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                            BRISTOL BAY SUBSISTENCE
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                           REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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                                 PUBLIC MEETING
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                                    VOLUME I
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                                  DOLLY'S HALL
10
                               February 18, 2025
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    COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
    Nanci A. Morris Lyon, Chair
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    William W. Trefon, Jr.
   Dan O. Dunaway
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    John C. Rhyshek
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    Richard J. Wilson
21
    John I. Christensen, Jr.
22 Walter M. Kanulie
23 Kenneth R. Nukwak, Sr.
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    Regional Council Coordinator, Leigh Honig
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0002 1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 4 (Naknek, Alaska - 2/18/25) 5 6 (On record) 7 8 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, guys. Well, 9 I'd like to welcome everybody to our Bristol Bay Regional 10 Advisory Council this morning, and I'd love to start with a blessing. Orville, if you wouldn't mind giving 11 12 that to us. I would certainly appreciate it. 13 14 MR. LIND: Thank you, Madam Chair, Board members. Good morning, everybody. We all stand, please, 15 and join me in giving thanks. Heavenly father, Lord, we 16 17 want to thank you first of all for another wonderful day 18 you've given to us. Father, we are gathered here together 19 to work together, get to know each other. Father, we're 20 just so happy that you allowed us to come together. In 21 the Genesis chapter 1 Father, verse 26, he said -- you 22 said, let us make man in our image according to their 23 likeness and let them rule over all fish of the sea and 24 over the birds in the sky and the cattle and all over 25 the earth. Father, in Proverbs 27:23, you also said, 26 know, will the conditions of your herd your flocks, and 27 give attention to your herds. Thank you, Lord, for 28 allowing us to work together to come together. We ask 29 for your wisdom and your knowledge throughout the days 30 ahead here to get things done. Thank you again. Bless 31 each and every one of us here Lord and so that our ideas 32 and the decisions and the smallest accomplishments may 33 bring you glory. In Jesus name we pray. Amen. 34 35 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you so much 36 Orville. Okay, I'm going to go ahead and call this 37 meeting to order. And hand the microphone over to Leigh 38 for a roll call. 39 40 41 the record, Council coordinator. Okay, Nanci. 42 43 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Here.

MS. HONIG: Good morning. Leigh Honig for

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MS. HONIG: William Trefon.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah.

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MS. HONIG: Dan Dunaway.

1 2	MR. DUNAWAY: Here.
3	MS. HONIG: Kenneth Nukwak. Are you
4	online?
5 6	(No response)
7	(NO lesponse)
8	So, as a reminder, if you're calling in,
9 10	you may need to push star six to unmute yourself. Okay, John Rhyshek.
11	John Knysnek.
12	MR. RHYSHEK: Here.
13	MO HONTO, Dishand William
14 15	MS. HONIG: Richard Wilson
16	MS. WILSON: Here.
17 18	MS. HONIG: John Christensen, were you
19	able to call in?
20 21	(No rognongo)
22	(No response)
23 24	Robert Hill.
25	(No response)
26	
27 28	And Walter Kanulie.
29	(No response)
30	
31 32	Okay. We have a quorum.
33	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you.
34	(Danas)
35 36	(Pause)
37	Okay. And we're hoping to have John and
38	Kenneth join us via phone. Is that the word you have
39	received? Okay, so hopefully, if somebody knows that
40	they've called in, can they notify me as well, please?
41 42	In case somebody gets a message. Okay, thank you. And then meeting announcements, that's you as well.
43	then meeting announcements, that's you as well.
44	MS. HONIG: Alrighty. Leigh Honig again,
45	for the record. So, welcome everybody to the winter
46	meeting of the Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory
47	Council. For those that are attending our meeting in
48	person, please make sure to sign in at the front counter.
49	We have a sheet over there. And if you would like to
50	address the Council during the meeting for folks in the

room, we do have blue testifier forms, and you'll find 1 those at the front table as well. You can fill those out and hand it to any OSM staff member or myself, and we'll get you called on. And for all participants that are on 5 the phone, please remember to mute your phones when 6 you're not speaking. If you'd like to address the Council, you can push star five to raise your hand and 8 we will then call on you by announcing the last four of 9 your phone number and you'll have the opportunity to 10 speak. And if you would like to -- if you're on the Team's platform, you can just simply raise your hand too 11 12 and we'll see that and call on you that way. I have a 13 quick ethics statement to read. So, a reminder to all 14 our meetings are conducted by Robert's Rules, which 15 helps us provide structure and maintain order throughout 16 the meeting. All participants, Council staff and public 17 members are expected to be courteous and respectful in 18 all interactions as a matter of meeting etiquette. It 19 is understood that the nature of some of the issues 20 discussed at these meetings can be difficult and 21 controversial. Although some comments shared throughout 22 this meeting may be passionate, no insults or foul 23 language will be tolerated in this public meeting. If any kind of unruly behavior or insulting language from 24 25 anyone occurs during the meeting, please be advised that 26 I, as the designated Federal Officer, can intervene. 27 Okay. Thank you very much for those short meeting 28 announcements.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thanks, Leigh. I appreciate that. I just wish to welcome everybody here. I'm glad to see we have one of our long-standing Board members who has since stepped down, Dan, welcome. I'll let you introduce yourselves here. We're going to do introductions. What — the way I'd like to do this is just to go around the table and for the oard members, just state basically your name and where you're from, and then we'll go into the audience and onto the phone to find out who else [sic] participating today. But, I appreciate everybody being here, and I look forward to hearing your voice during our meetings. John, do you want to start us off, please?

42 43 44

MR. RHYSHEK: John Rhyshek, King Salmon.

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MR. KANULIE: Walter Kanulie, from Togiak.

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MR. WILSON: Richard Wilson right here in warm, old Naknek.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Dan Dunaway, Dillingham. And I want to welcome new member Walter and Kenneth to the Board and howdy to Dan.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yes. Nanci Morris Lyon with -- from King Salmon and also Walter, welcome. We're looking forward to having you on board. You with -- and the addition of Kenneth gives us some greatly needed perspectives from your area. So, we look forward to hearing from you.

11 12 13

MR. TREFON: Billy Trefon, Nondalton.

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(Pause)

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MR. O'HARA: I can say hi to you -- I can say hi to you guys? Okay. Well, it's nice to see the Council again. Walter, nice to have you on Board. I'm sure I've looked at your boat at one time or another as a marine surveyor but, we'll be watching real careful to make sure you get all of the things right. Anyway, I was on the original Council, and it had been -- just for your information, you probably already know it, the Council came about because of the land claim settlement that we did in Alaska. By the way, us Native people were the only ones who ever got a settlement from the government, and somebody in DC decided that we needed a little more of a boost. So, they decided to give us Title VIII, Madam Chair. And so, I served on your Council for many, many years. And I see Nanci, are you original? And Dan? No. Is there anybody else original from -okay. A couple of us have been around for a long time, and I'd like to make mention that if you walk into my house and you go straight into my house and right, stick to the wall and you'll see in the living room area, you'll see a painting there, and I got that from you people for being on the Council for many years. And it's Orville, of course, he's the artist, you know, and there's a funny little story that goes with that painting. So, I have my place. The house is downstairs, and that's where the painting was going to go. As I was coming through. My wife saw it. She said, what do you have there? And I said, I've got a painting. And she said, let me see it. So, I showed it to her, and she said, oh, you know, it goes with the decor of our house up here. I said, no, it's going downstairs. She said, no, it's not, it's going right on that wall. So, if you come to my house, you walk in there.....

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But, you know it's interesting that when Title VIII comes, what we call Title VIII comes out of Congress -- I wasn't really too happy about the two management system. And then, Nanci, you know that we were kind of taken aback, what do we do here? But I think it was the Council reaches down to a little more personal things for us and what we would -- might do at the Fish board or Game board or something.

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And I'll give you an example on that. We had a proposal -- we ended up with a proposal that this Council and it was put in by the recreational people, not our recreational people. And then the title -- and the proposal came and said that only the recreational people would be able to harvest and use a -- everything except rainbow trout. That didn't sit very well with us. We have 10,000 years of Alaska history, and we've eaten our rainbow trout for 10,000 years. And now we come before the Federal Board. By the way, there's seven of them, from the seven departments that make up the Board, and on an annual basis, the Chairman goes and represents the Council, which I went there. And we had this proposal where we would not be able to use a rainbow trout for our personal use and subsistence. I don't like the word subsistence. I -- personal use is better. Sounds like I'm on the Board here, but I'm not, okay? So here we are in front of this Federal Board, and they are planning on passing that. And I thought to myself, boy, if you know, if there's going to be a dogfight, it's going to be right now. And we were in the Captain Cook Hotel and they put us up in the top floor. And I mean, that place was packed. There was a lot of people interested in making sure that rainbow trout is only for recreational use whatever. And so, we got into it, and I remember sitting here like this, and then the Chairman put up front and there was a television camera right here, you know, because he knew what we were going to say. Dan and Nanci, you know how that was going to go. And finally, I just took that time and said, why don't you just get that thing out of my face, okay? We got a big thing going on here now, and I don't need that camera in my face. And we won 4 to 3. And that's how close it was of having something that we'd have to come back to, which you might never recognize again, you know. And that was one thing. The second thing I'll tell you is a funny little story. Okay, then I'm going to leave it. And I'm so glad that you come here to our community.

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So, Orville and I, and Nanci were making

1 a trip to Nondalton in the early part of the Council to meet Richard with a -- Nondalton Village Council. They kind of wanted to know why we would come there and have a meeting. So, we went out, and Nanci and I were sitting 5 in front of the final (indiscernible). Got pretty rough 6 down at the end of the lake, about 25-30 knots. And when we go to Nondalton, we bypass the Iliamna and go through 8 what they call a notch, and you go behind the mountain. 9 It might have been blowning 40 into the lake, but had 10 blown a lot more than that when we went through there. And I kind of apologized to Nanci. I said, Nanci, I'm 11 12 sorry. We're gonna -- if we go through the notch, I can 13 go up the river, but it's going to get pretty rough. She 14 said, oh, it doesn't bother me. I said, oh okay. She 15 said, I fly all over Alaska. I said, you fly all over 16 Alaska? And I said, well, what do you -- what do you do? 17 She said, I was a guide and a pilot, and I've flown to 18 all these places. I said, oh, okay, we'll just go through 19 the notch, okay. Thank you very much. Yeah, yeah, it was 20 okay. But it's good to see you guys, and we thank you 21 for your work. And I think we've -- Dan and Nanci, we've 22 kind of integrated into the dual management system 23 pretty well. It was pretty rough starting in and something we had to come to. But thank you for your 24 25 service.

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# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Dan O'Hara, and thank you for, yeah, giving so much of your time in the past. It's -- I must say that nowadays it tends to be a lot easier. They -- with the implementation of adding indigenous voices to the Council, it's become a lot easier to be heard. And now, with the addition even of three more, including Frank Woods from over in Dillingham, which we appreciate so much, we really are getting heard to the fullest, I feel. And it's, you know, what started with you having to struggle through seven. This now allows us a much smoother and easier voice to be heard, because now ANILCA is it -- there's a better chance for it to be followed than it has been in the past, because we've seen a lot of times when agencies have struggled because they have their own rules and they don't always follow ANILCA. So now we have ways to overcome that and yeah. No, so it's way different than you were here. And, but we always still appreciate your wisdom, your thoughtfulness.

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MR. O'HARA: It's interesting that when we started, when the Council started, we had a project manager and her name was -- she was from Unalakleet, Native lady. And boy -- what was that? Helga, for the

1 first name, yeah. I tell you what, you know, there was two construction foremen walking down the street, and one guy turned to the other guy and said, you know, Rome wasn't built in a day. And the other guy said, well, I wasn't pushing the job, or it would have been built in a day. When Helga walked in the room, she had a baseball bat in each hand, and I could see the feds running like 8 rats from a sinking ship, they went into with her, and she was a fed. I tell you what. Yeah, we had, I think, 10 what we called, Dan and Nanci CDs that we had to get done within a year's time, and that was an inventory of 11 12 everything. We were done in about eight months. I just 13 could not believe it. When she sat down with us. It was 14 straight business. I mean, I wasn't determined, it was 15 somebody else's. And it's quite an adjustment to take on a, you know, state of Alaska. And since -- that' 16 salmon and that caribou, he doesn't know what boundary 17 18 he's crossing in those streams. And it's been a good 19 taste to look at both sides. And, I think the feds 20 learned something somewhere along the way. Thank you.

21 22

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thanks, Dan.

23 24

Yeah. Why don't we just do that? Thanks

25 26 27

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Pippa.

MS. KENNER: So, everyone come around and introduce themselves. Hi, I'm Pippa Kenner and I'm an anthropologist at the Office of Subsistence Management, or OSM in Anchorage and welcome. And I'm so happy to be here.

31 32 33

(Pause)

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MS. SANDERS: How's that? Oh. Morning, everyone. I am Suzy Sanders. I'm the natural resources program manager at Katmai National Park.

37 38 39

(Pause)

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MS. ZHAROFF: Oh, okay. Mallory Zharoff Katmai liaison and subsistence coordinator. Nice to meet you guys.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I'm sorry. Could you 45 46 give us your name again? I couldn't understand.

47 48

MS. ZHAROFF: Mallory Zharoff.

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50 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thanks, Mallory.

Aniakchak.

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2	MS. VANDE VOORT: Good morning. This
3	I am Amy Vande Voort. I'm Alaska Department of Fish and
4	Game wildlife biologist.
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6	MS. GREDIAGIN: Good morning. Lisa
7	Grediagin, wildlife division supervisor with the Office
8	of Subsistence Management.
9	
10	MR. STRUM: Good morning, Madam Chair.
11	It's Mark Sturm, superintendent Katmai National Park and
12	Preserve, and also Aniakchak National Monument Preserve
13	and the Alagnak Wild River.
14	
15	(Pause)
16	
17	MR. ADERMAN: Morning, this is Andy
18	Aderman.
19	
20	MS. HOLMAN: Good morning, Madam Chair,
21	Members of the Council. I'm Kendra Holman, wildlife
22	biologist with OSM.
23	
24	MR. WOODRUFF: Morning, everybody. Bryce
25	Woodruff, mammal biologist for Alaska Peninsula and
26	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge.
27	
28	MR. WEHAUSEN: Good morning. My name is
29	Brian Wehausen and I'm the newly installed refuge
30	manager for Alaska Peninsula/Becharof. I'm new to Alaska
31	so, still enjoying it. Thank you.
32	
33	MR. PATTERSON: Good morning, Madam
34	Chair, members of the Council. Dillon Patterson
35	anthropologist with the National Park Service regional
36	subsistence program in Anchorage.
37	
38	MS. ANICHTCHENKO: Good morning. Jenya
39	Anichtchenko. cultural resource manager. Katmai National
40	Park, Aniakchak National Monument, and Alagnak Wild
41	River. Thank you.
42	
43	MR. LIND: (In Native) Good morning,
44	Madam Chair and Council members and welcome to the new
45	one. And good to see family and friends and good to be
46	back home. Orville Lind, native liaison for OSM.
47	
48	MS. SKORA: Good morning, everyone. I am
49	Leslie Skora, wildlife biologist at Katmai and

1	
2	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you and
3	now I would like to go ahead and have everybody online
4	introduce themselves. John, could we start with you just
5	to have you introduce who you are and who you represent,
6	please.
7	
8	MR. CHRISTENSEN: Good morning. John
9	Christensen from Port Heiden. RAC Board member, and
10	tribal president Port Heiden, Aniakchak SRC and quite a
11	few other hats. But I'm here till my plane picks me up.
12	
13	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. John, I'm
14	really glad you made it online. We always appreciate
15	having your voice, and I'm sorry you couldn't be here
16	in person. Other folks online. Go ahead and take a turn
17	and introduce yourselves, please, so we know who we have.
18	
19	MR. CHEN: Good morning, Madam Chair and
20	Council members. My name is Glenn Chen. I'm the Bureau
21	of Indian Affairs subsistence branch chief.
22	
23	MR. KANE: Good morning, Madam Chair and
24	Council members. My name is Bill Kane. I am here
25	representing Igiugig village. I have the privilege of
26	serving as the Tribal Stewardship Director here for the
27	tribe.
28	
29	(Pause)
30	
31	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Bill.
32	
33	(Pause)
34	
35	MR. LARSON: Good morning, Madam Chair.
36	This is Cody Larson with the Bristol Bay Native
37	Association's Natural Resources Department.
38	
39	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Welcome, Cody.
40	
41	MS. HAYDEN-PLESS: Good morning, Madam
42	Chair. This is Greta Hayden-Pless. Assistant area
43	management biologist, Bristol Bay Sport Fish Division
44	for Fish and Game.
45	
46	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Greta.
47	<u>.                                    </u>
48	MR. CAWFIELD: Good morning. This is
49	Jonathan Cawlfield, a fish biologist for Togiak National
50	Wildlife Refuge.

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2	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thanks, John.
4	(Pause)
5 6	
6 7	Anybody else online?
8	(No response)
9 10	Okay with that. We'll go ahead and get
11	started by getting our election of the officers out of
12 13	the way, and I'll hand that back over to you, Leigh.
14	MS. HONIG: Thank you. For the record,
15	Leigh Honig for Council Coordinator. In accordance with
16 17	the Council Charter, Council members elect a Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary for a one-year term. The term usually
18	starts at the beginning of a calendar year. So, I would
19	like to open the floor for nominations for the Council's
20 21	Chair, and the nominations do not need to be seconded.
22	MR. TREFON: I like to make a motion to
23 24	keep the Chairs and the Secretary as it is, as Nanci as Chair Dan as Co-Chair and Richard Secretary.
25	charr ban as so charr and Richard Scorecary.
26	MS. HONIG: Great. So, we'll start with
27 28	the Chair, and then I'll hand it back over. So, Ms. Nanci Morris Lyon was nominated to serve as the Council's
29	Chair. All in favor say aye.
30 31	IN UNISON: Aye.
32	IN UNISON. Aye.
33	MS. HONIG: All those opposed say nay.
34 35	Okay. That passes. So, I will pass the gavel back over to you, Nanci.
36	to you, namer.
37	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. And thank
38 39	you, everybody, for your vote of confidence in me. Then let's go ahead and we'll take the motion now for Vice
40	Chair, if anybody cares to make it.
41	MD MDEEON, Dilly I did like to make a
42 43	MR. TREFON: Billy. I did like to make a motion to nominate Dan as Co-Chair.
44	
45 46	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Are there any other nominations?
47	HOMITHACTOHS:

(No response)

1	Okay, call for the question. All in
2	favor of having Dan continue as Vice Chair. Please
3	signify by saying aye.
4	
5	IN UNISON: Aye.
6	in onison. Hyo.
7	CULTEDEDCON MODDIC. Opposed same sign
	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign.
8	/a-
9	(No response)
10	
11	Okay. That passes. Nominations for
12	Secretary.
13	
14	MR. TREFON: Billy Trefon, to make
15	nominations that Richard Wilson remains Secretary.
16	
17	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Any other
18	nominations?
	nominacions:
19	MD HITI CON Madam Chair and a 'C
20	MR. WILSON: Madam Chair, once again, if
21	somebody else would like to have that seat sitting here,
22	I'd definitely entertain that.
23	
24	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I'm not seeing
25	anybody jump on the table, Richard.
26	
27	MR. DUNAWAY: I'll call for the question.
28	I think Richard's done a great job. Thank you.
29	I onim rizonaza o dono a grodo jost riami jout
30	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Question's
31	been called. All in favor, please signify by saying aye.
32	been carried. Arr in lavor, prease signify by saying aye.
	THE WHITCOM .
33	IN UNISON: Aye.
34	
35	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign.
36	
37	(No response)
38	
39	And then the motion passes as well. So,
40	welcome again, to my other Board members as well. And
41	thank you for the support. Okay, let's do a quick review
42	and adoption of the agenda. This has somebody had a
43	chance to take a look at it, and would anybody care to
	<del>-</del> -
44	put it on the table?
45	AND DISTRICT TO THE
46	MR. DUNAWAY: Dan, I'll move to adopt.
47	But I do have a question. We have a supplemen I've
48	never seen yet. Is there any
49	
50	(Simultaneous speech)

1 2 CHAIRPPERSON MORRIS: Okay, let's..... 3 4 MR. DUNAWAY: Is there a revised agenda 5 from the original book or how..... 6 (Simultaneous speech) 7 8 9 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, let's get the 10 motion on the table and then we'll have it -- I'll give it to you for discussion. Would anybody care to second 11 12 it? 13 14 MR. WILSON: I'll second. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you. 17 Richard, we've got a motion and a second. Dan discussion. 18 19 MR. DUNAWAY: I was just curious. I have 20 21

a printed handout. I got the supplement here, and then I have the original. Okay, thanks, Pippa. So, there's changes from the original, the first book we got and -because I haven't seen the others. Thank you.

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MS. HONIG: Yes. Thanks, Dan. There are a few changes and additions. So first of all, let's see here. So, we moved the WP24-01. It was down in the -let's say the other business, but we moved that up to the action items as the result of the actions taken at the Federal Subsistence Board. So, that's going to be 12B as in boy now. And then, we do have a request -this one didn't make it onto the agenda, but I'll make it a note for the reappointment of Mr. Christensen to the Aniakchak SRC. And then just some housekeeping under the Reports section, we moved the Office of Subsistence Management, and some reports around up there. And so, that will be the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program update, the Partners and then a general update just under reports. And this isn't related to the agenda, but I did forget to -- forgot to mention that Orville is going to be holding a tribal engagement session today during lunch. And so, those folks that are interested in learning more about that, we do -- we have some chili available too. We have some moose and black bear chili. If anybody wants to stay and be a part of that tribal engagement session. So, okay. Thank you.

46 47 48

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, Dan.

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1	MR. DUNAWAY: With that I'm wondering,
2	we have a motion that can I amend my motion to adopt
3	the latest version of the agenda?
4	-
5	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Absolutely, if your
6	second agrees.
7	
8	MR. DUNAWAY: And let's see. Also, there
9	was I got a request to discuss D1 at all. Did you
10	hear about that, Nanci or do we want to add even just a
11	note on D1?
12	note on bi.
13	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: So, while we're in
14	discussion yeah, I we had we, meaning Leigh and I
15	had talked about it a little bit and we were going to
16	put it under or just bring it up under There it is,
17	Correspondence, right? Yeah. 14A as the information on
18	
19	that has been proposed to be put in there. So, I would recommend that we save our discussion on that, not add
20	
	it to the agenda, but put it discuss it under
21	Correspondence.
22	MD DIMARAY, Took tale it on that
23	MR. DUNAWAY: Just take it up on that.
24	QUATRREDGON MORRIG. Commont
25	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Correct.
26	MD DIMAGAY, Co
27	MR. DUNAWAY: See who is my second? Do
28	you agree as well.
29	MD WIICON, Yeah Ill gegond the
30 31	MR. WILSON: Yeah, I'll second the revised edition here.
31 32	revised edition here.
	CHAIDDEDCON MODDIC. Olar monfort
33	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, perfect.
34	MD DIMAWAY. Obox One thing I also
35	MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. One thing I also
36	wanted to mention is that I really like that all the
37	action items are put together and fairly early in the
38	agenda. That's I was I only noticed that last
39	night. It's really helpful I think so, and was there
40	another item that you thought we should add Leigh, to
41	the agenda?
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43	MS. HONIG: That's it.
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45	MR. DUNAWAY: Okay.
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47	MS. HONIG: Well sorry, the SRC
48	appointment.
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50	MR. DUNAWAY: SRC appointment. Yeah. If

1 2	we can add to SRC appointment, where's the right place to add that?
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4 5 6	MS. HONIG: I believe I think the best place for that, in my opinion, is under action items. And putting that before the future meeting dates.
7 8 9	MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, so E1.
10 11	MS. HONIG: Yeah.
12 13	CHAIRERSON MORRIS: Yes.
14 15 16	MS. DUNAWAY: Okay, that's my motion. Thank you.
17 18 19	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: All right. Anybody have any questions on those changes? Has everybody followed along with the new draft? Any further discussion?
21 22	(No response)
23	( 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
24	Okay. Hearing and seeing none. I'll call
25	for the question. All in favor of adopting the agenda
26 27	as revised. Please signify by saying aye.
28 29	IN UNISON: Aye.
30	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Motion
31 32	passes. Then let's move on to previous Meeting Minutes. Hopefully everybody's had a chance to look those over.
33 34	Anybody care to put those on the table?
35 36	MR. DUNAWAY: Move to adopt.
37 38	MR. TREFON: Second.
39	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Can we have a motion
40	and a second to adopt the previous meeting minutes as
41	presented. Any discussion? Go ahead, Dan.
42	
43	MR. DUNAWAY: I looked this over the
44	other day. They seem pretty thorough to me. I didn't
45 46	find any obvious errors or omissions. Thanks to the folks who do that hard work.
47 48 49	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Anyone else?
50	(No response)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Yeah. Not having been here, I read them, and I felt like I got a pretty good overview of what the meeting had been. But, I'm certainly not qualified to let anybody know if anything was missed. So, I thank you guys are doing that work.
8 9 10	MR. WILSON: Dan did real good in your absence.
11 12 13	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Perfect. Perfect. Don't say that too much.
14 15	(Pause)
16 17 18	Okay. All in favor of approving the minutes as presented, please signify by saying aye.
10 19 20	IN UNISON: Aye.
21	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay.
22 23 24 25 26 27	MR. WILSON: Might want to give a date to that. Nobody's they said former minutes, but they didn't give a date to the minutes that we're talking about.
28 29 30 31 32	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. The previous meeting minutes. I'm sorry. Which would have been October. There's no date on here but, the October minutes. Okay, opposed same sign.
33 34	(No response)
35 36 37 38 39	Okay. That motion passes as well. With that, let's move on to our Council member report. John will start on your end again if you care to share what the winter anything you'd like to share with us at this point?
41 42	(Simultaneous speech).
42 43 44	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead.
45	MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, the winter was
46 47 48 49	extremely mild, no snow. And the caribou had wasn't able to come into town here. So, very little caribou harvested, lots of ptarmigam and that's about it.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. You sound like what I think most of us are going to have for report but, thank you for starting us off, John. Mr. Rhyshek, would you like to take it up next?

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MR. RHYSHEK: Yeah. If you guys can look outside. We're entering our fourth month of October. This has been a very atypical winter. As you can see, it's 40 degrees today. We're going to get a high of 40some degrees. Ptarmigan numbers have been essentially non-existent this winter, as opposed to last winter where we were seeing them essentially every single day. Our snowshoe hare numbers, right now in this vicinity, are absolutely in the toilet. And that has to do with I mean, you know, you have a white piece of fur, you know, with a brown backdrop. They are just getting absolutely hammered by the predators and our local hunters. Moose this past fall was really, really great. I was fortunate enough to, you know, obtain a moose in September. However, the winter moose hunt here, due to the conditions, I virtually believe that -- and Amy might be able to verify this but, I didn't hear of a single antlered bull being killed in the in the winter hunt. There's no snow to access them. You know, the rivers are wide open so, the hunting for moose and caribou in the winter here is virtually not even happened. And that's essentially about all my report.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. Walter, would you like to give us a report for what things have been like in your area here this winter?

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KANULIE: It's pretty much like MR. around here. We had some snow. I mean, it froze up, the bay froze up, and then I think three times, and then it's -- ice just went away. I think -- well, by now people would have been going upriver for like, ice fishing but, that's not possible. When the snow showed up and when the slough froze, people went smelting. There was a moose opener, and I heard some people went up with their skiffs, and I don't know how -- I heard people caught some moose. Of course, there's like hunting up in the bay. I heard one guy went up with his snowmachine somewhere, but probably not too far. You know, I -- you know, with the bay now, I've seen a lot of people go out with their skiffs, for like seal hunting. And then there's that usual bunch of birds that stay around there when it's not freezing. The mergansers, those -- the ones with those (distortion). I forgot what they were, but anyway, that's pretty -- it's pretty much like around

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1 here. So, it's easy on the heating fuel.
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3 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard.
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5 MR. WILSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. You
6 know, in the last couple of weeks here in this building,
7 you know, our new administrator -- village

know, in the last couple of weeks here in this building, know, our new administrator -village administrator, has been working with some of the electricians around here, and they put in -- they've done a lot of work in this building with electronics and things. And so, we can appreciate what they've done for us here and getting ready for this meeting. But, boy, I think not only confusing this winter but, just I think animals and everything is [sic] in confusion just the way this winter's been. I don't think we've ever seen a winter hang on quite as long as this one has, at least in my years. And Mr. O'Hara -- had a discussion with him not long ago and I don't think he ever remembers anything quite so drastic as this one. But, we've had an opportunity to do some hunting in September. We tried to get in on that early, early part of the season, but there was so much foliage out there. Nothing was moving and so, we didn't end up getting a moose this year. Of course, winter moose hunt, unless you're on foot somewhere and want to go camp that's kind of out of the question, you know, and rightly so. Everybody's trying to be cautious. You know, there's we've had some losses in Alaska. People have taken chances on ice conditions and there's so -- it's so different. And people are getting anxious and want to give it a try anyways. And, and it's just not a good idea. So, we've been pretty much stuck to where we can move. And the little towns and flocks that have been having locally here, I see getting smaller and smaller all the time just because they're so easy to spot, you know. And our smelt, we had a good -- in December when we first rose up. The smelting was very good, and everything went away and so did the smelts. And so, we've been trying since then and haven't -- for just a single run or belugas were -- we had a 40-50 in the river early on in the year and when the ice pack was out, and I haven't seen them lately, but don't see a whole lot of seal here on -- at least what I've been down in this portion, but quite different. But we'll get through it.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Richard.

47 Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: I hear everybody else gives me more and more ideas. The same kind of anomalous winter

in Dillingham. And people are enjoying the less wear and tear on their boilers and furnaces. But that's also kind of been a problem with collecting firewood for those who depend on firewood. And so, that's kind of a concern. Same thing, I'm starting to wonder what this kind of weather is going to do to our berries next year. We're going to get wind burn hillsides and such like that or if there's not enough water in the ground to feed them. Similarly, I talked to commercial biologist, Tim Sands and he's concerned about lack of snowpack and what it might mean for next summer if we have a warm summer, what that'll do. We had some die off in Igushik River from a few years ago, 2019. I've been worried as we've had some really hard rains in and some of the creeks are really flooded, and I hope we're not getting scouring on our salmon spawning beds. So, maybe I'm a worry wart, but there's seems to be plenty to worry about.

Getting back to moose, I think we had a decent moose season. The state extended it in the fall, and I think we caught like 170 moose. And so, there was no winter season opened. Plus, they couldn't do a survey 'cause [sic] the lack of snow. And some people are pretty frustrated by the lack of a winter hunt but, travel conditions are really poor. Ptarmigan, I'm seeing more. Maybe it's because there's no snow. I'm seeing more ptarmigan around Dillingham than I have for years. It's kind of seeing these living bowling pins standing around, and then they take off.

We have seem to have a lot of rabbits around Dillingham. Anytime I get a skiff of snow, there must be a really fat one living under my bird feeder, but I'm seeing him in the neighborhood and seeing him around. Caribou, with this lack of access, people can't get down to the Nushagak Peninsula to shoot caribou, and that could affect -- we probably just talk about it later -- affect trying to keep that herd from overgrazing. I even thought about seeing if a bush pilot would fly me down on land on a Tundra the way it is, but that's -- man, the way the weather switches is kind of a scary prospect. I haven't heard of people smelting. The conditions are kind of prohibitive.

Another thing that's going to be looming for some of us in the Dillingham area who are not members of either BBNC or particularly Choggiung (UI 43:22) tribe members, that they've adopted a new, more restrictive land use policy that I still don't have an entire handle on but, for non-members, the parts of the

Nushagak drainage will be closed for the first ten days of moose season. And that's kind of a new thing that the area is going to have to adjust to. And the announcement left quite a few questions as well as these new statements. So, I'm yet to figure that out. What it all means. But it's going to affect the community and that's enough, boy!

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Billy.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Dan.

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MR. TREFON: Okay. Listening to pretty much what everybody is saying about the weather, which is playing a pretty big role in my area where the season started off pretty good. I mean it -- it's October was October when it was brown up, and November we had ten inches of snow for maybe two weeks, and that was the only time I've driven my snow machine, which I only driven twice up to the airport and up to the store, and I have not driven it since. After that little snowstorm. It warmed back up. It stayed around 32, sometimes it got up to 52. It was a really strange summer -- winter. The lake, the lake froze up really good for almost month and a half and it always does. But this year it froze up, people were crossing, the trucks were crossing it. Then it warmed back up beginning of the year and it caught everybody off guard. And these -- this family just moved in that was new to the country, he was taking a lot of chances. A lot of people that move in take chances just because they know. You could tell them that it's not good ice, but they know. But, anyway, he was on the south side of Fish Camp and it was warm weather and water on the ice. And where he went through, I mean, a lot of people went in right there. It's shallow. But, he was very lucky to a shallow so he got wet up to his knees. But if he was further out nobody would have known. And the other last couple of nights, I mean, it's just green honeycomb, which is unusual. Sloughs and rivers that doesn't [sic] open up until March month, April for ice fishing, they're open now. Things are really weird. Nobody got any moose in the winter hunt. And three -- I think three moose were taken in the fall, but most people got their meat through Port Alsworth, one of the hunters up there, they know families up there. So, they get the meat early in the season when it's still good. So, if you know people in Port A, that's a good way to get a lot of meat. But fishing, we get our fish all the time. Every year, everybody gets their fish that they go after. And ptarmigan, I haven't seen ptarmigan they've been talking about. No porcupines. Nobody hasn't [sic] seen

porcupine in a long time. But it's got a lot to do with this weather. And we've had discussions of evolution and climate changes. And the last discussion I had with some friends was about the poles tilting several degrees. And with that discussion in science-term, that's what we're dealing with this.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thanks, Billy. Kenneth Nukwak too, I understand that you've been able to join us, and I welcome you. Can you introduce yourself and give us your report, please?

MR. NUKWAK: Yes. Good morning, Kenneth Nukwak, Sr. I apologize for forgetting to call in early. Been a busy week. Had a horrible winter. I had a chance to shoot a moose right across the tundra. But I didn't shoot it. I was expecting my son to knock it down at close range, but that didn't happen. And our river is Igushik River is open. Oddly enough some people have been boating up to the lake to check it out, see what they can get. But they haven't been getting anything.

And nobody's gone with the snowmachine anywhere. We -- only got 2 or 3 weeks ago when there was a cold snap. My son-in-law and daughter went across the Tundra to get pike, and they got a few to put in the freezer after making a breakfast out of them. And then there's been deaths here in Manokotak, (distortion - indiscernible). Just one -- We're going to have a funeral today at 2:00, my neighbor. And as we are -- all we can see the Tundra out there. Nothing but brown. That's all I got to say for now. I'm completely blanked.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, well, thank you, Kenneth. I appreciate you taking some time out of your busy week to join us. And I look forward to your input here on the Council throughout. And my -- my report isn't much different than anybody else's other than I just -- thank you guys for forgiving me for not making the fall meeting. I had an opportunity that I just felt I couldn't pass up. And I appreciate you understanding that. But my experience is pretty much mirroring what those of you have said. I, too, am worried about what these conditions are going to bring for our summer. For our berries, for our fish and for our animals. I think that, you know, there's probably going to be some repercussions from this type of weather that we're not even able to foresee yet or forecast but be interesting for those who are the biologists in the area to record what this brings about. So, in the future, we'll know -

- we'll know what to look for and see if we can mitigate it, hopefully in the future as well. So, with that, I thank everybody for your reports, and your time and your knowledge and sharing it and putting it out there, and we'll see where it takes us. At this point we open it up for non-agenda items for discussion. I have no blue cards in front of me. Billy, go ahead.

MR. TREFON: I -- yeah, just making one more comment about this weather that we're dealing with. I'm talking with the people at Fire World. We -- I mean, this discussion doesn't come up in meetings like this about wildfires and we talk about -- and we have been seeing these really extreme, unusual fire behaviors, especially on the West Coast, which was unheard of ten years ago. And with this weather, this winter, we had -- we're expecting it to be a little more interesting. That's the word I'll use for now.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, I would imagine everybody's going to have to take extra care, and caution and be extra alert come this summer, unless we have a major change between now and May. So anyway, back to the non-agenda items. At any point, yeah, the blue cards. Thank you, Pippa. Fill those out if anybody has anything that they'd like to discuss that's off agenda. But I'm also fairly easy in doing that throughout the entire meeting. So, if you know somebody also that wants to come join us and couldn't do it this morning to meet our agenda requirement for this present time, please encourage them to do so because we'll be happy to hear them. And from their Council Member Training. Do I turn that over to you?

MS. HONIG: Yes. Kendra Holman from OSM is going to be doing the Council training.

# (Pause)

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Well, yeah, that would be great if you could get it up on Teams so the people online could follow along because they don't have access to supplemental, so.

MS. HOLMAN: All right. Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the Council. I'm Kendra Holman, wildlife biologist with OSM. So, we are currently in the Wildlife Open Call for Proposal, which ends April 4th. So, for the Winter 2025 Council Meeting Training, I'm going to give a brief -- briefly cover proposing changes

o federal subsistence hunting and trapping regulations.

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So, slide two. There are two main ways to change federal subsistence regulations via special action or proposals. The key difference between the two is special actions are for temporary and short-term changes and can be submitted at any point, whereas proposals change codified regulations and can only be submitted during these open periods. Since we are currently in an open period, I'm going to walk through the proposal submitting process. If the Council -- so slide three. If the Council would like to submit a proposal, all we need is for one of you to make a motion and have a vote to submit the proposal on the record, and the OSM staff will help draft and get it submitted. This can happen at any point in time during your meeting. Any member of the public can also submit a proposal via mail to our office. Hand it to me or any staff during this meeting, as well as submit it through the regulations.gov website.

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So, slide four. When submitted by the public, please make sure to include who is submitting the proposal, including contact information, what regulations you want to change, in which unit, what you want the regulations to say, why you want it to change, and any supporting information that can help the Board evaluate this proposal. So, slide five is -- sometimes we get proposals that are invalid, but it is -- will -but it will be because they pertain to things outside of the Board's jurisdiction. Examples are habitat, marine mammals, migratory birds, and non-federal lands. Slide So, for reference, the subsistence six. regulations that can change through regulatory proposals can be found in the code CFR, the Code of Federal Regulations in subpart C and D. So, slide seven covers a wide variety of regulations from general, such as sealing requirements and definitions to more specific regulations like harvest limits, seasons, permit requirements, and customary and traditional determinations. And then we have slide eight. So, thank you. Please remember that we are currently in the open period for proposals. They do need to be submitted by April 4th. If you have any questions or examples, I do have some further down and they're in your book as well. If you wanted to see any examples or if you have any questions on those. Madam Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. We've got another place on the agenda there after we do the ones

we're hearing for a call for federal wildlife proposals. So, we'll -- yeah. Okay. Anybody have any questions then for Kendra on her presentation? Everybody got a pretty clear understanding of how we can go about making the changes and what it will take. Walter.

MR. KANULIE: So, if somebody from the village wanted to make a proposal on federal land. So, what would you do -- I mean, would they -- would you to be the person to address it to or...?

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair, there is the regulations.gov website they can go to and submit it. There's also a mailing address. I'd have to look at where exactly the mailing address is, but we can get that for you. But, yes, any member of the public can submit them. The mailing address is on slide three. I knew we had it somewhere. So, on slide three, they can send it by mail, or they can go online and submit it there. If they have any questions or whatnot, they can also contact any of us staff and we can help give them any guidance needed or whatnot that answer any questions for them.

# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: We can also, I believe, develop a proposal right here among us and submit it as well.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: That is correct, and we do have a spot on the agenda to do that. So, be thinking of that because that will be coming up as soon as we review these proposals so, we'll have [sic] in front of us. Anybody else?

#### (No response)

 All right. Thank you very much, Kendra. And you may as well stay up there. Well, you know what? I'll go ahead -- everybody says I don't give enough breaks. So, let's take a break before we jump into the proposals. And we'll just take a five-minute break. Refresh your coffee. Use the restroom. And then let's start on our proposals and we'll see where we get. Thanks.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, let's move on to our next action items. And we're going to start with our wildlife closure refuse [sic]. And let's start with WCR 26-05, Unit 9C, Naknek River, December moose station closure to non-federally qualified users. Kendra, go ahead.

MS. HOLMAN: So, Madam Chair, members of the Council, my name is Kendra Holman, and I am going to -- so, this is not actually an action item. So, we are -- we -- I'm not sure how that got missed but -- so we are presenting the closure reviews now that the Board will be reviewing at the 2026 meeting, but this provides Council during the call for proposals and opportunity to submit proposals regarding these. So, we are presenting them to you early for informational purposes, and then you will be able to help quide you if there's any -- because that -- of what the Board -opportunities and the things that the Board can do for closure reviews is limited. So, it's limited to -- I just total -- so, it's very limited to number of permits just, you know, season modifications and things like that. So, this provides the Council an opportunity to if, based on what the closure review says, if you would like to submit a proposal, you will be able to do that for the Board to see in this regulatory cycle.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Kendra. Then I've got a point of order, I guess, for you, Leigh. So, do you want us to go through the presentation procedures for proposals on this, on these reviews when they're not really looking for action or do we just want to go through it and have the Board members listen to it and then decide if they want to do a proposal to move forward that way?

MS. HONIG: Let's do it the second way, where we'll hear the presentation. And then if the Board wants to take action to submit a proposal on it, then we'll do it that way.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Just want to make sure my Board understands then what we're going to do. So, we'll listen to these and decide if we want to develop proposals afterwards. Okay. Okay. Please proceed, Kendra.

MS. HOLMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair. So, this closure review can be found on page 15 of your

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meeting book. So, this is the Unit 9C, that portion that drains into the Naknek River from the south, public lands are closed during December for the hunting of moose, except by federally qualified subsistence users. So, a little bit of the regulatory history -- I'm going to make this -- try and make this short and brief here. Of course, in 1990s, the Department of Fish and Game issued the emergency orders, closing the December antlerless moose season and all parts of the Naknek River drainage and Unit 9C. In 92 that was changed. The harvest limit was changed from one moose to one bull in the entire drainage. As a result, this action -- of this action, the Naknek River drainage, has divided into two hunts, and the December hunts are closed except by federally qualified subsistence users. The area draining into the Naknek River from the north, and the areas draining into the Naknek River from the south.

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Additionally, at this time, that action closed the federal public lands to moose during December, except for federally qualified subsistence users. So, in 2022, this closure was reviewed by the Board as well. At that point in time and the State at that point in time also lengthened the moose season in Units 9B and 9C, to align hunt -- and aligned hunt areas. This extended the moose season in Unit 9C by 20 days, five days at the end of the fall, and 15 at the beginning of the winter season. So, biologically the moose have been expanding their range accompanied by a dramatic moose population increase in the 1960s, when they began to peak and then began to decline. Assessments of the moose populations and trends in Unit 9 are very difficult.

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They -- these difficulties include low moose densities, snow and weather conditions that are frequently inadequate for surveys. In 1991, the Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge also started conducting surveys of the moose. These surveys provide the bull-cow ratios and calf-cow ratios, along with total density estimates. These can be found on figures 1, 2, and 3 on pages 24 of your meeting books. Alaska residents harvest moose in Units 9B and 9C occurred by registration permit, and then nonresident moose harvest in Unit 9B and 9C under -- occurs under a separate registration permit. While reported moose harvest can be parsed out by subunit, it is not possible to distribute between -- pull it out by hunt areas. So therefore, the number of moose harvests reported only within the closure review is not available, although

reported moose harvest within Unit 9C provides some 1 insight. From 20 -- 2000 to 2023, total reported moose harvest in Unit 9C averaged 29 moose ranging from 16 to 43 per year. Approximately 90% of that, though, occurs 5 during the fall season. Figure 4 can be -- shows the 6 breakdown of the reported moose harvest in Unit 9C. So, figure 4 is on page 28 of your reading books. And then 8 on page 29, you have the reported moose harvest table. 9 The total harvest broken down between the fall and that 10 winter season for the months of December and January. If this closure is rescinded, non-federally qualified 11 users would be able to harvest moose on federal public 12 13 lands within that portion of Units 9C during the Naknek 14 -- draining into the Naknek River drainage from the south in the month of December. It may also result in increased 15 16 moose harvest. Although this increase was expected to 17 be minimal as winter conditions make this area very 18 difficult to access. While 2022 and 2023 moose density 19 estimates within the closure area are above State 20 management objectives for moderate density moose 21 populations, this low moose density population 22 fluctuates within a dynamic equilibrium. Unit 9C bull-23 cow ratios are above management objectives currently and 24 could sustain additional bull harvest. Calf-cow ratios 25 indicate a stable population, while bull-cow ratios 26 within the area are above -- are -- so bull-cow ratios 27 within the area are below management objectives. Ratios 28 in the adjacent area that's surveyed, TCA are high, and 29 bull harvest is much more likely during the fall when 30 federal lands are open. Conservation concerns do not 31 warrant maintaining the closure, although OSM looks to 32 hear forward to hearing from the Bristol Bay Council on 33 local conditions, knowledge and continuation 34 contribution from subsistence users. So recommendation right now is actually to rescind the 35 36 closure.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I have a quick question before I open it up for Council questions. So, when is this -- will this current -- oh, I guess that I answered my own question. So, this as it's currently written in the books, this will not go away, correct? This is permanently in there. So, if we chose to rescind it, we would have to make a proposal to do so?

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MS. HOLMAN: Through -- no, Madam Chair. So, at this point, if the Council is in agreeance with this -- leaving it as it is, a proposal does not need to be seen. This will go before the Board in April of 2026, as is, and the Board can rescind it based on this

closure review.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. So that -- I guess that's my question. No action is required, we can choose to recommend to rescind, we can choose to keep it in place, or we can choose something entirely different.

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MS. HOLMAN: Correct, Madam Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. So that'll be down the road. Okay. Now I'll open up for questions for my Council. John.

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MR. RHYSHEK: Yeah. So, I read over this, I believe that this does not need to be rescinded. I believe it just needs to be left alone. My reason why is essentially -- making this in common terms, this is like placing a speed limit on a road that doesn't get traveled. And I say that because this winter moose hunt in this area is so difficult just for the locals, yet to have somebody come from outside, say Anchorage and facilitate or plan the logistics of trying to obtain a moose in the December season is so logistically difficult, it essentially doesn't happen. I called some of my constituents, I heard of about four antler bulls being taken in this area over the last ten years, all by locals, zero by non-locals. So, you know, my vote is just to leave this alone. It doesn't it doesn't get utilized by non-subsistence individuals to begin with. So why even muddy the waters?

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# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. Kendra, I noticed on your -- as you talk about moose densities, I've -- ever since I've said on this Council, I've always looked for some real numbers and looking through all this information that provided here [sic] over the years. The moose population or the densities seem to change like some years or, you know, they're good. The ratio between the bulls and the cow and the calf and the cow and in other years, like just last year, noticeably different. And I can attribute that just because we're just looking at the density of moose now, we're not looking at population. We're just looking at the ratio between a bull and a cow and a cow and a calf, anymore here, and you don't really have real numbers in my mind. There's still no real numbers. I mean, there --- that bull, you know, could have been out

of the area at that time you took these density estimates. And so, to me, when I look at this kind of stuff I don't have -- unless you can give me real numbers on what the actual population is in these areas, you know, to help me justify possibly opening it up to nonresidents or -- but that was one of my thoughts as I was reading through this is that I don't see any real numbers. It's just density populations. And I'm in agreement here with John that you know, there's been historically very few moose taken out of December in that upper area in the federal lands there. So, it's I, I wouldn't think that we're going to leave it as is. I mean, that would be my thought. Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Richard.

Billy.

MR. TREFON: Yeah, I'm in agreement with what Richard was saying there and John. But I'm looking at a chart here. Your figure 4, and it's showing local users versus non-local users. At first my question, was it local geologic -- geographically Bristol Bay region. But -- or is it local Alaska. But it shows here in the little table down here say it's non-local Alaskans and non-residents in 2022 and 2023 more people from outside of Alaska have been harvesting by this chart.

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair, the harvest data, because it is that registration hunt through the State is where the harvest tickets come from. The State doesn't break it down into subsistence users and non-subsistence users. Their local users would be those local to the area. Amy might be able to help describe a little bit better of exactly where the local comes from. But, then the non-local users to my understanding would be like those coming from Anchorage, places like that.

(Pause)

 $$\operatorname{It'} s$$  described by the customary and traditional use.

MS. VANDE VOORT: Yeah, through the Chair. Amy Vande Voort for the record. So, when we talk about local harvest, we're talking about residents of that Unit. So, residents of Unit 9, a non-local Alaska resident, would be anyone outside of that Unit. So, people from Anchorage or other communities.

1 MR. TREFON: It's noted here, non-local 2 Alaskan residents.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yes. So, they're combined with somebody from Wisconsin as well as somebody from Anchorage is going to be included in that count.

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MS. HOLMAN: Madam Chair. So, the non-residents would be outside the State and then non-local residents would be anyone outside Unit 9. So those are still separated out.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: But, on the chart there's only two so, yeah. Yes.

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MS. GREDIAGIN: Lisa Grediagin, for the record, if you look at the caption for figure 4, it explains it. I mean, the caption under figure four says non-local users are non-local Alaska residents and nonresidents, and local users are defined as those with a customary and traditional use determination. And, I also wanted to respond to Richard's question about moose numbers. And if you look on page 22, it says between 1991 and 2023, the densities -- the average densities correspond to an average of 132 moose, which ranges from 28 moose to 259 moose. So, that's kind of translating densities estimates into actual moose population numbers. And I also just wanted to emphasize that we are seeking feedback from the Council right now on, you know, whether this closure is necessary to continue subsistence uses. I mean, from OSM analysis of the data, it doesn't seem necessary to maintain for conservation purposes, but if it's necessary for the continuation of subsistence uses, that you guys could provide valuable feedback and information to inform our analysis on whether it's necessary to retain for subsistence uses. And we're not looking for a formal recommendation, but if you guys want to take any action outside the scope of a closure review to address this hunt, then this just kind of informs that decision.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you.

Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Thank you for that Clarification, but I, you know, I understand, you know, ever since, you know, what they determined here, but they determined it still in my mind and I don't think the information is complete. I mean, you still get your

density populations and in those density populations, you've estimated so many moose in these populations. And to me, it doesn't -- it still doesn't give me a full knowledge of what's actually going on there. So, I'm still kind of standing by my thoughts of, you know, this to keep it local and keep it the way it is. Thanks.

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Richard. Dan.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you,

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you. Yeah, I read this, and first I was surprised to even -- it's not common to see a closure recommended to be rescinded and surprised me. I knew were -- be teetering on the edge of whether that was appropriate or not. I want to commend the OSM for what their biological assessment seems to warrant that recommendation. However, I'm not at all surprised that folks really live here aren't at all comfortable with it. So, I'm trying to sort out the data, one thing that -- and as I'm getting farther and farther away from my biological work. But these graphics, figure 1, 2 and 3, you have a few data points back in the 90s. Then you get this long line, that blue line going all the way across to 2015, and I wonder if that would -- I think it'd be more appropriate to not have that line there if there's no data points to support it. Which would also then support more, I think in my mind, some of what the other folks are saying is that that kind of implies that we know it is improving and in reality, you don't know what was going on. I'm kind of looking to the wildlife biologist to see if I'm reading this right, and I'm kind of thinking that should -- shouldn't be that long line there.

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MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair, we kind of went back and forth on this of I actually had talked with Lisa at one point about removing some of those versus having every year on there. So that is something that we've talked about as far as what was happening for surveys or anything, I just don't have the data. I'm not sure if the Refuge or the State has or knows if there was any data at that point in time. I have been provided some information from the Refuge. I would have to go back and look through all of that, just because it has been a little while since I've looked at it, to be able to tell you anything beyond that. But, that long line with that big gap is something that had been discussed when we were putting this together, but with this being that more of the informal providing all the information out there, it was kind of decided to go

ahead and leave that in there. Just so you guys have everything.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay, thanks for that. This place is notoriously difficult, and I even kind of want to pause and take my hat off for a minute. We were at one of these meetings in the spring, like this. Lots of discussion about moose numbers. And within a few days, Tom O'Hara trying his best to help get out there and get numbers, crashed and died. And I knew Tom a little bit, and I always kind of get a lump in my throat when I think of that. He was trying to help everybody get data, and it didn't work out so good. But I'm kind of inclined to support and agree with the folks that live right here. That maybe it's a little premature. And then particularly looking at that figure 4 where he got a substantial non-local harvest, it can throw a real level of competition that's if there's just a few moose out there to get. If there's abundance and the biology supports it, I'm glad to support it, but this sounds like are just pretty marginal. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: John, then Richard.

MR. RHYSHEK: Also, Kendra, I think it might be imperative for you to show on this graph 2020 was the year of Covid. It's also your smallest non-resident number, and that's because of people were limited to travel. And then also, I believe that this is written over the winter subsistence season. Okay. And this figure 4 graph is for both seasons put together. These hashed lines that you have, that show, say 2023, where the majority of the moose taken in our local area was by non-residents. But, if you were to classify this even further and show how many winter moose were taken by non-residents, that simply wouldn't be on your chart because they simply don't come here and hunt that time of year. So, it's all I had to say.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, John.

Richard.

MR. WILSON: Yeah. I'm just reminded here on figure 4 or even figure 2, you know, in the Big Creek corridor, here you have, you know, the bull to the cow and the bull -- the cow to calf ratios definitely declining. And I think -- maybe somebody can help me out here, but the bear population in the area has increased so much here in the last few years and that Corridor is very well known for bear population. And this to me is

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1 -- looks like -- I mean to me, I could see this being a very good bear year -- last year. And so, the moose are not going to be in the same drainage as the bears. And that's -- to me, that's -- this is what I'm looking at 5 with that red line there is that the decline in the moose population in areas because of the bear density and it just seems to correlate with it. Am I -- I believe 8 that's what I -- that's what I'm looking at. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Richard. 11 12 MR. WOODRUFF: Madam Chair, Council 13 members, I have one more data point from -- this is 14 Bryce Woodruff, Alaska Peninsula Becharof National 15 Wildlife Refuge. We did a trend count on Big Creek last 16 fall. So, we have one more data point to add to that 17 graph. And we got 60 bulls per 100 cows at that time. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Bryce. 20 Any questions for Bryce on that? 21 22 (No response) 23 24 Bryce. Thanks, Okay, any 25 questions or comments? Well, what I want to do is, well these are all valuable and I would appreciate it if you 26 27 guys would keep your notes. And then as soon as we're 28 done with these reviews on these closures and proposals, 29 when we have on -- Item C for the call for wildlife 30 proposals, this is when we'll take any actions should 31 we so desire to do so or make recommendations, okay? If 32 the board's agreeable to that. Okay. 33 34 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Hey, Nanci. It's John. 35 36 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yep, go ahead John. 37 38 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I have to hop off. I'll 39 try to get back on. My plane is going to be here shortly, 40 so I got to get ready for that. 41 42 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. 43 44 MR. CHSITENSEN: Okay, thank you. 45 46 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. Go ahead, 47 Kendra. 48

MS. HOLMAN: So, Madam Chair, just

another point for everybody to go ahead and take a look

at as they're reviewing this. So, table 3 accounts for just the winter harvest. So that's on page 29. So, that harvest is broken down. The State does have a season, of course, at this point during that season they can't hunt on federal public lands. So, those numbers, -- but that does give the 9C moose harvested the overall for the Unit. And it breaks it down, comparing that fall number -- those fall numbers, the total harvest as well as just that December and January time frame when the State does have a season at that time as well. Outside of the federal public lands, just as an idea to help give numbers of what outside that federal closure where other harvesters are at during that season that -- just to kind of help with those numbers.

MR RHYSHEK: But these numbers are inaccurate because these numbers, the way I interpret them are for all of 9C but your closure is for south of the river, okay? So why don't you give us the numbers for the moose that are killed south of the river?

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair. Those aren't numbers that we have or can get is part of the problem.

MR. RHYSHEK: I can get them for you and that that number is virtually zero.

MS. HOLMAN: If we can get those numbers there -- they are very helpful. But, from the harvest tickets through the State, they don't break them down that way. So, we're unable to get those numbers through that method.

MR. RHYSHEK: Yeah. That area is just so hard to get to in the wintertime. You know, you have the freezing and the thawing of the Naknek River. You got snow conditions, if the snow conditions allow. And then you have this 30 day or, you know, six-week window to hunt and if, if all the stars don't line up people just don't go south of the river to hunt moose. So that's all I really had to say.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you John. Go ahead, Lisa.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah. Lisa Grediagin, for the record. So, I'm curious, I mean, yeah, as Kendra said, I mean, quantitatively from the State Harvest ticket data, we just can't -- they don't separate it out by hunt area that way. But, obviously, from your local knowledge and experience, you're saying no harvest happens, people can't get there. But are you concerned if we lift -- if we rescind the closure that people from Anchorage or sport hunters could access that area in the winter, like by a plane or something?

MR. RHYSHEK: They absolutely could. Okay, I'm not going to deny that, but logistically, it's an absolute nightmare. You know, and I mean, I hear stories from back in the day, you know, where guys actually did that and landed on a lake and, you know, had to snowshoe two miles to go to go shoot a moose, and then the weather conditions change, and they get stuck in the tent and the plane freezes up. And it -- every, every story I have ever heard has turned into a survival story and a nightmare. So, people just don't do it. So, it's like I started my comment earlier saying this is like putting a speed limit sign on a road that nobody travels. It just, you know, it just doesn't -- and I thought -- and I thought when Amy -- when I report my harvest ticket, I have to list the drainage and the approximate GPS coordinates of where that moose was harvested. And I do that so, why wouldn't that be any different?

MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, I guess Amy can probably speak to this, you know, more definitively, but it's not consistent. I mean, people aren't...

MS. VANDE VOORT: Through the Chair, this is Amy Vande Voort. So, we request that, but we don't make that public because that can affect guides and outfitters and what actually gets reported people don't want to report or don't want it made public where they harvest the moose. So, we requested as a state agency, but it's not made public, so.

# MR. RHYSHEK: Understood.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, I have heard that as well, Amy. And I guess actually in some ways, you know, that's a good thing that you guys don't. But, then when it comes to issues like this, it makes it more difficult. Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I could see not publicizing individual reports, but as an accumulated, you know, 20 moose are caught on Big Creek or whatever. Is it really -- of course, if it's two people went

hunting, yeah, that does give a story away. But, anyway, kind of curious. I'm more familiar with over Dillingham, and I know Eunice, she'll get that information -- ring that information out of people. But also, they'll say lower Nushagak River has so many and there's usually a lot of people. So anyway, maybe explanation. Thanks.

MS. VANDE VOORT: Amy Vande Voort again. So, we can make generalizations when it comes to that. But, again, like when you only get 1 or 2 people reporting harvested, it's pretty well known in a small community who those people are. And if that were to become public, you know, you're -- it's -- it becomes sort of a privacy issue with certain people. And yeah, it's just protected data within the State, so.

 $\label{eq:chairperson MORRIS: Thanks for that explanation. Richard.} \\$ 

MR. WILSON: Yeah. I'm just looking at this and wondering if we were to submit a proposal later on its agenda and if it would look like say, to just erase the closure on -- I mean, to eliminate non-resident hunting in December in this area. History kind of proves that there's really not a whole lot going on in December for non-residents. And why do we -- I mean, we -- every four years it comes up for review and those numbers are always low. But why don't we just take it off the books?

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Kendra, did you have a response?

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair. Unfortunately, even doing that, it's still considered a closure. So, if you're limiting the ability of any groups within the federal regulation process, if there's any kind of limitation that is considered a closure. So, we would have to say get rid of the entire hunt which could still be seen as a closure. So, unfortunately there is that aspect. Lisa may have more information on that.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Oh, I just want to emphasize, I mean, according, you know, it's to statute to ANILCA, I mean, it's a pretty high bar to remain closed. I mean, it's only if necessary for the continuation of subsistence uses or for the conservation of healthy wildlife populations. And so, you know, I feel like sometimes once a closure gets in regulation, people are like, well, we'll just keep it in there for subsistence priority. And according to statute, that's

not what they're there for. I mean, it's only if necessary, and that's why we're asking. I mean, to try demonstrate why this is necessary for continuation of subsistence uses and the rationale of, oh, well, people just can't access it. They don't go there anyway. That doesn't really meet the legal requirements for retaining a closure for subsistence uses. So that's -- yeah, I just want to emphasize this. But, again, I mean, we're just seeking feedback now and you'll have an opportunity in the fall to actually make the recommendation for this. And I mean, it sounds like there aren't any other changes with this hunt that you're, you know, interested in making, but for submitting a proposal.

MR. WILSON: Thank you for clarifying that. So, we'll just revisit it every four years. Good to know. Okay, thanks.

### CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Billy.

MR. TREFON: Yeah, I got a question about Well, then it's back to the non-residents and Alaskan residents against get some. Do you guys have any numbers of how much it is -- make that meat taken out of Alaska, compared -- competing with the locals that are actually trying to get meat, not just to hunt. See is there a number available?

 MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair, we don't -- I'm not even sure if the State would have records of how much of the meat is actually leaving the State. Yeah.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Are you interested in, like, pounds of meat or, like Moose? Like numbers of animals?

MR. TREFON: If you want to put it in pounds of for meat and moose, caribou. Because I, when I used to hang around Port Alsworth, I used to see on some of these logs, the decks where meat just sit and rot and wanton waste, I guess as long as you bring it back to the lodge is not wanton waste. But, I was just curious about how much meat is actually going out that's really being used, not just being utilized for the horns that they got that was on top of that animal.

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair, there are still the wanton waste laws on the books in places.

 And I know there are several -- a lot of places around the State that do have programs or opportunities so that when these hunters do come in they can, say donate the meat back to the communities of the villages in the area and things like that. I'm not sure if there's any actual programs in that setup, or if people have ways to say, contact village Councils or anything like that to be able to do stuff like that. But I know it does happen in a lot of places around the State where the hunters will be able to donate any of the -- let's say if they can't get it all in their cooler or they don't want to take any, however that works, they are able to donate it back to the local the local people, but...

 MR. TREFON: Yeah. For Nondalton, the people that do get that from the sport hunters is from the lodges. If they know the lodges and so they know the owners. And they'll ask the owners if they get a moose, can they bring them some meat? And it's usually early in the season before they go into full rut.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. And I'll just add something kind of anecdotal here. Having jumped into the air transportation business myself this past year, we in speaking to the previous owner, the trend has been surprising to me because I was kind of the mindset that a lot of that meat wasn't getting used and stuff. I had, I think it was one moose this year that they asked me to find a home for of all the people that we had out in the field, and -- which was really surprising, and we had a longer list of people wanting meat. But that's what I did, is I just reached out in the community kind of knowing the people that would be interested. And we certainly were unable to fulfill the requests, even though we had great success in the field. So, that -- I suspect personally that that number has gone down as civilization as a whole is looking towards a healthier lifestyle. They're recognizing the qualities of wild game and they're taking it home with them.

MR. TREFON: And yeah, that's why I was saying that people get the moose meat early in the season, but once it goes in the fall rut is when it just sits on their decks and nobody had [sic] no use for it. Their pets wouldn't eat it, couldn't do nothing [sic] with it. There was a guy at one meeting -- one of our meetings here, said he had a cure for rut, how to cure the rut in the animal at our meetings here, he was on intercom, but he never did tell us.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Any other questions or comments concerning the moose closure?

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(No response)

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Okay, great. Thank you. Kendra, are you giving us our next, our caribou Nushagak as well?

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MS. HOLMAN: I am Madam Chair. So again, for the record, Kendra Holman, wildlife biologist with OSM. So, this closure review can be found starting on page 35 of your meeting books. So, this closure is for Unit 17A and 17C -- is so that the public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by federally qualified users, unless the population estimate exceeds 900 caribou. So, the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou were introduced in 1988. I'm going to kind of skip. So, in 2016, is when Federal public lands were open to caribou harvest by Alaska residents. Harvest limit increased, subsistence harvest of Nushagak Caribou was exempt from the prohibition of same day air travel. Winter seasons were extended and then in 2016 through 2018, still more liberalization of the harvests. In 2016, Togiak and ADF&G requested the closure be lifted, as long as the population remained above that upper objective of 900. So, in 2018, this RAC voted to rescind closure due to concerns about long sustainability of the herd. The closure was modified to only close caribou hunting on the Nushagak Peninsula, except by federally qualified subsistence users, unless the population exceeded that 900 number. In 2022, the Board reviewed the closure and voted to maintain it while opening the hunt to all users when the herd exceeds that 900 caribou, helps keep the herd within carrying capacity of its habitat and prevents unnecessary restrictions on non-subsistence users. In April of 2024, the Board expanded that hunt area since the Herd has expanded its range. The Board also recommended that the Delegation of Authority Letter be changed to allow the in-season manager to set harvest areas within that hunt zone for that FC17-02 permit.

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146 caribou were originally introduced in 1988. The herd is cooperatively managed by the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Planning Committee, which consists of the state, federal, tribal and local representatives. The management population objectives have been changed and are now 200 to 600 caribou, with an optimum number of 400. Harvest objection -- or objective, excuse me, is 10 to 30 caribou. Table 1 on

page 43 of your meeting book shows the sex, age, composition and minimum counts population estimates.

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So, habitat decline from overgrazing is a serious concern. Between 20 -- 2002 and 2017, lichen coverage over the peninsula declined from 48 to 30%. Assuming the current rate of change continues, lichen is projected to be at zero by 2026. If overgrazing occurs, caribou will likely leave the peninsula and start starving -- before starving. It is not known whether the immigration will be temporary, seasonal, long term. Some of these immigration and movements we're already seeing, which is what led to that change in the hunt boundary. So, from 1994 to 2020, excuse me, 2023, I believe is what the numbers actually are. The harvest ranged from 0 to 387 caribou, the 2023-2024 season was the end of that data. 2016-17 year and the 2019-2020 had the highest harvest and were contributed to the population decline. So, the existing closure strikes an effective management compromise, particularly due to animal variability and population of the herd and harvest. The population objective has been adjusted to that 200 to 600 caribou. is lifted, federally qualified the closure subsistence users would lose their subsistence priority and would be less able to meet their subsistence needs because of competition with -- and harvest by the nonfederally qualified users. If the closure is made more stringent, the herd would be more likely to exceed that carrying capacity and overgraze its habitat. So, this closure balances that concern of overharvest with those of overgrazing. So, the OSM recommended preliminary conclusion at this point is to modify the closure, reducing that threshold from 900 to 600. So, that would be the end of my presentation.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Kendra. I'll open up for questions from the Council. Questions or comments Council members? Go ahead, Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. This is closer to my country, and maybe Kenneth will have something to say. I'm sitting here trying to remember what we were told at the recent Nushagak Advisory Committee meeting last Saturday. And I'm a little fuzzy on it because we had some other issues we really wrangled on. But, yeah, we're -- we haven't been able to really harvest 'cause the -- like I mentioned in my report, the rivers are all open it's too dangerous to go down there. And some of the last times I was able to get down there, it was pretty

obvious that caribou were in the normal lower end of the 1 Nushagak Peninsula. They were, you know, digging down eating sedges, just feeding these little green spots where they're digging down through the ice. But we've 5 had a lot of ice problems, even if we don't have a lot 6 of snow and it can be very real concern of overgrazing. And like other folks, probably Kenneth knows better and 8 some of the Togiak folks, I think it was Jimmy Coopchiak that pushed this enlarged hunt area that seemed like 10 some of the caribou are moving up to the north end and moving off into more of what we call a mainland towards 11 12 Togiak, which has got some, from what Jimmy was saying at that meeting last year, got good lichen. I think I 13 14 was told that because there's no snow it seems like the 15 caribou are in their more traditional south end of the 16 Peninsula. But the worry is, if we don't harvest any, what's it going to be like come next summer? So, I'm 17 18 inclined to support this action. I know the Togiak Refuge 19 watches it really close. I have real confidence in the biologists there. They have a lot of --  $\mbox{\sc Andy}$   $\mbox{\sc Aderman}$  has 20 a lot of experience and they've been watching this 21 22 closely. So, it's a balance because a lot of people 23 don't want to invite non-qualified folks in there, just 24 they don't want them there. But, if there's a biological 25 -- no good biological reason to prohibit them, and we 26 are worried about overgrazing, then in my opinion, some 27 should be allowed -- people should be allowed to take 28 it. And one of the deep oppositions in your more urban 29 areas for federal subsistence rules is because they feel 30 that they're arbitrarily excluded. And they shouldn't 31 There should be a good biological basis, and 32 subsistence needs basis should be legitimate. Not just 33 we don't like those guys coming here. So anyway, I'm 34 ranting now, but yeah, the -- we don't want them starving or they could end up going off towards Goodnews and up 35 36 into Quinhagak or something. We won't have anything down 37 there for a while so, thank you.

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40 41 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you, Dan. Kenneth, knowing you're online do you have anything that you'd like to ask Kendra or any comments you'd like to make about this recommendation?

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MR. NUKWAK: Yes. On the modification of the closure to reduce the population threshold to 600. That's -- I got a study into that a little more or pay closer attention to it. What it actually is referring to. Other than that, we haven't been able to hunt this year, in this winter hunt, but we were able to through the (In Native) river. That's our main river when we --

from Manokotak go down there to hunt for them. And we are open to Togiak and Twin Hills if they come over we're -- well I was willing to help them out, but they just -- the airfare is always a little bit too steep, expense wise. When the caribou was first introduced back in 1988, I was a young man and my dad really made sure that I understood it correctly even before I got onto the Council, I didn't -- I wasn't even interested in being on the Council back then. I was too young. That's when my dad was alive and then he was making sure that I understand that it only refers to -- it only is open for the federal -- federally recognized communities that were -- that are mentioned, Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak Aleknagik, Dillingham, Clark's Point and Ekuk were the communities that my dad would always make sure that I understand that it is only open to those seven communities. So, I got an -- I need to study back into this Nushagak, I mean, Peninsula Caribou Herd.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Kenneth. Kendra, did you have something?

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair, I guess I thought there might have been a question in there about explaining the 600 number and what that means. So, the 600 number in the regulation would be the threshold. For any population numbers below 600 the hunt would be closed to federally — non federally qualified subsistence users. When that population number goes above 600, that is when the hunt would open up to anyone. So, at this point currently that number is 900. However, because that management population objective has changed, that's why we are recommending that population number be changed in the regulation. So, I guess that's the easiest way to explain why we're recommending that change and what that number is.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Kenneth, do you have any questions about that?

MR. NUKWAK: Yeah. Okay. I understand that now, but I think I'd leave it the way it is for now. Leave it at 900 because we'll -- the communities will be competing with other hunters for the caribou. And when we hunt by boat, we wait for the caribou to be adjacent to the river of the (indiscernible) and then we hate to compete for meat, and I'll stop there.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. I'm sorry,

50 Kenneth. Go ahead, if you had more.

MR. NUKWAK: That's it.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, good. Thank you. Walter.

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MR. KANULIE: I like this proposal to --I mean, for it to extend towards (In Native). I know when I worked at BBNA, I used to go home with Penn-Air when Penn-Air was -- used to fly with Robert, he'd go like sometimes when the weather is good and like a scenic route. And going through those Kulukak Mountains on the east side I remember I used to see caribou along -- at that time even. I think it was like, in the, like in the fall time I've seen some, recently some. I haven't gone around -- I haven't fished in Kulukak in a while so, I have -- I know people have said they seen 'em [sic] along that coast, so. But then like people here, I mean, with the winter -- with the winters being funny anymore, we -- I mean, when going from Togiak to Dillingham, all the rivers, creeks were open, you know, I mean, just spots that were frozen over. So, and I was thinking, well, if there was any caribou being seen there, they probably take their skits over to (indiscernible), which would - I mean if they were on a coast, you know but, you know, I -- and of course Andy and the folks over there, they like, they've always had their numbers, you know, they recorded the numbers and all that. So, as far as opening it up to people that aren't from around there, I know they're given opportunities to hunt somewhere. I don't remember, I don't know where they opened caribou in the Eastern Interior or somewhere. And I know the State has a lottery for hunting somewhere for Caribou. But, I just, you know, being new to this and the Board, I'm learning right now so, I just want to comment on this proposal. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. Thank you for your comments, Walter. Those are appreciated and we appreciate your participation. Richard.

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MR. WILSON: I can see Andy over there just kind of crossing his fingers. For years he's been, you know, on top of this Herd and given us, you know, good updates. And he's just -- his worry is, oh, man, they're going to get so big that they're going to move on somewhere. And that was when the population was down, you know half of what it is now. It was -- the worry was hey, you know, don't want them to move out of their area. And here now we're you know, it's just -- it's

grown and grown, and I can just see him saying, okay, when is enough is enough. You know, and, and his herd is going to start moving because, boy, you know, it's doing good but it's these seasons, sure do dictate how the harvest levels are. But, I think Andy's done a great job on working with this herd here.

MR. RHYSHEK: Dan, do you know why the locals over there went from just having, like, really, really great harvests, you know, I see, like, you know, 378, 100, okay, they had a down year of 14 and then another year of 300, and then all of a sudden, it's just like the floodgates were just turned off.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah. Like Walter was saying, it's all to do with access. I've been down there a couple of those years where they had really good travel conditions, and you could rip down there and yeah and that is a balance thing here, because if you got good conditions, look at that 180 caribou in March alone and people go down there and whack them. But then we get these multiple years of just can't get there. And which is this year. And last year we had more snow, but it never got cold enough to really freeze the rivers well. So, that's the main reason. Thanks.

MR. RHYSHEK: So, the way I read this, with all due respect, is you guys want to keep that herd number around 600 or else they're just going to eat themselves out at home and leave or starve off.

MR. DUNAWAY: That's a real concern if -- quite a few years ago now, the Refuge started really looking at the ra4nge conditions and yeah, they like I say that one of those times I got down there and there's the blown off areas, they were just eating it down to nothing. (Distortion 2:04:18) And so, more and more people were starting closer to Manokotak you know, I go down, see ten caribou, you know, they start running and you're a mile away from them because it's so flat and they could never catch any. So, they're moving up to the north of the Peninsula. And then, like I was saying, they move even kind of northwest onto the more -- the hills there around Kulukak and such. So that -- but that's also the tricky thing. You make these rules for four years, and no access. And in one good winter you can really pound them down. But, yeah, how to hit that

1 balance is what we're all working on. Thanks. 3 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Lisa, go ahead. 4 5 MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah. Lisa Grediagin, for 6 the record, I just wanted to clarify. I mean, the reduction in harvest levels is a combination of access 8 combined with setting permit numbers and harvest quotas 9 'cause, I mean, the population in 2016 was 1200, 1,200 10 Caribou. And then in 2020 it was 226. So, it went from like over a thousand to about 200. And so, when the 11 12 population fluctuates that much, then they decrease the 13 harvest quotas, and the number of permits issued. But, 14 again, that high harvest was certainly enabled by easier access. So, I think it's a combination. 15 16 17 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan, go ahead. 18 19 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah. If I could follow up 20 there, I think some of my memory is rusty. We had kind 21 of a population surge years ago, and then it went down 22 partly due to suspected poor range conditions and some 23 heavier hunting. And it took a while for it to come back up. So, my understanding, the Refuge now wants to try 24 to keep it cropped down. And they've lowered what they 25 26 thought the ideal population was, especially once you 27 start degrading the range it can't support as much. Being 28 a fish biologist, I can't speak to this like a wildlife 29 biologist can, but it's made sense to me their arguments 30 for trying to keep the population low, but it's a really 31 valued -- I value it, especially with all the other 17 32 pretty much close to caribou. Thanks. 33 34 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, it's one of 35 the few opportunities left around here so that's viable. 36 Any other comments? 37 38 (Simultaneous speech) 39 40 Go ahead Billy. 41 42 MR. NUKWAK: Madam Chair? 43 44 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, Kenneth. 45 46 MR. NUKWAK: Sorry, Billy. 47 Yes, Ma'am, Madam Chair. The -- I don't know why Dillingham, Ekuk, and Clark's Point and Aleknagik don't 48 49 come over to the Igushik River during the summer hunt.

That's a very good time to hunt them next to the river

corridor and they'll be much easier to bring down. And 1 you won't be -- they won't be able to chase them around with snowmachine, just park the boat and wait for them. That's what Manokotak has been doing. But we have not 5 seen any other communities in that river. Just have to 6 wait for the tide -- the incoming tide and outgoing tide. Just making sure the mouth of the river of that 8 Tunuing River is deep enough to go inside. Once you get 9 past that first quarter mile not even a quarter mile. 10 Once you get past that, you'll -- they'll be able to speed their way in. It takes about 40 minutes, 50 minutes 11 to get to the caribou where there's no mud. Where the 12 13 old cross, the old sod house start. I'll stop there.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Kenneth. Appreciate that sharing of knowledge. Billy.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah. I'm looking at page 49 here on the OSM preliminary conclusions. And it was a modified closure. And I was also looking at the alternative considerations. The people that's using this caribou here, I mean, do they have any problem with going from 900 to 6? I mean, that's just my question. It's utilizing the caribou area.

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#### CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I think that's what I was trying to refer to, that some folks just don't really want non-locals to be there at all. But, understanding the biology of it -- I don't know, they'll have -- I'm sure they're -- Togiak Refuge is gonna [sic] to be going to the communities and talking about this, and then they have that caribou planning committee, usually in late July, where they lay out their latest data and explain what they think the advisable harvest levels are, and then even -- it's pretty cool. I've sat in on a bunch of them and how divided up among the communities. One year we only had like ten caribou to share among all the villages, and at first it was looking like they weren't going to be any caribou for Aleknagik, and the Dillingham folks realized that they probably weren't going to be able to catch quite as many as they were allocated, and they donated  $1\ \mathrm{or}\ 2$  animals to a Aleknagik, which I just thought was pretty awesome. Make sure to include all your neighbors. But, yeah, it's -it makes them a lot of the people pretty uncomfortable. But -- when usually Togiak Refuge staff can lay out a lot of their reasoning and they've built, I think, a pretty good rapport with the villages that they can work

out a plan for it. But that's also why some years ago, we, I think in -- embraced a few more communities -- to semi-local communities to have the -- be federally qualified. I think that action was taken here partly to make sure locals were taken care of. We tried to figure out how to bring in Naknek and some of those, but I think there wasn't quite enough traditional history to warrant it. But....

(Simultaneous speech)

MR. WILSON: Remember where those Caribou

came from.

 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, exactly. And I get reminded every time I come over, and I respect that a lot and we really did -- I think there were some just, you know, bureaucratic issues that made it harder. So, I'm not sure how it'll be received. So that's why I think they're starting now to get the word out. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thanks, Dan. Any other comments or questions, Willy?

 MR. TREFON: Yeah. Just listening to what you're saying. I mean, I understand that, and caribou's a migrating animal, because it used to be in my country by the hundreds of thousands. Now we're lucky if we see 100. And I was just wondering about the numbers. I mean, to cut the numbers on as far as local versus non-local, it's going to always come back to -- it's going to -- like he was saying, if we close it down, it's going to close the hunt down. If we tried to do it under -- just for subsistence use. I mean, I would like to see it for subsistence use only, but a federal law saying if it's -- we risk losing it, I guess we better come up with an alternative.

 ${\tt CHAIRPERSON\ MORRIS:\ There's\ always\ that}$  fine line. Any other comments? Walter.

 MR. KANULIE: I have a quick comment. I remember, I think it was in the 90s when that bunch of caribou came through from -- and that's probably what these -- those numbers were -- those hundreds. Yeah, I probably had heard, but they were -- they came from the West and went through the village and stayed around for a while. But, then -- even then then, you know, there was hardly any people from the outside, you know, that

came, I guess they didn't know about it. But, I remember a long time ago, my brother, my uncle and some of the guys, they'd charter you there to hunt down here, and we were locked down there somewhere so, they move around I guess, when they -- when they're herds large enough. But I just want to make that guick comment.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. No, thank you. We had -- when we had our numbers of caribou here that were large, we had a lot of people coming from the outside to hunt our herds. And now we don't have them and they're not coming. So, I guess it wasn't coming to visit me or Richard or John. Okay, let's move on. And we'll go on to Deferred Wildlife Proposal 24-01 Statewide Sale of Brown Bear Hides. Pippa, that's you. In the supplement, correct?

MS. KENNER: So, we are talking about the supplement that is not in your supplement materials. It's actually separate. And the reason why is the Board only asked us to bring this back to the Councils two weeks ago when it met.

#### (Pause)

So, just to give you a heads up, we're going to be talking primarily about the addendum. And the addendum begins on page 18. And I'll explain why in just a minute.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: This -- is this up online too. So, Kenneth and John can access the information on Teams. I'm getting a nod from Lisa. Okay, so this is on the website, guys, if you're having trouble finding it. Thank you.

### (Pause)

MS. KENNER: Okay, well, thank you, Madam Chair and members of the Council. My name is Pippa Kenner and for the record, I'm an anthropologist with the Office of Subsistence Management or OSM in Anchorage. Great to see you all today. So, the Federal Subsistence Board deferred action on the proposal. So, this is proposal WP24-01 Deferred. So, the Federal Subsistence Board first deferred action on the proposal, because adopting it as submitted might conflict with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or also known as CITES, an international treaty. And I'll tell you why in just a minute.

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The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is delegated to the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the authority to provide for the international trade of brown bear hides only if ADF&G issues permits reporting that the trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. Therefore, a permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is required, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game issues permits, but only to sell the hide of a brown bear, but only if the brown bear is taken in an area with a two brown bear harvest limit, and the request from the proponent is to allow the sale of the hide of a brown bear harvested in an area with a 1 or 2 brown bear harvest limit. As background to this issue, brown bears outside of Alaska exist in much smaller populations than in Alaska and the state of Alaska limit sales of hides because unlimited sales might incentivize legal and illegal hunting in Alaska and elsewhere in North America. For this reason, the state of Alaska's purpose is to prevent hides from entering commercial markets.

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While limiting the sale of brown bear hides as necessary for the hundreds of brown bears harvested in sport and general hunts each year, in which the edible meat need not be salvaged, the much lower number of brown bears harvested for subsistence, and for which the edible meat must be salvaged, does not need the same level of restrictions on the sales of hides, because you can only sell the height of a bear, that you retrieve the edible meat -- you salvage the edible meat. So, we have provided an OSM revised conclusion and just to let you know, that conclusion begins on page 22 of the document you have in front of you. And in just a second here, I'll go ahead and summarize what this new conclusion is. The conclusion is to -- just a second here. I have missed an entire paragraph to tell you why we're here.

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Okay. So, the Board deferred -- okay, this proposal was submitted by a resident of McCarthy who requested that the Federal Subsistence Board allow the sale of brown bear hides under federal regulations. The Board deferred the proposal the first time in April 2024 and since then, OSM has added an addendum which adds new information and a new revised OSM conclusion to the end of the analysis. The addendum addresses the Board's reasons for first deferring the proposal, and the purpose of an addendum is to identify information that Regional Advisory Councils had not seen when they

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made their recommendations in the fall of 2023. The Federal Subsistence Board again deferred action on this proposal at its February 2025 meeting two weeks ago, and at that time, the Board requested that all 10 Regional Advisory Councils provide recommendations at their winter meetings on the revised OSM conclusion in the addendum. Now, this is a statewide proposal that will be reviewed by all ten Regional Advisory Councils and what we're looking for is for each Council to inform the Board whether the regulation is culturally appropriate for their region. As you know, there's some sensitivity around bears in part of the State. So, I'm going to go back to the conclusion now.

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So, the revised conclusion on page 22 is to support the proposal with modification, that the hides of brown bears, with or without claws attached, may be purchased within the United States for personal use and not to be resold. The hunter must request an OSM customary trade permit and must return the permit. Additionally, the modified regulation will align federal sealing regulations with state of Alaska, sealing regulations. So, let me break that down for you a little bit as justification for this revised conclusion. The Federal Subsistence Board deferred the proposal first in April 2024, because adopting it as submitted might conflict with CITES, the international treaty. And in Office of response, the Subsistence Management modification allows the sale of the hides of a brown bear under federal subsistence regulation, and the bear may be taken in an area with a 1 or 2 brown bear harvest limit. The focus of the OSM modification is to limit sales to purchases within the United States. CITES limits only international purchases of brown bear hides. This modification, allowing only domestic purchases, aligns us with CITES. The following two elements of the OSM modification will align federal regulations with current State of Alaska regulations and permit requirements. One is the purchase of the hide must be for personal use and not to be resold, intended to prevent a customary traded hide from entering a commercial market, and two the seal number must be included in any advertisement of sale, which allows law enforcement to identify that a brown bear hide advertised for sale on the internet for example, is from a legally harvested brown bear.

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The OSM modification then goes on to allow the hide to be sold with or without claws attached and will allow a federally qualified subsistence user

who removes a claw to incorporate it into a handicraft to then sell the hide. And finally, the OSM modification removes from federal regulations the requirement that in some areas of Alaska at the time of sealing, the sealing official must remove and retain the skin of the head, and the front claws of the bear hide, destroying the trophy value of the hide, and this will align federal sealing regulations in these areas with current state of Alaska sealing regulations. So, we're taking that out of regulation. So current federal edible meat salvage requirements will likely protect brown bears from overharvest.

So, in conclusion, the OSM modification complies with the provisions of CITES and allows federally qualified subsistence users to legally sell the hides of brown bears while balancing customary trade and conservation. We're asking all 10 region -- I'm going to remind you, we're asking all 10 Regional Advisory Councils to provide recommendations on this revised conclusion. In each Council, we're asking them to inform us about what regulation is culturally appropriate for their region. So, thank you for your attention. This is the end of my presentation I am available to answer questions. Now, what you did at your fall 2023 meeting was to support the proposal as written. So, in that sense, the proposal as written was to allow sales in areas with a one brown bear harvest limit, which is what this revised conclusion is doing. So, if you were going to stay consistent with your recommendation that you made in fall 2023, you would probably vote the proposal up. And some of you may disagree with the Council's recommendation that you made in fall 2023, and then you would vote the proposal down or with modification.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, good. Thank you for that. That was what I was wondering -- for beginning. Any comments or questions then? Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I have more questions from this -- for the State on this than feds. I know if Amy can answer them or if we have to get John on, but...

 $\,$  MS. JENNER: Can I direct you to the State's recommendation, plus have the state testify?

helpful.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, that would be

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MR. DUNWAY: Yeah. It's a hot potato obviously. Is there anything, Amy, that you want to add, or I have -- I might have some other questions for you as well. That's -- just have a...

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Have a seat, Amy.

MS. VANDE VOORT: Super. Yeah. Through the Chair, Amy Vander Voort. I have not received any information on this. As far as what our -- if we have a new stance at all. So, I'd have to defer to what our State person has put forth. And if they just met in February, I'm assuming we haven't had a chance to see any new changes.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, go ahead.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Would you have any information on the numbers of brown bears, up to now, harvest under those state subsistence regulations described in page 21. Units 9B and 9....

# (Simultaneous speech)

MS. VANDE VOORT: So, as far as bears harvested under the subsistence permit, we get maybe one every couple of years is very few. Not many people want to actually salvage the meat and once they realize they can't take the skull out of the field, out of the Unit either, they typically don't. There's pretty strict regulations as far as the subsistence rules go.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, because I've even been wondering, we have that -- if we still have the Western Alaska brown bear subsistence harvest area up northwest of Dillingham, and I haven't even heard it talked about. I don't know if that's utilized at all or if you have any information on that.

MS. VANDE VOORT: I don't have any information as far as the Dillingham side. I just know for Unit 9 I think we've issued one permit the past two years I've been here and it wasn't harvested. No one harvested anything with it. We just issued it.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. While I still have you up there. Do you know what's become of all of the hides that are taken with the bear call going north of Dillingham?

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1 2 MS. VANDE VOORT: Yeah. So, all those hides get shipped into Anchorage, and they get sold at the fur rendezvous with the rest of the hides that are 5 from the DLP and stuff across the State. 6 7 MR. DUNAWAY: Do you know how strong a 8 market there is for those hides? 9 10 MS. VANDE VOORT: I don't, I haven't been 11 to that auction, and I don't know if they publish the 12 results of that. 13 14 MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. 15 16 MR. RHYSHEK: They do. I've watched the 17 auction. 18 19 MR. DUNAWAY: And? 20 21 MR. RHYSHEK: I've seen some of the 22 really nice hides go, in essence, you know, 4 or \$5000. 23 MR. DUNAWAY: Cus' [sic] I'm aware of 1 24 25 or 2 guides in the Dillingham area that have shot a 26 couple bears and jumped through all the hoops, and they 27 met difficulty selling them. And one guy even tanned it, 28 I think, to try to make it more sellable. And I think 29 he ended up by almost giving it away. So, I see this 30 State has been wringing their hands over this for years, 31 but my sense is that the market hasn't been too strong, 32 and at one point I was delegated to try to look into it 33 more and called Al Frenette [sic] on the Board of Game, 34 who's also a tanner and a fur buyer and a trapper. And 35 there weren't as many restrictions to sell that I thought 36 there were. Except I think there's still a problem if a 37 taxidermist. buys it, mounts it, the subsequent sale, 38 it's tricky. But, that's impressive if they're getting 39 5,000 for a truly good hide, that would say there's a 40 market that's..... 41 42 MR. RHYSHEK: And I've seen other hides 43 go for, you know, 50 bucks. 44 45 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah. Yeah, so just get it

out of here. So, I also saw that Pippa was waving at me

when I was asking Amy. So, I'll be interested to see what Pippa has -- added info.

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MS. KENNER: Dan, I was waving because you were asking about the state of Alaska, Western and North-western Alaska, brown bear management areas. And it's a great question. And I researched it, and I have an answer for you but we might have some more testimony over here. Well, what happened is those regulations got integrated into the regulations. So, we no longer have these designated special harvest areas. So, it's a little bit complicated. I'm going to simplify it. The seasons are September 1st through May 31st. You don't need to get the hide or the skull sealed unless you are removing it from the harvest area, which is usually the Unit. You must get a State of Alaska permit, registration permit, and then you must report your harvest. Whereas in State general hunt and sport hunt, whatever nonresident hunt, you only need to get the bear sealed. You don't have to get that permit to report your harvest. Those are the major differences and...

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#### (Pause)

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The other thing is that we did ask the State if we could use their permit to sell the hide of the skull of a brown or grizzly bear, and in an area with one brown bear harvest limit, and they said they couldn't take on the kind of administrative burden at this time. And that's why we have suggested using the federal permit, which is what the Board asked us to do. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Dan, go ahead.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Thanks. That's all I can think of for now. But it just gets so complex and knowing that some hides go for a fairly high price, I feel cautious because some of the time when I hear -- I don't -- when it was still a Western Alaska area, I had never heard of it being used. It's a -- Amy seems to back that up with the opportunities here. It's not huge. I think you had to bury the head face in some direction up that way or what was recommended. So, I'm just trying to hit a balance that there's -- I think some people get grossly overwrought over this. But I certainly don't want to see a, you know, like for a while it was black bear gallbladder industry going on in that Prince William Sound. And that's awful. So anyway, thanks. I'll defer. It looks like Pippa has something else she wants to say. Thank you.

MS. KENNER: Thank you, Dan. Through the Chair. This is Pippa Kenner with OSM. I just want to remind everyone that in state and federal regulations selling a trophy is illegal. And in federal regulations, the proposal is to be able to sell the tanned or untanned hide of a brown bear, whereas in state regulations it must be untanned.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Amy, did you have something to add too?} \\$ 

MS. KENNER: In the proposal, it would be untanned. In the proposal it would be tanned or untanned. You'd be able to sell it.

# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Billy.

MR. TREFON: I was just wondering about -- you were saying that only maybe one person applied for a subsistence hunt. What's the ratio for non-resident? Because in my experience of traditional subsistence use of brown bears is almost nonexistent in my community anymore. My dad was one of the few last bear hunters. And there's a reason for that. Because they taste like fish.

MS. VANDE VOORT: Yeah. I think the person that applied wasn't originally from Alaska. As someone who moved in, who then qualified as a federal subsistence user. But, yeah, we don't get much. Yeah. We don't get a lot of people interested in that hunt, so.

MR. TREFON: Traditionally, brown bears did have a purpose. But now, I mean, far as food and clothing, there's no more need for us in subsistence uses, unless some crazy reason we all end up going back to trapping and hunting. But I don't see that happening. But, as far as my use of bear meat, which we live up there, we used to do that a lot up in Kvichak, where the bears migrate, some of them down here, they follow the bears up there, they go eat fish and come back down. But, as far as utilizing and hunting them, it's nonexistent. They were blankets and shelter, basically. Traditionally, nothing else now.

## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Pippa.

MS. KENNER: This is Pippa Keener for the record, OSM. Through the Chair. So yeah, I think what

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we have to remember is that these places where the State has subsistence regulations for taking the brown bear, they're usually in the more remote areas and where people are most likely to harvest a brown bear and salvage the edible meat. However, we have to remember that these areas are remote, and some of these areas, we haven't done a very good job of establishing a permit and reporting system. So, the evidence we have is -- one piece of evidence we have is what's being reported. What we don't have a good handle on is what's not being reported. And of course, if you didn't take the brown bear legally, then you would not be able to sell the hide. It would have to have a seal on it. And the other thing is in State regulations they make it difficult for you to sell a hide in an area taken in these special subsistence areas. Where these brown bear hides are generally sold or from the general and sport hunt, who can take the bear without using the edible meat but, you can sell the hide so the majority of hides are taken in sport in general hunts not in the State subsistence hunts where they have regulations in there that they might destroy the trophy value of the hide as you seal it. And they're discouraging the sale of hides subsistence hunts. Thank you.

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MR. TREFON: So, we're trying to establish here how to start -- if we should sell subsistence bear hides or bear hides in general?

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MS. KENNER: Thank you for the question. This is Pippa, through the Chair. Whether to sell, how to allow the sale of a brown bear hide taken under federal regulations. So, any brown bear taken under the regulations in this book in the, in the federal regulations, you'd be able to sell you can already sell the hide of brown bears taken in hunts in the state regulation book, but they have to be taken from an area with a two brown bear harvest limit. And also, where they're doing predator control, if you take a brown bear, you might be able to sell the hide.

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44 45 MR. TREFON: What kind of federal laws would we be creating from doing this, or any way of -- what kind of drawbacks is from this? If we if we supported the use of selling bear hides from this subsistence take which is nonexistent.

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MS. KENNER: Well, thanks for the -thanks for the question. That's really good. This is Pippa Kenner with OSM, through the Chair. So, there are

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some areas of the State where the Council has said they don't want you to be able to sell the hide, nor handicrafts. Federal and state regulations have provisions for using the fur of bear for handicrafts. Federal regulation, you can even use a cloth into handicraft. But there are places in the State where They have just decided they don't want this to be legal, and one of them is the Y-K Delta Council.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah. Just because Bristol Bay region is basically all brown bears, I mean, we have more brown bears than most people can shake a stick at.

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### CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah. Thanks for all the information. I'm just thinking back, this Council originally was really pressuring feds on in enacting predator control to reduce harm competition for meat animals. And so, and both through the state and the federal, various committees. And so that's where we came up in some places like Unit 17, the two brown bear limit but most people don't take advantage of it. And we went to selling the hides, and most people don't take advantage. We try to go to handicrafts, number one to encourage harvest, to reduce predation but also, if there's a way to put money in the pocket of a handicraft or a local person. But now we're doing bear call north of Dillingham, which is really blown up in the press just in the last couple of days. There's an injunction from somebody out of Anchorage complaining that they couldn't see enough bears at Brooks because we're killing 80 bears, 150, 160 miles northwest of here, north of Dillingham. I just -- it's been -- that's partly why I didn't read all this. I was reading the news last night, but I even got -- personally put in a proposal to open brown bear year-round in 17 to get out the lack of reporting problem. We -- working with John, the biologist -- state biologist and Dillingham, he felt like the DLP justification can be really burdensome. Right in the middle of summer, you're putting up fishes, bears in your fish rack or on your set net, and there's a lot -- it's not really onerous. So, we convinced the Board of Game to adopt a year-round season with the idea. You don't have to report quite as promptly. And it's easier. And you don't have to go through a big justification. You can shoot the bear, skin it, and be done with it. So, I'm still leaning to support this. It's a tangle. The State's supporting some stuff, but then they're opposed to another. And I think it gets

down to the basic premise of the subsistence issues wrapped around it here. But I appreciate all the information that you've brought to us. And if there's more, eager to hear it. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, great. Billy.

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MR. TREFON: I'm going back -- Billy Trefon, I forgot to start to introduce myself. Going back to the traditional uses of brown bears in general, from my culture, and I don't know what the culture is on the coast but, my culture, brown bear was -- I mean, as far as arts and craft is non-existent. I mean, I don't know of anything that we did that out of a brown bear that was arts and crafts. Maybe a button out of a bone. But most of them were done for tools and shelter and clothing. And those are things that we  $\operatorname{--}$  I have never seen it in my lifetime used. I never even heard people talk about traditional use of these animals anymore. So, like, I support it. I mean, we don't we don't use it. I mean, and if you kill it, it's basically a wanton waste because when we kill brown bears, it's usually because it's a protection of home and property. So, you got an animal that you just killed and you're just going to dispose of it.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you.

Walter.

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MR. KANULIE: Oh, Walter Kanulie from Togiak. Back home the only time they hunted bear -brown bears, was in the springtime when they were coming out. I've never hunted bear but, I've heard men used to long time ago. The brave ones would go in and then they -- I -- and it's -- and they would say that they don't fight back, you know, when they're inside the den with them. And I know they nudge them out and somebody would shoot them outside. But I've never, you know, -- and traditionally, that's the way it was over there. I don't know -- those are the only stories I know for brown bear hunting. And as far as clothing and stuff. Anymore there's, I mean, there's -- when I was a kid that -there really -- I mean, for the -- I mean, the amount of fish that they used to say went up the river and probably others, I'm surprised there was not that much when I was a kid, but now there's lots, lots of brown bears. I mean, they're not as much of a nuisance like over in Dillingham. The only time they really come around is, like, in the fall, like fall time nuts. And the authorities would probably because of the kids there,

you know, walk around, you know, they walk around a lot and, you know play outside and that's -- I mean, it doesn't happen every year, you know, it just -- once in a while, brown bear would come around and refuse to leave, you know. But that's -- and then I know the predation stuff, you know, the predation control thing, you know, I mean, how does that all fit into this? You know, it just -- I was just wondering about that. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Walter. Pippa.

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MS. KENNER: Thank you, Madam Chair. This is Pippa Kenner with OSM, for the record. Through the Chair. So, predator control. I'm not familiar with whether they're conducting predator control for brown bears. Brown bears -- okay, so in state regulations, bear taken in a designated predator control area, the hide may be sold, and you don't have to salvage the meat under state regulations. One of the things I'm going to take this opportunity to point out is that one of the issues for the proponent who is from McCarthy, which is in South Central, is the harvest limit in his area is only one brown bear per year. And so, he may not sell those hides. And the state regulations don't apply on National Park Service parkland and monument land. So even if you take a brown bear in a two brown bear harvest area, if you're on national monument or national park land, you can't sell the hide. So that's one of the effects of this proposal, is to allow the sale of hides of brown bears taken on monuments -- in national monuments and national parks, which you can't right now. And he's near Wrangell-St Elias and that's one of the reasons why this proposal came in.

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 $\label{thm:chair_chair_constraint} CHAIRPERSON\ MORRIS:\ Okay.\ Thank\ you\ for\ that\ clarification.\ Dan.$ 

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MR. DUNAWAY: Real quick. You said McCarthy, my brain was saying McGrath where they had on big bear control area. So, I was like, oh, duh. But, interesting, she -- I might still support it.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead.

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MR. TREFON: I was actually in McGrath working on fires when you had your big predator control thing, it didn't work. They actually took a bear from McGrath, moved it 300 miles into Kantishna country.

1 Dropped that bear off on top of a hill and they watched it for three days. When it came to, it didn't freak out or get excited or nothing. It just kind of sat on its rump and stuck his nose up in the air. And it just sat 5 there, and I guess it got a whiff of McGrath. And at the 6 drop of a hat, it just beelined it right back where it 7 came from. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard, did you 10 have something? 11 12 MR. WILSON: Nope. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Anybody else? 15 16 (No response) 17 18 Oh, this is a -- thank you. This was a 19 -- this is a proposal that we do need to take action on 20 instead of deciding if we have any recommendations for. 21 So, we'll go through our tier here. Some of this we've 22 already heard. We've got the introduction and analysis 23 done. Report on board consultation. Orville, would that 24 be you? 25 26 (Pause) 27 28 MS. GREDIAGIN: Lisa Grediagin, for the 29 record. Since this is a deferred proposal, it just kind 30 of throws everything off because it's not a typical 31 procedure. So, some of this has already been presented at your fall 2023 meeting when you considered this 32 33 proposal initially as part of the regular cycle. And so 34 now that it's deferred, we just want to give an opportunity for any additional comments from federal 35 36 agencies or the public or the State on the new 37 information. And so, the tribal ANCSA Corporation consultations, there haven't been any additional ones 38 39 held on the new information, except..... 40 41 (Simultaneous speech) 42 43 MS. KENNER: I'm just going to make one correction on that. Yeah. 44 45 46 MS. GREDIAGIN: Okay. 47 48 MS. KENNER: This is Pippa Kenner with 49 OSM, that no public comments were made during tribal and

ANCSA Corporation consultation at the Board meeting

00062 1 where this proposal was taken up. So, I think we can safely say there are -- there have been no new comments. Yeah. 4 5 MS. GREDIAGIN: And same with written 6 public comments. I mean, the written public comment period was held, geez, back in 2023 and those were presented. There weren't any at that time. And so there 8 haven't been any additional written public comments 10 submitted because there hasn't been an open public 11 comment period. So again, it's just deferrals are 12 confusing. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. So, then we 15 can take kind of the speed read on this proposal and then John, I'll take your comment and then I'm going to 16 17 ask somebody to put it on the table so we can open up 18 discussion.... 19 20 (Simultaneous speech) 21 22 MS. KENNER: Actually, no, not a speed 23 read. This is an action item to be treated just like the 24

other regular....

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#### (Simultaneous speech)

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Right, I'm just saying that we can't go through it like a regular proposal, because we don't have the information we need from tribes and ANCSA Corporations because it's two years old and this is new information.

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MS. KENNER: Well, we did conduct tribal consultation and ANCSA corporation consultation on this proposal at the beginning of the Federal Subsistence Board meeting. And there were no comments from tribes or ANCSA corporations at that time. That was two weeks ago.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. So, then I should continue and ask about other agencies because they've had time to review it?

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MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah. And certainly, public comments.

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48 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. Okay. All 49 right, John.

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2	MR. RHYSHEK: I was just going to advise
3	you to call for the question.
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5	MR. DUNAWAY: I'll move to adopt so we
6	can eventually call for the question.
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8	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Do I have a
9	second?
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11	MR. WILSON: I'll second.
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13	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. We've got a
14	motion and an adoption. Pippa.
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16	MS. KENNER: Thank you, Madam Chair.
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17	Pippa Kenner, through the Chair. Is that to adopt with
18	the OSM modification or to adopt it as written?
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20	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I'll ask for
21	clarification on my proposal.
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23	MR. DUNAWAY: As recommended by OSM.
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25	MR. RHYSHEK: I second.
26	M. MIISHER. I Second.
	CULTUREDCON MORRICO OL COL
27	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Okay.
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29	(Pause)
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31	MS. GREDIAGIN: They probably don't want
32	to. I'm just sorry. Opportunity to say no, we're not
33	accepting comments.
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	CHAIDDEDSON MODDIS. No. I didn't say we
	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: No, I didn't say we
36	were not accepting comments. I have not heard any other
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36 37 38	were not accepting comments. I have not heard any other comments. And I see nobody else.
36 37 38 39	were not accepting comments. I have not heard any other comments. And I see nobody else.  MS. GREDIAGIN: Opening the floor to pull
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and the sale of brown bears hides do pass on the federal level, would it be possible to put in there, amended so that instead of having a wanton waste bear that we kill in our yard where we could actually utilize the hide for subsistence use? Something to throw out there and think about.

### CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Pippa.

MS. KENNER: Thank you for the question, Billy. Through the Chair. This is Pippa Kenner with OSM. So, the way the written are — the way the regulation — the general regulation statewide are written right now, it says so this is under federal subsistence regulations, wildlife taken in defense of life and property is not a subsistence use and wildlife so, taken is subject to state regulations. So, we're talking about brown bears taken in defense of life and property. So, you have to follow state regulations. Yeah. Which is that you have to turn it in and everything and the State owns it. The State says game taken in defense of life and property is the property of the State.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: And I would also point out, Billy, that we are only allowed to do federal land things here. So that would eliminate that as well.

MR. TREFON: Thank you. I would just something I thought about, I mean, it's sort of throwing it away because I've seen a lot of brown bears get disposed of and law enforcement are the one that told me the three S's that shoot, shovel and shut up.

MR. KANULIE: Call for question.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Question's been called all in favor of accepting this proposal as presented with the OSM modification, please signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

 $\label{eq:chairperson MORRIS: I'm listening for Kenneth, and/or John.} \\$ 

MR. NUKWAK: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you. All opposed, same sign.

00065 1 (No response) 2 3 Okay and that unanimously passes. So, we'll be -- we will be -- sorry. Do you guys want to 5 tackle any recommendations on these first two that we talked about before we take a lunch break? We still have a good, solid half hour. So, if people already have in 8 mind a direction they'd like to go on either A1 or A2? I'd suggest they could put a motion together and we can 10 move forward with that as well. 11 12 (No response) 13 14 Well, and if it's the wishes of the 15 Council, and they would like to contemplate it over lunch 16 and come back and start there. I'm happy to do that as 17 well. Whatever we think the most efficient use of our 18 time will be. Dan. 19 20 MR. DUNAWAY: Well as a Naknek resident. 21 Would -- can you -- would you recommend we go to lunch 22 a little early to miss the rush or is it -- is there a 23 rush to fear into these days? 24 25 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I do not believe we 26 will be struggling with a rush, but we also have training 27 during lunch today too. How much time is the training 28 going to potentially take, or will...? 29 30 Okay, so I think we'll be okay either 31 way. What are the wishes of the Council, wait, do our 32 lunch break now or jump into it? 33 34 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Wrestle one right 35 now? Everybody good with that? Okay, let's start with 36 one. I agree, and we've had a long discussion about it 37 already. So, this is a -- this is the Chair asking if 38 they want to -- if anybody wants to make changes on a 39 proposal, create a new language for the proposal or 40 accept the OSM conclusion to rescind the proposal. So, 41 who would like to start this. John. 42

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MR. RHYSHEK I'd like to go ahead and make a motion for WCR26-5 to retain the status quo.

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MR. WILSON: I'll second.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. We've got a motion and a second on the table. Lisa.

MS. GREDIAGIN: Lisa Grediagin for the record, I just wanted to clarify the opportunity for the Council to officially make a recommendation on these closure reviews is at your fall meetings. So, these are — these closure reviews are not action items. So, I mean, I guess you could make a motion and vote, but you're going to have to do it all over again in the fall. The purpose of presenting these closure reviews at this meeting was just to provide information so that if you wanted to submit a proposal to address the closures or anything outside the scope of the closure review, now is your opportunity to submit that proposal. But, to make the formal recommendations as — during your fall meetings.

MR. RHYSHEK: Understood and noted. So, I believe that our discussion for the WCR26-05 has pretty much taken place this morning. We can go ahead and table this. That way we will know exactly how we plan to vote in the fall.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: That's fine. I need to hear from the second that that would be agreeable.

MR. WILSON: Yeah. I'll second that one

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yep. Dan, did you have a comment?

MR. DUNAWAY: Just, I look forward to a little more data. Hopefully have, you know, time to provide a little bit more. Thank you.

MS. GREDIAGIN: And I also just wanted to note that we actually received a public comment via email on that closed review that we just now saw. I think it was -- so yeah, just the way it got through the email, but I mean, the gist of the comments that they oppose -- they support retaining the status quo and oppose rescinding. And just kind of to note that we did receive a public comment on that closure review.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you. Yeah. And so, knowing that we don't have to take action on either one of these is there any comments anybody would like to make on the record for the Unit 17 Nushagak Peninsula Caribou, in addition to what we've already said?

(No response)

Okay, then I guess that makes our decision easy. Let's do our lunch break. We'll do an hour and a half lunch break so that we can accommodate our training. Do you want to do the training first, guys, I think we'll listen better with empty gut than with a full gut. So, Orville, if you don't mind.

I bet people would appreciate freshening their coffee and using the restroom. So, can you set up while we do that?

## (Off record)

## (On record)

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead and take your seats, guys. Orville is going to start his presentation here. If you want chili or -- and I might recommend it. It's excellent. There's moose and black bear back there along with other snacks. But Orville is going to wing it because we can't get technology to lead us through it.

MR. LIND: I'm the best wing man this side of Bear Creek. Okay so, consultation processes, right? So, we started -- I started in 2014 as a Native Liaison for OSM Office of Subsistence Management, and from that point on to even today, the biggest questions was, you know, what is consultation? What do we do? How do we engage the tribes? You know, as it says in Executive Order 13175, we are required to listen to the tribes. And consultation again, is a communication, a dialogue between the federal and tribal representatives. And it takes place before decisions are made on the resources. And it is a deliberative process that should be resulted in effective collaboration and informed decision making. As you know -- you already know as you're sitting on the RAC, is that the process from the hunter, the fisher comes to you with an issue and from that point on, you guys bring it before the Federal Subsistence Board. And so again why do we have tribal and ANSCA consultations? Because basically it just really good practice. It's good practice. It also builds relationships too, it also honors the government-togovernment relationship, which we have with federal recognized tribes. These are sovereign nations, and we have 229 federally recognized tribes here in Alaska. Total in our nations is 567 federal recognized tribes.

 And it fosters positive relationships with the tribal governments who help us achieve the mission of preserving and protecting our -- Alaska special places and our resources. So, I'm going to back up just a little bit before I go to the next slide. We generally -- how it works is anybody and anyone can request a tribal consultation, and it's on any issue. We, for example, have informal consultations. For example, we had an informal consultation on rural status. And basically, the tribe wanted to get the feeling of how the process worked. Who can help us that type of deal, what do we -- what's the next steps and so forth. And that's what consulting is all about.

In the past, we've had a lot of issues with not understanding the process. When we are dealing with tribes and the resources, basically, their main staples of foods, their subsistence foods. And with the federal government, you know it's very important to get the process right. And one of the most effective ways is try to get the tribes engaged in to the RAC process and into the federal RAC process.....

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Just welcome, Laura. Come on in. We just got started. So, Orville just began, our technology is not working, so we're just listening to that.

MR. LIND: Yes. Thank you, Laura, glad to have you here. So again, who do we consult with? We consult with the government-to-government. Based on over 200 plus years of treaties, political interactions to govern the government with the tribes, it's a trust responsibility we fulfill with the tribes. Now, with ANCSA corporations, government to corporation, which was congressionally mandated in 2004-2005 and appropriation legislations. We don't have that tribal trust responsibility. So, when we have our consultations on regulation, special access and so forth, that's why we'll have tribal consultations in the morning, and in the afternoon, we'll have the corporation consultations. Now, the only time we'll join those two is during a regulatory Federal Subsistence Board meeting. During the beginning of that Federal Subsistence Board meeting, we will conduct consultations with everybody, with the public, both tribes and corporations. They can just talk about anything they want, bring up issues and what they think is very important for them but, the main part is just to remember that nothing takes place without the process.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Hey, Orville, can you answer a question for me? So, are you required to have the same relationship with the corporations as you are the tribes? So, you don't have to reach out to them? That's more of a courtesy.....

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MR. LIND: Yes.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, and to add on to that, in some cases, you'll have a member of the tribe who's also a member of the corporation. So, there's many hats like tribal people wear as you know, all you all know that. The -- when is it required? The policy on consulting with tribes directs agencies, of course, mirrors to consult with the federal recognized tribes when taking action that may be -- that may have a substantial direct effect on a tribe. And you all know that a big issue in the whole State of Alaska now is our salmon. That's a big issue. And we get a lot of questions fisheries folks about stuff to our like that. Consultation again is needed and is earliest stages possible. And we're trying to get tribes -- if there's an issue, give us a call. You want a consultation, you want to talk with the Federal Subsistence Board? We're here. We're here to talk.

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Again, it's a very ongoing process, and it requires repeating meetings or requests. We will have several consultations on one subject to make sure that we're assisting the tribe through the process. We'll have consultations when we have regulatory proposals and closure reviews. We'll have opportunities before regulatory meeting again, like I just mentioned. And again, upon any request. So, I had a cool map added to this process. So, we just revised this consultation information presentation -tribal engagement presentation. We've had it since 2016 and we revised some stuff because basically they wanted to be more simplified. The tribes wanted to be more simplified, more understanding. Basically, you understand that hey, listen, if we have an issue we're going to bring it before the RAC and the RAC can bring it before the Board. So again, public and tribal comments is where it begins, right. It goes to the Regional Advisory Councils after that, it goes to the Federal Subsistence Board after that. Publication in the CFR and then the call for

1 proposals comes after that. Analysis of the proposal comes after that and the review of proposals after that. So, it kind of comes around and goes around like that, the process. And this was approved just two weeks ago 5 and so what I'm going to do once we have this completed, 6 I'm going to reach out to the tribes and corporations 7 also, to see their feedback on this presentation. We 8 want to do this right, and we want to do it as quick as 9 we can, because there are a lot of issues coming about 10 with all the changes that are happening. So, we want to make sure that we do our job and get -- doing the 11 12 outreach. There's additional opportunities for tribal 13 and ANCSA corporations engagement. We, here at the 14 tribal or the Regional Advisory Council meetings, at the 15 Federal Subsistence Board, the public hearings and listening sessions, public comment hearings, special 16 17 actions and again, just to call and ask us questions 18 about hey, listen, I got this issue. How do we go forward? Who can ask? And we have such a tremendous --19 20 I've been on the OSM now since 2014. I used to be on the 21 other side of the fence where, you know, we developed 22 proposals and send it in, right. And now I'm on the 23 other side of that but, the whole process was very confusing. And to some people, it still is. And so, we 24 25 are revise this presentation to make hopefully easier to understand. What do we do before we consult with, we 26 27 will want to reach out to the tribes, right. And we want 28 to provide notifications, sufficient detail of the topic 29 to be discussed. They're going to tell us the topic they 30 want to discuss. This is their program. We want to 31 explain the purpose of consulting again. And tribes or 32 corporations are always welcome to consult. We want to 33 set a date which fits their schedule and our staff and 34 the Board schedule. So, there's a -- there's -- you 35 know, we want to bring everything together. Usually we 36 are somewhat flexible but, a lot of times we'll have to 37 have an alternate date to work with but, eventually it 38 works out to where most of the time the tribes get the 39 date they want. Again, this is their program. We want 40 to develop a draft agenda also with that and then we 41 want to work with the tribe and corporations. We want 42 to ensure appropriate attendees, I mean, the federal 43 decision makers, the tribes, the tribal representatives and federal staff support. One of the things that we 44 45 realized that was happening here in the last couple of 46 years was that people were speaking, calling in, and 47 they had no official status to represent the tribe. Luckily, we've caught that. And now we -- at every 48 49 consultation, I ask, you know, if you are an official 50 tribal member, which was a person elected to speak on

their behalf, you can speak. Otherwise, anybody -- it's a public meeting, anybody can call in and listen. But we want to make sure that those people are -- wanting to talk are the official representatives of the tribes. Again, during the consultation, we present programs to discuss the potential impacts. We want to also talk about timelines of the issue. We want to make sure that this is all going to work. You know in some cases, there would be a, maybe a proposal that is coming toward the deadline of the hunting season, the next cycle or the next fall or whatever, next spring. We want to make sure that we go through the process and make sure that they have ample time to speak and to ask questions and if -and we'll ask along the way if they need more information, we try to work with them as much as we can. Try to reach a consensus, you know, and have their official comments to OSM if there is submitting any comments. And then again, we offer them to consult any time on any issue.

After the consultation, we -- during the consultation, we'll take notes and we'll provide a summary to those folks that are calling in. If they request a summary, we provide that summary for them. We also -- every consultation is recorded. And so, after the recording is done, we get them in, sometimes I believe the ten days was the earliest we ever got them, but it takes some time to get the transcript back to us. Then we go through the transcript. We make the summary out of that to make sure we got people's names right. However, in the summary, we don't name anybody. We just say representative from Bristol Bay Corporation represent from Ahtna and so forth. We're trying to fulfill our time -- commitments in a timely manner.

We also incorporate knowledge shared during the consultation into analysis and reviews presented to the Board. You know so, the consultation process we have here is so important. And it's a huge part of the Federal Subsistence Board decision making policy. And again, our big question is here about three years ago, we went to a consultation and there was basically no one showed up. And it was a big issue. A big topic. And -- but we gave ample opportunities and outreach efforts to get tribes to come in. One of the big things that are happening is that there's a missing -- I don't know how you want to say a missing link between when we send out to the tribal members, there's -- believe it or not, there's some turnover in the tribal -- tribes have email addresses. They move along, they

move out and so forth. But we work off of BIA. No, we 1 work off of BLM. We have such great coordinators that also do their own homework and reach out to their region folks there. So, we do a I think a fair job of doing our 5 outreach to tribes and corporations when we need to. 6 However, we don't have control when it ever gets out there. I could write a really funny, humorous book on 8 calls I've made, and the people that answer. I had a 12-9 year-old answer a phone one time and she said yes, yes, 10 yes, yes, no was the last thing. Yes. And so, and you know, it's just we don't know what's happening out there. 11 12 And we also really am appreciative of RAC members sharing 13 the information that when we put out for a meeting or, 14 or a consultation, that they also do the sharing also. 15 Now, like I said, I've been here since 2014. The very first meeting we had, we didn't have no Federal 16 17 Subsistence Board members come to the consultation. That 18 was my fault because I didn't realize -- no one told me, 19 you know, -- I believe it was a month and a half before 20 we had my first consultation. When I got the job, and 21 it was actually a tribal chief that brought to my 22 attention, Orville we can't go through this. We don't 23 have any Board members. And I went, oh, then I started making some phone calls. Luckily, we got two to continue. 24 25 And I don't know if you're familiar with the (In Native) 26 tribe people. They are very strong. They're very voiceful and I had five of them there. Luckily, I -- one 27 28 was a friend of mine, a friend of my aunties, and so 29 she's pretty lenient on me and said, you know, we've got 30 to do better next time. Of course we're going to do 31 better next time. I wouldn't let it happen again. From 32 that point on, we've had two for several years, and I 33 would say in the last five years now, the process has 34 gotten a whole lot better. Now we have every Federal 35 Subsistence Board member attending. Yes, which is great 36 and the tribes really appreciate that. The ones who call 37 in and say, wow, now I can ask them questions directly. 38 And so, the process has gotten better. And with that, I 39 think we still have room for improvement on outreach 40 efforts, making connections, getting addresses 41 exchanged. We are now -- not Fish and Wildlife Service, 42 we are now the Interior Secretary. We will have that 43 information available now for you too. So, with that, I 44 will say thank you for your attendance. And if you all 45 have any questions, I'm here. 46

MR. TREFON: I got one.

MR. LIND: Yeah.

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MR. TREFON: Your government to government consultations. You're referring to tribes and corporations. I didn't hear you mention the consortiums because that's where the Bristol Bay tribes, all their tribes are ran from BBNA's consortium. I think there's only a handful of independent tribes in the Bristol Bay. I think there's nine total, which is my community, is one of them, where we manage everything on our own. But very little comes out of BBNA, and BBNA to me is Bristol Bay tribe.

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MR. LIND: So, if I understand your question, Bill, the -- so when you're a federal recognized tribe, that's where executive order applies. And when you're a corporation with tribes in -- how you say the non-profit tribes? Yeah. So, they again like I said earlier, the government-to-government is federally recognized tribes with the responsibility. Right, we are obligated to work with them, listen to them, hear what they're saying. Whereas the corporations don't have that trust responsibility. They're more land managers you know, the natural resources. However, they're still connections for a corporate member to come in and say, hey, this is in my territory, you know. They may call in during a corporation consultation in the afternoons and state their questions or concerns. They'll also have a -- and I open it up because there are so many ones wear many hats, I have tribes, if they didn't make it during the morning session, they can call in during consultation for corporations. Yeah.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah. Because when Ted Stevens formed the consortium's, it was -- his intent was to eliminate all the 93-38 tribes in general and form just a whole bunch of consortiums is where BBNA came from. And I don't know if it's a definition. I never asked, isn't consortium a definition of tribal government is under -- run under 193638 or is it non-profit?

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MS. KENNER: Hey Orville, how's it going?

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MR. LIND: Great.

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MS. KENNER: Should I go?

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MR. LIND: Yeah.

MS. KENNER: Okay. Hey, this is Pippa with OSM. So, thanks for the -- oh, we're not we're not in a frigging meeting. Okay. Oh, it is. Okay. So, my understanding, and I know this from working with AVCP, which is in a different area, is that the tribes delegate regional for their authority their non-profit corporations like BBNA to do certain things for them. So, if a tribe delegates to BBA to represent them during tribal consultation, then BBNA is representing them. But the tribe can withdraw its support at any time. It can withdraw its delegation to the non-profit at any time. Generally, we don't advertise to the non-profits. We work directly with the tribes but, a tribe might say BBNA is representing me and their representative is what our tribe wants.

MR. TREFON: Yeah, because when you say non-profit, I mean, I know BBNA was formed as a non-profit corporation and it and then Ted Stevens came along, and I don't know if he did this to all their region but tried to form these consortiums, which is basically take all the regions and form all these -- one big tribes and Bristol Bay, Nenana and all the other regions. So now all our villages in Bristol Bay is [sic] managed by BBNA and all their businesses, and all the Councils are only trying to do anything that they request something.

MS. KENNER: This is Pippa with OSM, through the Chair. So, the difference too is that, you know, the Board of Directors of BBNA is made up of the tribal chiefs. Yeah. So, there is that tribal connection with BBNA where you don't see that with the for-profit corporations. They don't have direct tribal representation or authority, whereas BBNA does. I understand what you're saying though, about not all tribes wish to participate, they -- some of these tribes prefer to get their funding directly and not through BBNA and that that's valid. Yeah.

 MR. TREFON: In Nondalton and most of Iliamna Lake is 93638 independent. Most of -- almost all of us up there. I think Kokhanok might have went back to BBNA because it's not easy managing your own. But, we do it.

MR. LIND: Any more questions?

49 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: No, but I would just 50 like to commend you, Orville, because I saw you take

over that position. A position that hadn't even existed until you stepped into it. And you -- I just was -- I'm still admiring how you stepped into it, owned it, and figured out how to make it work. I'm sure that you had others helping you, but you were the leader on it. And I really appreciate it, because the information and input that we get through your consultations is invaluable to this Council. So, thank you.

MR. LIND: Thank you. And I want to give a shout out to OSM, our staff. We have a wonderful staff. It's like the most -- I could hire them to fish with me because they're such hard workers. And, you know, you don't hear many complaints. You just hear, how do we get this done or how do we react to this, you know? So, I'm really, really happy to be part of the team. The OSM team that work very hard for the folks here in Alaska and it fulfills me. That's why I haven't quit yet. I still enjoy what I do, and there's a lot of rewards in that so, I appreciate your comments. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you.

MR. NUKWAK: Orville.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Was there somebody online trying to ask a question? Please, go ahead.

MR. NUKWAK: Yes, this is Kenneth Nukwak Sr. So, Manokotak wants to create a proposal, do they call you directly or that would be the Manokotak Village Council, Manokotak City Council and Manokotak Native Limited. If they do an entity meeting, are you open to a consult with them or is OSM open?

 MR. LIND: Kenneth. Absolutely. You know, if you want to start with me, you bet. We can get the ball rolling again. As I said earlier, you can consult on any issue you want and at any time. And the earlier the better because, you know, I see some are coming up, and I used to think that oh, good, we're going to get a break this summer but, things are changing. Resources is moving around and there's some decreases in a lot of the resources here in Alaska. So, things are getting very important. And so, I encourage you, you want to set up a consultation with your tribes to the Federal Subsistence Board, I am here.

MR. NUKWAK: Yes, I agree with you.

Decreased some resources and increase on the predators

1 the way I see it, and the ptarmigans are flourishing and stuff like that. 3 4 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, 5 Kenneth. Any other questions or comments for Orville? 6 7 (No response) 8 Okay, then we still have 40 minutes for 9 10 lunch. And thank you very much, Orville. Again, really appreciate that presentation and what you've done..... 11 12 13 (Simultaneous speech) 14 15 MR. LIND: Quyana. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: .....for that 18 position. 19 20 (Off record) 21 22 (On record) 23 24 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. If everybody 25 could wander back to their seats, I'd appreciate it. 26 We're about to get started again. 27 28 (Pause) 29 30 Okay, well, we're all getting ready. We're getting another handout here from Kendra. Okay, 31 32 let's go ahead and call this meeting back to order at 33 1:00 this afternoon, and we'll take up business where 34 we left off. We're going to start with call for federal 35 wildlife proposals. And I'm -- Pippa, before I have you 36 get started, I'm going to ask if Amy who I don't -- she 37 is walking in. Okay. So as soon as Amy has a chance to 38 take a breath, we'll have her come up and give us a 39 synopsis. There's been some changes very recently, as 40 I'm sure you guys are aware in the hunting regulations 41 for the State of Alaska and she's going to give us a 42 quick synopsis on those. It's always been, at least for 43 this Council the belief that the simpler we can make 44 things so our people do not get themselves in trouble 45 as much as possible. We like to align with the state 46 whenever, wherever it makes sense. So, if you wouldn't 47 mind. Amy, can you give us a quick rundown? 48 49 MS. VANDE VOORT: Yes, through the Chair. 50 This is Amy Vande Voort, for the record. So, I'll just

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go through the proposals that the state voted on at the Board of Game meeting in January that carried that effect -- that could or now misaligned season dates or bag limits for the federal hunting regulations. The first one was our proposal 7. This one is actually with the Kodiak RAC. But, if you guys want to vote on it as well, you can. This one extended the fall southern Alaska Peninsula caribou season to October 1st to or -- sorry, it extended it to October 21st. So, that misaligns the federal hunting season dates for caribou and Unit 9 Delta. The other major one we -- that misaligned federal season dates so, now for brown bear hunting in Unit 9, the fall season dates for 9A, C, D, and E are October 1st to October 21st and May 10th to May 31st, and current Federal regulations Unit 9E goes to May 25th. So there's a six day difference right there for your -- and that's only 9E or 9 echo.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: What was the justification for that, if I may ask real quick.

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MS. VANDE VOORT: So, they just -- they extended it back to what had historically been the season dates for 9E. And they made them all the same except for 9 Bravo. The fall season date still stayed the historic season dates for that. So, they just made it more uniform and what they historically had been.

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The other change. So currently -- well, not anymore. But currently when you take a beaver with a firearm -- April 15th to May 31st in Unit 9 the -it's a two per day bag limit and that was gotten rid of. So, starting under state regs the July 1st there's no bag limit of two per day. The other one that changed -so, they shortened the season for hunting wolverine and Unit 9 to be the end of February. It's currently the end of March. They did, yeah. And so, that was the tracking season in 17. So, they shortened the trapping season for wolverine in 9 and 17 to the last day of February as well. They closed the season for Alaska hares in Units 9 and 17. Yeah, the big bunnies. So going to -- so that's all they did for Unit 9. Switching to Unit 17, they did lengthen the non-resident fall moose hunt in Unit 17A to September 1st to the 20th. But, looking at the regulations, there's still a resident only portion where the residents can hunt outside of that range as well. They allowed the year round take of brown bear in Unit 17. Currently, federal regulations, you guys have a season. So, if you want to make that year-round as well

1 to align, you can. Yeah, and the only other one that changes anything was the one that Dan said with it -they shortened the trapping seasons to the last day of February. And I'll take questions or go back to my seat. 5 6 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan. 7 8 MR. DUNAWAY: While you're up here, are 9 there any statewide proposals coming up that you would 10 want to flag our attention to? 11 12 MS. VANDE VOORT: Can I look -- I have 13 I'm not aware of any that affect this but, if you give 14 me a minute to go through them and get back to you while 15 you start making recommendations, I can. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I'm happy to do 18 that, Amy. We'll put you at the very end of this 19 discussion about proposals so you can be ready for that. 20 Any other questions or comments for Amy? Richard. 21 22 MR. WILSON: Just a comment. We have a 23 Naknek-Kvichak Advisory Meeting coming up. And I'm hoping that our representative that went out to that 24 Game meeting was going to tell us exactly what you have 25 26 told us, which was all those proposals that she mentioned 27 and the changing of dates and stuff is right in line 28 with what we were hoping for. So, thanks. 29 30 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Anybody else? 31 Dan. 32 33 MR. DUNAWAY: From what Richard said and 34 there's a short summary of all those January board 35 actions. It's available online and the Fish and Game website. It'll just list the proposal number, the name 36 37 of the proposal and whether it was carried, failed or 38 was amended and those are available. 39 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thanks for 40 41 that information. Good. Okay. Thank you, Amy. And then 42 let's go ahead and move forward. Kendra, is it going to 43 be you, not Pippa? 44 45 MS. HOLMAN: Correct, madam Chair. Pippa 46 will be up here too..... 47 48 (Simultaneous speech) 49 50 MS. KENNER: I'll help.

MS. HOLMAN: .....I'll present, she's going to be up here with me.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: The floor is yours, ladies.

MS. **HOLMAN:** So again, Madam Chair, members of the Council, my name is Kendra Holman and I'm a wildlife biologist with OSM. And then Pippa Kenner has also joined me as she's an anthropologist with OSM. Now is the call for wildlife proposals and the Council's opportunity to submit proposals to change federal subsistence wildlife regulations. An informational flyer on how to submit the proposals was just handed out to each of you. In your supplemental materials starting on page 17 is [sic] the regulations that are the call for proposals. If you're interested in seeing the actual regulations themselves. As mentioned during training, Councils must make a motion and vote to submit proposals. Also, the opportunity for Councils to submit proposals is available during the entire meeting. So, if a Council member thinks of a proposal later on or in response to another agenda item, they are also welcome to submit a proposal then. Of course, proposal -- anyone can submit a proposal as an individual before the submission window closes, which again is April 4th of this year. So, thank you, Madam Chair. Happy to address any questions and happy to answer any questions or help walk through anything that you guys wanted to discuss.

 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. So just kind of to crack this out guys. So, any of these regulations that you just heard about that you think would be a good idea to also put into federal regulation at this point, you can put on the table in the form of a motion. And if you get a second, we can discuss it. These ladies will help get it written out and clarify it, and then we'll see it and it'll be put forward for the new proposal period. So, if anybody has anything else, it doesn't just have to be about what we just heard about in the changes in the state regs. If you have any other things that you want to put forward, this is the time to do it. If you want Council support behind it, you can also do it as an individual. So go ahead, Richard.

MR. WILSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. Well, I do have one proposal that I'm looking to just ask for input before I even think about writing this

proposal. It has to do with the resident herd in Kukaklek and it's on federal lands. And I know this is all new, and it's all in the making, you know I know the Park is trying to put together language you know, for this herd to continue and for the hunting activity on that one. But I'd like to -- I guess I just want to talk about it to see if it's even something that I should be proposing. If Mark perhaps or somebody that n would -- that knows what the status is on that heard and what they've done so far could help us out with language so I would know where to go.

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Madam — there was a proposal on this last cycle, and it was passed by the Board. Katmai was given the delegation of authority for this herd. I know that they have issued permits for a hunt this year. Anything beyond that kind of the status — and, of course, it's still an ongoing hunt at this point Katmai may be able to speak to. But just so you are aware, there are regulations for it. It is an opportunity and there are permits out currently for Kokhanok and Igiugig residents.

MR. WILSON: Thank you. Yes, and I'm aware of that. Okay. So, Kokhanok has a population of 120 some people 130 some. Igiugig, I think is down in the 60s. And the way they let it out this first round was that both communities got four piece, for caribou a piece as allowable. Well, Kokhanok being twice the size of the Igiugig and has more historical use than Igiugig, it seemed like they would have had more opportunity to, you know, to get caribou than Igiugig, but it just came out -- I don't know. That's why I'm asking for input here on how they came about this scenario and what the herd is looking like. And so, I can kind of further ask questions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Looks like our answer man is coming up. Thank you, Mark.

MR. STURM: Through the Chair. Mark Sturm, Katmai National Park and Preserve. The answers are probably through with a few people behind me here, but I'll do my best. Mr. Wilson, I appreciate your concern and your interest in this topic. We will be talking about this in some detail, this topic. There's a lot of moving parts still during our report out for Katmai. But, in the meantime a couple of things, I guess I will share the numbers that I -- that come to my mind about the overall population of those two communities

were 120 for Kokhanok and 80 for Igiugig. And we just deferred to those communities to work it out amongst themselves. And their recommendation to us was what was allocated. And it is — there is flexibility on what the ultimate allocation per community is. We do have some discretion there if the communities were to recommend something different.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Good. That gives a good answer there. So, Richard, you want to follow up?

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MR. WILSON: Yeah. I'm just trying to think of where I want to go from here, but I just -- I quess that was one of my -- do we have to have it in regulation form? Am I -- are we to -- or are we leaving it in the hands of the community to decide how much they want to take or is this -- or do we have to have a regulation before you -- or before us to -- for this? I'm just -- I was -- I had a note here to kind of reference what the NAP herds, over here in the Nushagak, you know, as far as population density and how many caribou are going to be taken, you know, for a 200 to 600, it was, you know, up to I think it was 40-50 some caribou over there. And how do we -- is that something eventually we're going to get to here on this herd or you know what does that look like? I mean, how do you determine it's good enough or a safe number or can we change that number and put it you know, make it -because they -- over the years, I mean, we've had this discussion before that that hurt us. In my mind is more than doubled here just in the last decade. And for that herd to grow that fast and, you know, and not being hunted on all these years. What's that upper limit? I mean, we're looking at a herd that is, you know, a resident herd and has been there, you know, for a long time. And so, what's too big? And so those are some of my concerns and, and that's kind of why I want to go -if possible, go to, you know, go with some sort of proposal that would help that situation out because you wouldn't want it to overgraze, you know, or the herd to move on. In other words, in some cases. So, what's your thoughts?

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MR. STURM: Through the Chair. Mark Sturm again. Superintendent Katmai National Park. I'm sure if I misspeak on process, Kendra will help me out here but, I think we can go either way, like we could capture what the allocation is and quotas in a reg but, adaptability is sometimes a preferable way to go. We do have options with the current structure of this hunt based upon our

-- the information we have about those animals, how many there are, what their calf-to-cow ratio is, what their bull-to-cow ratios are. And we are collecting that data annually. Both the Park -- the communities up there and the state of Alaska are all working together to kind of feed that information into a hunt design that can be adjusted once we have the requisite level understanding and information necessary to make an adjustment. I suppose, ultimately it comes down to how much faith do we have in our ability to collaborate and work together to make those adjustments in good faith over time. I think the Park is there, we are there in good faith. And we are wanting to work closely with those two communities who have the ability to manage those animals.

MR. WILSON: Thanks, Mark. And then the other thought I had was eventually, I don't know if this is the time or not to -- there's at least two of the communities, three communities that surround that Park that that in my mind should be eligible under a C&T program to harvest caribou from that herd that have traditionally. And at some point, I hope to address that. I don't know if this is the proper time or not to address that sort of thing, so that if we have to go into a regulation form, then because these cycles that we have. I just want to capture that if it's a good time to talk about that kind of entry that I'd certainly entertain it.

MS. HOLMAN: Through the Chair. So just to answer your previous question as well, to add to Mark's answer is -- there is in his delegation, in the delegation of authority for Katmai the Superintendent, he does have the ability to determine the number of permits that will be issued. So, at this point, we have it left open to that flexibility for where the herd is and what's going on and what information we're getting. Just because this is such a new hunt, it really leaves the most flexibility out there for management.

MS. KENNER: Thank you. It's Pippa Kenner for the record with OSM, through the Chair. So, trying to think. Most of the communities in the Bristol Bay area already are included in a customary and traditional use determination for caribou in this hunt area so, they're included in the C&T but, they're not included in is what we call a section in ANILCA, section 804, user prioritization. And in the regulations, it's in yellow right below the harvest limit. It says federal

public lands are closed to the taking of caribou, except by residents of Igiugig and Kokhanok hunting under these regulations. So, some things are delegated to the inseason manager. But, in order to change that priority given to Iguigig and Kokhanok, for instance, to add more communities, we would need a proposal. Those requests go to the Board. In-season the federal manager could do it, but he couldn't do it quickly because it has to go to the Board. Thank you.

MR. WILSON: Through the Chair. Thanks. Thanks, that does help, and I -- yes, it was my intention just to include, you know, the other communities that were involved in that herd that traditionally used that heard and not all of Bristol Bay. I was kind of -- what I was looking at was the way the herd over in Nushugak side was built and how it's managed and so that you wouldn't have to duplicate a lot of the thinking, you know, so it was just, you know, it's a program over there works for the X amount of animals. And this one could work very similarly the same way, you know, with the same sort of mechanism. So, I was trying not to build something new, but just kind of just trying to help it out, so it'll -- yeah.

 MS. KENNER: Through the Chair. To answer your question, this is Pippa Keener with OSM. Member Wilson so, the harvest of caribou on the Nushagak Peninsula, when they first opened that hunt, it was to only those five communities that kind of surrounded the hunt area. That hunt now is open to all -- every -- all federally qualified users, everybody with a C&T. But what they do is they meet and they divide up the permits and they leave a couple of permits and they say if anybody else in that C&T area, which is basically, you know, all of Unit 17 and more, wants a permit. We're going to hold some back for that hunter that wants to. So, it's not closed anymore. That's how they deal with it. So, this is different because the hunt area is closed to non-federally qualified users.

 So, the distribution of permits because of this section eight -- because it's closed and because of this closure to all but Igiugig and Kokhanok you can -- in the Bristol Bay side, you can add communities or permits to be given out, I mean, on the Dillingham side, the Nushagak Peninsula they can add people and distribute permits wider, but not in this hunt. Because this is closed to non-federally qualified users and

further reduced to only hunters and Igiugig and Kokhanok.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: So, if he if he wanted to do, if he wanted to open up that C&T use to these other communities, a proposal would be appropriate?

MS. KENNER: It would be necessary, yes.

MR. WILSON: Thank you. Yeah. You know, the reason why I'm going this way is, you know, this is -- I'm just like, Nushagak over there, they're afraid of over -- you know, that the population is going to get so big that it's going to move out or, you know, or die on us and I don't want that to happen. And it's getting -- in my mind, it's getting big enough now to where these kind of actions could be taking place now. And it's big enough to where it can support definitely more you know, more take, you know, from those two communities and possibly a little extra on other communities around it that have had that use in the past. So, I just that's why I say, I'm not quite sure where I was supposed to go with this type of proposal or this information and how to get -- how to expand on it. So that's why I'm asking questions.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. And Richard, you know, just from our experience on the Board, these C&T cases take some time. So, I would encourage you to probably formulate this proposal. And if you want us behind it, you know, get it going now because they have to do their research to determine these too. And Pippa, did you have something to add?

MS. KENNER: I did and so again, this isn't a customary and traditional use determination. You didn't say it was, but it's not. It's a prioritization of subsistence users who otherwise would have been eligible to hunt. So again, there's two things that I'm going to mention about this. One is it sounds like you've heard from people, each one of you on the Council is supposed to represent the region. So, when you hear things, it is appropriate to bring it to the Council. You could put in a proposal but remember that this Council is going to vote on it. So, it's going to come back to you and you're going to be able to consider it. The second thing is that anybody can put in this proposal during the open proposal period, doesn't have to be the Council. It's going to come back to the Council and the

Council's recommendation will have just as much weight If it came from the Council or came from an individual. So, there's another option for you.

MR. WILSON: But everybody's here. It's better to formulate something while you got all the necessary people here to help with the language. That's where I get stuck. So, I'm just -- that's why I said I didn't know where to start or how to continue. So here we are.

MS. KENNER: But -- yeah, just real quickly. What I wanted to say is the proposal, we prefer you to use language as you understand it. So, for instance, if you were to submit this proposal, you would ask that community A or community A and B or community A, B, C be included in the prioritization for caribou in this area. So, it's going to ask you where do you want the regulation to change? Why do you want the regulation -- what regulation you want changed and that would be it you want them included in the pool of users who are eligible to hunt in that area. Yeah. You remember that language? There'll be a test. Okay.

MS. HOLMAN: So, through the Chair. This is Kendra. So, Richard, to help with all of this. So, proposals need to include the -- what you wished -regulation you wish to change, specific changes that you are proposing. So that's where the individual community names come in. An explanation of why you would like to the regulations changed and any additional information that can help us when we're evaluating. This Council, if that's what you wish to do. The Council would make a motion a second. You can vote on it, discuss it. And then at that point in time, Leigh and myself and Pippa will be able to work together, make sure that we have everything that was voted on and that you want correct and be able to submit it. So, you need to come up with, say, the communities that you wanted, things like that. The Council, if you wish it to be a Council, if you want it to be your own personal one, then those are discussions that we can have as well and help there.

MR. WILSON: Sounds like I need that cheat sheet so I can just fill in the blanks. Right?

MS. KENNER: Madam. Through the Chair. Member Wilson. So that means that you are going to have to reveal on the record which communities you're talking about. However, that could be modified through the

Council when it comes back to the Council for them to give a recommendation. The other thing is what you've said is enough. We're going -- we could write the proposal right now minus the communities that you would like in. You could put in a proposal to open it to all federally qualified users and then have the poor refuge manager figure out how to distribute those permits.

MR. WILSON: My thoughts when I was —when I was looking at the herd size and eventually getting to where — and we've had this discussion before when we first, you know, knew that this was a resident herd. And I've mentioned it before that there was other communities that were involved but, we chose just to do the two right now because they were the major communities. But the other one would be Levelock, and Naknek and South Naknek are the only other ones that have surrounded influence on that herd, in my mind.

MS. KENNER: Madam Chair, excuse me, I meant the park superintendent would be the one with that lovely job. So, when we got the proposal, the proposal said requested only Igiugig being involved. And when we asked them, they said if Kokhanok wants to be involved, they can put in a proposal. But what we do -- removing somebody's eligibility from a hunt is big. So, what we do is we look for other eligibility -- other communities that should be eligible. And what I came up with quite clearly was Kokhanok, that Kokhanok uses that area, they have a history of that area. We also found that there's lot of subsistence, customary and traditional subsistence use up there by other communities. And if you would like us to consider those communities based on their -- how much they rely on that resource in that area and their historical use, independence in the area. I mean, most of them were trapping but, they were also taking resources while they were up there. So that's kind of the history of how we got to Igiugig and Kokhanok. But generally we're not going to change the regulation now unless we get a request.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Do you consider that a request, Richard?

MR. WILSON: Well, at some point I'd like to. I mean, you know, it's -- as long as, you know, the management over there -- Park is feeling like this is something -- I don't want to put something out there that's way off of left field. Something that's not practical, something that's, you know, not necessary at

this point or I want -- I'm just trying to make all this work. And I don't want to include, you know, make it so that it's so open that all of a sudden now we've created a, you know, like with Nushagak is afraid of and you know, too much harvest ability. You know, just trying to -- yeah, trying to help it out a little.

## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Mark.

STURM: Through the Chair. Mark MR. Sturm, Katmai National Park and Preserve. Member Wilson, we appreciate your interest, and I guess a couple of thoughts come to mind. Perhaps we could schedule a timely meeting to talk about the various moving parts of what you are proposing and how best to move forward with the -- with a possible proposal. It sounds to me like there is a proposal here that is of interest to you as an individual, but also perhaps to the RAC. I think we'd be willing to at least have that conversation to frame the potential proposal as an initial attempt, and we'd be happy to participate in that conversation. I think it's important also that the RAC understand that we have been considering this and we've gotten to where we're currently at through a proposal that came from Igiugig requesting access to those animals for both of those communities. And those communities, along with the broader region, have given us the time and space to gather some information, to understand what those animals are doing, to kind of understand whether or not we could indeed support the proposal as proposed. And ultimately, it's established and captured through the Federal Subsistence Board at this time. The process is still on-going, and we are still in dialogue with both of those communities. And we would welcome an expanded conversation with members from the RAC and from the other communities that might have an interest.

MR. WILSON: That's exactly what I wanted to hear, you know, because like I said, I want to, you know, I want to make this work, and I want to make it something that's practical. And if it's a good time to do it, with the herd growing as much as it is, the only reason why I'm even going this direction. So, I'd love to have that conversation and, I would even entertain, you know, forgetting about it here at this time and then having a conversation with you folks and then coming back to here with some sort of written proposal, if that even happens. Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Sounds like you just volunteered, Richard. Billy.

MR. TREFON: Yeah, Billy Trefon here. When I made -- submitted that proposal for the caribou hunt with Igiugig and now Kokhanok, my intent was actually to involve Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton. But the discussion that came up with the population of the herd and the location of Igiugig and Kokhanok because they bordered Katmai so, I felt it was a reasonable request to why those communities were access to the caribou herd. And, would be nice, I mean, I got no problem with expanding it. If you want to include other communities, I mean more power to us. But that was my reasoning for this proposal when it first came out.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: By golly, I think we have another volunteer. Mark.

MR. STURM: We do appreciate the interest. It is true that when we went looking, we found the animals that the RAC members and community members were telling us were there and we have seen it steadily increasing. How much pressure can be conceived of as a real management question that we don't necessarily have the answer to right now. How much hunting pressure and so there are -- there is work to do. It's not obvious and we would need to be careful but, at the same time we can be careful and also have the conversations we just discussed.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Is it out of line for me to suggest you might potentially spearhead putting together a small caribou working group for that area as well? You have two volunteers here already, and perhaps a couple of individuals out of the villages, which perhaps these guys can help even round up so that it can kind of be monitored and input can be given to you, that would be valuable?

MR. STURM: Thank you for the question, Madam Chair. No, I don't think it's unreasonable. I guess I would say that we already have that working group started, at least, if only in my head, because we have been in extended conversations with the Igiugig and Kokhanok. And we would welcome an expanded group of interested stakeholders to join that conversation. And we will take on an action item to set up the initial conversation that we've discussed here. Sometime within

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1 the next three weeks, if that makes if that seems timely enough. 3 4 CHAIRPRSON MORRIS: Perfect, I like that. 5 Yes, Leigh. 6 7 MS. HONIG: Madam Chair, I just wanted 8 to point out that we have a couple folks online that are 9 wanting to comment. So..... 10 11 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. 12 13 MS. HONIG: Yeah. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you very much, 16 Dan. I'll give you the floor and then we'll talk to the 17 folks online. Thanks for your patience. 18 19 MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm trying to be quick then. First, I want to 20 compliment Mark and the Park Service for working for 21 22 those communities. I didn't expect -- I thought you'd 23 need a few more years of data before you could open. So, 24 it's pretty exciting to me that it's open and the hunt 25 now, because I've been aware of this for, I don't know 26 how long, but I've been corresponding with folks, 27 friends in Igiugig and a few in Kokhanok. So that's 28 great. And yeah, but I also -- a lot of this, I pursued 29 my understanding was the main interest was Kokhanok and 30 Igiugig, and I seem to remember some of the discussions, 31 there were concerns about this expanding to numerous 32 more communities, which seems to be happening now, which 33 I thought wasn't part of the original scenario. But 34 Pippa's comment about looking back to historical records 35 would be very interesting. And I just want to compliment 36 Pippa on a few of those questions she answered with very 37 careful precision, and precision was the word that 38 popped into my head. So anyways, pretty exciting, but 39 I'd be happy to let the proposal come to us rather than 40 that Council make it so. Thanks. 41 42 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, great. Thanks 43 for that, Dan. I'm going to go ahead and call on Bill Kane first. Bill, did you have a comment? 44 45 46 MR. KANE: Yeah. Thank you. Through the 47

MR. KANE: Yeah. Thank you. Through the Chair. This is Bill Kane of Igiugig Village here in the Tribal Stewardship Office. I just wanted to address Mr. Wilson's comments and inquiries there and (distortion).

1	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yes, go ahead. We
2	are hearing you.
3	
4 5	(Distortion)
6 7	Hang on now you're breaking up, Bill. I'm not sure what's happening here but go, ahead again.
8 9 10	(Distortion)
11 12	We have you again, yes.
13 14	(Distortion)
15	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Now it's not working
16	at all. Hang on, Bill. Okay. We're being told that it
17	just seems to be the service for you. But we're hearing
18	just verbal sounds and no words. Is John Cawlfield there
19	with you as well?
20	1
21	MR. KANE: No, but he can certainly speak
22	while I sort out tech issues.
23	
24	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, okay. We could
25	hear you better at that time if you want to try again.
26 27	That came through better.
28	MD VANE. All right Ill make another
29	MR. KANE: All right. I'll make another attempt here. I just wanted to mention that the working
30	group that Mark is referring to is sort of this ad hoc
31	group that we call Kukaklek Caribou Council. It's
32	comprised of land users that especially spend a lot of
33	time in that area from Igiugig and Kokhanok. And so,
34	we're working very closely with Katmai National Park and
35	Preserve on these initiatives. And I just wanted to
36	mention that and to Mr. Wilson's line of inquiry there,
37	that there are initiatives moving forward. There are
38	there's a strong dialogue moving forward and certainly
39	invites more perspective into those conversations.
40	CHAIDDEDOON MODDIO, Coast Missels and
41	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Great. Thank you so
42	much, Bill. I appreciate that input. We heard you loud
43	and clear. Did you have anything else you wanted to add?
44	MD VANE. That is all Thank
45	MR. KANE: That is all. Thank you.
46	CHAIDDEDON MODDIO OL LL. 1
47	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you and
48	John Cawfield, if you're available.
49	

48 49

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1 MR. ADERMEN: Madam Chair, this is Andy Aderman with Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. I'm using our fisheries biologist computer since mine is not working. I just wanted to put out there, sounds like..... 6 MS. HONIG: Andy. I'm sorry to interrupt. 7 We can barely hear you if you can speak into the phone. 8 I'm not sure if you're on speakerphone but, you're real 9 quiet on our end. 10 MR. ADERMAN: Yes. I'd offer to help out 11 12 using the Nushagak Peninsula as an example and how we 13 work through, how many permits there's going to be and 14 who are going to get those permits and I'll just end 15 there. But I'm happy to help out if help is wanted. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Andy. That's 18 fantastic. Volunteer number three for you there, Mark. Really appreciate that. And now John Cawlfield, is he -19 - did he have anything that he wanted to add? 20 21 22 MR. CAWFIELD: No. We're having some 23 technical difficulties over here. So, me and Andy are 24 sharing a computer right now. 25 26 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay..... 27 28 (Simultaneous speech) 29 30 .....that's what I understood at first, 31 but I just wanted to make sure -- yeah, I just want to 32 make sure I wasn't. I wasn't leaving you out there, 33 John. So, okay, great. Thank you guys I really appreciate 34 that. Any other last comments about this. It looks like 35 we've got a nice clean path forward going on here. 36 Richard. 37 38 MR. WILSON: I just got to thank Andy for 39 chiming in there because like I said earlier, you know, 40 all the information they have over the years of 41 controlling that herd and how it came about and what the 42 distribution and stuff is going to be invaluable in making up you know, for this new herd -- this new 43 recognized herd. Put it that way. Thanks. 44 4.5 46 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, great. So then

I'm -- from what I'm hearing, too from this -- our last conversation I would put out on the table for potentially

to see if the Council would agree that -- I would love

to see the fall caribou hunt extended on this side in

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9D to match up with state regs, as well as the brown
    bear hunts in spring and fall in 9A, C, D, and E. Just
    so that we have state alignment for it -- would the
    Council be behind having them getting those regulations
    or proposals written up for us to review this fall or
    is that something that I should just call them and have
    them do aside?
8
 9
                     MR. DUANWAY: All right, Madam Chair, I
10
     support that just again, for the reason that I don't
    Want people out there with 2 red books going, which one
11
12
    do I do and all that? So, thank you.
13
14
                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Richard.
15
16
                     MR. WILSON: I think you'll have the
17
    support you need there.
18
19
                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay.
20
21
                     MR. TREFON: I support that.
22
23
                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: There you go.
24
     There's a request for you, then. Yep.
25
26
                     MS. HOLMAN: Madam Chair. I heard -- so,
27
     there was the brown bear one to match the state, the
28
     changes that they just made. And then, were you.....
29
30
                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Caribou as well
31
32
                     MS. HOLMAN: The -- so, the southern....
33
34
                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: The -- specifically
35
    the 9. Yes. The one in the -- that was for the 9.
36
37
                     MS. HOLMAN: The southern Alaska. Okay,
38
    perfect. I just wanted to make sure that I had that. So,
39
    to match what....
40
41
                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: The state....
42
43
                     MS. HOLMAN: ....the state regulations
44
    just -- okay.
45
46
                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: And then I don't
47
    know if anybody -- how anybody felt about the beaver or
48
    the wolverine or anything over on the Dillingham side.
49
    I didn't include those but, Dan?
50
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MR. DUNAWAY: Definitely not the wolverine. The wolverine trappers I know are pretty unhappy cus [sic] there's kind of -- he felt kind of erroneous anxiety over wolverines in March, and that's the kind of key trapping time for -- and like, one guy keeps meticulous records. I think he's caught 1 or 2 females but, a more of his wolverine in March than February. And it worried the justifications of denning and all of that he felt were unwarranted and I really trust him on that. The beaver one I would support getting aligned. Thank you.

## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: John.

MR. RHYSHEK: If I can mention one thing about the beaver issue, I don't have any opposition to it myself. But, one thing that I have been contemplating in this, I want -- maybe Amy's ears to hear this is that, I think our beaver season for the Unit 9 for the trapping regs is October 10. I believe it's October 10 and I wanted to maybe bring to the Board's attention, it seems that there is definitely no shortage of beaver in this area. And I would like to maybe explore the opportunity of opening that season 30 days sooner. Because due to gas prices and the possibilities of rivers freezing up mid-October, to correspond my behaviors as well as others to trap beaver in corresponding with hunting moose.

## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, one of our -- in the trapper I referred to earlier, really, really likes the early season. They do a lot of fur sowing. I think though he's generally been happy for our side you know, 17 to start in October. If you start too early, your hides aren't very prime, and you start having the hair stick out the backside. And they're not good but, I don't know the ins and outs over here. Would you end up with kind of unprime hides? It would be not very useful.

MR. RHYSHEK: And maybe I would just defer that you know that question to you know, one of the area biologists. I obviously can't answer that. But, from an economical standpoint, I know that when I trap my beavers in October, I'm always playing Russian roulette with, you know, icing conditions. And, you know, sometimes it, you know -- we don't ice up until November and then other times we're already locked up by October 10th. And so, I just -- that's just one thing

1 that's kind of been lingering in the back of my mind to explore if possible. 4 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard. 5 6 MR. WILSON: Hey, John. You know, it's 7 been my experience years, years ago, when I was trapping 8 that, you know, that things -- you have to wait for them 9 to prime up. You know, you get them out to the tannery 10 and they come back, and the hides all black and spotty and you go, oh. You know, ain't nobody going to buy that 11 12 one. So, it really does take some cold weather in order 13 for those hides to start priming up before they're 14 desirable for anybody. So, I don't know, just for an economic reason, I don't -- I couldn't see me supporting 15 that because it's just the hide won't be prime enough 16 17 for the proper use that people use them for. 18 19 MR. RHYSHEK: Yeah, that's fine. That's, 20 that's why we have these discussions. 21 22 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Anybody else? 23 Leigh. 24 25 MS. HONIG: I just wanted to for the 26 record, if -- before we move on to another proposal 27 development, if we could make a motion for all of those 28 state proposals, I know everybody was kind of in 29 agreement, but if we could have..... 30 31 (Simultaneous speech) 32 33 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Oh, yes. Okay. I guess I was under the understanding that at this point 34 35 we didn't need a motion. We just had to request a proposal get written. So that's why I didn't put it in 36 37 the form.... 38 39 (Simultaneous speech) 40 41 MS. HONIG: No problem, no problem. Yep. 42 These are basically action items that would need 43 the.... 44 45 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, so then let's 46 back up. And anybody care to put on the table the motion 47 for the caribou and the brown bear. 48

49 (Pause) 50

1	MR. KANULIE: Madam Chair I'm not sure
2	what proposal that is, but I propose that we move our
3	federal dates to match up with the latest state dates
4	on caribou and that southern Unit 9D and the bear, also
5	the latest bear changing dates there. For the spring and
6	fall. Yes.
7	
8	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Perfect. Do we
9	have a second?
10	
11	MR. DUNAWAY: Second.
12	
13	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, we've got a
	——————————————————————————————————————
14	proposal and a second. Yes, Lisa.
15	
16	MS. GREDIAGIN: I just want to clarify.
17	You're only talking about the Unit 9 brown bear one,
18	because there's also the year round 17 brown bear.
19	
20	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Correct.
	CHAINTENSON MONNIS. COLLECC.
21	
22	MS. GREDIAGIN: Okay.
23	
24	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: We haven't gotten
25	over there yet, so we're just on this side with 9, which
26	the one has a May 25th date according to my notes.
27	But, otherwise nine A, C, D and E, and then E in the
28	spring dates only goes to May 25th instead of May 31st
29	but, having alignment with state regulations. Any
30	further discussion on these two?
31	
32	(No response)
33	( 1 11 11 )
34	Okay. Question's been called all in
	<del>-</del>
35	favor of supporting these proposals, please signify by
36	saying aye.
37	
38	IN UNISON: Aye.
39	-
40	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign?
41	omini bidon normie. opposed, same sign.
	(27
42	(No response)
43	
44	Okay. Motion carries. Now we can move
45	forward. Anybody want to we already heard about
46	beaver. Do you want to tackle anything there, or do you
47	want to leave that one alone?
48	33 Louve ond one alone.
	MD DINNINI No Till toble :+
49	MR. DUNAWAU: No, I'll table it.
50	

1 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. And we heard about wolverine. Anybody support anything on the other side? Richard. 5 MR. WISLSON: Madam Chair. Both of these 6 topics came up on our last AC. Game -- Game side, and we we chose to support the season change for the beaver 8 or the limit. The Beaver limit is now it's -- the limit is off the table, I understand. And what was the other 10 one? Oh, the wolverine, we did choose to shorten up the wolverine date in the spring because that was their 11 mating time of year, we felt. And that's why we also 12 13 were in favor of -- our AC was in favor of that proposal 14 also. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Is that a proposal 17 for this Board? 18 19 MR. WILSON: Well then, I would move to 20 approve those the beaver and wolverine latest updates, 21 also. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Is there a second? 24 25 MR. RHYSHEK: Second. 26 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, we have a 27 28 motion and a second. Any further discussion on having 29 our capable folks write up proposals on those two? Yes. 30 Kendra, you have a question? 31 32 MS. HOLMAN: Madam Chair, I just want to 33 -- just clarification. For the record, you wanted that 34 for Units 9 and 17 as the State made those changes or 35 just one of the two Units? 36 37 MR. WILSON: So, if I'm able to just 38 isolate it as for 9, Unit 9, then that's my proposal because it sounds like Unit 17 AC's have a different 39 40 view. 41 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I think that is wise 42 decision to Richard. Any other comments or questions? 43 44 45 (No response) 46 47 Okay. We'll call for the question. All 48 in favor of the motion as is presented for beaver and 49 wolverine, please signify by saying aye.

1 2	IN UNISON: Aye.
3	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign.
5	(No response)
7 8 9 10 11	Motion carries. Cows are going to be busy. What else do we have? Anybody else have anything else? We've got the other one that was brought up was moose over in 17 and the year round take of brown bears over in 17. Dan.
13 14 15 16 17	MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I could move to align those. And it would also align the beaver bag limit for 17. Wolverine is a lot touchier so, but I would move to align moose 17A moose, beaver bag limit, and the brown bear year round.
19 20 21	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Great. Do we have a second?
22 23	UNDENTIFIED: I'll second.
24 25 26 27	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, we have a motion and a second. Any further discussion on those two subjects?
28 29 30	MR. DUNAWAY: Amy's got something she wants to add.
31 32	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Amy.
33 34 35 36 37 38	MS. VANDE VOORT: For the record, this is Amy Vande Voort. So, the I just wanted to clarify the what changed for the fall moose season dates in 17A was non-residents. So, if you align what you're proposing to align with those season dates, you'd be shortening the season.
39 40 41 42 43	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. He made his specific to lengthening. So, I think that eliminated that one then.
44 45	MS. VANDE VOORT: Okay. Just wanted to
46 47 48 49	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: No, thank you, I appreciate you doing that.
49 50	MS. VANDE VOORT: Yeah.

1	
2	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: At least that's what
3	I heard you say. The extension of so. Okay, yeah.
4	Thank you. Any other discussion or comments?
5	
6	UNIDNETIFIED: Question.
7	
8	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Question's
9	been called. All in favor of accepting these proposals
10	for the lengthening of the seasons, please signify by
11	saying aye.
12	TM 1701 COM 3
13	IN UNISON: Aye.
14	One and some of me
15	Opposed same sign.
16 17	(No response)
18	(NO lesponse)
19	Okay. That motion passes as well then.
20	Anything else that we are thinking about? Having
21	proposals that you'd like the Council's backing on.
22	Lisa, are you wanting to
23	zzou, azo jou manozny covvvv
24	MS. GREDIAGIN: Madam Chair, I was just
25	going to say I did not hear an actual motion for the
26	caribou as well, so. Was there a motion on the for
27	the caribou? Okay. I just I'd heard the discussion,
28	but I didn't hear the motion, so okay. Perfect, thanks.
29	
30	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: We captured it when
31	you weren't looking. Go ahead, Walter.
32	
33	MR. KANULIE: So are these for the
34	upcoming okay, because there's somebody in Togiak
35	that wants to submit a proposal for the federal side,
36	and then, you know, I don't know if I, you know, it's
37	not it's from an individual, but it's, you know, it's
38	going to he's going to, you know, post Togiak AC's
39	the tribal Council and I think he was in contact with
40	Leigh. But, then you're with like, the Park. Is that?
41	CHAIDDEDGON MODDIG. Co. therefore with
42	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: So, they're with
43	Office of Subsistence Management, which is federal, a
44 45	federal
46	(Simultaneous speech)
47	(ormarcaneous speech)
48	MR. KANULIE: Oh, okay. Okay.
49	in. innound onay. onay.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: So, if not having this individual here, he is still welcome to submit that proposal. You ladies are available to help with that as well, correct? So, you can direct him in their direction. It needs to be submitted before April 4th. Did you say? And so, he has until April 4th, but they'll help him get it shaped and or, you know, you can do it through yourself as well.

MR. KANULIE: Yeah. When Mr. Wilson was talking about the ones up in Kokhanok, Igiugig. You know, I liked his idea of not bringing up something new or, you know, because this is, like a resident type. I heard, too, that he was talking about down over in Cape Pierce, Cape Newenham area. And then there's other communities on the, I guess, like the Bethel area side. But then I suppose that, I mean, they would have to be notified too you know, so.

MS. KENNER: Yeah. This is Pippa Kenner through the Chair. Thanks for the question. So, in the big picture that's what this process is. It's a way of publicizing that these changes are proposed and to give people opportunities to comment on it. I understand that sometimes if an idea isn't well developed in your mind, especially if what you want to do is exclude people from entering an area, you might not want to develop that on the Council. So, it would be really important for you or this person to contact one of us, and we can work through language with you. At some point, you know, it has to be made public. So, this is an opportunity for the entire -- for the Council to submit proposals. But anybody can submit proposals until -- what is it, April 4th? April 4th. So, or you can talk to me on the break. About what it would take to do that and what they are doing and if it applies to the Togiak area.

MR. KANULIE: Thank you.

MS. KENNER: You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: I also see Cody Larson back here as BBNA and he's typically been very helpful to communities on this kind of stuff. So, you probably know Cody. So anyway, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: There's face to name right now. Okay, good. So, then you want to go ahead and

you'll take care of that when you get back and talk to him? Okay. And then does anybody want to take up the hares, the closed hares that the State brought to our attention or the year round take of brown bear? Dan. 5 MR. DUNAWAY: I see -- I would like to 6 7 move to align our Alaska hares regs for the feds with 8 the state regulation. Do one at a time here. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Do we have a 11 second? 12 13 MR. RHYSHEK: Second. 14 15 Thank you, John. Discussion to close the taking of hares in Units 9 and 17 to align with state 16 17 regulations. Any more discussion? 18 19 MR. DUNAWAY: My hares are endangered. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, Billy. 22 23 MR. TREFON: I was gonna [sic] call 24 question. You got your hand up. 25 26 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard. 27 28 MR. WILSON: AC also discussed this one, 29 and we dealt -- I can't remember what the vote was. But 30 there are communities that really do depend on, you know, 31 an occasional kill, you know, and to close it completely, 32 I mean, already everybody is shying away from shooting 33 unless they really need them because you don't see very 34 many. And I'm just surprised that they -- that the Board 35 of Game actually decided to close it completely because 36 there were communities that do rely on that resource. 37 And for -- I've never been an advocate of really shutting 38 something completely down. When there are people that could use a resource under these dire conditions but, 39 so be it. Thanks. 40 41 42 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Any other 43 discussion? 44 45 MR. TREFON: Question. 46 47 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Question's 48 been called. All in favor of supporting the closure of 49 hairs in Units 9 and 17 to align with the new state 50 regulations, please signify by saying aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

-

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed?

MR. WILSON: Aye

8 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Kenneth. Do you have

9 a vote?

(No response)

Okay, so the motion -- did we pass or

14 fail?

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, did Kenneth...?

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, either way, it fails. So, yep. Okay. Thank you and then does anybody want to address the open brown bear in 17? Okay. Thank you. Thank you for somebody keeping track. And then is there anything else? We've done the state list, or at least looked at it and decided what we will and won't do on it?

MS. HOLMAN: Okay, so through the Chair member Dunaway. I was just going to bring up the Unit 17 wolverine so, the State, you know, changed theirs and reduced the shortened their season. Our current season in federal regulations for Unit 17 is actually -- oh, sorry, I might have -- let me make sure I'm looking at the right Unit. Okay. I -- for some reason, I had read that we had a longer season, but now I'm looking back at it and their season now matches our season so, never mind.

(Pause)

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yes. Lisa, I'm assuming you would like.....

MS. GREDIAGIN: Lisa Grediagin for the record. And so just to make myself feel better because ultimately, it's my responsibility to like, oversee all these wildlife proposals. Could I just read all of them and make sure it's clear you guys agree we haven't missed any or I haven't gotten confused. So basically, you guys are submitting proposals to mirror the recently adopted state regulations for State Proposal 7 to extend the Southern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd season. State

Proposal 12 for the Unit 9 brown bear seasons. State Proposal 22 for Unit 9 beaver. State Proposal 20 -- oh, sorry, State Proposal 21 for Unit 9 beaver. State Proposal 22 for Unit 9 Wolverine, State Proposal 37 for Unit 17 beaver, and State Proposal 32 for Unit 17 brown bear. Does that sound right to everyone? And then the hare one failed. Yeah. Okay, so. All right. Thank you. I just wanted to make sure we had everything straight before we -- yeah.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Are there any other proposals that anybody wants to bring forward at this time? Again, you can always submit them before April 4th. If you don't get them in now. But is there anything else that anybody would like to bring before the Board right now as a proposal?

## (No response)

Okay, so be it. Then let's move on to our charter review. Is that you, Leigh?

 MS. HONIG: Thank you, Madam Chair. Leigh Honig, for the record. So, your current charter can be found on page 58 of the original meeting book. Your Council's 2024 charter -- okay. So, all 10 subsistence Regional Advisory Councils were chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. And under the act, each Council charter needs to be renewed every two years, so approximately a year before it's renewed, each Council can have a discussion to see if there's anything you want to change. So, this is the opportunity for the Council to review that and propose any changes that we can carry forward.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Leigh, I appreciated the chance to read over this again and kind of appreciated the simplicity in which it was written. I like things that are rather simple to keep it clear. Does anybody have any comments or ultimately, I believe this will end in having a motion on the table to approve or change the Council, is that correct? That is correct. Okay. So, I will leave it for my Board to decide here. Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: I'm pretty comfortable the way it is. My one question was that when -- at the title says amendment charter. So, I was reading this back and forth. Where did it change? Where's the amendment? And so that kind of confused me. But if this is pretty much

1 2	this is the character from the OSM or	arter and there was no amendments coming something.
3		
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Dan. So, the last opportunity to red I think maybe that of it. But and I'm kind of spead the Council members delay in the approach as well. So	MS. HONIG: That is a very good catch, cycle that we had, the Council had the eview it. There was added language. So, at amended part may just didn't come off ad I don't have it in front of me. So, king from memory. I believe it was that her was able to serve as if there was a cointment and then the addition of the so those are changes from the previous
13	charter in years	past.
14 15 16 17		MR. DUNWAY: Thank you for that. I hanges but thank you.
18	(	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Anybody else?
19 20 21 22	I latest amendment	MR. KANULIE: Make a motion to accept the to our charter.
23 24	I	MR. TREFON: I'll second.
		CULTURED CON MODDIC. Class Was been
25 26 27 28	motion and a seco	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. We have a ond. Is there any further discussion on additions you would like to see or
29 30		(No response)
31 32	I	MR. TREFON: Question.
33	,	CHAIDDEDCON MODDIC. Crost guestion has
34 35		CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Great question has in favor of accepting the charter as
36 37		e signify by saying aye.
3 <i>1</i> 38 39	:	IN UNISON: Aye.
40	(	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign.
41 42		(No response)
43 44 45	Thank you.	Okay. The charter will remain in place.
46 47		(Pause)
48		
49 50	Transaction in a disconnection	No, so just yeah, I only just

struggling with his internet so, Leigh is keeping in 1 touch with me and letting me know when. 3 4 MR. DUNAWAY: I just wasn't hearing any 5 votes. 6 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: So, yeah, I know, 7 8 that's why I wasn't waiting for them too, but thanks for 9 the reminder. Okay, so now we need to review and approve 10 the 2024 Annual Report. And, Leigh, I believe that goes 11 to you as well. 12 13 MS. HONIG: Yes. Thank you, Madam Chair. 14 So, this can be found on page 65 of your meeting booklets. And as a quick reminder the annual report 15 provides the Councils an opportunity to address the 16 directors of each of the 4 Departments of the Interior 17 18 agencies and the Department of Agriculture. The Board 19 is required to discuss and reply to each issue in every 20 annual report and to act when within the Board's authority. And this is the opportunity to review the 21 22 annual report that the Council came up with at the fall 23 meeting to see if there's any edits that need to be made to it. Unfortunately, additional topics can't be added 24 at this time. There's just not enough time to review all 25 26 that and get it before the Board so you can have a 27 response. But, yes, page 50 or 65 is the annual report 28 for review. 29 30 (Pause) 31 32 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I'm sorry about 33 that. No, I thought it was pretty thorough from the fall 34 meeting. A lot of the same concerns that we've had in 35 the past that we like to keep in front of the Council. 36 Did anybody have any corrections or changes that they 37 wanted to see on these topics or anything else when you 38 reviewed it? John. 39 40 MR. RHYSHEK: Make a motion to accept 41 2020 -- October 29th and 30th, 2024 Annual Report. 42 43 MR. DUNAWAY: Second.

44 45

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, great. We've got a motion and a second. So, the report is on the table. Any further discussion?

47 48 49

46

(No response)

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1
                    Okay. Hearing none, I'll go ahead and
 2
    call for the question. All in favor of accepting the
    report as presented, please signify by saying aye.
                    IN UNISON: Aye
 5
 6
                    CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, motion
    passes. Good job. Thank you for that. And from there we
 7
8
    have a wonderful appointment.
9
10
                    MS. HONIG: Yes. So, we have the Aniachak
    SRC reappointment. I believe. Mallory, I'm not sure if
11
12
    Dillon was also going to handle that one.
13
14
                         ZHAROFF: Mallory Zharoff, Madam
15
    Chair, members of the Council. I would like to request
    our Bristol Bay RAC to appoint John Christensen to the
16
17
    Aniakchak
                Subsistence
                              Resource
                                         Commission.
18
    currently serves the Aniakchak SRC by the Secretary of
19
    Interior appointment which has expired January 1st of
20
    2024. In view of this, it would be reasonable to have
    his appointment to the Subsistence Resource Commission
21
22
    be replaced by the Bristol Bay RAC. John has spent 41
23
    years as a resident of Port Heiden, one of the five
24
    resident zoned communities of the Aniakchak National
25
    Monument and is a current Bristol Bay RAC member. Per
26
    ANILCA, Section 808, members of the RAC or local advisory
27
    Councils who also engage in subsistence in the monument
28
    are eligible for this appointment. That's all I have.
29
30
                    CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Mallory.
31
    We need a motion for this. Dan.
32
33
                    MR. DUNAWAY: I move to reappoint John
34
    Christensen. I know him a little bit. He's a smart,
35
    hardworking man. And I think he'd be a good addition or
36
    continue on there. Thank you.
37
38
                    MR. WILSON: I'll second that. He is a
39
    smart young man. Very willing.
40
41
                    CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I have certainly
    appreciated him having him on this Council. So, any more
42
43
    discussion? We have a motion on the table.
44
45
                    MR.
                         RHYSHEK: Does he want to be
46
    reappointed?
47
48
                    MS. ZHAROFF: Yes.
49
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1 2 3	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Good question. Okay. Any other comments? Richard.
4 5 6	MR. WILSONL It's nice to see you, Mallory.
7 8 9 LO	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. All in favor of reappointing John to the SRC, please signify by saying aye.
L1	IN UNISON: Aye.
12 14 15 16 17 18	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: All opposed, same sign. Although I might punch you in the nose if you were. Okay with that, we have passed that. And we appreciate John so much. I hope he can hear us, even though you're unable to participate at the moment. John, we do appreciate you. Okay. Future meeting dates. You got an updated calendar for us?
21 22 23 24 25 26	MS. HONIG: I do so, the fall calendar - well, all the calendars begin began on page 69 so, we'll have to confirm the fall meeting dates and then the decide the winter 2026 and the fall 2026. And so, I can't remember if I said it already, but it starts on page 69.
28 29 30	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: You did, and we've got that. So, is everybody still happy with October 29th and 30th for our fall meeting?
31 32	(No response)
33 34 35 36 37	Okay and then we need to pick some dates for our spring Winter 2026 meeting date. A location doesn't really have to be on there. I agree.
38 39	MR. RHYSHEK: Madam Chair.
10 11 12	
13 14 15 16	MR. RHYSHEK: I make a motion to approve February $17^{\rm th}$ , February 18th 2026, the two days following President's Day, to be our next spring meeting.
17 18	MR. DUNAWAY: Second.
19 50	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Great. We have motion nad a second for spring dates of February 17th

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1
     and 18, 2026, to have for our winter meeting. Any other
     discussion?
 3
 4
                    MR. WILSON: Snow please.
 5
 6
 7
                    CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Pretty please. All
8
     in favor, please signify by saying aye.
9
10
                    IN UNISON: Aye.
11
12
                    CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign.
13
14
                     (No response)
15
16
                    Okay. Motion carries. Then we're also
17
    going to get way ahead. I don't remember doing this
    before, but let's -- we're also going to do fall meeting
18
    dates for 2026, which would be fantastic. I know right.
19
20
    Out of curiosity, please. You got one? We'll take it.
21
22
                    MS. GREDIAGIN: I got one. So, we've had
23
    issues in the past getting our proposed rules published
24
    in time. So, the proposed rules are the call for wildlife
25
    and fisheries proposals. And, you know, we can't
26
    officially submit the proposals and open the window
    until that proposed rule is published in the Federal
27
28
    Register. And we can't even submit the proposed rule to,
29
    you know, the DC approval process to get published in
30
    the Federal Register and until we have all the Council
31
    meeting dates. And so, before when the Councils would
32
    only put -- set their meeting dates a year in advance,
33
    we couldn't submit the next call for proposals until
34
    November, when the Councils finished their fall meetings
35
    and we were trying to get the call published by January.
36
    And inevitably it was delayed, and we couldn't get it
37
    published till like April, you know. So, it really
38
    scrunched analysis time. And so now if you guys do it a
39
    year and a half, we can submit the proposed rule in June
40
    for July, I mean, for next January. So, it gives us like
41
    an extra six months of time to get that proposed rule
42
    published. So that's why we started doing this a year
43
    and, you know, having it a whole year and a half in
    advance. Did that make sense?
44
45
46
                    CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Totally does. Thank
47
    you for that explanation.
48
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MS. RHYSHEK: Madam Chair.

1 2	CHAIRPERSON: MORRIS: John.
3	MR. RHYSHEK: I go ahead to make a
4	motion to accept October 28th - October 29th, 2026 to
5	be our next or - yeah, fall meeting.
6	be our next or year, rair meeting.
7	MR. WILSON: Second.
8	Mr. Wilson. Second.
9	CUNIDDEDCON MODDIC. Augrama Walto act
	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Awesome. We've got a motion and a second to accept October 28th and 29th,
10	<del>-</del>
11	2026 for the Bristol Bay RAC fall meeting. Any further
12	discussion? Yeah, in Dillingham. I that's just become
13	tradition. So, Dillingham in the fall, here in the
14	winter, Okay. All in favor, please signify by saying
15	aye.
16	
17	IN UNISON: Aye.
18	
19	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign.
20	(3-
21	(No response)
22	
23	Great. So, publish away, Lisa.
24	
25	MR. DUNAWAY: Every lawyer in DC can
26	handle it to their heart's content.
27	
28	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, let's take a
29	quick break here. We'll start on reports. I'm assuming
30	people probably need some time for setup anyway. So, ten
31	minutes. Guys, please be back at 2:30.
32	(0.55
33	(Off record)
34	(0)
35	(On record)
36	
37	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, guys, let's go
38	ahead and get back in our seats again. Okay. This time
39	we're going to go through our report. And we're going
40	to start with tribal governments. I'm not sure that we
41	have any tribal governments here that are going to give
42	us a report. Can you confirm that, Leigh? Yep. So that's
43	confirmed. Native organizations. Where'd Cody go?
44	
45	MR. DUNAWAY: He's out talking to Pippa.
46	
47	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. I don't
48	think she gave us an oh, sorry.
49	
50	(Pause)

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Sorry to cut that short, Cody.

MR. LARSON: Okay. Thank you, Madam Chair, Council members. Good to be here. Pleasure to be here. Cody Larson, for the record. I don't have any report or formal remarks. Of course, for the folks online, I run the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program for BBNA's Natural Resources department and have been active in that. And then I just want to thank the Council for all the comments and the work during the fisheries cycle, as we hashed through some of the proposals to clean up some of the regulations on the federal fisheries side here. It looked to be that the Federal Subsistence Board adopted those on the consensus agenda. And so thoroughly vetting and having the discussions here is always beneficial for that. And it was nice to see it move through the FSB process without any hiccups. So that's all I've got. And I'll take any questions about BBNA's programs.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Questions Council members? Richard.

MR. WILSON: Madam Chair. Thanks, Cody. Yeah. Didn't we see you at the last meeting AC here? Didn't we? Were you...?

MR. LARSON: Over the phone. I've been calling in quite a bit. Yeah.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I appreciate that, because there's, you know, a lot of concerns about our fisheries and stuff and the questions. And anytime we can get support from people that are, you know, in the monitoring side of things and stuff, it's very helpful. So, appreciate you being there.

MR. LARSON: Yeah, and if I can add just on the monitoring point there, I guess if there's anything that I would like to mention is there you know, there -- over the years has been a slow erosion of monitoring of a number of species. But I want to speak specifically to the king salmon populations that historically were monitored through aerial surveys and other projects. And just note for the record that the only remaining king salmon population objective and escapement goal is for the Nushagak River. And so, the remaining Togiak, Igiugig, Naknek, Alagnak population

objectives and monitoring has slowly eroded over the years. And I don't know if there's a way for this Council to you know, create escapement goals. I believe there's not but, it's something that's slowly happened, and I just want to keep it on the surface that without monitoring, there's really not much information to make management decisions by this Council, the AC's and the other Councils in the State, so.

# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard.

MR. WILSON: Thanks, Cody for saying that, because that's literally what's on the table every time we meet at the AC's. Is, you know, what are we going to -- you know, how do we do a better job of what we're doing? You know, and I know monitoring has kind of gone out the window, especially in this east side of the bay here for quite a while. And anytime we can figure out how to get it back or how to get the funding. And because I think there's probably some agencies that would probably still help, you know, with logistics. But, you know, money is always an issue. And so, I appreciate you bringing that up.

# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Walter.

MR. KANULIE: You know, I was going through the internet on something, and I ran across probably king salmon, but I ran across I don't know if it was BBNA or some group that did a study on king salmon and in the Togiak River. I didn't really read it that much. I forgot who it was from. I remember I caught earlier in the season, I caught something that was, I think it was in the mouth of the king salmon on the side or something, but it was something like a loop or something that I could literally antenna. And I think I gave it to Pete when he was with the Fish and Wildlife. And, you know, I don't know if -- I think I heard about it when I was the administrator over there a long time ago, and I've never -- and then I -- I don't know what the conclusion was about that study they had so, but -and -- but that's what we always hear about, you know, what's going on with the king salmon. And you know, everybody, so.

 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Walter. My other question to you, Cody, would be how are our studies going down in the chigs [sic]? Are you getting proposals or able to put together any research for any

of that concern?

MR. LARSON: So, there are a number of research projects more focused on sockeye. The distinct sockeye runs there. There is one study that has been awarded to the Chignik Intertribal Coalition that is reviewing the video recordings at the weir site for precision on the chinook passage for the Chignik River there. Yeah.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: That is excellent news that we still need to keep an eye on that. Billy, I didn't mean to skip over you.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah, I was just wondering, what are you doing now for monitoring these -- all these places here? Because the only place I know of any kind of monitoring or fish counting is in mile 22 up on the Newhalen, and we had 800,000 come through there this summer.

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MR. LARSON: Yeah. So, the BBNA's monitoring projects through the partners program, my program, since I started in 2016, the focus has been on community-based monitoring. And so, my projects have been interviewing and doing household surveys in the communities within the region. And so, a lot of those projects are funded through the FRMP process and recommended through this Council. And then there have been other sources of funding. National Foundation, Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund funded a 2year project here in the Bristol Bay borough. And so, the focus since I've been at BBNA for the position has been to do more of the community-based monitoring. That may change here in 2026. We're looking at doing an actual fisheries biological monitoring project on Big Creek. That -- there's a few hiccups in the announcements of that, the funding for that. So, and, you know, every grant application is still an application. It's never actually awarded until you get the letter. So, we may be getting into a project there but, even with the beginning of monitoring a population, you can't really set escapement goals or population objectives until you have a database set up. And so right now, because of the lapse in monitoring in some of these populations, it may take at least five years or more to develop a population trend to then set escapement goals. And so, one of the considerations, and I don't know how it would be possible but, whenever escapement goals are recommended for removal or to discontinue escapement goals, there isn't something that triggers a review of reestablishing

escapement goals. And so, once it's off the books, there's no committee or council that reviews all of the previous escapement goals and whether or not we should reestablish a monitoring program, if that makes sense. So those are just some observations over the years that I've been working with BBNA.

MR. TREFON: All right. Yeah. How about the fish count? Because there's no really records other than how much fish is being taken on State lands other than the permit that they issue every year, and that's a hit or miss count there in my eyes. I mean, I don't think you get an accurate count. I must say, I might take 500 fish this year. I might take 400 fish next year. I might take 5,000 so on, and you never really make that goal so, you just go by the numbers that somebody turns in?

MR. LARSON: Yeah, I -- that's a good point. Is the permitting system is, at least in Bristol Bay has historically worked fairly well. Many regions in the State don't have a salmon permit system. And so, you know, to emphasize the importance of that program, I can't emphasize enough. But, in addition, the incommunity surveys that we conduct are maybe even the better information is to speak with folks one on one and to go systematically through a community and speak with folks, and it also gives you the ability to interview elders and to communicate with the tribal councils and find out some of the resource issues that are going on, which we then attempt to relate to this Council here and any of the concerns that we come across in community surveys. I try to bring that to the forefront here and help to develop proposals to remedy any of the issues at the local level. So, I think it's a great and important program, and we really need to continue doing those in-community surveys for that type of monitoring. Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. No that's great. Thank you very much, Cody. Okay. Next up we've got Department of Fish and Game.

MS. VANDE VOORT: All right, Madam Chair, members of the Board. For the record, my name is Amy Vande Voort. I'm the Alaska Department of Fish and Game wildlife biologist. I don't have a whole lot to report since the last October meeting. We did do moose trend count areas last November, and we helped Becharof with a moose population estimate for 9E, which Bryce will be

giving you information on that. For the moose composition from the trend count areas, we ended up with 56 bulls per 100 cows and 23 calves per 100 cows. This showed a stabilization of the calf-to-cow ratio and a decrease in bull-to-cow ratio. The current objectives for the bull-to-cow ratio are 25 to 40 bulls per 100 cows so, we're still above the objective. Harvest for this last season is sitting at about 168, which, if you recall, I think I said the same number in October. So yeah, not much for harvest. We're still finalizing some reports that might go up 1 or 2, or it may stay the same, but yeah, not much for winter hunt.

For caribou, we plan to survey the Kukaklek Herd at some point this winter. We're waiting on snow conditions. If we get some snow -- there's, like, an inch or two forecast next week. So, yeah, we're waiting on some snow so we can actually see the caribou better and find them easier. So far, the Tier 2 harvest for south of the Naknek River is sitting at 12. So that is down drastically from previous years. And of course, that's because of travel conditions. Can't get around down there.

Future work we have coming up for brown bears. We're going to work in cooperation with Lake Clark National Park to conduct a brown bear transect survey in Units 9A and 9 Bravo this May. So, we'll get a population or density estimate with brown -- for brown bears in those two Units. And we'll be -- we did 9 Delta last year. And we'll be doing 9 Echo and 9 Charlie coming up in the coming years as well. That's all I've got for survey work. I do want to mention, if you want to comment on any statewide Board of Game proposals, those are due March 7th. I did go through those quickly, if you wish to hear any that may affect you guys out here, I can. There's not very many that would specifically affect out here for federal users, but I can list them real quickly if you'd like.

# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yes, please.

MS. VANDE VOORT: Okay. So, proposals. So, this is for the statewide meeting towards the end of March. Proposals 126 through 128 allow night vision for taking furbearers. Proposal 131 would require ID tags on traps and snares. And just for the record, like I don't have the State's position on any of these. These are just what has been proposed by -- I don't even know if it's public or the State at this point. Proposal 133

would prohibit snow machines to pursue the -- to use for pursuit and take of wolverine. Proposal 140, gets rid of evidence of sex in hunts that are restricted to one sex. So, you wouldn't have to keep evidence of sex 5 attached to the carcass and proposal 149 would add Nushagak and Togiak AC's to the applicable subunits for 6 authorizing antlerless moose hunts. And that was it for 8 -- that would affect out here. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, 11 Amy. Questions? 12 13 MR. TREFON: I got one. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, Billy. 16 17 MR. TREFON: Did you mention taking bears 18 with night vision? 19 20 MS. VANDE VOORT: So that was furbearers. 21 So, they want to allow -- there's three proposals 22 addressing allowing the use of night vision for taking 23 furbears. Yeah. 24 25 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Well, and remember, 26 guys, these are proposals that are up for vote. And so, 27 if you want to respond to them or us respond to them as 28 a Council, then you'll have to put a proposal on the 29 table or you're free to respond by..... 30 31 MS. VANDE VOORT: March 7th. 32 33 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: March 7th. I can't 34 remember the date. I knew it was March. Okay, Dan. 35 36 MR. DUNAWAY: Vision thing, didn't region 37 three or it's the Board's already approved that for some 38 part of the State, have they not? 39 40 MS. VANDE VOORT: I think they deferred 41 it to the statewide meeting. So, this -- these three 42 proposals at the statewide meeting would affect 43 everybody in the State. 44 45 MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. I do kind of have a 46 rough list of what the Nushagak AC went through on this. 47 We could spend a long time on it, or I made a short list 48 that pretty much corresponds what she did. It made me 49 want to talk about a few here.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Yeah. Well, now's the time. If you want Board support or somebody to write up comments with the Board's name on them, we'll have to approve and pass them now.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Did you want to wait till the other business part to do that or do it now?

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: You know, I was going to, but I think it seems now is more appropriate.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Well, we took up a bunch during our AC meeting, and it got wrong. Are there any that have sparked anybody else's interest?

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  WILSON: Which ones are we talking about?

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MR. DUNAWAY: This is State of Alaska statewide proposals. And as Amy listed, there's some 126 to 128 about night vision. And my list is all jumbled. 131, the trap IDs. I know our trappers really felt strongly about this like, no, negative, uh-oh. There's another one, caliber restrictions, whether you want to mess with it or not. The 132, 133 positioning with snow goes is one that we were really involved with that I think we should take up. Another one -- the evidence of sex, somebody complaining about. It's too heavy to carry a quarter when there's the male part still attached. That boy better stay home. But, it's ridiculous. But whether we want to weigh in it. There's electronics use one that was appealed to our area because we have a number of air taxis and outfitters that just like you could use electronic, your phone to take a picture of the transfer of possession forms -- and I was trying to find what the federal rules are on that. But, that one we supported in Dillingham. Just like you can carry your license on your phone, and the troopers will accept it. And when you've got frantically trying to load an airplane, unload an airplane, and you've got this meat, if you could just, you know, do the air drop or whatever for the transfer possession form. That -- we had a couple transporters there say it would be way easier than trying to write on a wet piece of paper in the windy conditions.

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The 149, which AC's speak to the antlerless is probably be one we might want to support, and those are the ones I could think of. So, I don't know. I think that -- my understanding was that this

Board of Games agreed on the night vision for trapping. No, we voted against it here. Excuse me. That's for the Nushagak AC. So, do you want to take that? 5 6 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Well, it's -- you 7 know, I think that if you think any of these proposals 8 are affecting the people that we represent enough that you need to put a proposal up on the table, and because 10 we're not voting on a proposal, what we're voting on is comments to send in on a proposal. And I think that if 11 12 you've got some language and whatnot that you want to 13 put in proposal form to see if the Board agrees to it, 14 that you should do it. 15 16 MR. DUNAWAY: You know, kinda got better 17 on my notes here. The -- regarding night vision, the 18 majority of the advisory committee felt it's too easy 19 to abuse. We have some problems with jack lighting on moose anyway so, we opposed it. Is there any interest 20 21 in taking up that one? Interest in taking up in the 130? 22 23 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Would you put them 24 in or put them in the form of a proposal and see if you get a second and then that'll pretty much answer the 25 26 question. 27 28 MR. DUNAWAY: Move to adopt offering 29 comments on Fish and Game proposal, Wildlife Proposals 30 126, 127 and 128. 31 32 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Anybody want to 33 second that? 34 35 MR. KANULIE: I have a question. 36 37 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, Walter. 38 39 MR. KANULIE: I'm sorry. Walter. You know, I was looking at my migratory bird hunting. See, 40 41 I didn't, notice that, but it's going to affect people 42 back home. I mean, I don't even -- I haven't even looked 43 at these. And these are for when? 44 45 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Is this a statewide 46 proposal? I -- you may be on the wrong ones, Walter. I'm 47 not sure I didn't hear anything about migratory birds. 48 49 MS. VANDE VOORT: For the record, Amy

Vande Voort, there are three relating to migratory bird

hunting. One -- Proposal 85 changes the definition for migratory bird hunting guide services to include transporter services. Proposal 86 would mandatory harvest reporting of sea ducks so that could 5 affect Togiak. And then, Proposal 87 restricts the use 6 of boats for hunting waterfowl. 8

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And from what I read, it would basically limit the ability to be in a moving or motor driven boat when you're hunting with -- if I'm reading the proposal correctly.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Walter, did you have a follow up?

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MR. KANULIE: Yeah. I don't know if Ken's still on. Ken Nukwak. But I know they go down toward Cape Sea to hunt for waterfowl, so.

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## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, we addressed that one too. And we were against all of those in the Nushagak AC because like a lot of us like to drift or a lot of our areas are really muddy and you can't get -- safety, you can't get out of your boat. It's not legal to be chasing them around. I think some people do, but I think we opposed all of those. There's a couple of those ladies are kind of well known for being extremely concerned about ducks in Homer. And they're not real popular with some folks out this way. And the record keeping also seemed too onerous too, to our advisory committees. So, we were opposed to all of those.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay well let's go back to the proposal we've got on the table. First of all.

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MR. DUNAWAY: Night vision.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, the night vision proposal. Does anybody care to second writing a letter as a Council in opposition to the use of night vision goggles for the proposal numbers that Dan suggested.

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MR. TREFON: I'll second it for discussion.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. We've got a 1 2 motion, and a second discussion is open. Let's have some short verbiage of justification, and then we can have a vote on it, and we can count on these guys to write it up and get it submitted for us. 5 6 MR. DUNAWAY: Since I proposed it, yeah, 7 8 the general comments of our AC membership, was that just 9 a risk of abuse and saying, oh, I'm out hunting foxes 10 and maybe write a day like shooting a moose or something to get an unfair advantage. I didn't fully understand 11 12 it, but the other folks that are actually up on the 13 Nushagak more were pretty vigorous against it, so. 14 15 (Distortion) 16 17 MR. TREFON: Yeah. Night vision. I don't 18 see any use for it in our region. I mean, if it was up 19 north where it gets dark in the winter time, there might be some reasonable use for it. I got -- I actually have 20 a pair of night vision, but that's just to see if the 21 22 bears is coming in my yard up in camp. But I really 23 don't see any use of a night vision other than, like he 24 was saying, it could be misused. That's my opinion. 25 26 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Other 27 comments? 28 29 (No comments) 30 31 Call for the question. If anybody -- so, 32 these are -- what we're asking for is just to have our 33 comments submitted as a Council to encapsulate these 34 comments on night vision goggles. All in favor, please 35 signify by saying aye. 36 37 IN UNISON: Aye. 38 39 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed same sign. 40 41 (No response) 42 43 Anything else? Any other comments that we would like to be brought up? Dan, go ahead. 44 45 46 MR. DUNAWAY: I think Walter made a good 47

point on these waterfowl. I think it's 85, 86, 87. And I think I talked about earlier that the Nushagak AC felt that the record keeping was just being an annoyance, not useful. The part about boat use, a lot of us either

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1 drift or pole or row and hunt. And when they get on 85, we are opposed to all of them. 3 4 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Are you putting that 5 in the form of a proposal? 6 7 MR. DUNAWAY: Propose that we -- I guess, 8 we comment that we oppose 85, 86, 87 as a motion. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, for the 11 reasons given. Do I have a second? 12 13 MR. RHYSHEK: A second. 14 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, we've got a 15 16 proposal and a second. Any further discussion on 17 opposing these proposals as a Council? 18 19 MR. TREFON: I got a question. Billy, 20 here. I was just wondering about the uses of boat and 21 motors for duck hunting. I mean, if they put it down in 22 writing saying you cannot use boat motors for hunting, 23 what if you're in your blind? How you get your birds out 24 of the water? 25 26 MS. VANDE VOORT: Through the Chair. So, 27 in the proposal, I'm just reading this as they have it 28 written. So, they want to make it unlawful method from 29 any mechanical vehicle. However, a power or sailboat may 30 be used only as a direct means of retrieving a dead or 31 injured bird. All boats shall remain stationary throughout the duration of the hunt, beached or anchored 32 33 within 100 yards of those discharging firearms to 34 eliminate driving, herding, or chasing migratory birds 35 into hunters on land or on other boats. So, if as 36 written, this would get rid of being able to drift and 37 hunt. 38 39 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Sounds like an 40 enforcement nightmare. Any other comments, Dan? 41 42 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, and that's exactly 43 like we go up these tidal gullies that are just gooey 44 mud and really steep and to be required -- is dangerous 45 and I've put -- wonderful days pulling up on these 46 things. And my son's in the bow and come around the 47 corner and the ducks jump up and shoot a couple. But

we're not chasing them with motors or anything, or even if you find a good spot to just sit in your boat, you

just in the tides, you know, look at 24-foot tides. It

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could be a real, real difficult to comply. So, those are
     the reasons -- yeah. So yeah, that's why we oppose these.
    Thank you.
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                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Any other comments?
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    Yeah.
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                          TREFON: I have to agree with Dan
                     MR.
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    there. And listening to what you all presented to us,
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    it sounded like a whole lot of unnecessary proposal
     that's put out there just to make hunting a little more
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     difficult. Kind of like the chumming law when you put
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     it.
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                     MR. WILSON: Call for question.
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                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS:
                                           Okay. Questions
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    been called. All in favor of supporting comments to
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     oppose these proposals, please signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Opposed, same sign.
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                     (No response)
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                     Okay. Motion carries. Any -- John.
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                     MR. RHYSHEK: Amy, are you able to read
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    that 137?
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                     MS. VANDE VOORT: Yes. Give me one second
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    to go down there.
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                     MR. DUNAWAY: I have the whole book here,
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    too, if it if you need help. Amy.
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                     MR. RHYSHEK: And 136, maybe.
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                     MS. VANDE VOORT: Would you like 136
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    first?
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                     MR. RHYSHEK: And 135.
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                     MS. VANDE VOORT: And -- okay. I'm almost
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    there. Okay. So, proposal 135. This allocates 10% of the
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    big game permits to non-residents as follows. So, non-
    residents shall be guaranteed 10% of the available
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    permits for each hunt, as long as the hunt has at least
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    10 permits. If a hunt has less than ten permits, no non-
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resident tag will be issued. If the number of non-1 resident permits is not a round number, it shall be rounded down to the next round number. This is consistent with most other Western states in the United States. 5 This language shall not apply to hunts already allocated 6 guided specifically to non-residents, either unguided. In the case of drawing hunts with less than 8 10 permits, the Department of Fish and Game shall have 9 the authority to issue up to one permit specifically for 10 non-residents. Granted, it does not take a resident permit away to meet the original permit quota. This 11 12 language, because it would set aside permits for nonresidents, would be less restrictive than many Western 13 14 states that allow up to 10% of the permits to be 15 allocated to non-residents. A non-resident drawing permit allocation is uncapped in many drawing hunts. 16 17 Currently, there are many drawing hunts that have no 18 non-resident allocation limits. Alaska residents are finding it increasingly difficult to draw permits. Non-19 20 resident allocations in the Lower 48 have been 21 drastically reduced in the last five years, resulting 22 in more interest by non-residents to hunt and apply in 23 Alaska. The current regulations are unit or hunt 24 specific as it relates to non-resident allocation, thus 25 making it difficult and cumbersome to address in the 26 usual regional proposal process. So that only addresses 27 draw permits, so.

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MR. RHYSHEK: Let's just go through these one by one, maybe. I would like to go ahead and make a motion that the Bristol Bay RAC be in favor of proposal 135.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay we have a motion, do we have a second?}$ 

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(No response)

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 $$\operatorname{MR}$  RHYSHEK: Maybe if I could comment to my fellow board members.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead John.

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MR. RHYSHEK: I have lived in this State for 27 years, and I have been trying to draw a tag for a specific hunt, and I have yet to do so. Obviously, the tag is extremely difficult to obtain. But I do see nonresidents, you know, obtaining this tag at -- every given year and promoting these hunts on YouTube channels and social media, et cetera, et cetera. And me, living

in the State since 1998 still have not been able to draw that tag is extremely discouraging.

#### CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: So then would you support this or do you want to vote on it to oppose it.

MR. RHYSHEK: So as of right now, the way I understand this, let's say there's 100 tags allocated and let's say 200 people put in and 100 of those people are from out of State and 100 people those are in-State by the simple calculation of percentages, half of those tags would be allocated to the non-residents and the other half would be allocated to the residents. This 10% of big game drawing permits to non-residents, this is a very common practice in all the western states. The elk hunting states, the pronghorn hunting states, the sheep hunting states, et cetera, et cetera. And I would just like to see Alaska piggyback that.

# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: I don't do much draw applications and I missed the deadline this year so, I'm not always familiar. I know there's some that are already kind of set up, only so many non-resident, and some of the sheep stuff is fanatically detailed. So, my one concern was could this end up in some cases making it harder for a resident to get a tag?

MR. RHYSHEK: Negative. It's, you know, the resource management of the State has always been put into place that you know, the Alaska residents, you know, should be coming first. And you know, if you're allocating 10% of big game drawing tags to non-residents, that means that 90% are going to be allocated to residents, which favors people of the State of Alaska that live, work and are, you know, socially economic, you know, upon the State.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Before you -- do we have any more discussion, can we get a second?

MR. DUNAWAY: I just want to say that the Nushagak AC didn't even touch this. We didn't look at it. So, I don't have anything to go on from our general area. I'm kind of -- I don't know enough. I'm kind of hesitant to support it or go with it at this point.

1 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: It's an interesting 2 concept, though, John. I think it's got all our minds going, even if we can't get a second for it. Okay. Any other motions anybody would care to make? 5 6 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, John. 7 8 MR. RHYSHEK: We're talking about 135. 9 And that basically means that if there's 100 tags for a 10 certain Unit, that 90% of those tags would be for residents and only 10% of those tags would be for non-11 12 residents. 13 14 MR. WILSON: Which proposal are you on 15 at the moment? 16 17 MR. RHYSHEK: 135. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Correct. Yep. That 20 one's dead for lack of a second. Are we -- what's 136? 21 22 MR. RHYSHEK: Amy, can you read 136? 23 24 MS. VANDE VOORT: Yep. 136. Would limit bison and muskox drawing permit hunts to once in a 25 lifetime and only allow applicants to apply once per 26 27 hunt as follows. First, make it a lifetime hunt one and 28 done. Second, get rid of the multiple chance drawings 29 and just increase the price to \$50 for a chance, it 30 would still create plenty of revenue and there would be 31 folks still trying to get this fabulous draw. I would 32 like to say I'm just reading this verbatim, so if it 33 doesn't sound like me. Since the muskox and the bison 34 tags are so hard to get, why doesn't the State do two 35 things for the hunters to give them a realistic chance 36 to hunt these animals? I have been putting in for this 37 job for 18 years and not successful, and yet others have 38 had multiple draws to hunt them. There is also another 39 option to make it a one per household also. I just read 40 today where my coworker and husband both drew for bison. 41 It is just my opinion, but I'd like a real chance to get 42 one. Thanks for letting me vent. 43 44 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: You're welcome, 45 Amy. Okay. Do I hear anybody wanting to put a proposal 46 on the table concerning this one? John. 47 48 MR. RHYSHEK: I go ahead and ask Amy to

49 50 read 137.

MS. VANDE VOORT: Okay. 137. This would 1 2 again, this is verbatim. Change the drawing hunt permit process as follows. Options and alternative strategies to consider, either singly or in combination: One, increase waiting periods by species if successful, and 5 6 harvest and or draw. Two, reduce application number by species, for example from 6 to 4. Three, restrict 8 applications for one applicant or party to a maximum of three species per draw application year. Four, restrict 10 applications to apply for bison or muskox, caribou or elk, and or sheep or goat per draw application year. 11 Reduce resident bag limit for bison to once in a lifetime 12 13 is, if successful, in harvest of a bison on a resident 14 draw permit. And six, increase opportunity for 15 additional registration hunts with quotas where possible 16 as an alternative to draw hunts. Other options 17 considered: One bonus point system previously considered 18 by Board. Two, create and establish separate draw hunts 19 for longtime applicants, requires tracking applicant 20 possibly establishing history and a identification number. Options rejected: One preference 21 22 point system previously considered by Board Two, once 23 in a lifetime drawing with unsuccessful harvest. Three, 24 long waiting periods for successful moose draw 25 applicants.

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The probability of successfully drawing a hunt permit has become exceedingly difficult over the last several years. In 2018, there is 321,126 applications for 8302 draw permits. Just five years later, there were 373,511 applications for 5216 draw permits, an overall average reduction of almost half from 2.6% to 1.4%. The majority of the most desirable draw hunts have seen significant reductions in drawing opportunity. For example, DM410 has shown an increase from 2013 to 2023 of 2628 applications for 75 permits to 8674 for 100. Similarly, DC590 has went from 906 applications for 100 permits to 9248 for 100. Others include DE702, 627 applications, 8 permits to 3394 for 6 permits, DUI403. I think you get the picture. This proposal was developed in consultation with local hunters interested in improving the opportunity to be successful in the hunt permit drawing. The alternatives were created to stimulate discussion at the Board of Game meeting, to encourage action to address the significant reduction in drawing opportunity for the average resident hunter. The local Fish and Game Advisory Committee has not consulted at this time, nor is aware of this proposal.

1 2	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan.
3	MR. DUNAWAY: It occurs to me for one
4	thing, you know, these are all interesting but, we're
5	talking federal subsistence hunts and these are all
6	sport hunts, right? And so, I don't know if they apply
7	to us. I'm kind of looking around for
8	to do. I m kind of fooking dround for
9	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Well, what they
10	don't do
11	don o do
12	MR. DUNAWAY:get involved with it
13	or not.
14	
15	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Well, being
16	involved, what we're doing right now is just offering
17	comments on, on things that that mean something to
18	ourselves or the people that we represent. So that's
19	where our involvement comes in in our decision to be
20	involved or not be involved.
21	
22	MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, but this is all kind
23	of sport oriented, isn't it? And we're subsistence
24	federal subsistence oriented and our hunts often don't
25	fall under these draw hunts anyway. If I'm correct.
26	<b>1 1</b>
27	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: No and I suspect
28	that's why we didn't get a second on our proposal on 35,
29	so.
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31	MR. DUNAWAY: It's kind of a sudden hit
32	me. So, I'm kind of looking around the room if there's
33	a legal beagle, that kind of thing. I kind of and
34	I've sympathized with some of this, but does it really
35	apply to Federal Subsistence Board is my one thought.
36	
37	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Does anybody
38	else have any proposals they want to make?
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40	MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah.
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42	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan.
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44	MR. DUNAWAY: We're bouncing around.
45	We're real close. So is it 133, 132, the Snowmachine
46	positioning of furbearers. Thats one I'm really
47	concerned about because we worked very hard to get this
48	allowed. And our member, Kenneth, was instrumental in
49	getting this allowed, and I would hate to see this get
50	removed so quickly. It just recently got adopted so, I

would make a motion to ask the -- advise the Council here to oppose these proposals and support the existing positioning regulations as written. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Do I have a second?

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MR. TREFON: I'll second.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Billy. And I would also ask that we could use years-worth of language and justification behind it as well, if this is passed, because I feel like I talked until I didn't have any more words to give on it. I know that much. So, yeah. Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: A little recent history here too, is why these are coming out of the Dillingham area. This guy proposing it, is a longtime bear hunter and guide and air taxi operator, and I have a tremendous amount of respect for him, however, and he's winding his operations down, kind of aging out. But, there's been some newer guides in the area. They -- when we have snow, they've had some real successful hunts on big bears, and they've also taken a few opportunities to catch a wolverine, which is really -- if they can't produce a bear, it's really been kind of a bonus for a few of the hunters, and I suspect there's a bit of tension, would be a nice way to say it among guide operators. And I think Rick is truly concerned about wolverine, but if I remember correctly, talking to our biologists, there's only been about five wolverines taken this way in recent years. And I think a total, of I want to say and I'm looking at Amy 45-50 total take harvest all types in recent years. So, we felt that the concerns are understandable, maybe misplaced. And so, I believe I got a double check here again that we oppose that a -- the Nushagak Bay AC opposed 132 and we took them up 132 and 133 and we oppose them. And so, I would move to oppose them. If we have Kenneth, we have Todd Fritzy, their local trappers, hunters, and they've taken advantage a little bit, but they really don't take a lot that way. So, I'll shut up.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Dan. Any other comments? Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Madam Chair, yes. Just, you know, we're talking about either opposing or agreeing with proposals here, and I don't have them before me. So, I don't know what the language is actually saying

or not remembering. So, it's hard to vote on something or comment when I'm not fully aware of what the wording actually exists. 5 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I can definitely 6 sympathize with that. However, this is one that we put in place, so we're pretty familiar with the language and 8 they're trying to withdraw it from us. Which is kind of 9 the way I look at this one. 10 11 MR. WILSON: Are we looking at the 12 wolverine? 13 14 MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, 132, 133. 15 16 MR. WILSON: Gotcha. Okay. 17 18 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Leigh. 19 20 (Simultaneous speech) 21 22 MR. WILSON: No. I'm good. Thank you. 23 24 MS. HONIG: Through the Chair. Just for my own clarification to help write this. So, I too am 25 looking at the proposals right now. So 132, it's to 26 27 prohibit non-residents from using snow machines, and it 28 says Alaska residents may use snow machines. So, I just 29 want to.... 30 31 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I thought 32 proposal we've got on the tables for 133 though. 33 34 MS. HONIG: Oh, okay. So that's why..... 35 36 (Simultaneous speech) 37 38 MR. DUNAWAY I was rolling them together. 39 40 MS. HONIG: Okay. 41 42 MR. DUNAWAY: If we can -- maybe it'd be 43 better to separate them. But you're right. It's nonresidents for one. But it's everybody in the other one, 44 4.5 I think. 46 47 MS. HONIG: Correct, right. 133 was to 48 prohibit the use of snow machines to approach and pursue 49 wolverines. 50

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1 MR. RHYSHEK: And it also reads wolves. 2 MS. HONIG: And wolves. And it adds 3 4 wolverines to that. Yeah. 5 6 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Dan. 7 8 MR. DUNAWAY: And the other thing this 9 really came out of, Kenneth or I like to add Fritzy too, 10 that it's allowed in game Unit 18 and 23 or something like that and has been for years. And so, the argument 11 was that we have adjoining game units. Why can't we if 12 they can? The other reality part is that's how they've 13 14 been catching them for years, and they didn't know it was illegal. And there's been no major harm done. And 15 16 so why not recognize and allow the practices that have 17 been working? So, for all those reasons. We were opposed 18 to rolling this back. Thank you. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Any other comments? 21 22 (No response) 23 24 Okay. Call for the question. All in 25 favor of opposing 133, repealing all of our hard work 26 on the positioning issue, please signify by saying aye. 27 28 IN UNISON: Aye. 29 30 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Opposed, same 31 sign. 32 33 (No response) 34 35 Okay. That one passes as well. Any 36 others anybody would like to -- Dan. 37 38 MR. DUNAWAY: I'd like to address 131 the 39 trap ID tag, and it's over here. Proposed by Kneeland 40 Taylor, who's very vigorous, anti-trapper. I think we 41 heard from him at the Board of Game meeting in Wasilla. 42 He wants to require identification tags to be attached 43 to traps and snares, and he goes on at length. Our 44 trappers again oppose this from the standpoint, wolves, 45 wolverine other animals when they get in trap, often 46 very vigorously fight that trap, they can break the tag off. It can easily get buried and frozen, and then all 47

of a sudden you're in violation, and not everybody's going to carry around a metal detector to find the tag.

It's an added cost and burden on the trappers. There's

instances where people feel that they've been set up by somebody putting the tag on the trap or removing a tag from a trap. And one of the other ones is that enforcement in the Lower 48 often might dig up a whole 5 set to see if you have a tag. Well, they just wrecked your set at a cost of \$500 wolf. Just to see if you have a tag or not. So, for those reasons the Nushagak AC has 8 been opposed to trap tag identification for many, many iterations. And so, I'd move to oppose 131 for the 10 reasons stated. 11 12 MR. WILSON: Call for question. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yes, I need a second 15 first. 16 17 MR. WILSON: I'll second it and then call 18 for a question. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: That works. Okay, 21 let's put this to a vote. All in favor of opposing this 22 regulation for the trapping burden, please signify by 23 saying aye. 24 25 IN UNISON: Aye. 26 27 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Opposed, same 28 sign. 29 30 (No response) 31 32 Motion carries. Any others? 33 34 DUNAWAY: There's MR. a 35 restriction here that could be kind of onerous too. And 36 that one proposal I think wants to require 243 or above. 37 And another one wants to require 25 caliber above. At 38 one time, I want to be sympathetic, but at the same time 39 that it just so many people use smaller guns and ammo 40 is getting more and more effective. Enforcement is 41 difficult. I hate seeing people use that smaller guns, 42 but they do. And I've seen caribou drop like a rock from 43 a 222. And I shot a caribou the next day with a 348 and 44 had to hit it twice. So again, the Nushagak Advisory 45 Committee opposed this caliber restrictions on 130 and 46 I think it's 130. 47

MR. RHYSHEK: Amy, can you read 130,

49 please? 50

MS. VANDE VOORT: Sure. So, proposal 129 establishes a minimum standard of centerfire rifle cartridges. And so does one 30. 30 is what's required for moose. So which one would you like?

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MR. RHYSHEK: Maybe just both of them.

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MS. VANDE VOORT: Okay. Okay. Proposal 129 establishes a minimum standard of centerfire rifle cartridges for taking big game as follows. Legal rifle cartridges for big game must have a barrel bore of at least 0.25in and be chambered to fire a centerfire cartridge of not less than two inches overall length, including the bullet, which is designed to expand. I have personally been aware of several moose that were shot and lost after being hit with too small of a caliber rifle. Some are shot several times with 223 rifles. The shooters in some cases said they shot an entire AR-15 magazine of ammo but must have missed. I recovered two moose that a shooter said they must have missed. I had people tell me about shooting a brown bear over 18 times with a 223, and then it died slow. I spent 16 years, summer through fall in rural Alaska. I've heard about the lack of moose hunting opportunities. The waste of game due to the use of insufficient cartridge size is a significant contributor to the dwindling populations. A larger cartridge size would reduce the loss of animals significantly. Most state game regulations require a cartridge minimum size for big game hunting. Alaska having the largest big game animals surely should also establish minimum cartridge sizes.

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And then proposal 130 establishes a minimum standard of centerfire rifle cartridges for taking moose, as follows. A minimum of 243 caliber rifle is required for taking a moose. We would like an established minimum caliber requirement for moose statewide as follows, require a minimum of 243 caliber centerfire rifle for the harvest of Unfortunately, moose are shot with rifles and ammo that are inadequate to kill them. Moose are one of the largest North American big game species. Unfortunately, some moose are shot with rifles and animals that are inadequate to kill them. The common rifle to hunt moose in some parts of the state is the 223 Remington. With a high number of variables, perfect shot placement is not a guarantee every time a trigger is pulled, and often can end in a dead and unharvested moose with the 223 and it just keeps going on about the 223.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Does somebody has a proposal they want to put in front of the Board?

MR. DUNAWAY: I might add that, you know, I -- and I'm looking at Walter a little bit, I think some places, some communities that would require them to buy another rifle, you know, other places were trying to figure out another use for the other 10 rifles. But, for some people this could be a real burden. Like I say, I'm kind of mixed on it personally but in overall practically, I can understand that why the advisory committee opposed it.

### CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard.

MR. WILSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. You know, some of these proposals is just so ridiculous in my mind. You're, you know -- you grow up as a kid and your parents or your uncles or something, they show you, you know, they show you the proper way to hunt. You know, when you're getting into areas here where, you know, this is, you know, if somebody out there with a 22 trying to shoot a moose and somebody hasn't taught that kid or that person the right way to do it. And for us here to try to dictate, you know, what size of caliber you're going to use for what animal. Who are we? I mean, this is really ridiculous. Let's get on with this.

MR. TREFON: I'd like to comment also, follow up on that. I -- it -- the 223 in my experience of shooting, I got -- I actually got three of them and every one of the 223 fires nothing but full metal jackets. So, if you shoot a move through the heart, that thing is not going to even feel that bullet go through them. It's all about bullet placement. And that's what I was raised up with bullet placement. And if you're going to shoot an animal, I've always been taught behind the ear and behind the neck. I mean, you can't go wrong shooting an animal right there. You shoot them in the heart, it's going to jump and it's going to run 300 yards easy before it even drops. So, bullet size -- it all depends on the shooter.

## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I think some of the guys could probably tell you about folks that come out here with rhinoceros rifles and still can't shoot a moose. So -- but it's a pleasure to the Advisory

1 2 3	Committee. Want to weigh in on it at all or just go on by?
	MD DUVQUER, I compared I com a fort
4	MR. RHYSHEK: I suppose I say we just
5	go on by.
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7	MR. DUNAWAY: Imma [sic] leave somebody
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9	else to make a motion on it then. And if we don't have
10	a motion
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12	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Anybody have a
13	motion formulated?
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15	MR. TREFON: I'll make a motion to oppose
16	it., bullet size.
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18	MR. DUNWAY: I'll second.
19	int. Bollmir. I II become.
20	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Got a motion and a
21	second to oppose the caliber restrictions. Any other
22	discussion?
	discussion:
23	MD EDEFON O
24	MR. TREFON: Question.
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26	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Question's
27	been called. All in favor, please signify by saying aye.
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29	IN UNISON: Aye.
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31	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Opposed same
32	sign.
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34	(No response)
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36	Motion carries. Any others?
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38	MR. DUNAWAY: We could go on and on. I'm
39	not sure how many we need to do. Do we have to tackle
40	the evidence of sex ones? I think the Board is probably
41	going to do the right thing in that one.
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43	CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: So many of these.
44	Okay. Hearing none other proposals anybody wants to put
45	forth, we will move on to our reports and we'll go on
46	<del>_</del>
	to Togiak next. Andy, are you still online? Oh, I'm
47	sorry. Go ahead, Leigh. Oh, John. You have the floor for
48	Togiak if you'd like it.
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1 MS. HONIG: John, are you still online 2 from Fish and Game?

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MR. LANDSIEDEL: Yeah. I'm here, I had to know which John anyone was referring to, but I'm here.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: My apologies. Okay. If you had a report you'd like to share with us, John. This is the time.

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MR. LANDSIEDEL: Yeah, good morning, everyone -- good morning, wow. Geez. Good afternoon. I just wanted to give a brief update on the Mulchatna Caribou Herd. We did our second year of lethal predator removal on the western calving grounds. Amy helped out this year, so is in the mix. We removed 81 brown bears and 14 wolves total. We did add a wolf removal period specific to wolves in April. We collared 55 calves to monitor survival to five months and then subsequently overwinter survival and also to determine cause specific mortality. We reduced or we documented reduced predation events. But, we did have more unknown mortality causes assigned to these calves this year. Our survival -- the two weeks was 79%, which is within the range of the last 10 or 12 years of calf mortality studies on Mulchatna. But it is one of the higher years, I think, of top 3 or 4 for the West. We had our population survey in July, and we documented the highest number of caribou. Sorry, there's an echo. It's messing with me. We documented the highest estimated number Mulchatna Caribou since regulatory year 2015. And we estimated 14,846 caribou plus or minus about six. So, there could be about 15,000 Caribou on the landscape. But because in this group has talked about the fragmentation of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd, it's -- we think it's an underestimate because there are additional animals out towards Cape Newenham and Cape Pearce and Southern Unit 18 near Goodnews and Platinum that are not included in that estimate. And there was another couple hundred caribou in between Clark's Point and Levelock this fall that we didn't have any collared animals in documented moving down that far south from the east Mulchatna.

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So, the 15,000 animals, we believe to be a conservative estimate. And we're optimistic that that growth is in large part to last year's predator reduction. So, the 2023 effort. Part of our effort to - or part of our assessmen of -- echo is just messing with me. I'm sorry. Part of the assessment -- part of

1 assessing the predator program is increased (distortion) survival. We document that through our fall composition surveys, which we do in October. And that survey gives us an estimate of the number of cows, calves 5 and bulls and population. Documented 32 calves per 100 6 cows in East Mulchatna, which is in line with their long-term averages. In the West Mulchatna, where the 8 the predation control treatment, treatment, 9 occurring, we documented 54 calves per 100 cows, which 10 is how it's been since at least 1999. And that's when we have our sort of a complete data set going all the 11 way back to '99. But data becomes a little bit more 12 sparse before that. And (distortion) cows builds on last 13 14 year's 44 calves per 100 cows. So, I feel pretty 15 confident in saying that our treatment of predation 16 control has resulted in increased calf-to-cow ratio. So, half survival to five months. Whether or not those calves 17 18 make it through to their first year of life is yet to 19 be determined. We have plans in the next month to go 20 recapture those calves with calf collars on them and fix 21 collars to the females so we can monitor them through, 22 ideally, the rest of their life. Some things are -- Just 23 keep in mind is that most of these caribou give birth at three years old, and so the calves that were born in 24 25 2023, the vast majority of them will give birth to their 26 first calf in 2026 and subsequently the 2024 calves in 27 2027. And so, if we're to see more growth, you know, I 28 expect some of those hopefully larger cohorts from these 29 last couple of years will then start contributing to the 30 population and I -- and I'm optimistic that soon we'll 31 start to see more Mulchatna growth, is in that 27, 28, 32 29, 2027 - 29 time frame. And that's all I've got on the 33 Mulchatna Caribou Herd, I guess we are planning to 34 conduct a third year of intensive management activities 35 on West Mulchatna in May.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, John. I'd like to see if my Board has any questions.

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(Pause)

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Okay. Oh, we got one here from Richard. Go ahead, Richard.

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MR. WILSON: It's just a comment, John. You know, we've noticed caribou and I noticed you haven't been saying that you've counted these caribou over on the Alagnak side of things on the east side here. There is little herds of caribou that have occasionally been spotted, and one recently was about 50 population here

000135 just out on the flats here, just outside of the Naknek, North Naknek here -- village here. So might help to, you know, to expand your viewing of caribou just a bit or maybe the folks on this side that are doing surveys, can 5 help you out there to add those into your account. 6 Thanks. 7 8 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, Billy. 9 10 MR. TREFON: Yeah. Billy Trefon, here. I'd like to add to what Richard was saying there about 11 12 extending the survey areas because up in 9B, talking to 13 a lot of the pilots that that are actually seeing sparse 14 patches of 50 to maybe 100 caribou here and there up in 15 17 moving in our area, which is actually a good sign. 16 And listening to the numbers here on the Mulchatna, it's actually growing. So, there's good things happening. 17 18 It's just maybe the expansion of the count should be 19 done better or expanded. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. 22 23 MR. LANDSIEDEL: Through the Chair to 24 answer -- oh, sorry. 25 26 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Go ahead, John. 27 28 LANDSIEDEL: You know, we count 29

caribou in Units 9B, 7B, 17B and 18 and times (distortion). And so, the caribou that Billy certainly is referencing was most likely you know, it really depends at what time of the year people are seeing caribou. A lot of the East Mulchatna move into 9B in the winter specifically, and sometimes in the early fall. And I appreciate the update on, you know, some caribou near the Alagnak and I would -- it'd be great, you know, if you're talking with Amy or when you see her, you know, giving her a heads up about it and if you did, that was great. And if you haven't, then going forward, that would be great information to share with her. So, thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Dan, go ahead. Never mind, his question was answered. Okay. Any other reports that you or Andy would like to share with us?

47 (Pause)

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MR. LANDSIEDEL: I'll leave it to Andy.

MR. ADERMAN: All right. Yeah. This is 1 2 Andy Aderman with Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. I have a report that should be in your meeting books. I believe it starts on page 73. And I just wanted to point 5 out a couple of things. We work with John and the 6 Department of Fish and Game in regards to Mulchatna Caribou, mainly on the Togiak Refuge and out along our 8 western coast. So yeah, we plan to continue doing that 9 monitoring cooperatively with Fish and Game. I'm going 10 to go to the next page. And talk just a little bit on Nushagak Peninsula Caribou. We've heard some of the 11 12 stuff earlier today on the Nushagak Herd. Most of this 13 I gave to you at your last meeting. But, just to review 14 the caribou herd was at 600 animals and we counted in 15 late June last year. And that's at the upper end of our population range of 200 to 600 caribou. We had a meeting 16 with our committee that just deals with Nushagak 17 18 Peninsula Caribou Herd. The short of it is we want to 19 harvest 200 animals to get the herd back down around 20 400. And we have issued permits in six of the communities 21 closest to the -- closest to the caribou and we've had 22 very little harvest. We've had 4 or 5 in August, 23 September and then a couple others September, October. Conditions are just, just terrible for getting to where 24 25 the caribou are. And so I remain optimistic we get some 26 cold weather and some more snow, but I don't know that 27 that's going to happen or not happen. But the herd is 28 growing rapidly, and if we don't get the harvest, we'll 29 be looking next year at doing some more opportunities, 30 maybe going with two caribou per hunter. You know that 31 that remains to be seen. But the herd is growing fast, 32 and we would like to get it down before it gets too far 33 out of control.

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Yeah. I don't have much else to report on. We're planning to do a moose survey in 17A, but again, we're fighting conditions. Right now, we want complete snow cover when do that type of survey. So, we'll see what happens between now and the end of March. With that -- well, I just had one more thing I know. Madam Chair likes the invasive plant surveys. And at the bottom of, I believe it's page 74. The last sentence there, there's been no elodea detected thus far. This is an invasive plant. Lives in the water and can kill all the other plants and there -- it's something if it gets started, if you can get it taken care of real quickly, that's the best thing. Otherwise, you can be fighting it for years and years and years. So, with that, I will stop and I'll try to answer any questions that you may have. You may have.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Andy. Questions from Council members. Go ahead, Billy.

MR. TREFON: Yeah. Billy Trefon, here. I was just looking at invasive species here. Is that the only species that we have that might be an invasive species in Alaska? Are there any more? I mean, we get a lot of people coming from Lower 48 around the world.

MR. ADERMAN: Yeah, through the Chair. There's a number of highly invasive species that are terrestrial and aquatic. I can't name them off to you right off the top of my head, but there — they might look pretty. And, you know, people plant stuff in their gardens that are invasives, that they get loose and yeah, I — there's a lot of examples throughout the State where in invasives have you know, ruined the habitat for the native species and that includes berries and yeah, I'll just stop there.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thanks, Andy. Go ahead, Billy.

 MR. TREFON: Yeah. Thank you for that. Because as a wildland firefighter, that's one of the biggest concerns. Invasive species. And what I've learned about that, majority of our species are brought into your house as a flower, a plant, a pretty plant. That's where most of it comes from.

MR. ADERMAN: Yeah. And I might add you know people get it -- get the seeds and spores and whatnot on their boots and, you know, you go boating and you get out and you walk into an area, you're going to hunt and you're dropping some of those potentially invasive species, they can -- they could ride on the back of dogs or other pets. So, that's one of the reasons why the state has a prohibition on felt soled boots for fishing. You know, primarily fishing, but they like that felt. And they can hide in there, and cause problems down the road.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Thank you, Andy. Any other questions for Andy? Okay. As usual, we appreciate your good and thorough reports, Andy. Thank you very much. Next up will be Brian and Bryce for Alaska Peninsula-Becharof. Let him do their dirty work. Thank you.

MR. WOODRUFF: Madam Chair, members of 1 2 the council, Bryce Woodruff with Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge. I believe our report did not make it into your meeting materials. So, I 5 apologize to the Council members and to Leigh for that. As Amy was saying, we conducted a moose population survey last fall in November, with help from Fish and Game, 8 Park Service and Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. We -with six planes, flew for six days and covered 279 of 10 the sample units. Each sample unit is roughly seven square miles so, that was quite a big area. The total 11 area is GMU 9E, so that's about 12,000mi<sup>2</sup>. We also 12 13 conducted 30 site ability trials to correct for moose 14 missed during standard intensity surveys using the 15 software WinfoNet that Alaska Department of Fish and 16 Game uses for many other moose surveys across the State. We analyzed the survey data with that site ability 17 18 correction factor, and calculated a population estimate of 1994 moose for GMU 9E. The last population survey was 19 20 conducted in 1983, and that estimate was about 2500 21 moose. Since then, the moose population has been 22 characterized on the Alaska Peninsula as stable at low 23 density to slightly declining. So, our population 24 estimate agrees with that. Any questions on that survey? 25

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Council members, questions? Okay. Thank you, Bryce. Go ahead.

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MR. WOODRUFF: Yeah. We also helped with the trend area accounts with the Big Creek Corridor Survey. And the specific numbers for that were the 60 bulls per 100 calves that I mentioned earlier. And 24 yearling bulls to 100 cows and 32 calves to 100 cows. Other than that, we got our results back from last winter's Alaska hares surveys. We covered about 750 miles via aerial surveys and collected 39 new fecal pellet samples. And from that, we were able to identify 22 new individual Alaska hares on the Alaska Peninsula Refuge.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Any questions

there? Dan.

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MR. DUNAWAY: You said 16 bulls per 100 cows in your trend -- was a Big Creek trend area.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  WOODRUFF: Sorry, that was six zero bulls per 100 cows.

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here.

1 MR. DUNAWAY: Well, that sounds way 2 better. Oh, good. I'm glad. Okay. Thank you. 3 4 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I'm surprised I put 5 my hearing aids in. I got it right the first time. Okay. 6 Anything else? John. 7 8 MR RHYSHEK: So, what efforts do you see 9 in the future to get back to your 1983 numbers? 10 MR. WOODRUFF: At this point, we will 11 12 likely not be able to do another population survey for quite a while without significant help from our 13 14 partners. Fish and Game themselves were able to pull 15 together three planes to help with that survey effort. So, it was a big collaborative effort. Other than 16 restricting moose harvest, I don't know that we would 17 18 have any tools to do that. 19 20 MR. RHYSHEK: Restricting Moose harvest 21 or propagating more bear harvest? 22 23 MR. WOODRUFF: I suppose that would be 24 an option too and would be a complicated issue with the 25 guiding system on the Alaska Peninsula. 26 27 CHAIRPERSOM MORRIS: Dan. 28 29 MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I hope you can work 30 with the partners in the future. It really -- I know 31 closer I can watch it in Dillingham where BLM, the 32 Refuge, Fish and Game work together and it's really good 33 to hear working together over here because this is a 34 basic taxpayer hunter and stuff. In the past I used to 35 hear of turf snipping and this and that, and it just 36 doesn't go over well. And when we're here, it's all 37 cooperative, working for the good of everybody. It's 38 just really a good thing. So, I hope it can continue. 39 40 MR. WOODRUFF: Yeah, it certainly would 41 not have been able to happen without all of the support 42 that we got from other agencies. 43 44 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Anybody else? 45 46 (No response) 47 48 Thank you, Bryce. Appreciate you being

1 MR. WOODRUFF: Thank you. 2 3 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Let's move on 4 to National Park Service. Lake Clark National Park and 5 Preserve are you online? 6 7 MS. RUPP: Yes. Good afternoon, Madam 8 Chair. Council, this is Liza Rupp for Lake Clark. I 9 apologize for not being there in person. We decided at 10 the last minute that given our uncertain budgets and things like that, that perhaps it would be better to 11 12 just join telephonically. Anyway, I have a very brief 13 update for you. Unfortunately, my update did not make 14 it into the book, but I'm hoping Leigh gave you a handout 15 with our Summer 2025 Updates. This is a best case scenario, as you may have heard. There's a lot of 16 movement in the federal workforce right now, and we're 17 18 not entirely clear how many employees we will have this 19 summer. So, our goal is to accomplish what is listed in 20 the handout. But reality may have us shift some 21 priorities and maybe not accomplish all that we would 22 like in the coming summer. So as always, our, you know, 23 salmon counting towers and the weir 24 (indiscernible - distortion) are important so the river 25 mile 22 and our bear and other moose -- and actually, 26 I'm not sure if we -- moose is winter. Sorry, our bear 27 and eagle surveys are also important, but right now, I 28 can't promise exactly what we're going to be doing. But 29 These are our goals. So, thank you. 30 31 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: No, thank you. 32 Questions from Council? 33 34 (No response) 35 36 Okay. We got thumbs up. Thank you. We 37 appreciate that. 38 39 MS. RUPP: Thank you so much. 40 41 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Now to Katmai. Mark, 42 Suzy, Mallory. Whoever wants to be the next targeted. 43 44 Mr. STURM: Thank you, Madam Chair. 45 Members of the Council, we appreciate the opportunity 46 to speak with you today. Liza alluded to some of the 47 uncertainties we're dealing with on our end of things. 48 There is a lot up in the air at the moment. So, we are learning as you are learning, oftentimes through the 49

news what's going on. I will say, as this season

progresses, we are we are equally concerned about the environmental condition that we're currently experiencing, and its prolonged and it's warm and it's dry. And what that speaks to, with regard to water 5 chemistry, levels, water temperature, water influence on the biology of the systems that come into 6 the Park, and are supported by the Park and Preserve are 8 all of concern. And even just our operations, you know, we need a certain water level just to operate normally. 10 And so, it's a big question mark. The other thing, I guess I would say that might be of interest to the, the 11 12 RAC is our fire -- our wildland fire crews like, our 13 leads are just contacting us and just saying that 14 conditions are red at this time of year when normally they're far from red. It's just a really -- it's a 15 really, really dry situation. And if it doesn't change, 16 17 it could lead to a very active season. I did bring a 18 number of staff with me today. I appreciate their attendance and their support. We wouldn't be able to do 19 20 some of the things we've been engaged with recently without their capable and dedicated support. This is the 21 22 first time we've had a chance to introduce Mallory. I 23 know she's been up here already to the to the table but, I'd like to introduce Mallory Zharoff. Mallory, why 24 25 don't you take a moment to introduce yourself to the to 26 the Board.

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MS. ZHAROFF: Hello, Mallory Zharoff. I guess a little of my history. I come from Igiugig. That's my ancestral tie. Both of my parents were commercial fisherman. And I guess you could say my grandparents were also commercial fishermen. So, third generation. And I moved here two and a half years ago with my partner, and it's been great. I really enjoy the community and happy to be here and working with National Park Service so, thank you.

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MR. STURM: Thank you, Mallory. I guess I would just say she's been doing fantastic work for us already, just with regard to tracking all things subsistence and tribal liaison type work. And just making sure that we've contacted the right people and are working with offices like Leigh's at OSM to produce the information that these processes require. And so, she's doing great things. And most recently she's been working hard with the villages of Kokhanok and Igiugig to get the permits in place so that the caribou harvest if the snow flies, the permits are in place, and those folks can get out and maybe take advantage of the circumstance. So, all that takes a lot of time and

dedication. And she's here helping us with it, things large and small. Thanks, Mallory.

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We thought the Council might be interested in hearing a little bit -- Mr. Wilson's comments earlier today certainly spoke to the interest of the of the Council on the Kokhanok shelf of caribou herd. And I have Suzy Sanders here. If I could get Suzy to come on up, she can talk a little bit more about the structure of the hunt that we currently have in place. A little bit about how we've worked to get it -- get it established and maybe answer any questions you might have about the hunt itself.

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MS. SANDERS: Hello, Madam Chair, members of the Council. Yeah. We've been working over the past year or so to really put together all aspects of the hunt. And what we've spent quite a lot of time on is to develop the criteria, I know there were some questions earlier about how did you decide on eight individuals? What we did was adopt criteria that were used for a hunt in Wrangell-St. Elias on the Chisana Herd, and we followed that up with a meeting with the State, and based on that, we did make some modifications. Unfortunately, I did not bring printouts for you here, but I do have a visual that, if anyone wants to, can look at Leigh's computer. But basically we started with what is known, and we've been doing spring surveys in -- And I may end up deferring here to our wildlife biologist, Leslie Skora, if you see me turn around. But, we've been doing some spring surveys. So, Leslie, correct me if I say anything wrong. The last 3 to 4years in the in the Preserve, and those numbers have been around 300 to 400, kind of creeping upward over that time. And as people have alluded to, the numbers have really skyrocketed in the last year to two. We did some fall surveys, and I believe our numbers were actually over 900 at that time. But that's the only fall survey that we have. We'll be doing those again. We are going to continue those. And we also have a project that we're going to be starting where we collar some caribou and hopefully that's going to allow us to get more refined numbers, a better minimum count and will also help us estimate bull-cow ratio, calf-cow ratio. So, our criteria for determining how many will be harvested is going to be based on both the population size as well as the composition, and very roughly we'll be looking at is the population remaining stable or increasing versus is the population declining? We'll also be looking at the calf-cow ratio and the bull-cow ratio.

And from those values we're going to be determining the total harvest allowable, which is going to be basically either 0%, 1% or 2%. So, we have used our -- for this year's hunt we have used our data and then also considered the data from the State and what they had available with bull-cow ratios and calf-cow ratios, and have decided on that 2% maximum with a population of --we really don't know in the fall, other than that one hunt or that -- sorry, the one monitoring that we did this past fall where the numbers were a little over 900. We basically, for this year, kind of looked at everything and said that based on that, our criteria of 2% and, you know, maybe we've got 400, maybe we've got 800. We're not really sure in the fall. But, from that, that's where we arrived at the eight individuals and said four per community. So, is that clear to people? Do folks have questions about how we arrived at that?

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard, then John.

MR. WILSON: Thank you. Yeah. I just wonder why are you looking to -- was it St. Elias, you said?

MS. SANDERS: Wrangell-St. Elias.

MR. WISLON: Wrangell. You look to their population and their herd for information on this herd, when we have information across the creek over here, Nushagak. Which is all pretty much the same sort of terrain and lichen and stuff is more similar, I would think, than you would find, you know, way -- you know, east of us. So, why them and why not joining up with the Nushugak people that have had pretty similar stuff going on with that herd.

MS. SANDERS: So, to clarify, we weren't basing it on their numbers or their population per se. We were more using the criteria that was laid out in terms of the population size and the population composition. And then after meeting with the State, we did make some modifications that they felt would be better for the Kukaklek population. So, it really just kind of helped develop the framework that we used, which we then modified based on our conversation with the State.

MR. TREFON: Madam Chair.

1 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: John next, unless 2 Richard has a follow up.

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MR. RHYSHEK: Are these tags going to be distributed like via your tier two permit application?

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MS. SANDERS: These are available to members of the community. And I'm probably not the best person to answer this. Yeah.

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MR. STRUM: Madam Chair. The permits are issued through the Office of Subsistence Management, and coordinated are being through the headquarters office with each of the communities. The communities are identifying the recipients of those tags. And it is a circumstance where there are -- now that the term is failing me at the moment, but an opportunity for substitute hunters, proxy hunters to be able to hunt on those same tags. So, it's not just those four individuals that receive the tags. They can also request a support from other members of the community to hunt on that same tag. I guess a couple of points of clarification to Mr. Wilson's comment. Mr. Wilson, this is still a work in progress. We are -- we did pull together a harvest plan that does have a structure that has been time tested and true with within the Park Service and circumstances. We are absolutely open to talking with our friends to the North and learning from their experience as well and incorporating that. At the end of the day, the same metrics I'm sure they're using, that we're using. So, the underlying fundamentals of the hunt plan are the same. But we may learn from their experience, as you say, because of the similarities both in geography and in proximity to these animals. So, we had to start somewhere and this is where we did. The other thing, I guess I would say is while we did have a large number that was observed in the Preserve last fall the, the population estimates that more closely reflect the animals that are in the Preserve at the time that the hunt is going on, or the results of our spring counts, and they have been comparatively smaller, you know, 425, I think was the last number that we had, which is where we got the 8 from, 2% of 425 is 8, you know, essentially. So that's where we've started from. But all those parameters are open for discussion and have been adjusted to suit what the community has provided as feedback as well as other partners like the state of Alaska.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Bill is next and 1 2 then.... 3 4 (Simultaneous speech) 5 6 MR. RHYSHEK: One other quick question. 7 8 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Oh, go ahead. 9 10 MR. RHYSHEK: Those eight tags, are those eight caribou tags or eight bull tags? 11 12 13 MR. STRUM: There is no restriction on 14 on sex at this time. They could be restricted but they 15 are not restricted. We do recommend bulls only, but it 16 is not restricted at this time. 17 18 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, thank you. 19 Billy. 20 21 MR. TREFON: Yeah. I was just wondering 22 about potluck kills or is there going to be something 23 in there for, like funerals or Easter or Christmas? Like 24 at Lake Clark National Park, not park. When we have 25 funerals, we ask them if we do a potluck hunt for moose 26 meat just so we have something for the (indiscernible). 27 Is that allowed? 28 29 MR. STURM: I'm aware of what you're 30 referring to, and it is possible that we could support 31 that. I know that Igiugig did have a traditional hunt 32 for moose last year. It was not on the on the Park, but 33 it was a big success, and they were excited about it. 34 And I guess I would just say that if that request were 35 to come, we would consider it. It's a separate process 36 that we would consider on a one-by-one case basis. Thank 37 you. Are there other questions about the hunt structure 38 itself? We do have a couple other things to share. 39 40 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, proceed. 41 42 MR. STURM: With regard to other aspects 43 that are related to this effort. There has been a -- I guess a long standing -- I shared this in October, a 44 45 long-standing research project about the traditional and 46 customary access to the Preserve from the communities 47 of Kokhanok and Igiugig. It's sat on a shelf for 15 or 48 20 years. We pulled it off and made a decision that it's 49 appropriate and good to recognize that traditional and

customary access. And we are working towards essentially

supporting mechanized ORV access to the Preserve for 1 subsistence, for accessing subsistence resources. That's a complicated thing in the national park -- in a preserve and we need to do it the right way. So, we've been 5 looking for money and we have found some money. We think 6 we're a leading contender to get some money, to do the compliance, to establish the trail system that would 8 need to be established and maintained as part of that 9 traditional and customary finding. And so, we need to 10 do the compliance. And then once the compliance is done, we can start constructing and maintaining the trail 11 system. It's going to take years, but we're working on 12 13 it and we're working on it in collaboration with those 14 communities. Is there anything else you would want to 15 share about that particular aspect?

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MS. SANDERS: I will add that yes, it is going to take a while. We have started the compliance. Interested in building a high-quality sustainable trail. I would also point out, and I'll maybe have Jenya speak to this. But, she is involved in a project with the communities of Igiugig and Kokhanok to look at traditional routes and to map them and use that as a starting point for where we're going to put these trails. So maybe with that, Jenya can speak.

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MR. STURM: Before Jenya start, I'd just like to introduce her. She's our new cultural resource program manager. Not so new anymore, been here almost a year and doing great things. We're very lucky to have her. I'll turn it over to you.

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MS. ANICHTCHENKO: Thank you so much, Mark. For the record, Jenya Anichtchenko. Thank you so much, Madam Chair and Council members. Here comes your daily dose of Russian accent so, please bear with me. I want to provide several updates on cultural resource management work and Katmai and Aniakchak, and you will find details on page 79 and 80 of your handout. I will just speak about three projects. I will follow up on what Suzy said. We have secured some funds to do a LiDAR remote sensing work this summer. And as Mark mentioned, this work builds on long-term partnership communities of Kokhanok and Igiugig. And the goal for the 2025 work is to follow up on traditional knowledge about the routes to preserve and in Preserve to west Kukaklek Lake, and optimal places to hunt for caribous. And we're going to use this information collected by John Salmon and in partnership also with Dillon Patterson here. And fly over with LiDAR to collect high

resolution data on what we can see on the ground. And this data will pertain to both cultural and natural resources. So, we are looking to understand better where traditional ancestral sites, archaeological, and understand the natural sites too. And use this information for our planning for ATV access to the Kukaklek caribou hunt. Before I move to the next project. Are there any questions about this?

# CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Billy.

MR. TREFONL Billy, here. You were saying that the Igiugig work when you come up with traditional access trails to the -- or the hunting grounds. Are you saying that it's going to allow ATVs on -- within the Reserve?

 $\,$  Ms. ANICHTCHENKO: Mark, do you want me or do you want to...?

MR. STURM: Why don't you let me answer this? The short answer is yes, it is a -- it has been determined to be an appropriate traditional and customary means of accessing the Preserve. It won't -- they will not. Those trails will not be available for other types of ATV or ORV users, and they will not be able to access the park proper, but in the Preserve itself. Yes.

MR. TREFON: Okay. Yeah. Thank you. Because that's the same thing that we got going on in Nondalton.

#### CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Richard.

MR. WILSON: Through the Chair. Thank you. In your research for cultural information, you're going to two communities, which is Kokhanok and Igiugig for knowledge. Well, I myself know that my grandpa and my dad and their families, which were out of Levelock spent lots of months and months and months trapping and hunting up the Alagnak into Nonvianuk and have established camps up in there throughout their years. And there's more residents to be -- I mean, Levelock that have done the same, and a lot of the residents at that are in Igiugig now, not a lot of them, but there are some residents there that have actually migrated from Levelock that are in Igiugig now. And same with with Kokhanok there. So, I'm just filling you in that there are other communities, like I was saying earlier,

that have had use of those areas throughout the years, and I would just encourage you to expand that knowledge so, you get a full view of actually who's in and out of that park. So, it's not just those two communities.

MR. ANICHTCHENKO: Thank you so much. It's very valuable suggestion. Yeah, I'll come back to you for names and more information about who I should talk to. Sounds like you volunteered to be part of this project, too. Okay great.

MR. WILSON: Yeah. One more comment. You know, and you know, I'm glad that ATVs are going to be a source of transportation up in there. But I would just caution and -- the use of them for their size. I mean, there's limited amount of size and weight. I'm assuming that you're going to allow in there because here -- the public corporation here is dealing with guides that have gone into through our private lands with these bigger -- I forget what you call them, but they're huge. I mean, they're four wheel, you know, they sit, you know, 4 to 6 people in them and they go up in these trailers with these big blue tires but they're called an ATV. So, they're, you know -- No?

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: No, they're not but, they've got like they've got tires like Argos, but they go through the water.

MR. WILSON: They're huge so just when you, when you. When you clarify what type of vehicle that is able to access, you know these lands, let's make sure that we have the right language in there so that these type of vehicles don't get slipped in there because the intent, I'm sure, right now for those two communities is just the regular Honda four wheelers, which are, you know 250s, you know, I mean, the smaller vehicles are not in three wheelers and not these huge four wheel rigs. So just, Thanks.

## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Mark.

MR. STURM: Through the Chair. Mr. Wilson, we appreciate the comments. And indeed, I think there will necessarily need to be a restriction on size. This type of a trail system is not unprecedented in the Park Service in Alaska. And I guess I'd say Denali has one and they have a size limit of no gross weight less than 1,000lb kind of a thing. So, something that just sets us a reasonable limit that still allows for the

type of access that's intended. And so, we will be going through a compliance process. And at that time, I guess we would appreciate your comments.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Excellent. Thank you, Richard. Any other comments? Billy.

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MR. TREFON: Yeah. On the ATVs, from experience in my country, on wherever we go, I mean, an ATV will kill the vegetation on the first pass. So, the trails will have to be specific and designated, and otherwise they'll be driving all over where that bike is accessible.

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MR. STURM: Through the Chair. We understand that. We agree with that sentiment. And this needs to be done right so that we don't find ourselves trying to rein in something that is out of control. It needs to be a respectful and functioning trail system that allows for the access that it's intended to support. And it's going to be a balance probably. And not everybody's going to get everything they want, but we will try to provide the access that's required to be, you know, to successfully access the resources that the trail system is there to provide.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you, Mark. You may continue. \\$ 

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MS. ANICHTCHENKO: Thank you. So, my second update is about the project which has been haunting the park for the last ten years. About ten years ago, there was an unplanned road constructed in the Brooks Camp. That road went through archaeological site. It was constructed without previous compliance and against several rules and regulations. And this is a mess which most of us inherited. I think nobody in this room was with the park at the time and we are on our --I would like to say successful way to clean this mess. Last August we removed the road and the preceding to this walk. There was an extensive process consultations, and a very detailed memorandum of agreement drafted. So, we are moving through the stipulations of this memorandum. So last August, the road causing this memorandum was removed. We had tribal monitor with us who was designated by Council of Katmai descendants. We had State Historic Preservation Office blessing us in this endeavor. The monitoring report is completed and was submitted to the (indiscernible) just

about two months ago and we're waiting for the signatures. And we're hoping that once that signature is secured, we will be on our way to be restored and programmatic agreement and to streamline our work on our cultural resources in Brooks Camp. It's not merely immediately subsistence related, but really important to the Park.

## CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Good. Mark.

 MR. STURM: Yeah. Thank you, Madam Chair. Just very briefly, the reason why we're bringing it up today is because the Bristol Bay RAC has expressed an interest in this particular project in the past, and this was a milestone year for that effort. We still got work to do. There's still an ongoing collaboration with tribal partners. And we're, you know, it's going to be several years before it's completely done. But, I hope that it's a good net result in the end. But, just picking up the original road was, was a huge step forward. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thanks for that update. Richard.

MR. WILSON: Thanks for taking care of it. It's been on the books for a while, and this community knows all about it. And what you guys have done. And appreciate you guys reversing that. Thank you.

MS. ANICHTCHENKO: And my last update we're moving from Katmai to Aniakchak National Monument. I have two -- actually, I think really exciting updates. We have funds to have a museum intern to sort out -- to help us sort out the catalog Aniakchak big collection. That collection was came from archaeological excavation which took place in 2006 and 2005, I believe. This position is written -- we are doing it in partnership with BBNA and I've submitted that position description about three weeks ago. So, it's in mighty hands of BBNA and they will hopefully post it really, really fast, really, really soon. And we hope to get somebody with passion for the region. It's helpful if an individual has museum experience, but it's not a must. We can teach on the job. The position will be stationed in Anchorage because that's where our collections are. It pays \$22.50. And if you know somebody who would be interested, I think my email is in your handout, but it will be in partnership with BBNA. So, I'll have to I'll have to wait for them to post it. So maybe that will give a

little extra help to make it moving. And another update I have is we are planning to have elders and youth, kind of a workshop in Anchorage for the same collection. Right now, it's tentatively scheduled for end of March, and 5 we have funds to bring two elders and two youth in, either from the region or family connection to Aniakchak to join us on 3 days review of this collection. I am 8 meeting with some archaeologists who were involved in kind of sharing their knowledge about the area, their 10 interest and stuff of this sort. This will help us to complete the archaeological report and also hopefully 11 12 to kind of reconnect people with their ancestral 13 collections and sites. So again, my email in your -- is 14 in the handout and if you know who would be interested 15 in going for that, please let me know. Let them know 16 that we are looking for this -- these individuals.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. Any questions or comments? Yes, Richard.

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MR. WILSON: Yeah. Just reach out to our local places here where you know, where people are looking, you know, for the jobs and Anchorage there, you know, Bristol Bay Exchange. And there's others here that are there other ways you can get the word out without having to put it on paper. You know, there's other, other avenues here. So, yeah. Sounds exciting.

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MS. ANICHTCHENKO: We're really excited about this because it comes at the same time when we have a hiring freeze. So, it's nice to have people coming in. Is there a question coming?

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I think somebody forgot to mute their phone. Yeah. No, but that is exciting. But I would check because Dillingham has a trading post that everybody looks to see what's going on there. And then of course, Bristol Bay Exchange. If you haven't been on it, you should be because everybody announces everything there and yeah. You know, and the radio stations too, you can always put something out on the radio stations. But it's been my experience around here that this -- here probably starting in March and April, is when the kids start looking for, you know, their summer jobs and whatnot and be an excellent -- and I -- the other place I check into is the museums in both places to see if they have any. Anybody in the wings that they haven't been able to hire, that they -- or that they think would be a good, you know, resource for vou.

1 2 MS. ANICHTCHENKO: Thank you so much. 3 Thank you. Great suggestions. 5 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah. Maybe. Okay. 6 Any questions or comments? 7 8 MR. TREFON: I might have missed it, but 9 was that position an intern program or are you just 10 looking for somebody full time? 11 12 MS. ANICHTCHENKO: Museum tech position is flexible. At this point, I think we have money for 13 14 2025 for full time. It is -- it will be a two-year 15 position. So, it will be 25 and 26. Will it be the same individual or not? I don't know. I think it's the right 16 17 person and it's somebody who is available for two years, 18 that'll be great. Yeah. So, but for 25 at this point. 19 Yeah, it can be full time, but it also can be part time 20 again for the right person. Very flexible. The short 21 answer is we're flexible. 22 23 MR. TREFON: Oh, okay. Thank you. So, in 24 two years, you have time to build up a reputation and 25 look for another job on the same park. 26 27 MS. ANICHTCHENKO: Yes, yes. And like, 28 this is a good kind of on-the-job training too. Are you 29 going to apply? Okay. 30 31 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Be careful, or you 32 going to be volunteering pretty soon. 33 34 MS. ANICHTCHENKO: It's a successful 15 35 minutes. You come back with two volunteers. 36 37 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Anything else, 38 Mark? 39 40 MR. STURM: No thank you, Madam Chair. 41 42 MS. ANICHTCHENKO: Thank you so much. 43 44 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. Thanks, 45 everybody. We appreciate all of you guys showing up and 46 being here. Thank you. That leads us to BLM. Did we even 47 have anybody online from BLM? Yeah. He's BIA, is Glenn. 48 And then other organizations, which do you know if we 49 have any? Okay. Don't leave anybody out. If they want 50 to be part of it. Then we'll move on to OSM and the

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fisheries resource monitoring update, Pippa and Jared. Oh, yes, we may. I'm sorry I need to be reminded. Five minutes. We're going to take a five-minute break. Pippa, if you want to get set up, we'll come back at 4:35. 5 6 (Off record) 7 8 (On record) 9 10 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay, Okay, let's 11 Find our seats again, guys. 12 13 (Pause) 14 15 Okay, good. Do we have Pippa handy for 16 the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program updates. 17 18 (Pause) 19 20 All of our conversations are very 21 important to us, so I acknowledge that. 22 23 MS. KENNER: Madam Chair this is Pippa. 24 For the record, I am ready, and I'm going to wait for 25 you to say go. 26 27 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you. As soon 28 as we get our two other Council members seated, we're 29 going to start. And they're going to you. So, take it 30 away. 31 32 MS. KENNER: Thank you, Madam Chair. 33 Members of the Council. For the record, my name is Pippa 34 Kenner, and I'm an anthropology at the Office of 35 Subsistence Management. There is no supplemental 36 materials or anything in your book for 37 presentation, it is oral. And I am updating you on what's 38 going on with OSM Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program. 39 There are no - the -- okay. So, OSM administers a resource monitoring program 40 fisheries to gather 41 information for the management and conservation of 42 subsistence fishery resources, fish, in federal public 43 waters. The monitoring program is also directed at 44 supporting meaningful involvement in fisheries 45 management by Alaska Native and rural organizations and 46 promoting collaboration among federal, state, Alaska 47 Native, and local organizations. So, this is a grant 48 program. It's a competitive grant program. Because we

have some new Council members, competitive grant program

where OSM through -- we have a technical review committee

made up of fishery experts from different agencies pick 1 a few of the applications to fund each year to research subsistence uses of fish or fish that are used for subsistence. So, OSM is expecting to publish that notice 5 of funding opportunity, what we call a NOFO, notice of 6 funding opportunity for the 2026 Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program in the very near future. We're waiting for it to publish. Application information and 8 9 supporting materials will be available at our OSM 10 website. So that website is doi.gov/subsistence/frmp. A really easy way to find us is just the federal 11 Subsistence Management Program. Google it and we'll --12 13 that web page will pop up. So, we're seeking applications 14 for projects that address priority information needs that were developed by two Councils, this Council and 15 16 the Kodiak/Aleutians Council, which represent what we 17 call Southwest Alaska. Applications will be reviewed by 18 the Technical Review Committee, and summaries of project proposals submitted for your region will be presented 19 20 to you at your next meeting for your input. This concludes the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program 21 22 update. Are there any questions?

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Questions, Council members. Sounds pretty straightforward to me too.

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MS. KENNER: So, okay, we're going to move on. We're going to move on to the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program update. So, the Partners program is another competitive grant for Alaska Native and rural or nonprofit organizations to strengthen Alaska Native and rural involvement. Involvement in federal subsistence management by providing salary funds to organizations so they can hire a professional biologist, social scientist, or educator. Program funds may also be used for science and culture camps and paid student internships. So, the -- OSM is expecting again for the notice of funding opportunity to publish in the Federal Register for the 2026 Partners program. We're expecting it to be published in the very near future. then application information and And supporting materials will be available at the OSM website, which I've already given you. You may also contact Jarred Stone or Liz Williams for more information about this program. I also should have introduced Jarred Stone, who is probably on the teleconference, willing and available to answer your questions. And thank you, Madam Chair. That concludes the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring might have.

48 49 Program update and I am here for any questions that you

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Questions, anybody? Okay. Once again, seemed pretty thorough to me too. Thank you. And Lisa, you finally actually have your name on schedule. You don't need to be called up.

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MS. GREDIAGIN: All right. Thank you, Madam Chair, members of the Council. For the record, my name is Lisa Grediagin. I'm the wildlife division supervisor with OSM, and I'll be providing the OSM report. So, first of all, on behalf of OSM, we'd like to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation for all of you as Council members and all the work you do on behalf of your communities and the resources and subsistence users. So, thanks so much for your time and commitment to these meetings. So as many of you -- as many of you know, Congress administratively moved OSM from the US Fish and Wildlife Service directly to the office of the Assistant Secretary, policy, Management and Budget. This move became effective July 15th, 2024. This move was one of the many efforts that the Department of the Interior has made to strengthen the Federal Subsistence Management program and to ensure that federally qualified subsistence users and Alaska Native people have an opportunity for meaningful engagement in our public process, implementing the federal subsistence priority. This January, President Trump returned to the white House and with him, a new team of political appointees. Doug Burgum was sworn in as Secretary of the Interior. Shortly after, Charlie Danckert was appointed Senior Advisor to the Secretary, exercising the delegated authority of the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Policy, Management and Budget. OSM has been getting Charlie up to speed with the Federal Subsistence Management Program and its importance to rural Alaskans. However, we continue to work with many of the same people within the office of the Secretary in Washington, D.C., who helped us with our transition as well as the new political appointees.

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So, this is pretty exciting news. In February, we welcomed three new public board members, Raymond Oney of Alakanuk, Benjamin Payenna of Nome and Frank Woods of Dillingham, and completed another successful Board meeting. We hope to have updated federal regulations for subsistence fishing published in the final rule soon. The proposed rule for the 2026 wildlife regulatory cycle, published on February 7th. And you all know we announced the call for proposals through April 4th.

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Now for some OSM staff updates. December 2024, OSM officially welcomed our new director, Ciisquq Crystal Leonetti. She had been acting in that role for over six months until she was formally hired. Previously, Ciisquq was Alaska Native Affairs Specialist at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Among regular OSM director responsibilities, Ciisquq continues to lead OSM through its administrative move and has been doing a wonderful job. Since last fall's Council meeting several OSM staff acted in different roles to help through the transition to the office of the Secretary. Starting in February, Chris McKee came over to OSM from BLM to act as the Deputy Director for four months. Chris is the Subsistence Coordinator at BLM and a member of the Interagency Staff Committee or ISC. Previously, Chris worked for OSM as -- in my position as the Wildlife Division Supervisor and before that as a wildlife biologist. With Chris stepping in to help, other OSM staff have been able to return to their permanent OSM positions. So, we continue to remind Council members about the change and requirement for U.S. travelers who must be real ID compliant to board domestic flights and access federal facilities. I think we actually mean it this time. We've been saying this for years and years and the deadline keeps getting pushed back. But, now beginning in May 7th, 2025, every air traveler will need to present a real ID compliant identification to fly within the United States. Even when you fly on small commercial bush carriers. For our program, you will need to have your real ID and time to travel to your fall 2025 Council meeting. So, if you don't have it now, get it by next fall. The next -- by next October. You can find more information on real ID requirements on the State of Alaska Division of Motor Vehicles website.

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A brief update on correspondence. I know you guys have this as another agenda item and a little bit, but Council has received a handful of responses earlier this year from the Secretaries based on issues raised during individual Council meetings and the All Council meeting last year. OSM has also integrated a correspondence review standing agenda item in the Federal Subsistence Board meetings to keep them appraised of all ongoing and completed correspondence to and from the Councils. We are aware of concerns that have been raised on timely responses and are continuing to work on ways to help expedite things as we move forward. Lastly, a brief litigation update. A litigation update was provided to the counselors during the fall

of 2024 council meeting cycle. Since then, in the Kake emergency hunt matter briefing has been completed before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and a three judge appellate panel heard oral argument on February 7th. We 5 expect a decision sometime this summer. In the Kuskokwim matter the district court found in favor of the U.S. on all claims and enjoined the State from taking any further 8 actions in violation of Title VIII on the Kuskokwim 9 River. The State has appealed and briefing before the 10 Court of Appeals is now complete. Oral argument is scheduled for April 11th. Thank you, Madam Chair, 11 members of the Council, that concludes the OSM report 12 13 and be happy to answer any questions. 15 just have a CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I 16 question for you. It was my understanding that if you 17

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didn't have a real ID, a passport would serve still, is that still true or for the federal, I mean, I've got my real ID. I already got it done. But, for Council members who may not have it but do have a passport, or is the program going to allow them to travel with a passport?

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MS. GREDIAGIN: Well, I don't think it's up to the program. It's up to the airlines. And I mean, I would think that's the case, but does anyone have like a definitive answer? I mean...

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, I know they'll accept the passport.....

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(Simultaneous speech)

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MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, I mean...

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: It's an alternate. Yeah. But most people don't like traveling with it. Okay. So, go ahead, Billy.

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MR. TREFON: And the same question about the real ID. How about traveling in-state? Do you need that by May 5th?

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MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah. May 7th. Yeah. I mean, it's any airline. So just to be able to board a flight, get through security, you know, you need that real ID or a passport.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Don't forget your button, Billy.

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1 MR. TREFON: Sorry about that.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Any other questions or comments?

(No response)

Okay. Thank you, Lisa. And then I'll hand it over -- well speaking of correspondence, can you tell us what actions were taken with the D1 letter on our fall -- just want to address this because it's been brought to our attention with the new administration that some of those BLM concerns and moves that we attempted to make might be rescinded. So, understand that you were -- some decisions have been made that could affect us, and we can decide what to do from there. Thank you.

MS. HONIG: Yes. Thank you. Through the Chair. I'm sure you heard with the change in the administration the decision on the D1 lands was rescinded. And so, at the most recent Board meeting, after public testimony on many other concerns that the Councils have written letters on -- the Councils that wrote letters on D1 lands and the fishery management concerns, the Board took action to forward all of those letters, again in a package to the new administration and the new Secretaries. So that is where those topics and letters are right now, so.

 ${\tt CHAIRPERSON \ MORRIS: \ Which \ means \ our}$  previous correspondence on those issues are included in that. Correct?

MS. HONIG: That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I just wanted to bring that to light. Dan, did you have something you wanted to add? I just wanted to bring it to light, because I know that I've been contacted by a couple of different organizations who were concerned, knowing that as RAC Board, we had been defending our position on BLM lands and what we had previously said, and I was not aware that this had happened. I just didn't see it in the notes when I read through them. So, I'm feeling fairly good knowing that our wishes will be forwarded once again, to be reviewed again by this new administration and hopefully taken into consideration as they move forward. Does anybody have anything else that they would like us to think about, or actions that

they would like to see have taken by this Council, other than what's happening? Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: I don't really have anything to add, but I too was contacted and barely remembered it and went dug up the letter and read it. And I think it expresses our concerns adequately and so I hope that's enough.

MS. HONIG: Through the Chair, if I may, just if folks are wondering what the letter was, we do have that available on our website, and I'd be more than happy to forward that to Council members again to refresh our memory, but it is under the Council's, web page and we have a correspondence tile so, that is there too.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Yeah, sorry, I forgot. We might have a couple new members that weren't privy to that one. So, okay. With that, I'll hand it back over to you to talk to us about correspondence, next three subjects, it looks like. So go for it.

MS. HONIG: Thank you. I'll just cruise right through those. So, there are two letters in your packet that we received from the Secretary. So, let me just find it here. Oh. They are, they're in your supplemental packet. Sorry. So, the Department of the Interior provided response letters that were received from the Council on Fisheries Management concerns and the request for the member compensation. So, you can review those. But, just briefly, it was basically we hear you and we support you. But, due to the change in the administration, they can't take any action on it and have forwarded that information on to the new administration. It is in the supplemental book and starts on page 29 and then 31.

And then moving on to the young leader seat update. The Board advertised the open period for the non-voting young leader membership on the Council, and it recently closed two days ago on the 16th. And so, we did receive some applications. So, that's really exciting. And so those will be evaluated over the summer. And hopefully we'll have information and some youths before the next winter meeting.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: So that's awesome. I'm going to break in here because I'm enthused about this. So, are we -- you will be able to seat them or will we need to seat them after you recommend them? It

would be great to have them in our fall meeting and participating if possible.

MS. HONIG: Through the Chair. The --from what I understand, the evaluation criteria is still kind of getting worked out, but I think it might be an internal thing and then it would be announced like....

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Well, that would be great because then they could be seated for our fall meetings. So that to me would be best of both worlds. Does anybody else have any questions about the youth seat and I'm thrilled to hear we had some interest in. Yes, Dan.

MR. DUNAWAY: Just curious how many applicants you have?

MS. HONIG: I don't have that information with it just closing so I don't have a tally, but I think there's half a dozen so, that's really good for the -- oh, this is statewide. Yeah, I don't know -- last time I checked, we didn't have any for Bristol Bay, but that might have changed. But there are applicants for other Councils, which is still pretty great for the first time advertising it. So hopefully the word can keep spreading on that we can get more interest.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. And then you want to go on to the declining balance cards.

MS. HONIG: Yeah. This one will be really brief as well. So, at the fall meeting it was discussed with the Council that the way members receive compensation will be changing. So now there's going to be two options that Council members can choose from and that will be a stipend card, which is basically like a debit card that will be loaded with the cash advance and then the final payment at the end, or it can -- you can choose to have just a direct deposit and the lump sum will be put right directly into your checking account if you choose so. So, I will follow up with Council members to see what they want and get the appropriate information to make that happen. And that's all I have on that one.

CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Any questions on that one, guys? Okay, seeing none. Yeah. I wasn't anticipating this meeting to get done in a day, but we have. So, with that Council member closing comments. Do

1 we have anybody online again? 3 MS. HONIG: Nope. No hands are raised. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Anybody here 6 wish I... 7 8 MS. HONIG: Sorry 9 10 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Oh, go ahead. 11 12 MS. HONIG: Somebody's hand just rose. 13 Bill Kane. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Oh, yeah. Bill, go 16 ahead. 17 18 MR. KANE: Yeah. Thank you very much. And 19 I am so sorry that I had to step away for a little bit 20 of a call here, but thank you, Council. And through the Chair. I just want to chat about D1 lands if I can, and 21 22 I'm not sure again if this has been discussed or brought 23 up, but I just wanted to -- for the record, my name is Bill Kane. I'm representing Igiugig Village as the tribe 24 here, and I just wanted to speak to the critical 25 26 importance of retaining these ANCSA D1 protections afforded to the BLM administered lands and Bay planning 27 28 area here and throughout the State of Alaska. The -- you know, this is consistent with the Bristol Bay RAC's 29 30 decision and letters that they have offered to support 31 retain these D1 protections leading through the 32 environmental planning process, which concluded last 33 July of 2024. And it led to this final decision of 34 course, in 2024 that was meant to secure these protections for the D1 lands, BLM administered lands in 35 36 the Bay Planning Area and elsewhere throughout the state 37 of Alaska. These -- the habitats within Bristol Bay are 38 at act as a natural portfolio, where the diversity and 39 complexity buffer that ecosystem against the climatic and anthropogenic disruptions. The diversity ensures 40 41 ecosystem stability and resilience, similar to a diversified financial portfolio that stabilizes economic 42 43 returns. Maintain the intactness of the habitats in Bristol Bay is crucial for ensuring that the ecological 44 45 processes in the region continue to generate the 46 complexity necessary for sustaining the region's natural 47 resources. And this approach is vital for managing risk in conservation efforts and for preparing for an 48 49 uncertain environmental future. The process involved a

very inclusive community and stakeholder engagement

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dynamic. The EIS process exemplified exemplify transparency and inclusivity, involving extensive consultations with local communities, indigenous groups and various stakeholders. These consultations ensured that diverse perspectives were considered, particularly those of directly affected populations, enhancing the credibility and depth of the final analysis. It's also true that retaining these protections aligns with legal and moral obligations to uphold the rights and treaties with indigenous peoples. It ensures that the lands will continue to be managed in a way that respects the sovereignty and stewardship of Native communities, and this initiative had widespread community support and advocacv among indigenous groups, environmental organizations, and local communities maintaining these protections. The unified stance reflects a collective commitment to conservation and the recognition of the area's significance as one of the last great strongholds of wild salmon populations in the world.

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In light of the broad support from both the public and from numerous RACs, including Bristol Bay and other federal boards. I'm respectfully requesting that the Council members take actions, or take the steps as they see appropriate to elevate this issue to the Federal Subsistence Board, Secretaries of Interior and Commerce, including the submission of all past letters and actions on D1 lands, as these protections are critical to ensuring this ecosystem, which provides for our communities and the entire world, continues to provide for future generations. It's imperative that the decision to lift these protections, which is scheduled to occur under this new administration, does not occur in a hasty fashion. And from all aspects that we're learning right now, the new Secretary of Interior and other entities of this administration are moving to effectively rescind the protections that are put in place through the environmental analysis process that concluded in July of 2024. That's all I have to say on the subject, and I'm really grateful for the opportunity for the opportunity.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Thank you very much, Bill. We certainly appreciate that. We just had that discussion in here, as you may have heard us. And, we have agreed as a group, you know, that our correspondence — previous correspondence would be reiterated to this new administration and the Chairs of the Secretaries as well. So, we share your concerns, and I believe we're doing everything that we can do in order to make sure

the 1 those concerns are shared with administration and the Secretaries involved. And encourage you guys to I mean, we have to go through our Council. We cannot go directly to the Secretaries or, 5 you know, to any of our representatives. We have to through channels specifically as the Regional Advisory Council. So, we certainly back you, and I'm sure some 8 of us will be taking personal initiative as well to write our own personal correspondence in the same 10 concern. Anybody else have any comments or questions for Bill? 11

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#### (No response)

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No. Thank you so much for taking the time. And, yeah, we're with you in the fight, Bill. Thank you very much.

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#### MR. KANE: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Okay. Any other closing comments or questions, or suggestions or hallelujahs? Yeah. Okay I don't -- oh, Dan go ahead.

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MR. DUNAWAY: I just want to thank all the folks that have been here and put a lot of work into the reports that we have in our books. And there's a lot of good material in there. I keep these books around and refer to them at other times. So even if we didn't read through every piece right here, the works appreciated. And keep up the good work and we'll look forward to you next time. Thank you. And thanks to your fellow Board members as well.

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CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Absolutely. And I do want to thank everybody for showing up. I honestly thought we'd have a very empty room this time with everything that's going on back in D.C. and so, I was pleasantly surprised that we had Chairs that were filled in quite well, actually. So, thank you very much for putting your time and energy into making sure you made it out to our meeting. We do important work here, and we know that you acknowledge that, especially when you're showing up. And I also want to thank Walter for joining us. Congratulations to John on his SRC reappointment and to Frank Woods too. I'm really tickled that we have a representative from our area directly that is sitting now on the Federal Board for us. And it gives us even a nicer, and I guess, easier pathway to make sure that our concerns are being heard. So thanks

to them as well and Leigh, for all your hard, hard work as well. Thank you very much. And with that it's 5:02 and I guess we'll go ahead and adjourn this meeting and we'll see everybody in the fall again. Thank you. MR. RHYSHEK: Don't we need a motion to adjourn? CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: I've never had to work with a motion, but we can certainly take a motion before we do. So does anybody like that make that motion. MR. RHYSHEK: Motion to adjourn. MR. DUNAWAY: Second. MR. TREFON: Question. CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: All in favor, signify by saying aye. IN UNISON: Aye. CHAIRPERSON MORRIS: Motion carries. (Off record) (END OF PROCEEDINGS) 

1 2 3	CERTIFICATE
4 5 6 7	I, Rafael Morel, for Lighthouse Integrated Services Corp, do hereby certify:
8 9 10 11 12	THAT the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 164 contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the BRISTOL BAY SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING, VOLUME I recorded on the 18th day of Febrary;
13 14 15 16 17	THAT the transcript is a true and correct transcript requested to be transcribed and thereafter transcribed by under my direction and reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and ability;
18 19 20 21	THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or party interested in any way in this action.
22 23 24	DATED at Isabela, Puerto Rico this 21st day of March 2025.
25 26 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 66	Rafael Morel Chief Project Manager
47 48	