because right, we had Hoonah Indian Association doing the surveys in our communities so, is that something we need to ask that the department do or what?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Patti. Yes that -- it might be a good idea to put in a request that that remain funded. I -- a little, little sketchy. I don't know if anybody here can answer the

question, but I believe it is funded now. But I don't know how long that funding lasts, which is a good point, because, you know, it'll have to carry on for at least four years now probably. So, that probably is good to add that to the annual list that we support that and want to see it funded. Thank you.

Okay. Anything else?

MR. CASIPIT: Question.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Questions for -- been called for. And the motion was to approve the list of items to go on our Annual Report, which DeAnna read to us and then we added a couple more. So, our -- all in favor of that list say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: And opposed say nay. Okay. Got an Annual Report. One more action item taken care of. I only see one more action item on the list. Probably won't take too long. Let's go to that, take a break and then when we come back --Cathy remind me that there are two, one of them we can deal with pretty quickly. The second one is going to take some time. So, the two action items last left are the future meeting dates. We can usually get through that pretty quick. Second one is the Board of Fish proposals. We have to review our working group's reports on what they -- where they think the Council ought to go on that. And then we do have to have a vote to approve those as proposals that the Council would want to advocate for or against at the Board of Fish meeting. And then, very importantly, we have to request funding and support to send a Council member to that meeting. So, let's do that after the break. For right now, let's go to future meeting dates. And DeAnna, I think you can take care of that one.

MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There were updated calendars that were placed in all of the Council members' folders. There have been a few Regional Advisory Council meetings before us, and there have been just a few changes to those. So, I wanted to make sure you had the latest and greatest calendar. And if you'll give me just a moment, I can try to pull that up as well. Yeah. So, as I'm pulling this up on the screen Kim is going to hand out those calendars to you. I had forgot we were holding on to those because we already had so

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much already in your folders. We thought it might get
    lost. And for those online, I'm getting ready to pull
    up the calendar and we'll show that on Teams in just a
    moment. Okay. So, what you have before you that Kim is
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    starting to bring around to you. The first one that we
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    will look at are the spring or winter meeting dates.
    Currently, this Council has picked March 18th through
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    the 20th for their meeting. And of course, as is typical,
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    the travel days are on Monday and Friday. The Council's
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    also designated Sitka as the location. As you know, we
    have three hub communities Juneau, Ketchikan and Sitka.
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    We may be able to meet in other locations, we would just
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    have to put in a special request for the Office of
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    Subsistence Management to consider, do a cost comparison
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    and do a little bit of paperwork and see if we could do
    a non-hub community. So, I don't want you to think we
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    can't meet anywhere else. We just need to go through a
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    few extra hoops. But we can certainly try to do that.
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    So, online folks are looking at the winter meeting and
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    the Council, we would just need a motion to either accept
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    the dates and location or change them. Thank you, Mr.
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    Chair.
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                     CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,
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    DeAnna. Council's wishes on this, any discussion?
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                     (No response)
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                     March 18th, 2025, this winter.
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                     MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Frank.
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                     MR. WRIGHT: Make a motion for March
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     18th, Sitka.
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                     MR. HOWARD: Second.
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                     CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Motions
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    second. Any other discussion? What?
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                     MS. PERRY: I'm sorry. Alberts making a
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    motion.
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                     CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Oh, sorry,
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    Albert.
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                    MR. HOWARD: I just seconded, Mr. Chair.
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00091 1 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Oh, okay. Second 2 by Albert. Discussion. 3 4 MR. SLATER: Call for the question. 5 6 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Question 7 has been called for to hold our next winter RAC meeting 8 starting Tuesday, March 18th, 19th and 20th in Sitka. 9 All in favor, say aye. 10 11 IN UNISON: Aye. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed? 14 Say nay. Okay. DeAnna. Next up. 15 16 MS. PERRY: I'm pulling up the fall 17 meeting schedule. And that should have also been passed 18 out to you, I think. All right. I know that's really 19 tiny for folks online, I apologize for that. So, 20 currently the Southeast Council has designated September 30th through October 2nd. Again, it's usually Tuesday, 21 22 Wednesday and Thursday with a travel day book-ins. I 23 would just like to bring to the Council's attention that 24 this will straddle the fiscal year and if there's a 25 continuing resolution or there is a furlough that would significantly impact support at the meeting. So, I would 26 27 ask you to just consider whether you would like to keep 28 the meeting that week. You can see that there are other weeks to choose from. You could move up to the week of 29 30 September 22nd or the week of October 20th or the week

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start the discussion.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, DeAnna. First, maybe we should start the discussion with are you recommending, DeAnna, that we don't straddle that fiscal year or if the Council feels like that's the best week, that that's still an option?

of October 22nd. We can have two meetings per week and

still be able to staff everyone at those meetings. And

we were also going to need to choose a location. This

was something that we chose the dates, but not the location. So, I'll leave that to you, Mr. Chair, to

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MS. PERRY: It's still an option. But there are risks associated with that. So, I don't think I can say I suggest you do that, but I would encourage you to consider those reasons to maybe look at another week. But it is your decision.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Ted.

1 2 MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah. Just make a motion to do that. The -- hold that meeting the week before September 23rd through the 25th, just one week earlier. 5 Doesn't affect me... 6 7 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, that's 8 been put forward. Discussion. Larry. 9 10 MR. BEMIS: That's a commercial fishing and riding the moose hunting. So, that would be out for 11 me. I kind of like the end of the month when you get a 12 13 chance to put everything away, like October 20th. Things 14 have come down pretty good. And because I finished 15 fishing on Friday the - I mean somewhere like the 26th, 16 and then moose hunting on the eighth. So, you got to 17 have your stuff put away. And that's just me personally. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON **HERNANDEZ:** Thank 20 Larry. I would say that's more common that Council members are busier in that time of September than they 21 22 are later in October. So, any Council member's comments 23 on that? So, we're talking about October, the week of October 20th, then is being maybe a preferred date. Any 24 25 comments on that? Yes. 26 27 Oh, sorry. Yeah. Ted, I guess you made 28 that as a motion, correct? Yeah. 29 30 MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah, I can withdraw 31 that. I'm retired. 32 33 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I guess so. So, 34 sorry I went into discussion, but I guess we're still 35 waiting for a second. And I don't know if we don't get 36 a second. 37 38 MR. SLATER: Maybe I'll second that. 39 James Slater. 40 41 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. I think 42 that motion's been withdrawn. So, do we want -- do we 43 have a new motion? John. 44 45 MR. SMITH: I make a motion October 21st 46 to October 23rd for our SEARAC meeting. 47 48 49 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John. 50 And now, do we have a second?

| 1 2 | MR. SANDHOFER: Second |
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| 3 | 11.W 511121101 21.W 5000110. |
| 4 5 | MR. SMITH: Las Vegas? |
| 6 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. |
| 7 | MR. SMITH: No. I'm just kidding. |
| 9 10 | (Simultaneous speech) |
| 11 12 13 14 15 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, now we have a motion and a second for October 21st to the 23rd. We don't have a place yet. Would you like to have that discussion before we vote on it? Patti. |
| 16 17 18 | MS. PHILLIPS: Will that be a wildlife cycle? |
| 19 20 21 22 23 24 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yes. Yes, it will. Correct. Yep. Yes. By that time, we'll have proposals before us to discuss. And, John, you have a question? |
| 25 26 27 28 | MR. SMITH: Yeah, just an idea. I think going to Glacier Bay or Gustavus would be pretty cool. Go to our homeland, (indiscernible). |
| 29 30 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. If it Cal, go ahead. |
| 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 | MR. CASIPIT: Yeah. My friend here I had suggested Gustavus if it was going to be September 30th, just because I know there's probably some still some lodges open and some eating restaurant opportunities open. But you know, then still, our seasor has been going a little bit longer every year. But getting down to October 21st, I'm not so sure I car guarantee that there would be a place for everybody to stay and a lot of the lodges are winterized by then, and it's easier, you know, on the original dates. I'd be happy to host then, but it's a little bit tougher later in October. But |
| 45 46 47 | CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I car understand that. And I like the idea, but I can see the problems there. Cathy. |

00094 MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. It's 1 kind of funny that I'm weighing in on this, but don't limit -- you guys haven't been to Petersburg and Wrangell for a while, and I know they're not considered hub, but 5 they do have jet service and it's pretty easy to get in and out of there. And they do have -- well, sometimes 6 they have accommodations. But anyway, you should 8 potentially think about this if you haven't -- I don't think the council's been there for some time. 10 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yep. You're 11 12 correct. We haven't been there for a number of years. 13 Any other Council comments? Do we want to make it a 14 request for one of those communities or...? 16

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And so, these are pretty preliminary. I mean, we have options to, you know, change places or dates at a later time, but -- Albert.

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MR. HOWARD: I was going to ask what John's definition of cool was, Mr. Chairman. Gustavus is his definition of cool. Mr. Chairman, I it seems like we've been alternating north and south. I could be wrong, but it seems like we would have a meeting up north and then we'd have one down south. Just so, I guess Wrangell makes sense to me since Cal doesn't want to cook us dinner one night. So, thank you, Mr. Chair.

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MR. BEMIS: I agree with that, Wrangell.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: So, there we have suggestion for Wrangell. Any other discussions? We haven't voted on this yet so, we will vote on the week and the place at -- all at once in one vote is -- I lost track. Yeah, that -- I guess that was my intention to do them both together. But we have a motion on the dates. John made the motion. John, go ahead.

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MR. SMITH: I'll reamend it here. I'll make a motion that we will -- October 21st through the October 23rd that we would reside in Wrangell. Is -- put the motion on the table.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you very much, John.

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MR. CASIPIT: Second that.

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1 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: And Cal seconds. 2 Okay. Because he doesn't want us in Gustavus, obviously. So, any other discussion? Questions been called for. So, all in favor of holding our fall 2025 meeting in Wrangell 5 on the week of 21st -- week of October 21st, 22nd, 23rd. 6 All in favor, say aye. 7 8 IN UNISON: Aye. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed? 11 Say nay. Okay, got that done. Definitely, time for a break. Yeah. Come back at 3 -- 3:40 would be good. 3:40. 12 13 14 (Off record) 15 16 (On record) 17 18 MS. PERRY: (Distortion) information on 19 our program website. That's www.doi.gov/Subsistence and 20 then southeast regions tab and then under meeting 21 materials. We're just waiting for a few folks to get 22 back in their seats and we'll be starting up shortly. 23 Thank you. 24 25 (Pause) 26 27 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you 28 everybody for coming back to the table. And, DeAnna said 29 we're going to get our reports back from our working 30 groups dealing with Board of Fish proposals, of which 31 we had two working groups, I believe, and this will have 32 to be an action item for the Council. We will -- any 33 recommendations they make to the Council or information 34 they bring to the Council, we'll have to discuss and 35 then take action on. And we'll also be looking for 36 permission and funding to send a Council member to the 37 meeting. So, I'm not totally aware of who's going to 38 lead the discussion on the work group. So, it looks like 39 Patti? Patti, are you one of the work group people? 40 41 MS. PHILLIPS: Can Ashley read the study? 42 43 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Or staff if you 44 have help from staff, that'd be fine. 45 46 MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. 47

MS. BOLWERK: For the record, this is 49 Ashley Bolwerk. Yeah, I'm happy to help you guys. Do you 50 just want me to walk through it Don, is that your

1 thought? 2 3 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think so. I 4 just need to inform the rest of the Council of what your 5 discussions were. Any recommendations you have for the 6 work groups came up for the Council to take action on. 7 Yeah. 8 9 MS. BOLWERK: Okay. So, just to be clear, 10 what you have in front of you is combined from the two working groups on the Board of Fish proposal. So, those 11 12 of you who worked with Jake his comments that you all 13 shared are in here, too. So, they're in order by proposal 14 number, and maybe we'll just go down the list here. So, 15 the first one, proposal 104, is what we've been talking 16 about as the King Salmon Subsistence Fishery. So, this is the one that Jake's group primarily worked on. So, 17 18 he provided a variety of justification there but I believe this is the only king salmon proposal. Oh, 19 there's one other one, but this is the primary one that 20 21 the Council wanted to comment on. This is your proposal, 22 again.... 23 24 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah, 104 is our 25 proposal. 26 27 MS. BOLWERK: Yes. 28 29 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: So, we will 30 obviously be advocating for that one. Yeah. 31 32 MS. BOLWERK: Yeah. Okay. Do we feel good 33 moving on then if that..... 34 35 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. 36 37 MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair. Could you read 38 it? 39 40 MS. BOLWERK: Oh, sure, yeah. All right. 41 So, currently, it says the Southeast Alaska Regional 42 Advisory Council to the Federal Subsistence Management 43 Program submitted and supports this proposal. The Council recognizes the difficulty in adding 44 45 apparently new category of king salmon allocation in the 46 midst of a contentious debate over an already fully 47 allocated resource. However, king salmon have been used 48 for subsistence purposes for millennia. The subsistence 49 use of king salmon throughout Southeast Alaskan

communities is well documented in household survey data

collected by ADF&G. From the earliest surveys conducted 1 in the 1980s to the most recent ones conducted, king salmon have consistently been reported being used in the majority of households. For example, 73% of Hoonah households reported using king salmon in 1996, 70% in 5 6 2012, and 82% in 2016. However, over that same period of time, the sources of king salmon have shifted. In 8 1996, 21% of Hoonah households used king salmon retained 9 from commercial fisheries, but in 2016 that number was 10 only 1.5%, with the other 80% coming from rod and reel harvest. This shift reflects the loss of limited entry 11 permits and their associated harvesting opportunities 12 13 from many Southeast Alaska communities. Along with that 14 shift has come an increasing dependence on rod and reel harvest of king salmon under sport fishing regulations, 15 16 despite the harvest occurring under sport fishing 17 regulations, that rod and reel harvest essentially 18 functions as a subsistence practice. That dependence on rod and reel harvest for traditional household use of 19 20 king salmon is now being threatened by allocation 21 battles stemming from a growing non-resident charter 22 industry. The Council recognizes the difficulty in 23 allocating a scarce resource amongst competing users. 24 However, residents of Southeast Alaska communities that 25 have depended on king salmon for generations should not 26 be caught in the middle of an allocation battle between 27 the commercial troll and guided angler industries. We encourage the Board to consider our suggestions to 28 29 modify the king salmon management plan to provide for a 30 subsistence king salmon fishery. We understand that the 31 Board has to balance many competing interests on this 32 issue. As the Board develops the plan, the Council stands 33 prepared to work with the Board and others to incorporate 34 the long existing subsistence king salmon fishery into 35 the new management framework.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Is there any other discussion from the Council on our proposal and any other topics come up in the work group? Larry.

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MR. BEMIS: Through the Chair. Would these 5,000 fish be coming from the whole state of the Subsistence user or what area would be talking about this fish being allocated to?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: So, the

allocation -- I think the wording is that it would come off the top of the total allocation that the Pacific Salmon Commission recommends for Southeast Alaska. The

Commission will set a quota essentially for king salmon to be caught by all user groups. So, we will be requesting that 5,000 fish or the percentage off the top of that list and every user group, you know, will ask for their allocation. And that's what a lot of these proposals, you know, deal with different user groups requesting an allocation. So, yes. So, that will be our request. Okay. Thank you. Cal.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think I was on the king salmon management plan stuff. That was the group I was in, and I noticed we had -- and the write up for 104 is great. I don't have any problems with that. It looks really good. I noticed that Jake used some of the words I wrote down. And then one eight -- I'm getting ahead here, but then 118 we've got a comment prepared for that. But the one thing that somehow we missed as far as the king -- since we're kind of in the king salmon management plan area. One of the things we just discussed; there was a proposal that the guided charter boat industry would -- there has to be in-season management on that sector because the CPUE effort thing that they've been using the last couple of years is obviously not working. I don't I guess I don't know how to say that, but.....

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Is there a specific proposal to deal with that or is that just a - I'm unclear.

MR. CASIPIT: Go ahead, Ashley.

MS. BOLWERK: I don't have the full proposals in front of me if anybody has the book, but perhaps proposal 110. The title given here is that that one is about management of the sport fishery in-season to achieve the annual king salmon allocation to the sport fishery as follows. Is that the one? Okay. Thanks, Patti.

MR. CASIPIT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I — the way — I think there's some other one — other proposals that may allude to something similar, you know, there's all 30 of them in here. I think on that one is that maybe we just modify — I'm not sure how to do this, but just somehow say in there that we're — we agree that, you know, management of the guided sport fishery needs in—season management to keep them within their allocation or words like that, and it doesn't have to be anything major for that one, quick sentence would probably cover our concerns.

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our process here is to comment on proposals essentially whether or not we -- this Council would want to endorse such and such a proposal. So, I think you're saying that there is a proposal in the book that comes close to what we would like to see. So, maybe we would like to endorse that proposal, but maybe add some language to it as a suggestion. Is that what you're saying?

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MR. CASIPIT: Sorry, Mr. Chair. Not that I'm -- you look at 110 and it's goes on for -- goes on forever. But it's not like I want to adopt 110. It's just that 110 talks about in-season management for charter boat fishing and that's something we felt needs to be done and how they accomplish it through whichever proposal, I guess, is -- I'm not that concerned about it. I'm concerned about in-season -- the ability to do in-season management.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. So, I mean

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think I see what you're saying it's.....

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MR. CASIPIT: Yeah

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: It's a lengthy proposal covering many aspects of the king salmon management plan, one of which is in-season management. And you would like to pick that out as a topic of particular concern to the Council. Would that be a good way to put it?

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MR. CASIPIT: Right, that would be a good way to put it.

(Pause)

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: That could.....

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Are -- so, are we -- for DeAnna's sake, I guess we need to clarify that we are speaking about a king salmon management plan proposal that we want to emphasize that the Council is particularly interested in the in-season management portion of that proposal. Would that be a good way to put it? Proposal 110, apparently.

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MR. CASIPIT: Right. And for the purposes of keeping the guided sportfish within their guideline harvest level or whatever they're calling it.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. We'll take note of that. Sounds like a good one. I don't know if we want to discuss these individually or just kind of get a list of what you guys talked about and then go back and have discussion. Would that be the best way to go about it? It can be hard, I know. Mike.

MR. DOUVILLE: I didn't hear the last bit of what you said or didn't understand it.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I was asking do we want to go through your whole list of recommendations and then discuss the whole list, or do we want to discuss each item as it comes up? I guess is my question.

MR. DOUVILLE: Mr. Chair. I guess my next question would be was -- is this a list right here that I have in front of me? Advisory Council Meeting Calendar. Oh. Excuse me. Action item list?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Correct. Yeah. Action Item list. That's what Ashley's going through for us. So, DeAnna has been taking notes, I believe. Do you want to just go on to the next discussion of a proposal? I think it's proposal 118 that you talked about. The group talked about.

MS. BOLWERK: Sure. I can do that for you. Proposal 118, the title reads, the non-resident annual limit for king salmon shall not exceed three, and non-resident annual limits will not apply in terminal harvest areas. The folks who are on this working group decided to support this proposal sort of with the rationale that this would encourage charter guides to take their customers to hatchery terminal harvest areas and to target those fish.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, this says not to exceed three and non-residents annual limit. It's hard to give a non-resident three fish. I mean when we're in Hoonah -- end up running from Hoonah to Gull Cove, which is 25 miles in icy straits when they do open it for us. So, it's kind of -- and that's a longways if you're running an Icy Straits and all of a sudden -- I remember two years ago as I was fishing and crab fishing

in Pleasant island, and we had big boats flying out of the water trying to -- so, what -- where did you get the three?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I don't know. These are proposals that, you know, came to the Board of Fish. We really don't have. you know, it wasn't our proposal, so we're just discussing whether or not we should....

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MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ:we should approve it or not. Have somebody in the audience that might want to weigh in on this. I don't know. Somebody from KIC, I believe. Tribal organization.

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MR. SANDERSON: Good afternoon. My name is Keenan Sanderson. For the purposes of conversation, I'm -- well, I don't want to say representing, but I'm a staff member for the Ketchikan Indian Community, and this is actually the proposal that the tribe submitted for the Alaska Board of Fisheries. And I don't want to take too much time because I have a lot to say about the king salmon management plan that I would love for you guys to hear, but I know you guys are on limited time, but for the purposes of this proposal is and it's going to have to be coupled in with a ton of other aspects of other proposals to make this work. But -- this basically would only give the Alaska Department of Fish and Game the authority to set the maximum limit of king salmon to three per year for nonresidents. However, this -- and I don't know if we necessarily explain this super well within description of our proposal. But we would hope that inseason management would be included to determine what the annual limit would be on a year-to-year basis. This just sets the cap so that, you know, even if there is a relatively high year for king salmon, where in years past there has been annual limits for non-residents to be over three king salmon this would cap it at three, even if they were in the higher tiers of allocation to the state of Alaska. Certainly, if there's less fish to go around, we would expect that the Department of Fish and Game to set the annual limit to either two or even one or close it altogether. We definitely don't want three king salmon to be given to non-residents per year and years of low abundance and would certainly want to prioritize our local Southeast people.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

Keenan. That was helpful from the proponent of the proposal. Any other discussion from the Council on what the purpose of this proposal is? Okay so, the working group's recommendation was to endorse this proposal. Is that correct? Okay. No further discussion? Okay. Give us the next one on the list, Ashley.

MS. BOLWERK: All right. The next one is proposal 135. The title reads only allow for the use of seine gear in the redoubt Bay subsistence fishery when the escapement is projected to be greater than 40,000 sockeye salmon. So, again, this is a proposal that the RAC submitted. But I'm -- we sort of use the justification from conversations you all have had before, if you'd like further summary. I'm happy to do that.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think we're all familiar with that one. That will certainly be endorsed by the Council. And the next one as well, 136 was our proposal. So, increasing possession limits in Basket Bay. Previously was 15 and 30 and possession and annual limit. We wanted to increase that from 20 and 40. So, I think that's a given that the Council -- we already put that proposal forward. So, we want to endorse that. Like I say, I think it's worth noting that I mean, at this point we can't modify them. I mean, they're in the book and we're on record as being our proposal so, there is no opportunity to change it now. That's what we go with. And also, you know, of note that whatever the Council decides here on approving or if there's a proposal that we want rejected once the designated Council member goes to the meetings, they're not authorized to, you know, negotiate on these and get into any bargaining amongst the user groups on modifying and changing proposals. If the Council makes a statement on it here today, that's what our representative has to bring to the Board and just advocate for that and nothing else. So, that applies to our other proposal 137. Is also -- I thought one of these proposals came from an individual and one of them came from us. They both deal with Basket Bay.

MS. BOLWERK: Correct, yeah. For the record, this is Ashley Bolwerk. Proposal 137 was submitted by the Hoonah Indian Association. But you're correct, it also deals with Basket Bay. That one is different in that it requests essentially to go from, you know, the limits where 15 and 30 and it wants to go straight to 30, where you could get all 30 fish in one

trip instead of splitting it up essentially between two or more trips.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. So, the working group would also like to endorse that, is that -- like as an alternative if the board would reject our proposal. Is that -- or vice versa, is that kind of the idea there?

MS. BOLWERK: Yes. The members of the working group liked both proposals and thought that by supporting them that they would be in support of either one that went through.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, that makes sense. Any other discussion on those proposals? Basket Bay. Okay. How about proposal 143? You want to give the recommendation on that one?

MS. BOLWERK: Sure. The proposal 143, title reads increase the bag and possession limit for trout in Southeast Alaska. The working group chose to support this proposal and just wanted to -- most of our notes there are just that federally qualified subsistence users can already fish more liberally than this request under Federal permit.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any discussion on that one? Sounds fairly straightforward. \\ \textit{Jim.}$

MR. SLATER: I think during the working group meeting, the intent of that or would with the intent of the original proposer, was that the decreasing the amount of trout will decrease the amount of predation on salmon fry. I think, is that the root of this one? I just wanted to declare that in case anyone was interested in what the motivation was behind it.

 MS. BOLWERK: For the record, this is Ashley Bulwark. Yes, that was the justification given in the book. There are a number of proposals, one after another. We're going to go through here that all were submitted I believe all by the Klawock AC, but certainly from Prince Wales requesting more trout fishing for that reason.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other questions or comments on that proposal recommendation? Okay. Thank you. Proposal 144, sounds similar.

000104 1 2 MS. BOLWERK: Yes, that's correct. Proposals 144, 145, 146 and 147, oh and 148, sorry. All are similar trout adjustments, but for various different 5 systems. And we provided the same comments as this 143 6 about already being able to fish more liberally under federally qualified or Federal permit. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. 10 Any other questions or comments on those proposals? Don't see any. How about proposal 178? 11 12 13 MS. BOLWERK: All right. The title of 14 15 16 17

proposal 178 is to expand waters close to commercial sac roe herring fishery to include the majority of waters herring have historically spawned in and the fishery has historically occurred. And the working group did discuss that they thought they would be in opposition to this one but wanted to open up this for greater conversation with others on the Council. And sort of the justification they had provided was the Council's in support of conserving existing areas that are closed to commercial harvest within Sitka Sound but does not support the increase in that area.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, so we'll need some discussion on this one. Who was the proponent of that proposal?

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MS. BOLWERK: I believe this was when -mostly it was Patti and Larry, and I am having conversations.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: No, I mean who put in the proposal?

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MS. BOLWERK: Let me look. Sorry about that. Oh, yes. Thank you. The herring protectors put this one in.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you.

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Mike.

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MR. DOUVILLE: There is a similar proposal somewhere in the book that says the same thing, only it refers to herring pounding in the Craig area. The proposal would expand it to all historical spotting areas. I don't know. I mean, it's not on our list, but I thought I'd mention it.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: This is a 1 consensus of opinion by the Council to support this proposal. Any more discussion? I guess my comment is it's a little bit vague in one aspect. It says water is 5 closed to commercial sac roe herring fishing would include the majority of waters herring have historically spawned in and that the majority of waters, that's a 8 little bit I don't know, not too specific. So, I don't know if there was any discussion on that. Cal. 10 11 MR. CASIPIT: Oh, I just noticed that 12 under that proposal, they have metes and bounds 13 boundaries. They're going from point to point based on 14 latitude and longitude. So, there is -- they do describe 15 the area. It's just somebody's going to have to spend 16 some time with a GIS system. 17 18 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Cal, that's in the proposal in the book. 19 20 Okay, that helps. Any comments on whether the Council 21 thinks that's a reasonable expansion there of closed 22 areas? 23 24 MR. SLATER: I guess -- oh, sorry. 25 26 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Jim, go ahead. 27 28 MR. SLATER: I'd be interested in hearing 29 the rationale of why we oppose it. I guess it was -- I 30 missed that part of the meeting. And it says here that 31 because of the damage to the commercial fishery. 32 33 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Patti, go ahead. 34 35 MS. PHILLIPS: Yeah, so, because there are -- there's the two federally -- the Makhnati area, 36 37 the two closed areas, and then there's the two closed 38 areas already in place under the State system. So, we 39 wanted to protect those closed areas and didn't want to 40 have to muddy it with -- and that -- and the other 41 justification is that it should be through more of a 42 stakeholder process if there are more areas added. 43 44 MR. SLATER: I understand. Thank you. 45 46 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, 47 Patti. And because I do need to note that the recommendation was to oppose this proposal. So, that --48 49 your explanation speaks to that. So, thank you. Any other 50 discussion? Okay, thank you. Proposal 190.

MS. BOLWERK: Proposal 190. Title reads provide for co-management of herring fisheries with tribal governments. The working group chose to support this proposal with the request that co-management be developed through a stakeholder meeting process and not just with one entity.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Any discussion by the rest of the Council on that proposal? Questions? Okay, sounds like we stand with the work group's recommendation. Proposal 203.

MS. BOLWERK: Proposal 203 title reads establish unguided non-resident lingcod regulations. The working group thought the RAC would like to oppose this proposal. And so, they basically said, I mentioned your comments about concerns about unguided, non-resident lingcod and that you would like for the regulations to match guided anglers, and therefore a liberalization of unguided non-resident lingcod regulations would not be something that I would support.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Other Council members have any questions or comments on this proposal which the working group recommends to oppose? Jim.

MR. SLATER: I just want to say I think that rationale is very sound. We want to really push for an alignment between regular guided charters and unguided charters.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Very good. Thank you, Jim. How about proposal 206?

 MS. BOLWERK: The title for proposal 206 is to reopen Yelloweye sport fishery for residents. The working group thought the RAC would like to support that proposal due to its beliefs that the proposal will provide additional opportunities for Alaska residents and have no impact to the resource.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Any questions or comments from the rest of the Council? Mike.

MR. DOUVILLE: In some assistance areas you can go catch yelloweye with a hand line. I wouldn't support this one, you know, it just would. You know, it still is a diminished resource, but it is open to

1 subsistence. 3 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. So, you're 4 recommending that we do not support this because 5 subsistence users are already allowed to fish for 6 yelloweye. Is that kind of your rationale? 7 8 MR. DOUVILLE: That is my rationale. Yes. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Further 11 discussion, this is kind of contrary to what the working 12 group recommended. So, Patti. 13 14 MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair, when we made 15 this recommendation, we didn't know there were already subsistence zones for yelloweye. 16 17 18 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. So, you 19 agree with Mike now that maybe we should oppose it. 20 21 MS. PHILLIPS: But it was brought to our 22 attention that Mr. Tad Fujioka does do his homework. So, 23 he has a very thorough justification. 24 25 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Jim, I'm a little 26 confused here. Go ahead. 27 28 MR. SLATER: I think the discussion that 29 night centered around the fact that the -- whether or not the yelloweye was diminished or not, where the 30 31 proposer has some documentation that claims the 32 yelloweyes aren't as diminished as the State thinks. 33 That was, I think, the route behind it. 34 35 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I see. Okay. So, 36 any further discussion? So, you're you want to stand --37 the working group wants to stand in support. Stay in 38 support of this. Is that correct? 39 40 MS. PHILLIPS: Yes. 41 42 MR. SLATER: I'm not necessarily saying 43 that I don't -- I haven't reviewed the -- I don't know if I understand the evidence on that. So, it would be 44 45 worth a discussion to see what the group thinks. 46 47 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. You weren't on that group. Sorry. 48 49

MR. SLATER: I sat in on it, but we just said -- the guy said it did his homework, but we didn't get a chance to ever review it.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I see. Patti, something to add?

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MS. PHILLIPS: So, on proposal 206, What is the issue you want the Board to address and why? Starting in 2020, the department closed all directed harvests of yelloweye rockfish in Southeast, citing a sharp decline that had occurred 20 years prior. This closure occurred despite the population having been stable for several years prior to the closure. Since 2015, yelloweye abundance has been increasing, yet all the directed harvests remains closed. The increasing biomass, combined with the recent closures, combined to leave the majority of the already highly conservative TAC unharvested in several of the past years. It is time to reopen the resident sport yelloweye fishery, which prior to the closure was a longestablished fishery with a small and consistent harvest for locals to enjoy and occasional fresh yelloweye. The resident sport fishery has historically accounted for only about 2% of the TAC, with over 25 to 50% of the TAC consistently going unharvested. It is fully appropriate for resident sport fishermen to again be given access underutilized resource. to this Contrary sensationalized accounts, the December 2020 NOAA assessment of the DSR stock complex in Southeast outside subdistrict of the GOA shows that Southeast yelloweye population was healthy prior to the 2020 closure and continued to be healthy. Specifically, all three NOAA models show a consistent upward trend in yelloweye biomass since at least 2013. Average length of both male and female yelloweye has been increasing in all East Southeast subdistricts; Yakutat, Northern, Southeast Outside, Central Southeast Outside and Southern Southeast Outside since at least 2010. The yelloweye catch has been consistently managed to a level well below the overfishing limits for over two decades, with a typical year's catch being only about 50% of this threshold. The yelloweye CPUE in the 2021 IPHC longline survey was up in all Southeast subdistricts; East Yakutat, North and Southeast Outside, Central Southeast Outside, and Southern Southeast Outside compared to 2016. The Sitka AC supported proposal 230 in 2022, which was very similar.

Patti. Yeah, that was helpful. I can see the rationale now. And I think I would agree that you know, yelloweye are a popular subsistence fish that are quite often, well, mostly essentially caught with rod and reel sport fishing so, I could see the benefit to subsistence users if it potential to not do any damage to the stocks. I can see the rationale there. So, I would be in favor of your recommendation. Anybody else? Okay. I think we can support that one. How about 207?

MS. BOLWERK: The title for proposal 207 is to allow retention of demersal shelf rockfish by non-residents. The working group thought the RAC would like to oppose this proposal. Essentially, I cited the same concerns about unguided anglers that you all have been talking about.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. Any other Council discussion on recommendations from the working group on this proposal? Okay. I think we can move on to 208.

MS. BOLWERK: 208 is a very similar proposal. Again, the title reads allow retention of demersal shelf rockfish by non-residents, and the working group thought the RAC would like to oppose this for the same reasons.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any further discussion? Council agrees with that recommendation? Okay. Next one.

MS. BOLWERK: Proposal 209 is to establish provisions for resident priority within emergency order authority for pelagic rockfish. The working group thought the RAC would like to support this proposal. They explain this would provide meaningful preference for Alaska residents over non-resident anglers. And it provides for in-season management opportunity but only with the non-resident harvesters.

 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other comments from the Council on the work group's recommendation to support this proposal? Thank you, Patti. As you know, this is from the Sitka Advisory Committee. Okay. I think we can move on.

MS. BOLWERK: Proposal 210 was to reduce the bag and possession limit for pelagic rockfish in southeast Alaska. The working group thought that the RAC

1 would like to oppose this proposal and mentions that if the department is concerned over the conservation of these species, then the Southeast Council does not want to see increased harvests through inclusion of non-5 residents in this fishery, and then again mentioning the 6 unquided angler concerns. 7 8 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Any other 9 discussion from the Council on this one? Jim. 10 MR. SLATER: I guess in reading it, I'm 11 not sure I understand it. It's for a reduction in bag 12 13 and possession limit, and we're worried about concerns 14 over undocumented harvest by unquided anglers. And we 15 don't want to see an increased harvest through the 16 inclusion of non-residents in this fishery. I don't see how this included non-residents. So, this was a bit 17 18 unclear to me. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: 21 clarification on that from the working group on this? 22 The wording of the proposal doesn't seem like it address 23 non-resident fishermen. That's why I don't see the 24 justification. Anybody? 25 26 MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair, I think we were 27 getting tired by that time. 28 29 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Due to 30 confusion. I mean, we have to direct you know, one of 31 our Council members to speak to these. I don't know if 32 there's confusion, maybe it should be taken off the list. 33 34 MR. SLATER: Either that, or if we have 35 a -- we could just clarify it by looking at if someone 36 has the book, we could look at it and see what the --37 maybe there's just something missing in the description 38 here. 39 40 MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair. Ashley, could 41 you read the.... 42 43 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Patti. 44 45 MS. PHILLIPS:what's the issue? 46 47 48 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Go ahead, if you 49 have it there.

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MS. BOLWERK: This is Ashley Bolwerk. So,
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    on this one, what is the issue you would like the Board
    to address and why? The sport harvest of pelagic rockfish
    has been on an increasing trend in Southeast Alaska
    region and is assumed to be associated with shifting
    patterns of effort by charter or guided anglers, as
    restrictions on Pacific halibut and king salmon have
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    been in effect. The department is currently working to
    develop a stock assessment for black rockfish in
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    Southeast Alaska through the
                                     Statewide
                                                 Rockfish
    Initiative. The anticipated continued increase in
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    harvest and the potential for overexploitation of
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    pelagic rockfishes warrants a precautionary management
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    approach. The harvest of pelagic rockfish has increased
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    in Southeast Alaska despite recent actions to reduce
    harvest opportunity in the Sitka area, where the
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    majority of pelagic rockfish have historically been
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    harvested. Rockfish harvest in the vicinity of Prince
    of Wales Island, and Ketchikan areas have continued to
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    increase and are now nearing the levels of pelagic
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    rockfish
             harvest observed in Sitka area before
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    management action was taken, and this was proposed by
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    the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
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                    CHAIRPERSON
                                 HERNANDEZ:
                                               Okay.
                                                       Any
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    further discussion on that?
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                    MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair, we should
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    probably support this proposal.
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ:
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    sounded like to me, Jim.
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                    MR. SLATER: I concur. I think we should
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    support it.
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Mike.
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                    MR. DOUVILLE: I don't know how much you
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    guys understand about the life cycle of shrimp, but a
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    lot of us like to eat the eggs, too. What?
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                    CHAIRPERSON
                                 HERNANDEZ:
                                             Yeah,
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    still on rockfish. One above that. Yeah.
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                    MR. WRIGHT: Well I asked you and you
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    just told me the wrong one.
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: We have somebody
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    in the audience from the Sitka Advisory Committee. Is
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that who put in this proposal a Sitka Advisory Committee? No, but you have some discussion on it. It'd be helpful. Mr. Ramp.

MR. RAMP: Thank you, Chair. I'm Steve Ramp of the Sitka AC. This proposal reduces the bag limits on pelagic rockfish for both residents and non-residents. You might not have been aware of that in the reading of the why was it submitted. I know that in the past, the department has reduced bag limits for both non-residents and non-residents by EO the last several years. Reducing the bag limits less for residents than non-residents. So, they only get two a day and residents get four. Originally the regulation calls for five. So, that's -- I think you were correct in opposing this because it does reduce the bag limits for residents.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Good explanation. Okay. Any other any other discussion from Council members on that. Okay. We'll stick with that recommendation then. You know, I might like to jump ahead here a little bit because Mr. Ramp, who just came up and clarified that proposal. He's also on the Sitka Advisory Committee who put in this rather detailed proposal dealing with unguided charters, which is of particular interest to us. And he does have to fly back to Sitka tonight, catch a plane. So, before he leaves, we might want to discuss this on the last page of the document here, it says a letter of support for potentially unguided charter proposals to the Board of Fish. Let's move to that one. It might require a little bit of action. Actually, it will require some specific action from the Council on this one. And well, he's here to help us work through. That might be pretty important. So, does everybody understand here that we're on the last page now? Ashley, you want to introduce that to us?

MS. BOLWERK: Sure. So, what you're looking at could be one potential action you all could take. That was the goal of the working group, was to write a letter of support that they could send in to the Board of Fish with the understanding that this would be — if this becomes a proposal in the book after the work session. So, it's not currently a proposal so, you can't write a comment about it at this point. So, we decided to write a letter of support on the topic instead. So, with that, do you want me to read it? Okay. The Southeast Alaska Regional Advisory Council to the Federal Subsistence Management Program supports the Sitka Advisory Committee's proposal to address unguided or

bareboat charter fishing concerns. The Southeast Council supports the following changes; one, requiring the department to accept vessels whose Alaska State DMV registration lists rental as their primary use as 5 satisfactory evidence of that particular use 6 documented vessels, except the presence of a bareboat charter agreement as such evidence. Two, require the 8 Department to amend both their dockside creel census and 9 off season mail out survey processes to provide a rental 10 vessel or bareboat charter category so, that the harvest data for this group can be broken out and shared with 11 12 the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Make a 13 formal request to the North Pacific Fisheries Management 14 Council, asking them to start treating unguided angler 15 fishing from a rental vessel as a separate user group 16 when making management decisions for the sport halibut 17 harvest. Start requiring log keeping for Halibut 18 harvests from unquided rental vessels, similar to the logs required of charter vessels. Require anglers sport 19 20 fishing for halibut from unguided rental vessels to 21 follow the same daily bag possession limit and size 22 limits and day closures as those prescribed for guided 23 anglers. The Southeast Council has spent many years 24 hearing concerns from subsistence users regarding the 25 undocumented harvest by unguided anglers in the sport 26 fisheries throughout Southeast Alaska and Yakutat. Many 27 of the rural communities represented by the Southeast 28 Council have seen unguided charter fishing lodges open 29 or grow in or near their remote communities, which do 30 have regular creel sampling and enforcement 31 coverage. Unguided anglers deplete local resources and 32 are often in direct competition with subsistence users, 33 decreasing food security and resource sustainability. 34 The Southeast Council has worked to submit several 35 proposals to address these concerns with no success. 36 They believe that this proposal addresses many of the 37 lingering concerns expressed by both the Department and 38 the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, upon 39 opposition of previous Southeast their Council 40 proposals. And I'll just note that the one through three 41 and A, B, C are all directly from the AC -- the Sitka 42 AC proposal.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Ashley. So, as was noted, this is not currently a proposal to the Board of Fish because they didn't accept it. However, you know, they have a work session meeting coming up here shortly. I can't remember what the time frame is. Can you remind us again, Mr. Ramp?

MR. RAMP: Sure. Steve Ramp, again. That work session is October 29th and 30th, in which we've submitted a request to that work session to reconsider the Board's support it's action decision to not accept the proposal due to authority issues between the Commissioner and the Board of Fisheries.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Right. So, the recommendation is for this Council to write a letter to the Board in support of this proposal and urge them to accept it as a proposal. And we essentially have about a week to make that happen. Hopefully that's possible. I don't know if we have any constraints on our ability to put out a letter within a week, but that's pretty important. I don't know if staff can inform us on that.

MR. RAMP: We can save you the work on that letter because comment period is closed for that meeting. But what you can do is attend or Zoom in to express your verbal support as a RAC to reconsider the decision to not include the proposal. It should be on their agenda because we already met the deadline with the request.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. So, we have to actually authorize somebody to virtually attend that meeting. Okay. That's probably easier than a letter, actually, so.

MR. RAMP: The other letter could be to the Board of Fisheries or whoever represents your body to the Board in January can speak to that proposal when it comes up. If it becomes a proposal.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Right. We also have to preemptively approve that. Yes, good point. Okay.

MS. BOLWERK: If I could really quick, Mr. Chair. On the first page, I know these requests and opportunities all got really confusing in our working group. So, I just wrote out what those potential avenues are and for you all to consider. And so, the things Mr. Ramp mentioned in the meeting the other day, and for opportunities for you all to weigh in, in what version, whether that's you know, virtually providing oral comments or written opportunities. Those are outlined on that first page for you all.

1 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Very good. I see 2 that now right on top of it. Thanks. 3 4 MR. RAMP: And as the author of this 5 proposal for the Sitka AC, I very much appreciate and 6 support you guys. Thank you. 7 8 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. 9 Okay. Maybe a little bit of discussion on this one. 10 Obviously, we know we're in support of this, but we do have to have a little procedure here to make our support 11 12 known. Getting authorization to have a Council member 13 represent the Council at the Board of Fish work session. 14 Is that something we can do on short notice or at this meeting, I guess? You need a staff -- answer to that 15 16 question? 17 18 MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair, we could draft it 19 up, but I would look to the folks at OSM on how we could 20 maybe expedite the review through the review 21 correspondence review process. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: No, this is not 24 correspondence. This is Council representation at a Board of Fish work session. It's not a letter. 25 26 27 MS. PERRY: So, there wouldn't be a 28 drafted document for them to read into the record. 29 They're just calling in. 30 CHAIRPERSON 31 HERNANDEZ: Well, would -- yeah, that might be wise to have a prepared 32 33 statement. That's true. But I wouldn't call it a letter, 34 necessarily. Fine points. Katya Wessels might answer 35 that. 36 37 MS. WESSELS: I mean, if the Council 38 agrees in this meeting, your position on that proposal 39 or even like on the wording of the statement that you 40 want the Council member to convey at the Board meeting 41 and vote who that member of your Council is going to 42 represent the Council, that's fine. 43 44 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: That's 45 we're proposing to do. 46 MS. WESSELS: Yeah. 47 48 49 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. Just need to --50 So, -- but we will need to prepare -- Larry, go ahead,

1 way in.

MR. BEMIS: Through the Chair. I just wanted to make a comment about this. I sat with the committee on this, and I wanted to verify that it was thought to be better to add Yakutat because I was thinking 3A because it's coming out of 2C. But then again, we didn't want to involve the other communities. And I just wanted to say that being on the AC Board up in Yakutat that we would -- they said we could put this in Yakutat rather than area 3A to keep other communities for not being aware of what we're doing here. So, this is kind of a joint venture between us and Sitka at this point.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BEMIS: On this letter of recommendation. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you for that. So, we can certainly authorize somebody to attend that Board of Fish work session. It also requests the recommendation is to approve a letter of support for unguided charter issue so that does require a letter. Point of clarification here. If the Board were to decide that it is a valid proposal and then take it up at their Board of Fish meeting, then the letter would not be necessary, because then we can just authorize our Council member to support the proposal at the meeting. We don't need a letter or am I mistaken?

MR. RAMP: They're pretty much on. Mr. Chairman. You don't need to travel to the Board of Fisheries work session. It's in Anchorage in two weeks — one week. But you could Zoom in to express your support for the request to reconsider. If it becomes a proposal, then you're going to have somebody at the Board of Fisheries meeting anyway. And they could just add this to their list of proposals that your body is in support of versus oppose.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Right. But are you recommending that if they don't accept it as a proposal, that we should write a letter in support still? No, not at all.

MR. RAMP: If they don't accept it, I revert back to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council at their June meeting. And, you know, we're like

000117 a ping pong ball going back and forth between the State and the feds on this. We're kind of used to it now, but if it doesn't make it as a proposal, then no further action is going to be able to be taken until the next 5 cycle. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Okay. 8 Patti. 9 10 MS. PHILLIPS: I see Heather Bauscher sort of wondering -- she's familiar with both North 11 12 Pacific. No? 13 14 MS. BAUSCHER: Given -- Heather Bauscher, 15 for the record, former Sitka AC and just talking as a resident of Southeast Alaska. I think given the problems 16 with the timing of things like we've talked about before, 17 18 that if there is a way to write a letter, additionally, that would just be a good document to have so that that 19 20 could be utilized regardless of the Board of Fish or the 21 North Pacific Fisheries Management Council space, if 22 that makes sense. I mean, if you can get more easily 23 [sic] approval to do the work session, great. But the 24 other thing I've learned with the Board of Fish is that this stuff morphs as things go, and having some sort of 25 26 letter would help whoever has to go speak to things, 27 because then regardless of what is morphed, you can still 28 like point to those items perhaps. But that's just my 29 thoughts.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Yeah.

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Jim.

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MR. SLATER: I think in our discussions with Mr. Ramp, before you or he commented that they came back with a couple of suggestions or items that they wanted clarification on, like who was responsible for submitting logs and things like that. Should we try to address those in any kind of response or what we support so that it's more complete and addresses the issues they raised?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. We'll get a response.

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MR. RAMP: Through the Chair. Mr. Ramp, again. I don't think so. I think based on our discussion with the Commissioner, if it becomes a proposal, our AC is going to recommend our support of it with some amendments based on our discussion with

Commissioner. And those will go on the record before the Board of Fisheries meetings. And everybody will have access to those at the meeting. But I think it would be too preemptive for your body to address those at this point.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you.

MR. RAMP: We can't even share those amendments yet because it's not a proposal. So, we can't amend a non-proposal. So, that would have to wait.

MR. SLATER: Alrighty. Thanks.

15 MR. RAMP: Sorry, I wish I had a better 16 answer.

MR. SLATER: No. That's okay. It's a good

one.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: It's a logical answer. So, I get it. Yeah. Okay. Any other discussion on what we may want to do here? I'm beginning to get the picture. Any other discussion? Okay, so we will -- good discussion on that. Clarified a lot of things. We'll just deal with this when we get to the action part of this report here. So, let's go back, because I know Mr. Ramp has to leave probably about ten minutes. So, thank you very much for helping us out on that. Where are we? Proposal 222. This one deals with the personal use shrimp. Go ahead, Ashley.

MS. BOLWERK: The title for proposal 222 is to adopt seasonal closures for subsistence, sport and personal use shrimp fisheries. The working group thought that the RAC would want to support this proposal. The closure here is during the spawning portion of the shrimp life cycle. And so, folks on the working group thought that they have heard over the years of reports of overharvest in some areas in shrimp fisheries and thought that this would be a good way to practice sustainable harvest and management practices due to the increase in productivity through reproduction that this would provide.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, any Council discussion on the work group's recommendation to support this proposal? Mike.

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MR. DOUVILLE: I'm a neutral person on 1 2 this, but I'd like to tell you something about shrimp. Right after they spawn, a lot of them molt, and they're soft and mushy. They're really poor quality. But at the 5 same time, the new generation of eggs are up in their 6 head. So, when you peel them like this, you can see that little orange spot there, and then they transfer them 8 to underneath. So, you're really not saving much in any case during their life cycle. You know what I mean? It's 10 a -- but if you don't allow when they're hard shelled and stuff in the fall time through the winter, in the 11 12 springtime, that's when they molt and then start the new cycle of eggs. And anyway, it's neither here nor there, 13 14 I quess. Thank you. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thanks for the 17 explanation, Mike. So, does [sic] the Council okay [with 18 the work group's recommendation to support this? Patti. 19 20 MS. PHILLIPS: I just wanted to say that 21 it's Alaska Department of Fish and Game, that proposal. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, 24 Patti. So, we'll stick with our support on this one 25 sounds like. Okay. Proposal 250. 26 27 MS. BOLWERK: Proposal 250 is to reduce 28 the minimum size limit for male Dungeness -- sorry Dungeness crab from six and one half inches to six and 29 30 one quarter inches in registration and a subsistence and 31 personal use fisheries. The working group wanted to 32 oppose this proposal stating that the Council supports 33 sustainable management of subsistence resources, and 34 believes that the current size restriction to Dungeness 35 crab harvests are biologically sound benchmarks for 36 reproductive success which help maintain sustainable 37 fishery. 38 39 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. 40 Council discussion on this recommendation to oppose 41 lowering the size limit on Dungeness. Any discussion? 42 Jim. 43 44 MR. SLATER: Who is the proposer of this? 45 46 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Patti. 47

50 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. An

MS. PHILLIPS: Derek Thynes.

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1 individual, it sounds like. Okay, proposal 258, Ashley. 2 3 MS. BOLWERK: The title of the proposal 4 258 is to open some or all areas closed to commercial 5 Dungeness fishing in Registration Area A. The working 6

group wanted to oppose this proposal. They mentioned that they oppose opening subsistence and personal use crab areas to commercial harvest. That -- mentioning that commercial harvest drastically reduces local crab availability when it's open to those subsistence users. And that there's also inadequate stock assessment for crab fisheries in Southeast Alaska, and that the CPUE has been declining in crab fisheries. And so, they thought that opening additional commercial fisheries without localized data would reflect irresponsible management of this resource and create undue competition

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17 for subsistence users.

Discussion on this one. Ted.

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MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah. Just a question. Where is Registration Area A? I'm just kind of curious.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody that information? I don't know.

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MS. BOLWERK: Mr. Chair, I can read what's in the proposal, if you'd like.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Sure. If that would answer that question, that'd be helpful.

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MS. BOLWERK: Okay. It says close waters in Registration Area A. In Registration Area A, the following waters are closed to the taking of Dungeness crab. Waters of section 11-A that are north of a line from Marmion Island Light [sic] to the eastmost tip of Point Salisbury, and east of a line extending from the northernmost tip of Outer Point to the southernmost tip of Portland Island and to the southernmost tip of Point Louisa. Another one is off the mainland shore, enclosed by a line from the northernmost tip of the peninsula at the Shrine of Saint Therese to Gull Island and extending to Sentinel Island Light [sic]. Another one includes the waters of Tenakee Inlet west of Corner Bay point to Crab Bay log transfer facility. Another one includes the waters of Port Althorp, enclosed by a line from Point Lukin, and there's some GPS coordinates there. Another one includes the waters of Merrifield Bay and Port

Protection, enclosed by a line extending west from Port Protection head, and then south to the point on Prince of Wales Island. Again, there's multiple GPS coordinates included there, and actually the list goes on and on. If you want me to keep reading. Okay, thanks. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. A lot of 8 areas. So, it's just some..... 9 10 MS. BOLWERK: Yeah. There's a total of 11 looks like 21 areas. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Any 14 other discussion? Okay. The recommendation was to oppose 15 that opening -- reopening those areas. Proposal 259 looks similar, but maybe with the opening and closing 16 17 dates, apparently. Ashley. 18 19 MS. BOLWERK: That's correct. The title reads open all waters closed to commercial Dungeness 20 21 fishing in Registration Area A between October 1st and 22 November 30th annually, and the working group thought 23 the act would want to oppose this and stated the exact 24 same rationale for that. 25 26 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any 27 discussion on that one? Jim. 28 29 MR. SLATER: Who's the proposer again? 30 Is this the same person? 31 32 MS. BOLWERK: Proposal 259 was proposed 33 by Todd Bailey, a different individual. 34 35 MR. SLATER: Okay. Thank you. 36 37 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Any other 38 discussion? Patti. 39 40 MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair, I just would 41 like to thank Jackson Comb for helping us at our 42 committee meeting, because he brought some of these to 43 our attention. 44 45 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. 46 So, that concludes the Working Group's report. There's 47 a lot of -- they did a lot of work there. That's a lot 48 of proposals. So, now comes the action part of the item 49 which is kind of outlined on the first page there, which 50 is helpful. First item would be to approve -- for the

Council to approve the recommendations from the working group and make it a work of the entire Council. So, we'll need a motion to do that. 5 MR. SLATER: I move that we and approve 6 the Board of Fish proposal comments made by the Southeast 7 RAC Board -- BOF working group. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, 10 Jim. 11 12 MR. HOWARD: Second. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank 15 Albert, for second. Okay. Any further discussion on the motion? Now that we've heard the list. Thank you, Patti, 16 questions been called for. All in favor of accepting the 17 18 recommendations from the working group by the entire 19 Council, say aye. 20 21 IN UNISON: Aye. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody 24 opposed? Say nay. Okay. Motions approved. Let's go to nominating somebody from the Council to attend the Board 25 26 of Fish meeting and advocate on our behalf on these 27 proposals that we just approved, and for that, we -- I'd 28 need a volunteer. 29 30 No, this -- first I'm going to the 31 approval to go to the Board of Fish meeting itself. I've 32 seen a hand. Cal. 33 34 MR. CASIPIT: I was asked earlier if I 35 would be willing to do this, and I said I would if the 36 Council decided that would be the right person to do it. 37 38 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I definitely 39 think you'd be the right person to do it. As a retired 40 fisheries biologist who's had a lot of interactions with 41 the Board of Fish in the past. No doubt. So, if you're 42 volunteering, then we can make -- somebody would make 43 it motion, I guess, to appoint you in that capacity. Ted 44 45 MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah. I make a motion to 46 appoint Cal Casipit to go to the Board of Fish meeting. 47 48 MS: PHILLIPS: Second.

1 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, 2 Patti, for a second. Any discussion on that? Cathy. 3 4 MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I 5 think it's just important to note for the record that 6 this is probably becoming one of our more important functions for the Council to be represented at the Board 8 of Fish meeting, not necessarily just calling in or 9 sending letters. It's an opportunity to advocate for the 10 proposals that the Council has put forward and be available to, you know, let other folks know what the 11 12 intent was behind it. The proposals that were put in 13 there, and then also the opportunity to comment on other 14 Board of proposal -- Board of Fish proposals that may 15 affect subsistence uses in our region, and continued 16 allocation of funds to be able to send somebody there 17 to represent the work that this Council has done is 18 extremely important. And I think that that justification 19 probably needs to be on the record. I don't want staff 20 to just think we're voting to do that. We need that. We 21 need the funding to continue to be able to do that for 22 not just Board of Fish, but our Board of Game as well. 23 So, thank you, Mr. Chair. 24 25 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, 26 Cathy. Any other discussion? 27 (Question called by unknown) 28 29 30 Okay. Questions have been called for all 31 in favor of nominating Cal Casipit to represent the 32 council at the Board of Fish meeting, say aye. 33 34 IN UNISON: Aye. 35 36 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed? 37 Say nay. Okay. There's something that goes along with 38 this. We also have to actually request the funding to 39 send somebody -- pay for travel and expenses. So, excuse 40 me, DeAnna, that's just a request from the Council for 41 that we have to vote on. 42 43 MS. PERRY: Yes, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, so, yes, we will need a motion to make that request. It's not automatic. Cal.

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MR. CASIPIT: I move that we request the necessary funding to send me to Ketchikan in January for

the Board of Fish meeting. And I would ask staff to help me identify the best time, you know, the most efficient 4 -- best time to be there to -- for the most amount of 5 efficiency for my time is all. 6 MR. SANDHOFER: Second. 7 8 9 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Second. Maybe a 10 little bit of discussion on this. We probably -- maybe in the past we've had staff support as well. Should that 11 be a part of this request, DeAnna? Actually, at the 12 13 meeting, I don't know if we've done that in the past. 14 Seems like we have. 15 16 MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair, I think we have 17 requested staff attend. I'm thinking of the Board of 18 Fish is going to conflict with the Board of Game meeting, and I'm not sure how many staff would be available. 19 20 Because you'll need support at your Board meeting as 21 well. So. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I forgot 24 about that. But we probably do have an official answer 25 to that question, Mr. Ayers. 26 27 MR. AYERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is Scott Ayers. Awesome. I was just going to note that 28 29 OSM does typically have a staff member, George Pappas, 30 that attends as many of the Board of Fish and Board of 31 Game meetings as is possible. And I'm hopeful that he'll 32 be at this meeting to help out with anyone from the 33 Council that wants assistance there, and if not, we can 34 look at other options. 35 36 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Do we need to 37 make that request or is that something that the -- OSM 38 already kind of has in their plans? 39 40 MR. AYERS: I think you could do either. 41 I think OSM intends to have staff -- I mean, it's --George just attends all the meetings. And so, adding 43 that to the letter won't hurt anything, but I don't know 44 that it's necessarily a necessity. 45 46 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. 47 48 Doesn't sound like it's a necessity. I 49 forgot about, yeah, Mr. Pappas, that's kind of part of

his job, so. Perfect. You'll be in good hands. Cal. You

1 know George? Yeah. Patti. 2 3 MS. PHILLIPS: Could we send Mr. Pappas 4 a copy of our comments? 5 6 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: He'll probably 7 see those, but he should definitely have them. You're 8 right. We need to specifically send them to him. That's 9 fine. So, the motion was to request funding, got a little 10 sidetracked there. Is there any other discussion? 11 12 MS. CASIPIT: Question. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Questions 15 been called for, for this Council to request funding to support a Council member going to the Board of Fish 16 17 meeting in January. All in favor say aye. 18 19 IN UNISON: Aye. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed? 22 Say nay. Okay. And let's see. Cal, you had -- oh, yes. Timing of the meeting, their long meetings, I know. And 23 24 it would be good to have an idea of when it's most 25 important for you to be there. Correct? 26 27 MR. CASIPIT: Correct. And I was just 28 asking for staff to help me identify the best time. I 29 can just work through staff as I work out my travel, and 30 we'll figure out the right time for me to be there. I 31 want to be most effective. 32 33 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Very good. Okay. 34 I don't think the Council needs to do anything there. 35 Okay. Larry. 36 37 MR. BEMIS: Usually on the Board of Fish 38 meeting, you find out who the people are that have the 39 most influence and start getting buddy with them. You 40 go meet them at the coffee, you talk whatever you need 41 to do. Because if they know you, when you finally come 42 up to do something, they're a little more aware of what's 43 going on, because things just moved so fast that 44 everybody don't remember anybody, and that's been one 45 of my tactics that I was taught. Okay. Thank you. 46 47 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah, 48 experience with that. You bet. Probably anybody's been 49 there probably can relate to that. Okay. Next thing we

need to do is to nominate a Southeast Council member to

speak for us at the Sitka Advisory Committee meeting virtually. Advisory -- Sitka AC will be discussing our Council's subsistence king salmon proposal to the Board of Fish, and they have requested that somebody from the council virtually attend their meeting to help explain and answer questions about that proposal. Apparently, we probably do need to have permission to do that and maybe somebody to volunteer to do that. And that would be about a week from now. So, volunteer, Cal you volunteer for that as well?

MR. CASIPIT: Yeah. This one is easier for me to volunteer for because it's a Zoom meeting, so. Yeah, I'd be happy to do this.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Very good.

MR. CASIPIT: And if I can get staff again to kind of keep me in line, that'd be great.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. I don't believe any funding would be required for this. So, as long as you have Zoom capabilities and don't have to travel anywhere to do it so. Okay. So, let's have a motion to do that and nominate Cal to represent us at the Sitka Advisory Committee meeting.

MR. SLATER: I move that we ask Cal Casipit to represent the Southeast RAC at the Sitka AC meeting to discuss the substance -- subsistence use king salmon proposal.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Do you have a second? Okay a second. Any other discussion?

MR. CASIPIT: Question.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Question. All in favor of having Cal represent us to the Sitka Advisory Council, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed? Say nay. Okay. Next item is we also need somebody to virtually represent the Southeast Council at the Board of Fish Work Session to advocate for Sitka Advisory Committee's proposal being accepted as a proposal for their January meeting. That work session takes place on 29th and the 30th of this month. So, volunteer for that

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one, and I would volunteer for that one. If it's -- take
    a little pressure off of Cal because he might be anxious
    to raise his hand again over there. But he's got a lot
    of volunteering. You want to do it, Cathy?
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                    MS. NEEDHAM: No, I'm not even on the
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    Council.
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yes, you are.
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    You're still on the Council?
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                     (Off record conversation)
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Okay. So,
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    Patti, did you want to volunteer? No. Okay. Go ahead.
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                    MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair, I move to
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    nominate our Chairman to attend and represent the
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    Southeast Council at the Board of Fish working session
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    virtually October 29th and 30th, to support inclusion
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    of the unguided charter proposal from the Sitka AC and
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    to the Board of Fish proposal list for this spring's
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    Board of Fish meeting.
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                    MR. SANDHOFER: Second.
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: We have a second.
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    Any other discussion?
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                    MR. SMITH: Question.
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: All in favor --
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    Patti.
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                    MS. PHILLIPS: I mean, if any of you
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    other council members can dial in and, you know, show
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    support as an individual they would appreciate it. I'm
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    going to try to dial in myself. So, thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                    CHAIRPERSON
                                HERNANDEZ:
                                               Thank
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    Patii. Jim.
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                    MR. SLATER: Likewise. I'd like to be
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    able to dial in. Do we have any -- I'll be traveling
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    some on those days. I don't know if we can narrow the
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    time down at all. Do we have an idea of when it would
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    be?
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                    CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I don't know when
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    they meet. I'll have to get that information, but I will
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1 be checking with Sitka Advisory Committee on that. 3 MR. SLATER: Okay. Thanks. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Find that out. 6 Okay. We're ready for the question. All in favor of nominating me to represent the Council at the Board of 8 Fish Work Session to advocate for them to accept the 9 Sitka Advisory Committee's unguided sportfish proposal 10 say aye. 11 12 IN UNNISON: Aye. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Anybody opposed? Say nay. Okay. Taken care of that item. And I think that 15 concludes all of the actions required in regards to the 16 17 State Board of Fish is -- Patti. 18 19 MS. PHILLIPS: What about the letter of 20 support for the unquided charter issue? Did we decide 21 not to do that? 22 23 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think the 24 recommendation was that that would not be necessary. That if it doesn't become a proposal, then there's no 25 26 issue. So, that was my understanding. John. 27 28 MR. SMITH: I thought we were going to 29 do one anyway. Just to have one on standby. I don't know. I thought that's what we were talking about. 30 31 Heather came up right. 32 33 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Oh. 34 right. It might be useful for -- yeah. For any other, I guess, for any other proposals that might -- yeah or 35 36 amendments that could be put forward. It kind of makes 37 it a tricky letter to write. But I see the concept there. 38 That's true. Well, Council discussion. 39 40 MS. CASIPIT: Maybe we can just keep that 41 verbiage in our back pocket. So, if the proposal does 42 get put -- gets put back into the cycle or back into the 43 Board of Fish cycle, we would already have discussed some comments that we could provide to the Board. So, 44 45 if we can just keep that handy and then, you know, we 46 could always use that to use that same language to send 47 a letter to NOAA -- North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, if that's necessary. So, I don't think we should 48

necessarily just, you know, put it in the round file,

but I think we should keep it on hand. And I think we

all -- we approved that along with the BOF comments, I thought. So, since that's approved that, that'd be a good, you know, one pager for us to have in front of the Board.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Yeah. There is a North Pacific Council meeting this winter as well. We take it up that same issue so. Okay. I guess it's -- we'll want a motion on this as well.

MR. SLATER: I move that we vote or that we prepare a letter to have in hand for the upcoming Board of Fish meeting and other meetings deemed as necessary.

MR. CASIPIT: Second.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Maybe a little more discussion on what that letter would include. I think you mentioned talking points. Do we have the talking points pretty much mirror the proposal, or is that what you had in mind? Cal.

MR. CASIPIT: Yes. Mr. Chair, I --basically that last page is to me would be a good --it's good that we're approving this and we're accepting this so that these can easily be turned into talking points for a presentation to a -- to the Board or the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yes. I think we've already got some wording in our previous statements. But Jim, go ahead.

MR. SLATER: You know, the one thing and I mentioned this to Mr. Ramp, and I think the comment that came back and I thought it would be something that I think is important to put in there, is that the logging or reporting would require cooperation between both of the boat renter and the boat rentee so that there would be no pointing of fingers and blaming on each other that, you know, maybe the fishermen would hand his ticket or his log in to the boat renter, and then the boat renter would file it. It could be done online as well, but just something that had a chain of command that would make -- they would have to be complicit to violate it.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. We could include that in the accountability portion of that

recommendation. Anything else?

(No response)

 Okay. I think we have enough information to draft a letter that would accomplish that. So, are you ready for the question? Okay. The question has been called for the Council to draft a letter which addresses the Council's concerns regarding the unguided sport fish industry. And that letter could either go to the Board of Fish, go to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council as it -- as needed. I guess so, we'll have it available to serve those purposes. So, all in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Is there anybody opposed? Say nay. Okay. So, that concludes our Board of Fish business, I believe. And -- got to see where to move on to next. I think it might be wise while we're taking care of work group business, that maybe we move to the forest plan. And I don't know if we still have somebody from the Forest Service available to update on that or I don't know. You could answer that, DeAnna.

MS. PERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah. Due to the lateness of our meeting, we do not have a person available to go over the forest plan, but I. I can follow up with her and provide additional information to folks by email. The district ranger here at Ketchikan, Misty Fjords, was so kind enough to reprint one of the brochures on the forest plan with a nice little QR code that goes straight to that website for some information, and I believe I put the notice of intent in your meeting books as well. I think the plan was that the comment period would probably drop around the end of January or February. And actually, district ranger Cathy Tighe can probably fill in some blanks for us. That's great. Thank you, Cathy.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. Thank you.

MS. TIGHE: Good evening chair. For the record, my name is Cathy Tighe. I am with the US Forest Service serving as the district ranger here in Ketchikan. Although I am not the planner for the forest plan, I'm quite familiar with the process. Formally was in that planning position. So, basically, it is a lengthy process. Approximately four years or so to get through

the whole process, and it was officially kicked off in 1 the spring. So, we're officially only a few months into that process. There was a comment period over the summer on a required wilderness inventory and a required Wild 5 and Scenic River inventory, and then currently internal 6 specialists are working on what are called forest plan assessments. It's individual resources and what that 8 involves is looking at what information we know what 9 current trends are, what has changed, is there new 10 science? The basis of the current forest plan, it's been amended a couple of times, but the base plan dates back 11 12 to 1997. So, you can imagine in that length of time 13 there's been some new information come out. So, it's 14 gathering all of that information together, resource by 15 resource. And it's going through an internal review 16 right now with an anticipated release in January for a 17 comment period on those assessments. They do hope to 18 finalize the assessments after that public comment period in the spring. And then start what is called a 19 20 Need for Change analysis based on sort of what's in 21 these assessments that are going to come out. You know, 22 what we know versus, you know, new rules, new science, 23 what needs to change in the current forest plan. And so, 24 this is actually quite a critical step in the process. 25 It sort of sets the tone of where a new plan might need to go. And so, I know that the Council won't be meeting 26 27 -- this Council won't be meeting until either right at 28 the end or after that comment period with that March 29 meeting. I would encourage people to look at that 30 handout. It does have the website that is posting all 31 of the -- anything that's available for comment is 32 getting posted on that website, along with updated 33 timelines. There's recorded webinars on there that sort 34 of explain the process and how to be involved. I believe 35 it was mentioned earlier that as a FACA committee, we could accept comments outside of the comment period. 36 37 It's just most useful if we get them during. And then 38 shortly after those assessments and Need for Change are 39 complete, next summer, they would actually be starting 40 -- the specialist team would actually be starting on a 41 draft plan. That would be the new plan. They have to 42 have a draft plan with new standards and guidelines and 43 management areas. Mr. Sandhofer mentioned the land use 44 designation. The LUDs are going away, but there's an 45 opportunity to have management areas designated that 46 might have specific standards and guidelines associated 47 with those versus forest wide standards. And they have 48 to have that draft plan come out probably next fall in 49 order to even start the environmental review. Like we 50 don't know what the effects are without that draft plan.

So, that's actually coming out probably about a year from now. The draft plan and that would be another key stage for weighing in.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: So, we had our work group session on this, and there were items that we kind of wanted to recommend for the assessment, and I guess it was our understanding that we could still have those added to the list. Is that correct?

MS. TIGHE: I know that one of the sections of the assessment is dedicated to subsistence. I have not yet seen that draft assessment internally, but I know that they were getting ready to have a meeting about that. I think it was yesterday. So, I think internally that one is just starting its review process.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: So, submitting recommendations on the assessment is still timely. Is that what you're saying?

MS. TIGHE: That would still -- yeah that would -- I don't know if they could incorporate it into the draft. But I think if they came in now it certainly -- like that would be before the official comment period. And I know we're allowing dedicated -- like official partners to see those drafts. So, I believe that from this Council, they would be accepted and they would try to incorporate them now or while they're doing those or while they're incorporating the comments in the spring.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Right. Thank you. Okay. So, that's what we're going to do, I think. So, thank you for that information. And Cathy kind of has a summation of our recommendations on items for the assessment.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So, the Council did have a subcommittee that met on this — the assessment portion of things on that subcommittee was Don, Ted, Jim, Mike Douville stopped in and provided some input, and Patti also stopped in and provided some input. We had staff member Rob assisting us and then we had students Naomi and Caleb that joined us. As you remember, Heather had come before the Council kind of at the beginning of the meeting and had recommended that we, like — she had said this is something analogous to like pre-scoping. If we wanted to have input of what would go into the assessment, it would be a good time to try to do it while they're drafting it. So, we sat

down and we had a very long discussion, very broad discussion. And Rob took very good notes. And at the break just before this, I thought we were on the understanding that we weren't going to specifically 5 bring up those topics at the table today, that we were going to say that the workgroup efforts were basically a list of different things that were discussed. And then 8 staff has that list now. And so, that the Council wasn't going to put together any formal things as a Council, 10 but those broad topics staff would be able to look at and make sure that they didn't miss anything because of 11 12 the breadth of the workgroup that was there. There was 13 a lot of just different topics. If you -- I do have a 14 copy of the list on my phone that I can read. It's very 15 lengthy. The workgroup did not have -- you know, we said, well, what about access? Well, there's a lot of 16 17 things that can be said about access, and there were no 18 real specifics that we got into or any necessarily 19 agreement amongst the workgroup members. But the key 20 part to something about access was that maybe it's not 21 just specifically in the assistance analysis section, 22 but across other sections as well. And so that's kind 23 of an example of what the workgroup talked about. And 24 if the council is just okay with knowing that a list, a 25 very kind of exhaustive list of bullet items went to 26 staff, then I think we can probably leave it at that and 27 know that they have it. One big thing that was brought 28 up, I don't know if it needs extra discussion, but things 29 like cultural trees were actually, we did discuss that 30 one a little bit more and having protections about it 31 and making sure that the assessment included cultural trees and uses of, you know, having them putting 32 33 protections on them so that tribes would have future use 34 to them and things like that.

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So, if that's -- if the wish of the Council is not to take action on anything specifically, we can be done with the conversation. If they want to actually get into the details, I can pull up the list and be happy to go through them with you guys. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Any discussion from Council and how we want to proceed with this? Jim.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SLATER: I'm happy with the list Cathy's described and letting staff take the first cut at it drafting the letter.

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1 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Anybody 2 else? John.

MR. SMITH: I was in a different group and would love to see it. If you can send us, share it with the team. Would be cool. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Is that -- is it written out somewhere that Council member.....

MS. NEEDHAM: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Staff person Rob Cross, who's not here, actually created the list, and I don't -- I want to make sure that he feels like it's the cleaned up list. It was just his notes that he took that I asked him to forward on, because I thought we were going to try to summarize them, and then we ran out of -- I mean, it's, you know, our meeting is getting way on. We still have other things to do. So, we didn't think that we were going to necessarily do it. So, I would suggest just asking Rob to send the list that he has that has the bullet points on it, but maybe not like details in it to DeAnna and then she can distribute it. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. But yes, we still need approval from the Council. I've been informed to accept that work from the working group. So, we do need to do that, Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think that if we were to try to do that, then we have to go through the list and we have to talk about it before the Council can accept it. So, I guess my suggestion of what I was saying is that this -- that list doesn't represent the Council. It just is a list of things that folks talked about that were items that could be addressed in the assessment level. This Council hasn't had the time or won't have the time today to give it the due diligence to make it a Council specific list that we've approved, to give them to say that we want all those things in. Now, I could be wrong about that, but I think that's kind of why we decided to take the tactic that we did. And I guess, yeah, I mean, I guess it is what what's the wish of the Council. We can dive into this if you'd like. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah, well I'd like to suggest essentially a work around here. So, this is just getting submitted as suggestions. Then it's going to come out in a form that the Council will be

able to comment on. And so, you know, as they prepare their list and put it up for public comment, the Council will then have a chance to review it and make any recommendations changes, comments. So, I don't know, maybe that's adequate that we just -- we know that staff has it, they're going to work on it and it'll come back to us in a way that we can comment on it. Maybe that's adequate. Maybe that's all we can do for now. I think it's important enough that we, you know, get it out there. Ted.

MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, I did talk to Chad yesterday about this issue with the timing and our ability to input — to have some input. And he assured me that, you know, if it has to wait until we meet the next time, it's not too late. These things never go as scheduled, as far as planning, you know, we're going to be at this point at this time. So, he assured me that our comments could be incorporated at a — if we're a little late. He's kosher with that. So, I just wanted to make sure that we knew that it it's going to be considered, you know.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay, so let's just say that our comments are with the staff. They probably won't be in a form to be formally submitted, but the staff will work on them. And for right now, it's just a product that resides within our staff, which is perfectly fine. And we hope to be able to have these submitted after a Council has a chance to weigh in on them. If that's satisfactory, we could do that. Okay. So, I think that would conclude that topic. You concur, Cathy? Yeah. Okay, sounds good. I do want to power through here because we're getting close. I think we have one more. Let me just consult with DeAnna here for a second.

(Pause)

Okay. So, we do have our report section, various people, some of which had to leave. But we still have a lot of people here that can just inform us of what's going on. But we do need to finalize Council action on the letter that we recommended accompanying the Rural Determination recommendation from the Council. So, we may need to flesh out a little bit what that letter will contain and how it's going to be dealt with. So, maybe we need a motion on the floor to write a letter. Such a letter to the Board explaining our position on what we might suggest for a definition on

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rural and how that pertains to tribal occupation on their territorial -- traditional homelands. So, that's kind of the gist of what we're doing. So, somebody wants to try and put that into a motion? To write such a letter. 5 I know it's a lot. Jim, you wanna? 6 7 MR. SLATER: I move that we move forward 8 with drafting a letter that defines a new classification 9 of rural resident in Alaska, comprising of Native 10 residents in occupying ancestral land. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: I think that's 13 adequate. Second? 14 15 MR. WAGNER: Second. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: As 20 discussion. Anybody want to want to lead off on that? 21 Jim. 22 23 MR. SLATER: It seems like we're creating 24 a whole new class, so we kind of have a blank slate in front of us. We're -- so, we can basically define it, I 25 26 think, quite -- in quite straightforward and maybe condensed definition. And we don't have to go to any 27 28 large things to weave around what has been said before. 29 We're basically saying that Native residents living in 30 ancestral lands should be defined as a new class of 31 rural resident across the State, and it might be something very simple like that and let them build on 32 33 it and make it more complex. 34 35 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Good point. 36 Frank. 37 38 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You 39 know, Native means different things. I believe that what 40

we may deal with indigenous people, indigenous cus [sic] if you're born in Alaska, you're a Native. But right now, we're dealing with a community of indigenous tribal members of an area that was engulfed by a larger community. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Frank. It's a good point. Yeah, I think that's the best way to put it. And, I mean, we do have a lot of things on record here in the course of this meeting that I think we could add to that letter. A lot of discussion, a lot of wording. But I think Jim is right. That's the gist of the letter. And we can, as part of that letter, we can maybe, you know, pull out some of the discussion we had that pertains specifically to you know, our determination, our recommendation on this proposal here and how that relates to it. Yeah, that could be good background to what is the important point of the letter. So, that would be my recommendation. Anybody else? Mike.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ DOUVILLE: Members of federally recognized tribes.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Right. Yeah.

Wording. Yeah. The wording will have to be careful that we accurately describe what we want. But yes, it would pertain to tribal — tribal membership was part of the discussion and correct. Yeah. Federally recognized tribes would be important. Jim.

MR. SLATER: I just wanted to add, I think that's a perfect or excellent way to do it, to give the background of the situation of why we're here specific to KIC, and then come up with a simple definition, like you were saying. I think that's a great idea.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Any other suggestions on this letter? Albert.

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think he mentioned we're starting with a blank slate in regards to trying to help Ketchikan create a their own rural designation. So, it seems like -- do we want to say when -- I'm trying to put the words together with the thought process. When a federally designated tribe does not qualify for Title 8 of ANILCA based on population, then this new mechanism would apply to them. So, you're -- by creating saying that seems like we're creating a whole new way for them to become a part of the process without allowing everyone else to do it. And you could allow other people to do it. And I was okay with that part of it because we can hold each other accountable. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. Exactly, Albert. And I think it might be a good idea to speak about it in more of a specific way about the situation we dealt with here with Ketchikan, because we have, you know, all that testimony about, you know, existing you know, occupation -- indigenous occupation in the area

that, you know, got swallowed up by a growing city. And, and that's specific to Ketchikan, but it could apply elsewhere. But we haven't really gone there yet. But somebody else might want to. But so, let's just kind of address the situation that we heard about here in Ketchikan and see where it goes from there. I think that's a good thing. Frank.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think Mike -- Mike's got it right by saying federally recognized tribe, because right now we're dealing with Ketchikan Indian asoci -- Ketchikan Indians. And so yeah, just right now we're dealing with Ketchikan tribe. So, the KIC is the one we're dealing with. So, and, you know, that's one of the things that -- reason why we had a hard time when we felt our hearts were dragging because of what we had to deal with. So, Ketchikan Indian Association should be mentioned. Gunalchéesh.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Very good. Thank you, Frank. I agree. Any other discussion? Patti.

MS. PHILLIPS: No disrespect to all of you, but here we are thinking about writing a letter, you know, trying to make a definition for a stakeholder group that's not even here.

 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Duly noted, Patti, but I will have to say that you know, after our action on that determination. I mean, I did speak with several people on the -- the KIC President and their attorney and they express support for what we were attempting to do there. So, I do feel confident that....

MS. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chair, was that on the

record?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: No, I'm sorry I wasn't, so. But I do feel confident, given the record of the discussions that happened, you know, during the

course of the meeting that we could draft such a letter based on the record, so. Mike.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chair. Well, I don't see any of them here, but we're not changing the spirit of what we wanted to accomplish. And they were sitting there listening when we did all that.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Right, and --yeah. I mean, it was -- there was a lot on the record of, you know, the interactions that we had, the discussions and that's what kind of needs to be captured, I guess in the letter and you know, typically we have to work with staff to go back and, you know, review what was said and put that -- try and capture that in a letter. And hopefully we can do that in a timely manner. So, that's what I foresee. Anybody else? Larry.

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MR. BEMIS: Through the Chair. This is new territory and Mike is right, we're probably -- and Patti, we got to really be defined on what we're doing because this is -- we're taking on the challenge of supporting something that hasn't been done. I mean, maybe in the past there might have been a little bit of helping or whatever, but this is actually an action item where we're placing a letter and putting it into the record that this Board is hoping to help or guide KIC to work towards a rural group of indigenous tribal members or people of the Ketchikan City or Borough and the separation is going to be the actual 3,000 or less people that are going to be trying to regroup and put their program together to keep this as the group and separate from adding the whole population. So, it has to be crafted in a sense that they need to have somebody -- I would like us to say, we would like to help them get there and not be so much as, you know, would be in a help or a guide or whatever, rather than putting it in the word that we were going to back this and make it make it an action item that we're actually going to follow through with. Because what this needs to do is bring awareness and see how much work that KIC will do. You know, like we're saying, nobody's really stood up to -- until an issue comes where the resources are down and you're having to go farther and all these things, that this community all of a sudden decided we need to stretch out and get farther, and we need to expand our community subsistence boundaries. So, somehow we need to structure this to more or less guide them and offer help in the proper procedures and not make it look like we're going to make this an action item to make it happen. So, there's a fine line between helping and guiding, then recommending and pushing it. So, I just want to say that being -- this is a new item that we kind of stay in the neutral aspect as a full-on Board action item, as more to recognizing the problem and trying to help them get there, to see how far they get by their selves and how much time and effort we're going to put into this. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank Larry. I think that might even, -- even that might be getting a little ahead of us. I think it was made fairly clear that it would be up to Ketchikan Indian Community to -- if they so choose to go down that path of requesting a change to how the rural determination is arrived upon. It's premature to support any efforts yet, because it's totally up to them if they want to go down that path. And we don't know that yet. What I'm proposing in the letter is just informing the Board that the had a lot of discussion on the rural Council determination process. And, you know, going back into the background about, you know, how ANILCA talks about the importance of preserving the Native culture and how, you know, a lot of tribal members are not afforded that because they -- they're -- living in their traditional homeland has become non-rural, not by any action of them and that's not right. But the Council kind of -- would like the Board to recognize that a tribe's traditional homeland could be recognized as their place of residence for the purpose of determining their eligibility for subsistence priority. So, I would just leave it at that. We're not supporting any action because there is no action yet. We're just informing the Board of the discussions we had in relation to our Council's expressed, you know, a number of times it was expressed that we would support Ketchikan Indian Community having a subsistence priority, but with them being included in all of Ketchikan which we could not support, was a problem. So, we're looking for a way to separate them from the City of Ketchikan in some manner, by using their traditional homeland as the actual place of their residency. That's -- I know it's a fine point, but that's kind of where our discussions led today. Cathy.

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MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I guess I -- in hearing that, I wonder why you would need a letter when you couldn't just articulate that when you spoke at the Board of the -- Federal Subsistence Board in terms of the action that this Council took on the non-rural determination process. Because that was a part of the discussion and that could be a portion of, you know, the justification that is there. So, writing a separate letter just kind of feels a little bit like you're trying to over justify your opposition to the non-rural determination process in a lot of respect.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. I see your point. I guess I was just -- right, as you said, just

kind of looking as you know, the person who would be trying to present all this to the Board that, you know, it might be helpful to me if we had a letter, but I can see your point that, you know, we have a record that I can go, go back to to make that justification to the board. If the Council were comfortable with that, then maybe that's the way to proceed. Go ahead, Cathy.

MS. NEEDHAM: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I mean, I think that's the best representation of this issue. You're an extremely articulate person and are able to really portray, you know, why a Council -- our Council has taken action over time. And this was an issue that you brought forward to the Council, and I think that it would -- to consider and a lot of justification from other Council members that also posed -- opposed non-rural determination, said, we think that that was -- is an option that could be pursued in -- and yeah, I have total faith in you that you'd be able to deliver that message and it would be more powerful coming in person, and it would allow the Board to interact specifically on it and ask you follow up questions, whereas a letter they wouldn't -- they would read it and that would just be it. But thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Cathy. Frank.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I don't think we're going to be making any decisions for Ketchikan tribe. What we're -- we will be doing would be just explaining why and why it went the way it did. So, I think that if we just said this is the way it went and why it is and this is who we support, and we supported the whole City of Ketchikan, then that'd be different. But right now, we have a tribe that is -- wants -- getting too far. But anyway, I think that just what happened should be explained. It's not that we're -- it's hard for me to say we're not going to support. I think that there's got to be a way because on the record, we kind of said we want to support. But I'm getting all tangled up here, you know. So, okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: No. Thank you. Frank, I think I understand what people are saying, and I think that's possible. Ted.

MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah. You know, I guess I could go either way, but I think more is better. I

don't -- I think a letter is a good idea, and you don't have to read the letter. You can still articulate in your way when you're at the Board meeting. You know, more is better, I think. I mean, in both -- having both of them is I think, a better idea. But I'd go either way like Cathy was suggesting.

MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair, I would just remind you that you do have a motion on the table to write a letter. I realize it's 6:00, and I think we have four Council members that need to catch the shuttle at 6:20 to get to the airport. So, I would encourage you to go ahead and vote and decide what you want to do on this issue so that those folks can get -- make it to the shuttle.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah, right. They'll have to get going here pretty quick and the motion is on the table. So, I don't know. Let's just vote it up or down. The motion was to write a letter. I know it's not fair, but the motion was to write a letter, and it was kind of outlined that it would just detail our discussions about the proposal and how we felt about Native occupation of the territorial lands is related to their eligibility for the rural priority. So, John.

MR. SMITH: I don't know if this is -but, you know, in order for us to harvest seal or otter,
we have to showcase our tribal card. And that would
showcase everybody that, you know, that the tribal
members, they have a card and they'd be able to
participate. I know that's way off the subject, but that
would identify all the Alaska Native people. But in ANSCA
it doesn't, you know, it's there for everybody, but that
would identify them, you know what I'm saying?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. There's other precedents and other Federal management programs where that is all that's required. So, yeah, it's a factor. Albert.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ HOWARD: Call for the question, Mr. Chair.

48 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, 49 Albert. So, all in favor of writing the letter, say aye.

1 IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: All opposed? Say nay. Okay, I guess we can draft a letter. Thank you. And yes, yeah. Folks that are going on that evening flight have to get ready to go, so. It will take a few minutes. A few minutes here. I know people want to say goodbye. And the we've.....

(Pause)

Okay, Council members. The only thing we have left on the agenda is just some reports, informational things we need to know. The quicker we get started, quicker we get to leave. So, we still have a quorum. We lost a few Council members to travel. But I'll just go down the list here. Hopefully everybody's still available, but we have special actions by Jake Musselwhite. Jake is still here? He had to go. Okay. I don't know if anybody else can do that, but okay.

Yeah. There's something included in our in our package here that informs us on special actions so Council members can look at that. National Park Service has a report from Dillon Patterson. Is Dillon on the phone?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ PATTERSON: Good afternoon. I'm on. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yes, go ahead. Dillon. Thanks for staying on so late.

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you. Yeah, absolutely. Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, Members of the council. For the record, my name is Dillon Patterson, and I work at the National Park Service subsistence program at the regional office in Anchorage. I know you're trying to get through so, I'll try not to take too much of your time. I just wanted to provide a short update on the National Park Service Wildlife Rule that became effective on August 2nd of this year. And this is just an informational update so, not an action item. The National Park Service amended its regulations for sport hunting and trapping in National Preserves in Alaska. The harvest practices addressed in this final rule are specific to harvest on National Preserve land only, and to the harvest under the authorization for sport hunting and trapping and ANILCA. So, none of these rules address subsistence harvest by rural residents

under Title 8 of ANILCA. The public was invited to comment on the draft EA and the proposed rule that published on January 9th, 2023. Over the past two years, National Park Service staff presented on the draft Wildlife Rule at all NPS Subsistence Resource Commission meetings and all NPS Nexus Federal Subsistence RACs and solicited your feedback. All comments were reviewed and informed this final decision.

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The 2024 Federal Final Wildlife Rule explicitly addressed two topics on national preserve lands in Alaska. First, it prohibits bear baiting for sport hunters on National Preserve lands in Alaska, and second, clarifies how a firearm can be used in conjunction with trapping. So, first, bear baiting is prohibited for public safety reasons. The concerns are both immediate relative to bears defending their bait and more long-term relative stations, conditioning. And the second component, the trapping portion of this rule applies to both those trapping under State regulations and National Preserves -- and to federally qualified subsistence users trapping in National Preserves. And it just simply clarifies existing regulations that individuals may harvest furbearers with a firearm under a trapping license only if the furbearers is ensnared in an intact trap, ensnared in a trap that is no longer anchored, for example, dragging a trap that has been unanchored or an animal -- a furbearers that is mortally wounded by a trap but the animal has since broken free from the trap. So, free ranging furbearers may not be harvested with a firearm under a state trapping license on NPS managed land. Rather, an open hunting season and hunting license would be required. So, thank you for your time. That's my hopefully brief update. And I'd be happy to answer any questions if there are any.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Dillon. Questions?} \\$

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(No response)

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Okay. Thank you very much.

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MR. PATTERSON: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: How about

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park service? Are they still with us? Amber Cohen.

MS. COHEN: Yes. Hello. We are still here. Can you hear me?

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yes. Go ahead.

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MS. COHEN: Awesome. Thank you. My name is Amber Cohen. I'm a cultural anthropologist at Wrangell-St. Elias. Also, Barbara Cellarius, our cultural anthropologist and subsistence coordinator, is also on the phone, too. And we're calling in from Copper Center. The report that we have for you starts in your supplemental materials on tab five. And it's a quick update. So, let me just get into it.

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First, we have an interpretation and education update from our team over there. They lead activities for two Yakutat youth events, Oceans Week at the Yakutat school and the TURN Festival. They also partnered with the Wrangell Institute for Science and Environment to support the TURN Festival in Yakutat. Time was spent with local youth exploring nature, cleaning up beaches, making art and learning about the aerodynamics of birds. And it was a great way to connect to the community of Yakutat and if you want to know more or contact theirs -- our education specialist named Russ Scribner, and you have his information in the report. The next one is about glacier research. So, scientists from the National Park Service, University of Alaska Fairbanks, University of Arizona, and University of Montana are wrapping up a three-year project studying recent and ongoing changes in the dynamics of Sit' Tlein, recently known as Malaspina Glacier. Based on field data collected so far, preliminary results and model outputs appear to confirm that the project hypothesis is that the glacier is on the cusp of a major retreat. Most field work is now complete for this project, and all equipment has been removed, and there are several scientific papers that are underway and will be shared in the future. And there's a major publication that has gone to press, and you can see that link also in the report. For more information, the two contacts there are our geologists at the park, Mike Loso and Martin Truffer from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

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On the next page, number three, we're excited for this project. It builds off of Frederica de Laguna 1972 under Mount St. Elias and the parks 2015 Yakutat Tlingit ethnographic overview and assessment to look at and document the places and resources that connect Eyak and Yakutat Tlingit people to the Wrangell-

St. Elias coastline, a culturally and spiritually 1 significant environment and landscape. In fall 2023, park staff met with the Yakutat Tlingit tribe and the Native Village of Eyak staff to discuss project logistics. And then, beginning this year, a team, me and 5 Barbara, as well as an archaeologist, will be working 6 with Eyak and Tlingit knowledge holders to gather 8 information to complete an ethnographic landscape study, 9 which will be used as a baseline document for park 10 management to understand coastal resources that might be at risk of being lost due to climate warming and 11 glacial melt. In addition to National Park Service 12 13 staff, we anticipate working with Doug Deur from 14 Portland State University and likely Tom Thornton from University of Alaska Southeast and the National Academy 15 of Sciences. So, we're really excited, it will involve 16 a lot of collaboration with Native Village of Eyak and 17 18 Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, and will involve site visits, interviews and opportunities for knowledge transfer 19 20 between elders and youth and myself and Barbara Cellarius are your contacts for that project. If you 21 22 would like to know more.

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Number five is some wildlife research that unfortunately didn't quite get done this fall. But so, in early September, our park staff had planned on collecting wolf scat to evaluate marine diet use along a remote portion of the coast near the Esker Stream and Grand Wash areas of the Malaspina Foreland area. Natural resource staff from Wrangell-St. Elias and NPS Ocean Alaska Science and Learning Center are interested in evaluating wolf diets along the Malaspina Glacier coastline. This work is in part of a larger project that looks at wolf diets across multiple National Park units. Unfortunately, because of weather and illness within the field crew, surveys were postponed until next year in 2025, and that next field season, wolf surveys and wolf scat samples will be collected for genetic analysis to determine the type of species, as well as their primary dietary sources, and then genetic analysis will be done as well too. And for that one, your contacts are our wildlife biologist Kyle Cutting and Kelsey Griffin from the OASLC.

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And then finally, we have quite a bit of research going on in the Park. Generally, we have about 20 to 30 projects a year, and we just listed a few of those that are going on in the Yakutat area that you can see there under number six. So, that is my report and thank you so much for giving us the opportunity to

present to you all. And if there are any questions, I'm happy to answer and I'm sure Barbara is as well. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Amber. A lot going on up there in Wrangell-St. Elias. A lot of good research. Any questions from the Council? I guess not. Yeah. Thank you for sticking with us here this evening. Enjoy the rest of it.

MS. COHEN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Scott Ayers from the Office of Subsistence Management with an update.

MR. AYERS: Hi, it's good to see you all again still, or at least some of you. I will do the condensed version of this update for OSM. So, as always, we start out with just saying thank you. We really appreciate the amazing and tireless work that you all do. It's been three very long days. I know just sitting over there, it's been three very long days, and I'm not the one having to make the decisions or work through this discussion. So, we really, really, appreciate the work that you all do. All right. So, first thing OSM was moved, I don't know if you all heard. We used to be part of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and we are now under the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Policy, Management and Budget and that became effective July 15th. Our responsibilities and functions of administrative support to the Federal Subsistence Board and the Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils remains the same. We do have new email addresses, their on our website. You have DeAnna, she can help get contact with any of us if you have troubles with that. The main subsistence email has changed, it's subsistence@ios.doi.gov.

The next item is that the wildlife regulations have finally published. They were a little slow this year in publication, but not nearly as slow as the fish regulations that were supposed to publish last year and just published earlier this year. So, we're catching up. It's just taking a little bit of time. The regulations went into effect on August 29th and regulation booklets are available. There's even some in the back of the room. A third item is that we're going to be getting three new board members. They are going to be public members, and they're going to be tribally nominated. They don't have to be tribal citizens. They

just have to be nominated by tribes. Dear tribal 1 administrator letters went out, I believe, last week with the announcement of this to all of the federally recognized tribes across Alaska, letting them know of 5 the opportunity to nominate folks. They are hoping to 6 have people on the Board by the February fisheries meeting. So, this is going to be a fast process, and we're all looking forward to seeing how that's going to work out. And if anyone has questions on how -- who to contact about that, let me know and we can talk afterward.

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I have an update on deferred wildlife proposal 24-01, which was the proposal to sell the hides of brown bears. The Board deferred action on this in their April meeting. The justification for deferring the proposal was twofold. First, to allow time to explore options for a federally qualified subsistence user to obtain a permit allowing the sale of hide from Federal agency, and then, secondly, to potentially establish a work group to negotiate with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game concerning the use of its permits to sell a brown or grizzly bear hide and or skull. The updates that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is not able to permit the sale of brown bears on behalf of the Federal Subsistence Management Program if the proposal was passed as submitted as -- and as discussed by the Board. In other words, they cannot sell permit -- they cannot permit sale of brown bear hides taken in units with one bear limits under Federal regulations. OSM is therefore exploring opportunities for federally qualified subsistence users to obtain permit from Federal agency and we're going to update the Board on this also at our February meeting. It's going to be a busy meeting. As for staffing we've welcomed our new acting director, Crystal Ciisquq Lionetti. She's going to be acting with us until the end of November. In her permanent position, she is the Alaska Native Affairs Specialist at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the advertisement for that director position closed earlier this month. We're hoping that it will be filled soon. We've also had some other staff departures. Theo Matuskowitz, who was our supervisory regulation specialist and was with us for a very long time and was $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left($ a huge part of our program retired in July after 20 years of service. A familiar face to you all, Justin Koller has been acting in that role recently. It has also just been -- the recruitment for that one is currently happening so, we're hoping to have that position filled soon. Kayla McKinney, who was our

outreach coordinator has left earlier this year upon 1 moving to another State. She was doing double duty as our outreach coordinator and our records management Specialist. We're looking to fill those positions soon. 5 We got a lot of stuff in the hopper here. And then most 6 recently, our deputy director, Amy Howard, left Federal service for a new job with the Aleut Corporation as 8 their director of lands and natural resources. This was 9 at the end of August. We wish her very well, but we're 10 really going to miss her. She was another huge part of our program. Katya Wessels, who's here with us, has been 11 12 acting for the last month and a half and Brent Vickers, 13 also here with us, is going to be serving as our deputy 14 director for the next two months. And we're hoping to 15 have that position filled again soon. And the last item 16 quickly is a litigation update from you all. There was the last update was to the Council's at the March 2024 17 18 all Council meeting. Since then, in the Kake emergency 19 hunt matter, which is Alaska Department of Fish and Game 20 v. the Federal Subsistence Board briefing is now in 21 progress before the Ninth Circuit Court. In the 22 Kuskokwim matter U.S. v. ADF&G, the District Court found 23 in favor of the U.S. on all claims and enjoined the State from taking any further actions in violation of 24 Title 8 on the Kuskokwim River. The State has appealed, 25 26 and briefing has just recently commenced before the 27 Ninth Circuit Court.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, Scott. Any questions? Okay. Thank you very much. DeAnna, you have a report on our 805C letter from the Board.

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MS. PERRY: I do, Mr. Chair, and I think myself and Katya will be tag-teaming in the next few items just so we can change up our voices a little bit and keep you all awake. For the record, this is DeAnna Perry, Acting Council Coordinator. The Federal Subsistence Board met and took action this past April, the formal 805C report is in your meeting books starting with the cover letter on page 213. As a reminder, the 805C report is a document generated from the Board meeting. It provides details to each Regional Advisory Council on the Board's actions with respect to that region's specific proposals. The report attached to the 805C cover letter, details any actions taken by the Board that differ from the Council's recommendations. You'll see on this report the Board's reasonings for not following the Council's recommendation on Wildlife Proposal WP24-02. It was a proposal extending the mountain goat season in Unit 1C within the drainages of

the Chilkat Range south to the south bank of Endicott 1 River, and those dates would be July 24th through December 31st. Although the Council supported this proposal with the OSM modification to sent -- to change 5 that season to begin July 15th instead of the 24th, the 6 Board adopted the proposal as originally written. It found it was a compromise between providing a meaningful 8 preference for federally qualified subsistence users in the area and conserving goat population. And just a side 10 note, I would again like to congratulate this Council on the success of the three Unit 4 deer proposals. This 11 12 Council did put in an amazing amount of time on all the 13 proposals, all the different modifications through the 14 years. The meaningful priority statement that was born 15 out of that, and your Chair highlighted that at the 16 Board meeting, and the Board ended up adopting all three 17 proposals at its last meeting. So, congratulations, 18 because I know that was quite, quite a lot of work that 19 went into that. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you, DeAnna. And then something about applications. Katya, wanna inform us on that.

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MS. WESSELS: Thank you, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. We already spoke about that a little bit. Usually, we open the application period in September of each year, but this year we're trying to change our processes to improve it. So, we're thinking of opening the application period actually in January. And it will be open for a period anywhere from 4 to 6 weeks. So, it will be a pretty short period when the people can apply, but anyone can really apply now. It's not like they cannot apply it now, but it's officially going to be open like around January 2nd or something like that. Several of you probably have your term expiring next year so, I encourage you to apply, reapply to continue serving on the Council and any kind of help that you can give us -- the program to encourage additional applications of the best possible people and even younger people, because you only need to be 18 to actually be appointed to serve on the Council. We would be very happy if you can help us with that. Just as long as everybody is so stoic as you are and can stay at the meeting until after 6 pm, that's one of the requirements. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Katya. Correspondents report. DeAnna.

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MS. PERRY: Mr. Chair, I'll try to make 1 2 this super quick. We do have to be out of our venue at seven. And we have a lot of correspondents in the meeting book. I know folks have taken a look at that, but I can 5 do a quick summary in case you all haven't gotten to 6 through the entire packet. Again, for the record, this is DeAnna Perry, Council Coordinator. This is a quick 8 summary of the correspondents that the Council's voted 9 to send since the winter meeting, and copies of these 10 letters are included in your meeting book. On page 216, the first document contains the Council's comments on 11 12 the proposed rule to add three new public members to the 13 Federal Subsistence Board. Page 219 is the Council's 14 the Board regarding its support letter to 15 compensation to Council members. We included letters from other Councils as well, and you'll see that the 16 17 Board has elevated this letter to the Secretaries, per your request, on July 29th and that letter is on page 18 252. Page 255 is the Council's letter to Admiralty Island 19 20 Ranger regarding concerns about the use of jet boats. 21 We have not received a response to that letter yet. Page 22 257 begins the letter to the Board regarding this 23 Council's concerns of the inadequacies of correspondence process. This letter, along with another 24 25 letter submitted jointly by six other Councils, was 26 elevated to the Secretaries on July 29th and a copy of that letter is on page 260. Page 265 is the Council's 27 28 letter to the Board regarding the Fish and Wildlife 29 Services representative on the North Pacific Fisheries 30 Management Council. Page 269 is the Council's support 31 letter for the co-management of the Northern Sea otter. 32 The regional director of Fish and Wildlife Service has 33 responded to that letter, and that's on page 268 and 34 inform the Council that they were holding government to 35 government consultations with Tlingit & Haida on this 36 matter. Page 284 is the Council's request to the Board 37 for additional services and resources to conduct its 38 business, such as additional funding for Fisheries 39 Resource Monitoring program, the creation of a wildlife 40 resource monitoring program, and additional staffing and 41 resources to support an independent research and data 42 gathering program. I've also included a copy of some of 43 the other letters recently forwarded to the Secretaries 44 that the Council has requested previously, just letting 45 you know they're still going through the process and are 46 being elevated. Page 287 begins the package from the 47 Board that elevated the Council's concerns and requests regarding transboundary mining issues and its potential 48 49 impacts to Southeast subsistence resources, and page 303 50 begins the package from the Board elevating bycatch and

salmon management concerns of many Regional Advisory Councils, including Southeast. And that's a quick wrap up of the recent Council correspondence from this Council. You guys have been really busy.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Yeah. A lot of those letters, some of those letters were generated, I guess, at our All Council meeting as well, so. Yeah. Any questions?

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(No response)

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No. Thank you, DeAnna. And now somebody wants to -- Katya, you want to tell us about the declining balance cards that are in the works here?

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MS. WESSELS: Okay. So, I'll try to be really quick. Again, it's about improving the processes. So, we are trying -- we -- it's just a proposal at this point. We're trying to figure out how to streamline some things in our office and one of the proposals that was made by our budget people that we asked the Councils what they think about if we will use the declining balance cards to pay for your travel. And what it is, it's sort of like a debit card. And right now you receive the checks with a 60%, which is in advance of your travel costs that you either cash or, you know, basically use it for your needs and in the meeting. So, the declining balance card will serve the same purpose. So, it will have 60% of your travel money and then the rest of the money will be deposited to your bank account after your travel is completed. So, the -- and you will keep that card. It's not like we're going to be bringing a new card to you every time. One caveat here is that if we decide to go with the declining balance cards, that you will need to fill out the form where you provide such things as your personal identifiable information like your bank account and your Social Security number. So, we just wanted to bring it to -- we're bringing it to all Councils. It's nothing being decided. We just wanted to see what kind of sentiment the Councils have about, you know, us possibly going that way. And if there's a lot of opposition, we're not going to do it. So, that's a question to the Council. If anybody has any kind of a strong feeling about that.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Would this be the time to express those feelings? Okay. Council members anybody have thoughts on that? Maybe not? Cal, there you are.

000153 1 2 MR. CASIPIT: Hate to drag this out, but you mentioned the declining balance card. But then our final payment would be deposited into our account. So, 5 is that the account that's attached to the declining 6 balance card, or is that my personal checking account? 7 8 WESSELS: MS. That's your 9 checking account. 10 11 MR. CASIPIT: Okay. Okay. And so, the 12 declining balance card is something else. And that's 13 just -- okay. 14 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: 15 Anybody else 16 with questions, comments, preferences? You like the 17 idea? Maybe we're neutral. More Cal, go ahead. 18 19 20 21 22

MR. CASIPIT: I again, I don't want to beat this dead horse. But if you're if you can deposit my final payment into my account, why can't you just deposit my advance into my account?

MS. WESSELS: Well, I will have to ask our budget people that question. Maybe we actually can, but I'm not aware of that. There is, you know, some rules because you all are invitational travelers in, you know, eyes of the Government. So, there are some rules about, you know, how things can be done. And you know, like, I cannot answer that question. Sorry.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Ted.

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MR. SANDHOFER: Thanks. Thanks,

Chairman. Yeah. My preference would just be to do it the way you're doing it. I'd just soon have a check, deposit it. You know, these cards are something that could be lost. Who knows? You might not use it. You know, you might go to pay something, and it's -- your card is not enough. So, then you got to come up with cash because

your card is only so much. You know, I'd just as soon have a check, personally. That's just my take.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Ted. Anybody else? Mike. You like the check? Yeah. Okay. Duly noted. Anybody else? Yeah. I think I'd have to say that I'm probably more in favor of the checks. I can see a lot of problems with the cards getting lost, misplaced if they're not used regularly. They could be -- yeah.

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1 Not be kept track of. So, that'll be my comment, John. 3 MR. SMITH: I like the check too. But 4 whatever makes it easier for you folks I think is the 5 best. 6 7 MS. WESSELS: Well, thank you. I feel 8 like it's not necessarily what makes it easier for us. 9 We just want to work for the Councils as well. We're looking for improvement of the processes, but it's you 10 know, if the other method works better, that's fine with 11 12 us. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Frank. 15 16 MR. WRIGHT: Don't fix it when it's not 17 broke. Gunalchéesh. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, 20 Frank. Anybody else? Okay. Did you get enough Katya 21 for...? 22 23 MS. WESSELS: Definitely. Thank you so 24 much for your feedback. 25 26 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Partners 27 Monitoring. Scott Ayers again. 28 29 MR. AYERS: Hello, Council. We have a 30 call for proposals that will be coming out between this 31 meeting and the Council's winter meeting, seeking 32 applications for the partners for fisheries monitoring 33 program. We have that call every two years now. It used 34 to be once every four years. We split it up similar to 35 how we do the FRMP, where we have half of the proposals 36 coming in one cycle and the other half coming in the 37 other cycle. It's for up to four years' worth of funding. 38 And that is the end of my presentation on this, unless 39 anyone has questions. 40 41 CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Any questions on 42 that? Just a slight change there in the program. Okay. 43 One more item, and Katya, I'll call you back for that. 44 I think you have something to present. There it is. 45 46 WESSELS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 47 Members of the Council, it is my pleasure to present the 48 20-year award to one of your most esteemed members, Frank 49 Wright.

1 (Pause)

Yeah. While DeAnna is looking for his bio, I'm just going to say a couple of words. Just, Frank, I knew your name before I ever met you. Because every time you would reapply to serve on the Council, I will send your name forward in the packet to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to get you approved for the next term and every time you got approved. So, you know, it's very impressive. 20 years of service on the Council. That's a lot of work, a lot of dedicated work. So, we really, really appreciate it. The program appreciates it. The users in your region appreciate it. And you know you're an example for other Council members. So, thank you so much. And you didn't have a chance to go to the All Council meeting where you would have received that award from the Chair of the Board, Anthony Christianson. But so, I'm a poor substitute for Tony, but nevertheless, DeAnna, did you have a chance to find it?

MS. PERRY: I have not been able to find my updated one. I think I archived it with All Council member information so, I apologize. I've kind of got a few windows open and I haven't been able to find it yet, but Frank has been one of our gurus on the rules —Robert's Rules of Procedure, and you're one of the most active Secretaries, I think, of all 10 Regional Advisory Councils, and I've actually learned a lot from you. You keep us straight and so, just for that in particular, I wanted to thank you. And yeah, your years of service, you keep us grounded. You help us with the new Council members. They all want to be you, and they grow up. And anyway, thank you very much for your service, Frank.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: And that

concludes our business for this meeting. But we do have an opportunity here. They're not ready to kick us out quite yet to, you know, ask for some closing comments. And of course, we cannot get away from this meeting without also recognizing Cathy Needham for all of her years of service. She got her service award up in Anchorage. But, you know, just I think, you know, coming from this Council, we also want to thank her so much and she will be very much missed. Your input has just been invaluable to this Council. That's all I can say. I don't know, and you know, as you have your time here, as the Vice Chair, I mean, it's just been so helpful to me. I, you know, look to you for assistance and advice and help and you know, you run the meetings, and you go

to the Board meetings. And I don't think I could have stayed in as the Chairman if I didn't have you as Vice Chair. So, I'm really appreciative of that. And yeah. I don't want you to feel bad about leaving the Council, as invaluable as you have been. I'm sure we can find other people that can fill this seat as well, so. Yeah. Don't worry about us, if you were at all. No need. So, thank you again. Yeah. Yeah. Anybody else with closing comments? Yeah. Go ahead, John.

MR. SMITH: Yeah. I just want to echo what you said and I learned quite a bit. I remember you guys putting me up front on the seat and we went to the Federal building, and you guys coached me through what was going to happen when I sat up front. So, I really appreciate that and George Pappas and there was another gentleman, too, but DeAnna Perry. I know my term's coming up you know, here, and I don't know exactly what date it's up, but I did reapply. So, I really appreciate even if I don't come back, I'm going to come and sit at the seat and keep focused on, you know, the future of our grandchildren. But I just want to say to all of you folks here in the building that I learned a lot from every one of you. And I still have lots to learn. You know, I'm not much of a politician, but definitely appreciate watching you guys all at work. And, Don, I appreciate you putting up with me.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John, you may not be a politician, but you certainly are a good public speaker. Anybody else? Larry.

 MR. BEMIS: I'm sorry I missed the fall meeting. It would have put me in a little better frame for what we come to hear. But medical things are going to finally come to an end. I no longer have to go to Anchorage for checkups every three months. And I will do a six month in a virtual, and the things are looking pretty good. But I want to thank you for having me here. And I'm learning as I go and I am passionate about what I do and believe in. I live as subsistence as he possibly can. I fish, I hunt, two thirds of the time on the water, and the other third trying to sleep or go in the woods, but I'm glad to be here and work with you. And I enjoy learning all the procedures and knowing how to get things done in the manner that was set forth for us. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you,

49 Larry. Mike. 50

MR. DOUVILLE: I want to thank Cathy for being my -- one of my go to people for advice and, you know, get to discuss things and figure things out before meetings and -- or in between meetings. We always have a lot of issues, Unit 2 is always on the hot seat. The only other thing -- one of my other concerns is that I would like to see a Federal biologist on in Unit 2. We haven't had one for a while and I think it deserves one. There's a lot of things going on there. But Don is the other person I do have conversations with occasionally. And I appreciate conversations with you all.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Thank you, Mike. John, go ahead.

MR. SMITH: Sorry, I forgot some folks. The OSM, Fish and Game, Forest Service, I love you guys. I just want to share, in my term of watching the teamwork that I've seen and how you guys work and help the team, I really appreciate you guys. Every one of you. You guys are family, really, truly. Gunalchéesh.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, John, for that. Anybody else? Albert?

MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. One thing I forgot when we were doing and I forgot it again. So, anyway, I for sure wanted to get that on record that I appreciate everything I learned from Cathy. I don't know if you guys remember my first meeting, but I came out swinging at the air until you guys taught me the process. And that's the honest truth. I -- you know, it must have been fun to watch because I didn't know what I was here for, but by golly, I was pissed off about something. And through this whole process, I learned everything from Cathy and Patricia. And I know you guys are upset with me today for, you know, and I'm used to that kind of a thing, but I -- everyone around this table I -- when I make friends, it's for life. And that's how I'm going to look at you from now on as a friend and everyone around this table. Same thing with OSM. I kind of missed the other guys. There were a lot of fun, but we're working with what we're left with. Oh, that's what it is, Mr. Chair. Getting them funding. I think we need to push that into the forefront because we need them to do their jobs to help us. But they can't do it without the funding they need. So, that was what I missed on -our Annual Report. So, again, Cathy, thank you for everything you taught me. Sometimes you probably don't realize just your conversation you're having and the way

you're dealing with proposals. I'm sitting here listening and learning. So, I don't make a fool out of myself like I did at the first meeting. But there's no guarantee I won't do that, though. So, thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Albert. Ted. Go ahead.

MR. SANDHOFER: Yeah. Thanks, Don. Hey, you know, I'm the. I know I'm the newest member of the group, and I really appreciate Cathy. I mean, she's top notch. You know, I hope to see you around. I'm sure we will. And I thank all of you for kind of teaching me the ropes a little bit, and I got a lot to learn. And you know, this is just my second meeting. The first one was kind of condensed so, I'm getting there, and I hope, hope that you keep helping me. And definitely thanks to all the staff. You know, it's been real helpful. So, thanks.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Ted. Let's see. Anybody else? Frank, yes.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I look at you and I say, it's good to have you here because you're emotional about what going on in this with us You know so, when you speak and you are very emotional about what's going on and what you want to accomplish, it's a big deal. Makes it even more fun. So, you know, for me being here, I look forward to being here. I always look for what we are going to do to help this world? You know, what are we going to do to help our people? What are we going to do to help the communities? And everything we do is for the benefit of all of us. Not only the Southeast Alaska, but this world. So, qunalchéesh Cathy, I don't know what I'm going to say, nice about you. But anyway, I'm going to miss you. So, good luck and have fun whatever you're going to do. Gunalchéesh. Thank you everyone for being here.

CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Frank. See anybody else? Closing comments. Cathy, did you want to -- were you getting ready to say something?

MS. NEEDHAM: Well, I was just going to say haw'aa for all the kind words and -- talk about emotional. Albert, I don't get upset with you. You represent subsistence users in this region, and that's

important. And it's a voice. So, if you've ever felt 1 like I was upset with what you said, I apologize if I did anything to do that, but keep doing what you're doing. You are a voice, and you represent subsistence 5 users, a contingent of subsistence users that we can't 6 always hear from. So, please keep doing that. I think subsistence users in this region are in good hands. So, you guys keep doing the great job you're doing. Thank 8 you for all the staff, the students, the gentleman that's 10 been here the whole time and I didn't get a chance to meet, but he's here till the bitter end. And DeAnna, I 11 12 appreciate you and all the work that you do for this 13 Council. And thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cathy. Cal.

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MR. CASIPIT: I'm tearing up. I try not to get emotional. I try to stay even keeled and --Albert, you -- I get so much from listening to you and hearing from your -- hearing your perspective. I really appreciate it. And don't ever think that me or anybody else resents anything about what you say. You say important things when they need to be said so, I would encourage you to keep, you know, keep letting us know what you think. And I will say, I try not to get emotional, but, you know, earlier this week, I -- I have to say this. One of Heather's young students that was here, I remember, I think it was Frank that asked her, you know, do you miss home? Do you miss your life at home? You know, being in -- being at Mount Edgecumbe. She said, I have to do this for my community. I have to do this for my people. And for her to say that, such a young person to say that at the table and realize that, you know, she's trying to help her people and she's making a personal sacrifice to help her people. And she's so young, so young. And I just -- I wish she was here. I said, but yeah...

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CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Was that Naomi?

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MR. CASIPIT: Yeah, Naomi. And anyway, if you could pass that on to her, I -- I really got choked up when she said that. But anyway, that's all I have. Thank you, guys.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Cal.} \\ \text{Back to Albert.}$

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                    MR. HOWARD: One last one, Mr. Chair. I
    realize that a lot of this wouldn't happen without all
    the effort DeAnna puts into making it happen, and I want
    to express my appreciation for all your hard work. And,
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    Mr. Chairman, you gave me ten minutes for three days,
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    so I timed it.
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                     CHAIRPERSON
                                  HERNANDEZ:
                                              Doing good,
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    doing good, Albert. I just, you know, I just want to,
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    you know, compliment this Council. I mean, this was a
    really tough meeting. We knew it was going to be. And
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    man, I'll tell you that you just did some really great
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    work. I mean, I came into this meeting just really
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    worried about how it was going to go. And, you know, I
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    asked a few things of you to kind of make it go better.
    And you responded, and I just couldn't be happier with
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    the outcome. I mean, I think we can all just be really
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    proud of, you know, what we accomplished at this meeting.
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    So, and the way that we went about it, it was all very
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    respectful and a lot of emotional testimony. And -- but
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    you know, it was all well taken. No -- yeah. As difficult
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    as the issue was -- the main issue there, he just handled
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    it, you know, really well. And I'm just I just couldn't
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    be happier with that. So, I appreciate it. And with
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    that, I think I can ask for a motion to adjourn. Correct.
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    We need a motion to adjourn. Cathy.
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                     MS. NEEDHAM: Mr. Chair, I move to
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    adjourn.
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                     CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Do we have
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    a second?
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                     MR. HOWARD: Second.
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                     CHAIRPERSON HERNANDEZ: Okay. Meeting
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    adjourned!
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| 1 2 | CERTIFICATE |
|------------|---|
| 3 4 | |
| 5 6 | I, Rafael Morel, for Lighthouse Integrated |
| 7 8 | Services Corp, do hereby certify: |
| 9 | THAT the foregoing pages numbered 1 through |
| LO | 160 contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the |
| L1 | SOUTHEAST ALASKA SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL |
| L2 | MEETING, VOLUME III recorded on the 24th day of October; |
| L3 | |
| L 4 | THAT the transcript is a true and |
| L5 | correct transcript requested to be transcribed and |
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| 21 | |
| 22 | DATED at Isabela, Puerto Rico this 3rd |
| 23 | day of December 2024. |
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| 25 26 | Defeel Marel |
| 20 27 | Rafael Morel Chief Project Manager |
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