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1	WESTERN INTERIOR FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE
2	REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
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9	LARSON CHARLIE COMMUNITY HALL
L0 L1	Galena, Alaska October 3,2024
L2	9:00 am
L3	5.00 am
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L 5	
L 6	COUNCIL MEMBERS' PRESENT:
L7	Jack Reakoff
L8	Jenny Pelkola
L9	Tommy Kriska
20 21	Don Honea Robert Walker
22	Timothy Gervais
23	Darrell Vent
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28 29	Regional Council Coordinator, Nissa Pilcher
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0002 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 (Galena, Alaska - 10/03/2024) 4 5 (On record) 6 7 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, we're going to 8 come back to order again. We've been trying to get other 9 Council members on the phone, and we had a Council member 10 call in and then drop out. Are you on here? Don, are you on the phone? Or Darryl or Tim? If you're there Don, you 11 got a star six. You're muted if you're trying to talk, 12 13 Don. Is that Don? 14 15 MS. PILCHER: That might have been. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Who is that? 18 19 MR. HONEA: Hey, this is Don, Jack. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Don. Well, 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

good. All right, we're bringing the meeting back to order. We're on evening break. So, good morning. So, we were in the agenda, we were on the PINs or the Priority Information Needs for the Kuskokwim River. We were actually in vote, and then Tim Gervais dropped out. We went into recess for evening. Tim texted that he actually was in favor, and he was -- he had dropped out. So, he texted that he actually was voting for that. So, that would have given us quorum. That vote will stand. And so, the Kuskokwim priority needs, we covered all that. And were you listening to that part Don? The Kuskokwim priority needs those Yukon.

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MR. HONEA: I don't know when that was. I had a Tribal Council meeting yesterday afternoon, so I was pretty busy.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That's fine. So, we're finished with that. That vote will stand Timothy Gervais registered that he was affirmative on on those Priority Information Needs and the and the discussion that we had. So, where are we going to go here now that we have quorum? Nissa.

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MS. PILCHER: Good morning, everyone. This is Nissa Pilcher for the record, I guess we should open the floor up to -- unless you wanted to get through the action items before we open it up to non-agenda topics.

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2 3 4	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah I prefer to do any of the action items that we need to do while we have quorum.
5 6 7 8	MS. PILCHER: Okay so, then we can launch in and we would start on number. Oh, that's right, yes. We should do a roll call. Thank you.
9 10	CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah.
11 12 13 14 15 16	MS. PILCHER: So, we'll start right now with the roll call. And then we will start after the roll call of Council members, on number 13C the Annual Report.
17	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, you want to
18 19	call roll, Nissa.
20 21	MS. PILCHER: Sure can. So, first on the phone we have Don Honea.
22	phone we have bon honea.
23 24	MR. HONEA: Don Honea, here.
25	MS. PILCHER: Oh, I'm sorry. For some
26 27 28	reason, I started mispronouncing your name a little bit ago, and I can't seem to make myself stop. It also looks like we also have Council member Vent.
29 30	MR. VENT: Yes. I'm here.
31 32	MS. PILCHER: Are you on? All right.
33 34	MR. VENT: I'm here, yes.
35 36 37 38	MS. PILCHER: Thank you, Darryl. And just one more double check. Do we have Timothy Gervais on All right, and then in the room. Robert Walker.
39 40	MR. WALKER: Yes.
41 42	MS. PILCHER: Tommy Kriska.
43 44	MR. KRISKA: Yes.
45 46	MS. PILCHER: Jenny Pelkola.
47 48	MS. PERKOLA: Yes.
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50	MS. PILCHER: And Jack Reakoff.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Here.

 $\,$ MS. PILCHER: So, with the -- what is that? Two, four, six members out of eight, we do have quorum. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: All right. So, we're going to move into Annual Report item C on the agenda and Board FY23 Annual Report Replies. Nissa Pilcher.

MS. PILCHER: All right. So, very quickly Mr. Chair, members of the Council, for the record, my name is Nissa Pilcher and I wanted to draw your attention to the Federal Subsistence Board F3 Annual Report Reply to the Council, which starts on page 23 of your supplemental materials book. This is also found by navigating to the Supplemental Materials tab on the Western Interiors Meeting Materials website that was given previously, which is www.doi.gov/subsistence. Under the regions tab choose Western Interior and then the meeting materials tab. So, once again.

So, this is not an action item. We will start with action items. Next this was just drawing your attention to the Annual Report reply. And the Board does appreciate your effort to communicate through this Annual Report to the Board issues outside of the regulatory process that affect Subsistence users in your region. And once again, this is not an action item, but we will launch right into an action item, which is identifying issues for your next annual report. So, the FY 24 Annual Report.

So, this is the time that the Council is to decide what issues to include in this Annual Report. For your information, there is a briefly or there is an updated version of the guidelines for this report can be found on page 93 of your supplemental materials book. That's the one bound with the ring instead of the comb binding. So, ANILCA established the Annual Report as a way to inform the Federal Subsistence Board of regional subsistence issues and needs, and to provide and recommendations for regional Fish Wildlife management strategies, policies, standards, guidelines and proposed regulation. Section 805-A3D of ANILCA stipulates that your annual reply could contain identification of current and anticipated subsistence uses of fish and wildlife populations within the region,

and evaluation of current and anticipated subsistence 1 needs for fish and wildlife populations within the region. A recommended strategy for the management of fish and wildlife populations within the region to 5 accommodate such subsistence uses and needs, 6 recommendations concerning policies, standards, guidelines and regulations to implement the strategy. 8 So, in order for the Board to adequately understand and 9 respond if needed to Council's Annual Report topics 10 Council members should discuss in detail on the record the issues that they would like to include in the report. 11 12 Some issues might be better communicated through letter 13 writing. Council should indicate whether topics are 14 informational only or if they would like a response from 15 the Board. If a response is requested, the Council should 16 clearly articulate what they are asking for, such as the Council's requesting a Board action. To make the Annual 17 18 Report process more productive consider the Board's 19 authority under Title 8 of ANILCA when formulating your 20 Annual Report replies. So, as a brief summary of that, 21 you guys already do identify in your Annual Report what 22 is informational and what you would like the actions 23 you'd like the Board to take. But if you would like to 24 extrapolate that more on the record, that would be 25 helpful. And then your Annual Report ensures that the 26 Board has the most up to date awareness of issues, 27 concerns, and current events that impacts 28 Subsistence way of life. With your report 29 recommendations, the Board can make informed decisions 30 on regulatory and policy actions. Items shared today will be drafted into topics of your Annual Report based 31 on the information that is provided today, and the 32 Council will review it -- the draft at your next meeting 33 34 winter 2025 in order to provide edits and approve it. 35 And if you cannot think of topics right now, we can do so after like, throughout today. Like, if something else 36 37 comes up, it can be added. But that is all, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, is any Council members have topics that they would like to put into the Annual Report to inform the Federal Subsistence Board about various issues that are affecting our region. Any? Go ahead, Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair and members of the Board and staff here. We, down to Lower Yukon subregion, what we call for the Tanana Chief area or the Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, Holy Cross and our regular annual meeting that we have for villages that Area M came up more than once. So, this is a discussion

1 where -- and I did explain to them, a lot of them didn't know what it was because we don't have a government-togovernment relationship with anybody. Nobody is sending us info on what is going on with Area M, and I asked for 5 this time and time again in the past when I was on the 6 Board, and it never ever happened to us. Even -- I was off the RAC for -- we never, never ever got anything 8 from OSM. The only people that we got some stuff was 9 from the BLM, the Park Service and that's it. But we 10 never ever hear from OSM on talking about high seas fisheries, NOAA. And unless I went to a meeting where I 11 12 could hear this but other than that, no correspondence. 13 And I am very dissatisfied with how this function. And, 14 Jack, you know, we did talk about this numerous times, 15 having a government-government relationship because we 16 are a federally recognized tribes [sic] and we all are 17 a federally recognized tribes [sic] for that. So, 18 somewhere along the line, I think that it's going to be -- have to be readdressed to all the tribes again. Thank 19 20 you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, this Council has submitted an agenda change request to the Board of Fish to restrict some of the gear types, the sein depths and so forth for the commercial fishery and in Area M. So, we've submitted the -- that agenda change request. We have not gotten -- we have not gotten any current data at -- about the bycatch of chum salmon and so forth. And so that might be available later on when we get into ADF&G reports and so forth. Go ahead, Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair, members of the Board. That being on the YRDFA Board also, you know, we asked that somehow we would communicate with the other RACs and other agencies that how could we be informed of -- if there's any kind of investigations into dumping fish over board down in Area M or False Pass or have there been any kind of wildlife troopers boarding ships and investigating into their catches or all of these incidents? And -- YRDFA did come out at the very beginning of their meetings, and they were reporting this. And toward the summer they stopped reporting it. And I asked, why did you stop reporting it and the biologist -- the State biologists and the State Fish Manager and even the Federal Fish Manager never said a word. So, and that's something that I asked that we put on the agenda for. So, when they reported that we know that the State is doing their job, but apparently maybe the State told your YRDFA since YRDFA is the State functioned organization. So, I don't

know if this is being hushed up, or this is being shut off to all the answers that they're doing. And the really good example is that last spring we had a meeting with the biologist and this and that from the Tribal function, I was invited to the Hilton to do this, and I did discuss this right out openly. I said, how could you represent the State when they are mismanaging the fish? And the lady who was in charge didn't bother to answer that question.

I said, I'm -- and I said it again. And a friend of mine, Maurice McGinty, he did State that he ate his last jar of fish from the year before from their fishing. And the next day's newspaper that came out on my phone, you know, you have that fish report and it didn't say anything about me saying, why is the State mismanaging? Why is it money is more important? They didn't say that, but they did mention Maurice McGinty ate his last jar of fish. And that is how -- when you look at it, the newspaper, the news people, how do they function? Do they fall in favor with the State? Does the State tell them what to print? Does the State say, well, you delete Walker's comment but put Mr. McGinty's comment into the newspaper. So, and I asked that question, and I asked the lady that was in charge, and she says, I don't know anything about it. So, it just kind of blew me away because is there a cover up for the State on all these functions that goes on? You know, I mean, is there somebody going to their reports and deleting all the stuff that's going to be telling the truth or what? So, that was -- just kind of blew me away. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thank you, Robert. Yeah, we're going to have ADF&G and the Yukon -- and inseason manager later on reporting. And we can ask, you know, questions about bycatch effects on the returns this year, the abysmal returns that happened. And but we -- the Annual Report, this -- the subject before us right now we have a sheep management strategy that we have been working on for -- this will be the -- we started working on that in the spring of 2023, April meeting of 23. And so, we should need to add that on the Annual Report that sheep management strategy, it is going to move forward. We want other Regional Councils to be involved with at least going over what the management strategy -- a lot of Councils have the same problem, sheep throughout all of Alaska.

MR. VENT: Jack, this is Darrell.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Darrell.

MR. VENT: Yeah, I have same concerns with what you guys are -- I have the same concerns with what you guys are talking about there. But I think the key thing here is that when, you know, when they went in agreement with ANILCA, they were saying that subsistence was a priority. The Federal Government needs to make sure that the State complies with, you know, our food management, I mean, our subsistence, they call it. But we need to hold them to the fire on how they manage our food resources because it's not for our food resources and they don't want to -- they don't want to document anything. And that's what Robert was talking about there. We need to make sure that they comply with that food resource for subsistence people. And they don't want to put that on paper because they're saying, there's nothing wrong. The people are not complaining about it when it goes to the Federal Government, because we're not down there sitting down in Washington D.C., you know, saying that, you know, they're complying with anything or they're not complying with anything. So, we're getting left out of the loop because we're advisory only. I just, you know, I had to, you know, bring that point up because Robert started talking about our subsistence priorities. And I just want you to know, hopefully, that we can, you know, address that problem there with the State. Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Well, I want to get to that. That issue is out in front of us. We haven't even gotten to those reports yet. So, I want to -- I would like to do this Annual Report or at least work on this Annual Report. And when we get into the reports from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the inseason manager, we'll talk about the Fisheries parameters of what occurred, and we can ask them what bycatch influence were from -- the area South Alaska Peninsula, Shumigan Fishery, the Area M issue. And so, we're going to be asking that. But we're basically shooting in the dark until we got them on the phone and can actually talk to them. So, we're -- that's in a future agenda item here. So, we'll get to that after this. But we can add....

MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF Yes, go ahead.

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MR. HONEA: Oh, yeah. Mr. Chair, this is Don. I completely agree with -- I like the Area M, I completely agree with -- I think we ought to have our priorities, and the members of the Board are well aware of all of our, all of our problems. And I think, you know, I would be happy with whatever -- every request in fishing, disasters, fishing. I mean, something to bring our fish back. I've been out of kind of out of the loop there. I don't know when they had the controversy of meeting at AFN about the Area M, I don't know like -- for instance, how long that was going to be in effect or what did, I mean, the stations and everything on that, but I just wanted just as a member of the -- to say that I would agree with you guys on with Robert, everybody else to make the whatever we put in the Annual Report to be -- make fishing a priority. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We can -- well, we can start the topic of Area M and Nissa, did you have a comment?

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MS. PILCHER: I did. I am trying to find it looks like my version doesn't have what it needed. You guys did have a part of your Annual Report from last year that had concerns over the State and the Federal Government not meeting your subsistence or not being able to meet your subsistence needs. Yeah, that's the -- it's the -- that's the -- what's the word, that's the guidance on how to write the Annual Report. So, it's right after that or it should be. So, starting on -- there it is.

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So, action item or excuse me, on your Annual Report from last year, number one and this starts on page 23, looks like number one was the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's recent conservation measures are lacking, leaving the burden of conservation on subsistence users. And item number two was the Alaska Board of Fisheries recent conservation measures are lacking, leaving the burden on conservation subsistence users. And number three was loss of faith in regulatory process due to continual subsistence fishing closures in the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers. And item number four, continue to encourage Federal agencies to assist in salmon recovery. So, this Council has already and I'm not saying that means you don't have to continue to do so. You have definitely been expressing your concern in the way that this Council can about these issues. Typically, Robert, we have had someone from (pause) the -- I'm blanking right now, but Julie

with -- I can't remember she's with NOAA or the National (indiscernible), but she normally does a presentation to us. I didn't arrange it this time. And that's on the -- that's on the trawling. I didn't arrange it this time because I wasn't quite sure how Galena was going to work out with it not being in Fairbanks, but we can definitely invite her to the winter meeting and make sure or --yeah, the winter meeting. And I can also extend an invitation to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Area M biologists. That's -- I am not quite sure the Kuskokwim staff or the Yukon staff are going to be able to give you the information that you want because they manage, and I am not speaking for the State, but what they have said previously is they manage their areas and they don't -- they can't necessarily give information about other areas, but we can request the State have somebody come to your winter meeting to discuss these issues with you. It is up to the State whether or not they do attend and they do provide that information.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, Robert, go

ahead.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I understand that Nissa, you know, I like to -- and another issue that with this program that's going on there, I'd like to see a report from the Department of Fish and Game, the Wildlife Protection Agency, to see what has been going on down there. Has there been investigations into other alleged actions that have been done down there? And I believe the OSM should step into that too, because I think, you know, they represent us, and they should be looking into that for us. You know, we shouldn't be doing that ourselves, because if we're going to have an investigation into something that we have, the people who work for us should be doing this for us. Am I wrong here?

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: There's -- the authority for management of Area M is the state of Alaska and they enforcement has been the state of Alaska. And last year they actually busted ten boats that were throwing chums overboard. So, there was reports of that. That was that big Fisheries meeting where everybody attended and was supporting -- I forget what the proposal number was, but the Board failed. But the discussion revolved around this chum chucking problem, and the State enforcement actually busted those boats doing that. And so, they -- the state of Alaska -- that's what

our Annual Report here is -- the Board of State or the 1 Federal Subsistence Board is telling us. We're pointing out that Alaska Board of Fisheries conservation measures are lacking. Our Annual Report from last year is telling 5 the Board that. But the response is, as previously 6 mentioned, the Board shares your concerns about bycatch and so forth. The waters outside the three-mile limit 8 are managed by NOAA Fisheries or known as the Marine 9 Fisheries Service's. Three-mile boundary in that area -10 - and in that area is long established, and any changes in the boundary is a matter between the State and the 11 12 Department of Commerce. They -- we do need to get 13 information; we do need information about what's going 14 on down in the South Alaska Peninsula, Shumigan, Area M 15 Fishery which is impacting the returns to the Yukon River 16 drainage and the Kuskokwim River drainages. The state 17 of Alaska is not taking genetic samples off of that 18 bycatch. They don't want to know where those fish are going to and there's some real issues. And so, there's 19 20 a need but it should -- well it can be an Annual Report 21 topic that we feel that their management lacks in the 22 Area M Fishery. And there's a whole bunch of -- we could 23 just have a laundry list of things that the State needs 24 to address. And they -- and the Federal Subsistence Board needs to step up to the plate and go, the State is --25 26 affecting the fishery resources 27 sustainability on the entire drainage. The in-season 28 managers on the Yukon are doing all they can. State and 29 Federal managers are doing all they can to try and get 30 these runs back. But if they're extra territorial, 31 waters are open to interception, there's hatchery 32 releases in the billions of salmon, smolt going out onto 33 the static releases, continuing to release billions of 34 fish into a marine crash or got dead birds all over the 35 beaches and stuff. The state of Alaska is doing things 36 that are -- they should not be doing, and the Federal 37 Subsistence Board needs to point it out that this is 38 highly affecting the sustained yield management of 39 Alaska, the Yukon River fisheries and the in-season 40 managers here cannot protect the salmon unless they have 41 salmon coming into the river. So, it is a topic we can 42 put it down as the fisheries issues topic. It's not just 43 Area M. Area M is just one of the bycatch problems. We've got area M, we've got the static release of 1.2 44 45 billion pink and chum salmon smolt onto the onto the 46 high seas annually just from Alaska alone, which are 47 basically they eat those pink salmon. We eat everything that comes into the ocean. And a lot of -- that's why 48 49 we need to have genetic sampling at Area M, that's for 50 the stocks from the Yukon River, chum and coho and

chinook stocks, many of them will go into the North Pacific.

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They're in direct contact with that competition from hatchery fish. There's a bunch of issues going on that needs to be continuously brought up before the Federal Subsistence Board. Yeah, they can't do anything about it, but they need to get into discussion with the state of Alaska about what they need to do to address this severe management declines. We're losing these populations of salmon not only from the trawl fishery, but we're also losing them from, you know, mismanagement. All this caught flat out, say what it is. You cannot release that kind of hatchery release into the -- into a marine system that's in decline. That just cannot happen. And they refuse, the trawling industry, the hatchery associations have a huge influence on the Board of Game, because the Board of Game is made up of predominantly seiners and stuff. There are -- in the -and state of Alaska benefits from that cost recovery. The state of Alaska actually has 11 hatcheries that they actually have paid themselves. Cost recovery, they catch the -- their hatchery fish that have taken the food out of the wild stocks mouth. So, this is a topic, but I would -- we can put it under the list. Yes, we'll have it on the list. But I also want to talk to the State inseason managers before we move past this by as one -as a completed topic. We will complete this topic after we have discussions later on today. Go ahead, Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes, I understand all that, you know, too. And it just kind of like we're sitting here talking, I think the third or fourth, even -- we're talking about food, that's what we're talking about. And a lot of people who are in our tribe and Lower Yukon subregion, you know, and the Yukon-Koyukuk subregion and, you move up in a TCC area and that's only us two. That's over in (In Native), AVCP, Bristol Bay. But I just can't believe that, why is the State censoring so many newspapers and so many meetings that come out and are telling the newspapers what they could or could not print? I'm not too sure if they're doing that, but I am going to say that they are. I mean, I'll put my name on the line for that. And another thing too, I'd like to have OSM start a fish commission to investigate into this because I think that we have a right to know on what's going on. And all this time in these last couple of years, we've just been sitting dark and we've been talking the same thing over and over and over again. And this is getting to be coming back to

where we started. And I feel -- I think the Federal Government, the OSM Should stand up for us because they work for us, we don't work for them. They should go and do an investigation into the State fisheries. And one other thing too watching Deadliest Catch. Why are they up on the Russian line? Because there's no more crab, no more brown crab, no more red crab, where is it? I mean, why? And the State let this go on because it's money. And I'm going to ask Brent if he could form a fish commission to look into all these things with the State, because I think we have the right to know on what is going on. Mr. Chair, thank you.

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 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON} \mbox{REAKOFF: Does OSM want to} \\ \mbox{respond to that:}$

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BRENT VICKERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, Council member Walker. For one thing, that I -- crosses my mind is that when we are developing these Annual Reports, we do -- it will be very helpful for each item to have the specific ask, exactly what are you asking of the Board? Are you informing them? Do you want information? Do you want a letter written by the Board or OSM? Do you want us to invite speakers at the next meeting? It seems like we're going in that direction, so, that's great and I just want you to think about that with each of these -- for items. But in regards to this request for OSM to form a fish commission, I well -- I -- one question I have is what is this fish commission look like, who is part of this commission? As far as OSM doing an investigation on -- it seems like quite a bit what is happening in Area M and what is going on with other things. I will say that OSM does have very limited resources. We don't have a lot of staff that we could put into doing -- we don't do independent research. We don't have the resources for that. We don't have the resources to have fisheries biologists, etc., dedicating their time to doing a research. We don't have the money to do research. We are basically have just enough staff to write these analyses to try to get -- collect information that's readily available, to request information for the State, and to pull those into analyses and to try to get everything we can prepared for you at these meetings. So, I don't know what we can do about an investigation, but I am curious to know more what your thoughts on this fish commission and how OSM might be able to help in organizing such a thing. And what would be the goal of the fishery -- of this fish commission? Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Well, the Council 1 2 is the commission. The Council is -- we're the liaison between the Federal Subsistence Board, OSM assists us. We can't order them to do stuff like that. So, Federal 5 Subsistence Board -- we can request a report from the Alaska Department of Public Safety, the troopers, what 6 was their enforcement this last year in 2024 in Area M. 8 We can ask NOAA enforcement to give us a report in this -- at our next meeting about what their enforcements 10 were and in regards to outside the three-mile limit and their Federal waters, what's going on in the North 11 12 Pacific? There was enforcement actions done in the North 13 Pacific trawlers. All we talk about is the Bering Sea 14 but our fish -- what I keep saying is our fish from the 15 Yukon River go into the North Pacific. There's a bunch 16 of them going to the North Pacific. And that's what the problem is. There's not enough -- what our Annual Reports 17 18 needs to be talking about is the lack of biological information for that -- for the stocks that move through 19 20 the Area M area that go into that rear in the North 21 Pacific, and the effects of interception at Area M and 22 in the Shelikof Strait Interception fisheries along the 23 South Alaska Peninsula up through Kodiak Island. There's 24 a whole bunch of stuff going on in the North Pacific, 25 and we want to highlight those to the Federal Subsistence 26 Board. And we need a report back from the state of Alaska 27 about how they're going -- how the Board of Fish -- we 28 should write to the State Board of Fish how they're 29 going to address the marine crash that's very apparent 30 by the size of the salmon of all species of salmon in 31 all of Alaska now, and how they are going to reduce that hatchery release. The State Board of Fish has been 32 33 sitting on their hands, not wanting to talk about the 34 elephant in the room, that the hatchery release is eating 35 the food right out of the wild stock's mouth. And we 36 need to have the state of Alaska -- we need to write a 37 letter to the state of Alaska Board of Fish, the State 38 enforcement, how they're going to address this issue, 39 because they're exceeding sustainability of the entire 40 state of Alaska's fisheries, statewide. And the Federal 41 Subsistence Board, it has to be in the annual report 42 that we're really super concerned about the lack -- this 43 let's just see what happens aspect. It's like we've got 44 to stop that kind -- that's not management. We need to 45 start. The state of Alaska needs to step up to the plate. 46 The Board of Fish has got to do their job, their 47 constitutional job for sustained yield management. And they're not doing it. They don't have run returns in 48 49 many areas. But OSM there, they assist these Councils. 50 They don't set up Boards. They don't have that kind of

management authority. The Board of -- the Federal 1 Subsistence Board would have to direct them, but they don't have -- that gets into exterior, you know, the state of Alaska and other, NOAA one gets into a whole 5 bunch of other stuff. But the Federal Subsistence Board 6 can talk to the other agencies and to the state of Alaska. They want they sometimes even have State-Federal 8 Board meetings or discussions. This has to start happening, this by guess and by golly, let's see what's 10 going to happen. We've been waiting way too long. Now we're looking at a declining populations to the point 11 12 where I don't know that they can actually recover when 13 they get to this low a level. Are these spawning 14 escapements so low that we may never actually see them 15 return? And the state of Alaska has got to look themselves in the mirror and say, why did we continue? 16 17 If you look from 1974, where there were no hatcheries, 18 none and moving up to 1.9 billion salmon smolt released 19 into the North Pacific and we watch our salmon declines 20 at the same rate. You can look at the look at a graph 21 and it's apparent, but the state of Alaska is not doing 22 anything.

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This OSM is an agency to assist the Councils. They don't do -- they can't set up investigatory commissions. That's not what they do. That's not what this agency does. We are an advisory to the Federal Subsistence Board, we can write letters to Federal and other agencies. We can write to the Federal Subsistence Board, but we can't make this agency go make an investigative [sic] that's like -- or they're not even in -- they don't even have an enforcement. Do you have anybody in (indiscernible) [43:00] on your staff? They don't have enforcement people. They don't have that kind of people. This is not what this agency does. But I'm super concerned about what's going on. And our Annual Report should reiterate all of the various aspects, it's not just one topic, not just Area M, it's catch and release, Area M interception, other interceptions in the North Pacific and the lack of return into the systems. There's [sic] many aspects of this whole issue. And Area M is a very concerning issue because there were a lot of fish getting caught incidentally, that every last one of them is precious on spawning grounds this year. We're looking at returns at 10% for some drainages on the Yukon River. So, yes, that's a -- that's an Annual Report topic. We need to put that out. But we can't get this agency. We can say that we can say stuff, but that's not going to happen. That's just not the way this works. The

Federal Subsistence Board can't even make OSM do that. They don't even have that ability to do that.

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What we do need -- the Federal Subsistence Board needs to step up to the plate and flat out say it to the state of Alaska. You are going to start getting these runs under control. You are going to start doing -- reduce this hatchery release, because you're going to cause these fish to be under endangered species status. That's what's going to happen with chinook if they keep it up. I'm super frustrated, I'm sorry I talked too long, but we can't make OSM set up a commission to investigate this. That's not going to happen. That just cannot happen. That's not the way this agency works. I've been with this Council for 31 years, I've never heard of anything like that. They can interact with other processes like the Board of Fish process. But the Board of fish doesn't even do what they're supposed to be doing. They don't listen to the advisory committees. I can tell you flat out, as an advisory committee member, the State Board of Fish and the State Board of Game rarely listens to the Advisory Committees, rarely. I'm getting super concerned about that because they're under statutory requirement to -- Nissa used to be a Coordinator for them. They're under statutory requirement to listen to those Advisory Committees. They're not doing it. Well, who's going to sue them about that? Right. I'm frustrated with that. Go ahead, Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I understand that you are frustrated too, also. And I read everything that I come across what I can get my hands on. I do read to make sure that I am speaking with something that it's not -- I'm making up, but like the Fish commissioner came to our meeting, he didn't even give us a forewarning that he's going to give it to a seven-year moratorium. Why? On the Yukon River, AYK. And when you look at this and say why -- I asked him right out in the YDRFA meeting, I said, why is Area M and all these other fishing boats out there fishing for salmon, and we can't fish on Yukon River, because you're going to protect the fish. Us protect them. We don't take more than, I would say, 10 to 15,000 chinook salmon on the Yukon River for food. And they're dumping you look at their bycatch, I mean, good grief, that bycatch is like three times the fish that we need, but we have to suffer for it so they can make money. And I think that the state of Alaska has been censuring the tribal people. I will say that, and I will put my name on that line, and

I will tell the State people that you guys have an 1 organization, I did mention it to them in their meeting. Nobody answered my question. I said, you guys work 8 to 5, we don't work at all, and you have money to buy food. 5 We don't have that kind of money to buy food. All our 6 food comes from the river and the land, and we never said a word. But that's true because when you hear people 8 talking, even on the street, they're talking about fish, 9 this, that, you know, because that's our food and we 10 have to suffer for something that money has taken a priority for the State. So, Mr. Chairman, I would like 11 12 to end this, but I am going to say that I believe the 13 state of Alaska censoring a lot more things than we 14 know. And OSM, maybe they should too take a look at this 15 and come back and report in February, see if they could do a fish commission, if they could form a budget, if 16 17 they have money to do that. I'm going to ask that right 18 now. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Brent.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Jenny. Go ahead.

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MS. PELKOLA: Jenny Pelkola. I don't know. I know there's a fish commission out there somewhere, but I don't know who runs that. Is that TCC or Ben Stevens? And I know there's a group of them, but I don't know what they're doing.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ WALKER: We have a lady here from TCC who could come. Probably could answer that for you, Jenny. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: State your name for the record.}$

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MS. ERICKSON: Good morning, Diloola Erickson. Tribal resource stewardship with TCC. There is a Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. It was previously a program under TCC, they're filing for 501 C3 status and there breaking off. Currently in the process of breaking off from TCC and becoming their own established fish commission independent of us. And that's chaired by Karma Ulvi, Chief Ulvi of Eagle. And I think, Tommy, are you a commissioner? Are you also Robert? Yeah. And I think they have 40 commissioners of the, like, 100 and something, and they're working on filling out their commissioner's seat so that they have representation -- tribal representation from the mouth to the headwaters. This last meeting they had in July of this year, they had representation from First Nations up in Yukon, and they're filling out the Lower Yukon

seats. The next meeting, I think, is tentatively set for January 2025, and I could send out an invite to this Board. Ask Karma to send out an invite to that meeting if you guys would like. Thank you. 5 6 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thank you. Nissa. 7 8 MS. PILCHER: I would also like to say 9 that over the course of (distortion) just give me one 10 second, over the course of this discussion, staff has 11 been sending me links to different pieces of information 12 that you guys have been asking for. Genetics, hatchery 13 information that's available online. I don't have a way 14 of printing it. They're also not small documents, so I 15 wouldn't expect you guys to be able to read them. But 16 what I will do is when I get back to Fairbanks, I will 17 print them and mail them to you guys so, you can have 18 them, and then also include where I got them from. So, 19 you guys can trace that information back to where it 20 came from. I'm not saying all of your questions were 21 answered, but some genetics, both Federal and State and 22 hatchery information was sent to me. 23 24 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Enforcement 25 actions. 26 27 MS. PILCHER: Not that, but I have it in 28 my notes to follow up on a report about that. Okay. 29 30 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, that was you, 31 Don or Darryl on the phone? 32 33 MR. VENT: Yeah, this is Darrell. 34 35 (Simultaneous speech) 36 37 MR. HONEA: No, Mr. Chairman. 38 39 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, okay. Let's go 40 with Don first, Don. 41 42 MR. HONEA: All right. No, I did not have 43 a comment. Thank you. 44 45 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, okay. 46 You're getting crossovers there. Go -- Darryl, go ahead. 47 48 MR. VENT: Yeah. I'm also on the fish 49 commission for our Koyukuk River area.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. So, I think 1 2 the Fish Commission is actually the avenue to address this issue. That Fish Commission would have a lot of authority with because of tribal statuses, would actually have a lot of authority to ask the hard 5 6 questions from the state of Alaska, that fish commission can ask, what are you going to do about Area M, and the 8 interception. What is the genetic makeup of those stocks 9 moving through there? What are you going to do about 10 this whole hatchery release thing, which is the completely the elephant in the room? Why are those fish 11 12 so small? Because they're a hatchery fish are even really 13 small. They're less than half the size that they should 14 be. It's showing they have a nutrient problem in the 15 ocean, and they keep dumping them out there. They don't 16 stop, they keep dumping the same amount. You're going 17 to get the State's report on hatcheries. Your commission 18 needs to get those hatchery reports. I got one, it gives 19 graphs of showing this rocketing hatchery release year 20 after year going higher and higher. (Distortion) 21 sustainability of hatchery release on the ocean. They're 22 affecting all, even their own stocks are not even now. 23 And so, the that your commission can actually ask those 24 hard questions and you can ask the hard question is the 25 State manipulating the public perception? Of course they 26 are. They're in the -- their current Fish and Wildlife Management with the state of Alaska is public. It's 27 28 called political science. They manipulate the perception 29 of the public about caribou eat themselves out of house. 30 Everybody seems to think Caribou eat themselves out of 31 house and home. No, they don't. Caribou don't eat 32 themselves out of house and home. That's a fallacy. But 33 they say it enough. It's a mantra. And the hatchery fish 34 aren't doing anything. It's a marine climate. Yeah, it's 35 the marine climate. But when you keep dumping the same 36 amount of hatchery fish, they don't want to address the 37 issue. So, they manipulate the public opinion, and the 38 news media just laps it all up because they don't know 39 anything about fish or anything. So, the news media are 40 easily manipulated by public science. That's not hard 41 to do. That happens constantly. So, the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission actually can ask those 42 43 super hard questions with your tribal status. That's 44 what OSM -- that's just a brick wall. I -- there's not 45 that's not going to happen, it can't happen. But they 46 don't have that authority.

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MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSONE REAKOFF: Go ahead. Who's that. Say your name.

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MR. HONEA: Yeah, this is Don, Mr. Chair, members of the Board. You brought up a interesting thing there. The most of us are on that on the Board, and you're exactly right that, you know, that we should be we should be bringing those concerns through that forum, and I agree with Diloola for mentioning that and I'd just like to -- I guess we could only as a RAC do so much in certain areas. That particular topic, I believe that we should bring in a foremost to the on our prioritizing that to Karma. Karma does a wonderful job you know, working on our behalf for that organization. And I think, you know, instead of talking a lot, I mean, I know this is a priority, but you know, if we could kind of like I said, all of these things that we're bringing up are concerted efforts at one organization, to me is not going to be able to unless we all join forces on that. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thank you, Don. Yes, we want to include this topic in our Annual Report again. But these are -- we want to lay out what the parameters are of our concern. It's not we're going to scatter them all over all in various topics. This topic is going to be the extreme concern for continuation of salmon on the -- in within our region. And we want to lay out we're extremely concerned about hatchery release, we're extremely concerned about vast reductions as necessary for the marine -- the NOAA takes marine inventories. They know for a fact that those marine inventories are going to show really low numbers of marine nutrients for these salmon. We're really concerned about this interception of the few salmon that actually survive on the marines systems and getting through the fisheries, the interception fisheries that especially that are taking components of various other stocks that aren't even -- they don't even the South Alaska Peninsula has very few indigenous salmon that are actually going to spawn in their in their district. And then, you know, the Bering Sea trawl fishery and the North Pacific trawl fisheries, those are also deep concerns because, you know, we just talk about the Bering Sea chinook interception. Well, we've got a chinook that are out in the in the North Pacific, and there was 5,000 chinook salmon that were caught. And, you know, just the other day, well, I bet if you took genetic samples, some of them were from the Yukon River fish. That's where

they go. Everybody knows that because the way the 1 current, the Japan current flows along the South Alaska Peninsula in the southeast Alaska, that's where all the nutrients are. That's where the salmon go. That's where 5 they get fat. And so, we have a whole bunch of issues 6 that we feel that the Federal Subsistence Board needs to be looking at, and they have to interact with the 8 state of Alaska. What are you going to do about that? 9 Because the subsistence priority for Alaskan residents 10 and the rural residents, especially for the Federal process, are lacking in food resources, and our security 11 12 is almost in a crisis situation at this point. So, that's 13 a discussion topic. We should write a letter to the 14 Inter-Tribal Fish Commission laying out what the various 15 things that we -- that they should also be looking at 16 too. YRDFA should be looking at that, they talk to them, YDRFA talks to them, we've seen Serena down there in 17 18 Fairbanks when we were coming over here. Yeah, they talk about hatchery release. The Board of Board of Fish has 19 20 got to step up to the plate and do something about it. 21 So, it's a discussion topic, but that's what the response 22 is. Our response in -- from our last Annual Report 23 discussed these various things, and they keep saying, well, we can only deal with the fisheries that are 24 inshore. That's what they're telling us. That's what 25 26 this program -- this is the only thing this program can 27 do. But this -- the Federal Subsistence Board can talk 28 to other entities in the Federal Government. Go ahead, 29 Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And my final thing is that, you know, on the Yukon River here, and we have wildlife troopers who are patrolling Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, 5. And the reason why I brought the first part up is when happened out in Area M, you know, the wildlife troopers out there working with their boats and everything, are they pursuing the illegal fisheries or whatever is happening out there with the fisheries like concern to the Yukon River as a good example that, you know, we had some people fishing in Nulato, and I think the wildlife troopers went there. I think Tom could probably tell more about it. I'm just going to use that as one example. And it was a concern because people went there for food, they went out to get fish for food. And this is something that really struck me because the wildlife trooper went right to the smokehouse of the elder person and asked and looked, and I was told that she wouldn't let the wildlife trooper in. Correct me, Tom.

MR. KRISKA: But I wasn't around in Nulato at the time.

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MR. WALKER: Okay, well, and you know, how often do you see a wildlife trooper board one of their fishing vessels? I understand they're 56ft long, 24ft wide, and they're made for waters up to 16 to 20ft. So, and their purse seine is like a three quarters of a mile and 700ft deep. So, and these people were fishing with a four-inch net, and what is the difference why we have to shut down completely and they can still do that. This is racist, I think. And I could see that it is racist because we've been here for 10,000 years, it's been recorded, and we never had an issue like this once ever, to our tribal people in the AYK region, North and (indiscernible) and the southeast. So, this is kind of like a slap in our face. I really feel -- I just can't see how this is happening to us because this is some like a cruel joke and we have to wake up and it's going to be still there. And OSM has been created for us to do this and as a RAC Board, we are supposed to advise them and ask them. You know, to form a fish commission, you don't need 50 people or so. All you need is probably an anthropologist, probably 4 or 5 biologists and some staff people do the writing. I mean, Jack, don't you know? I mean, you want to answer that, but we already went through that. And we will let Brent, you know, give us a report back in February, see what could happen. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Brent.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: OSM can report back on that at our winter meeting but -- regarding the commission. But we need to move along here and we're getting all bogged down on this issue. This is an important issue and we're very impassioned. And I apologize for my deep concern and compassion for things that should -- it's very apparent what has to happen. And when you're you -- it's like watching a train wreck. There's a tree across the train tracks and you're trying to flag down the train, it's going to hit that and it's going to derail the train. It's like watching a train wreck, but no one wants to even address the issue. The Board of Fish doesn't want to deal with it. They don't -- the Board of Fish is the main responsible party for this problem on the Yukon River and the entire salmon fisheries of the Alaska. The State Board of Fish should be sued for doing what they're doing to these fisheries, by not pulling back, they had opportunity to pull those hatchery releases back, and they refused to do it. They keep refusing to do it because the Seiners Association

has a stranglehold on that Board. They have members on that Board, and so they refuse to even cut a little bit back, even though they got -- they know they got salmon sizes declining like a like a stone. Tommy.

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MR. KRISKA: Do I have a few things that -- Tom Kriska. Anyway, I've been going to a lot of these meetings for a lot of my years. And you know, the problems we're about the fishing is getting worse. And we're saying that, you know, the Board of Fish is the problem in a lot of this. And, you know, when you work on a job, you're starting your labor, you're starting your carpenters, you're starting up the chain there, and it all goes back to who's paying the bill. And I, you know, for me, in all the hunting, fishing and all this baloney that's happening it all goes back to the Federal Government or the State or whoever is funding all of these hatcheries, because I -- back in 1990, the hatcheries borrowed \$90 million from the State and was supposed to pay it back. Never got paid back, it didn't have to be, because now I'm finding out that that's who's running all these hatcheries, this -- the State, the Government. And so, I think the Board of Fish is just a cover for the Government, a way to use this tool, as you know, because they need the fish. The whole world needs fish. The United States, everyone in it, it's not a, I mean, you know, for me, it seemed like it's just a cover up for that name to cover for someone else that's paying the bill. So, I think, you know that a lot of the things like the guy going to the smokehouse and all this stuff that's happening for the Natives out here. And he was right about the racist part. I'm pretty sure that's happening because there's been so much money trying to patrol and do all this baloney, and they're doing it in the wrong place. They should be out there doing it with the fish. But I don't know how that's going to happen. Like yesterday, I said for all the agencies that are here, all the departments that are here, and we're sitting here and like, they're all on that side, they know damn well what's going on throughout everything that's being said here and done here. It's kind of a -we're not going to ever win anything. It's a win-win situation on their side. So, I was asking yesterday that you guys need to, you know, try to help out. What, who are you, you know, what is it benefiting for us is nothing. Benefiting for you, you got your bread and butter on the table and we have nothing. So, no matter what you do in any departments that you're working on, you're going to do your job. And we're on the last, you know, the bad end of the stick here. So, I don't know

1 how this is ever going to come about. You know, we could talk all day, talk forever on our part and nothing will never happen because you guys have the tools to do anything you want, it seems to me. So, I think that 5 there's going to have to turn around and start taking 6 care of this problem. We can't do it, I think that it goes all the way back to maybe the White House. I don't 8 know, he doesn't really know what's going on, but the 9 managers do. And for their benefits what they have to 10 do. But anyway, I'm just kind of -- I could talk all day on that subject, but I'm kind of really upset like the 11 12 rest of us and get frustrated about things. When you've 13 been sitting here for -- going to meetings way back in 14 the Sydney Huntington days, Lester Hart, a lot of those guys were more meaningful than anyone, anybody in those 15 16 departments for what they managed all their days and 17 what they were taught, and from what it would have been 18 done then. I mean, nothing been done then, nothing been 19 done now. So, how can we ever get anything done when we 20 had stronger people in front of us in, you know, in the 21 past. It's kind of really frustrating to even sit here 22 and listen to all these little areas and everything that 23 you have to cover to make it happen, you know, back wherever -- whoever's paying the bill. I'll put it that 24 way, because I don't know who and who you work for or 25 26 what you're here for or seem like nothing for us this 27 last 40 years I've been on this going to these meetings. 28 And it's very frustrating, and I understand these people 29 that get frustrated. And I would back that grandma, I 30 wish I was there when the State trooper went to that 31 smokehouse, because she's only trying to feed her kids 32 as well as you guys have your own grandchildren and 33 everything in that -- it bust your heart if you can't 34 feed them, and it damn well broke hers. And I would 35 probably say something or did something and it's getting 36 out of hand. So, I would advise you to, you know, go 37 back to wherever you were working and whatever you do, 38 and try to make things right. That you all believe in 39 the Lord, and I think that's where it should start. And 40 that, you know, if you believe in that guy, maybe you 41 got something in your heart to do something about it. 42 I'm sorry to talk like this, but I don't -- I'm kind of 43 in the corner. And sometimes you back the wrong people 44 into a corner and bad things come out of it, so, I don't 45 know. I'm not threatening anybody, it's just that, you 46 know, we're going to come down the road in somewhere 47 where we're not dummies, we're we got very smart people. 48 And we'll figure it out if you can't. So, I can talk all 49 day. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay so, I think we've this is a topic, we're going to have more fisheries discussions later on in this meeting. We can add to this topic. And later on, we're going to move through that topic, the sheep management strategy that's a topic. I would like a topic about concerns about expanded harvest for caribou, for the Arctic populations from the Road in Unit 26B.

I have concerns that the harvest limits are going to be too high, that we want the Federal Subsistence Board to be aware that if that herd population gets driven to way far below the management objectives that they need to -- that there's there may be necessary actions by the Federal Board process, that's a that's a heads up to the Board. This was to identify needs and the subsistence use of Caribou is a significant need in the Northern portion of this of this region. Identification of current and anticipated subsistence uses of wild fish and wildlife. And we're giving the State -- Federal Subsistence Board a heads up that the State Board of Game has extended harvest limits that will (distortion)....

MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair, this is Don.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF:could be future management actions needed by the Federal Subsistence Board. With further data that's going to be coming forward in the next couple of years. And so, you can't give the entire.....

MR. HONEA. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF:Alaska 5 cow caribou bag limits that cannot, that should not have happened but that's what happened. So, that's a headsup topic. These are just heads up topics and points of discussion, but not necessarily asking for a response, but just informational to the Federal Subsistence Board. The Federal Subsistence Board does not attend these meetings. This Annual Report avenue is how we speak to the Federal Subsistence Board. That's what we're doing with these annual topic reports. Any other annual topic reports that Council members would like to put up at this time? We have through the end of this meeting to put up additional topics. The -- we can finalize a commission topic with OSM at our spring meeting. We could put that down as topic.

 1 MS. PILCHER: It needs to be this way. 2 This is where you put all the topics.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, let's put that down now. And so, we'll finalize it. And so, I don't feel that that's the right avenue. I feel that the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission has the avenue. And I feel that the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission needs to speak directly to the Governor and the Commissioner of Fish and Game. The root of the problem, where's the buck stop is in the Governor's office. That's what you're asking, that's what you were saying, that's where the buck stops. And the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission needs to get directly in Dunlavey's face and Doug Vincent-Lang's face. You're exceeding sustainability, you're affecting communities excessively on the Yukon River. The State managers are doing all they can but if they don't have anything -- you can't bake a pie if you don't have any ingredients. That's what the problem is. So, the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission can get in their face. The Federal Subsistence Board process is not going to get in the Governor's face. That's just never going to happen. That's not the way this program even does stuff. So, any other topics, we need topics for this Annual Report. Nissa.

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MS. PILCHER: Robert, you've expressed concern to me in 21A about non-local hunting pressure in there that this could be a good avenue in order to put that in. There's a mix of Federal and State land in that area.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: The controlled use

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area.

MS. PILCHER: That's in in part of it. I don't want to put words in your mouth, but this would be a good avenue to let the Federal Subsistence Board know that there are concerns on both Federal and State lands of what is going on in that area. Not saying that this is the only thing that should be done, but this is one additional thing that could be done.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Mr. Chair. Thank you, Mr. Chair. That I did bring it up about the control use area, and we find that being approached by the Chairman

1 -- from the AC Board Chairman from Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, Holy Cross approached me and said that we are -- maybe have an issue that taking place in 21A and if you look at your map, it's right next to 21E where all 5 the green area is that if we could put a control use 6 area through the State or through the Federal Government, but we would like to have a OSM and the YRAC Board, Lower Yukon, etc. Boards support this control use area because it does have moose travel from that area 10 to our area and have their caps in 21E and then go back 11 up into 21A, and this is recorded with the Federal 12 biologist, I can't remember the lady's name. I read the 13 report 20 years ago, and not only that, but a lot of 14 other moose would come down in the winter and or in the 15 summer, spring, and spend the summer there and then go 16 back up into 21A. So, there's a crossover for the borders 17 here with our moose here that -- and with the discussion 18 with the AC RAC member from 21E is that planes are coming 19 in from Galena, Fairbanks and Anchorage into this area 20 and taking moose and even the biologist, I think it's from Kevin Wentworth -- Whitworth, who also had a 21 22 concern. I didn't really have a chance to talk to him, 23 but now that he has resigned and I'm kind of like little, 24 not disappointed, but I'm just kind of a little bit --25 that we didn't have a chance to discuss this. And the 26 transporters from all this area has [sic] been targeting 27 this area very heavily, and we have to take some kind 28 of a concern here. And I think that the four villages 29 of Unit 21, Anvik, Grayling, Shageluk and Holocaust, we 30 are under the Tanana Chiefs Conference, it's called 31 Lower Yukon subregion, and we have our meetings there 32 and TCC helps us with that. So, we did bring this up as 33 a concern and a resolution and where we have TCC's 34 resource working on this also with us and Jeff 35 Beyersdorf. I don't know if Jeff's on this morning, but and he is wanting to biologist, BLM biologist that has 36 37 helped us along, and we are trying to coordinate this 38 with everything that to follow the law to make sure that 39 this is done right.

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We're going to ask for it at the antlers be sawed so that you know it would lose the trophy outlook for the hunt there. And you know, that would be a start. So, hopefully by February, come next year that we would have this all put together and present it to the Board and present it to OSM. And this is where we're going to ask OSM to help us also on this too, you know, support us and ensure that we get this done right where we don't have to drop back and say, well, where did we go wrong? And I don't want to have to lose, I want to

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have to win on this one. And Mr. Chair, you know, this is something that we've been looking at for a year, but it just having a hard time getting started as we are. And I've worked with Nissa on this, she has been very 5 helpful. Thank you, Nissa for that. And you know, and so, this is where we are in a way right now and we will come forward. Hopefully we'll have this put together by 8 then. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Nissa. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, I -- it's 11 premature without a map and a delineation of where the 12 boundary extension would be. And Nissa gives me a message 13 here that I got Kevin Whitworth on the phone. Are you 14 there, Kevin? 15 16 MR. WHITWORTH: This is Kevin. Can you 17 hear me, Mr. Chair? 18 19 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I can hear you. 20 Kevin, did you want to -- are you working with Robert 21 on this? This this controlled use extension? Is it into 22 21A, into the unit? 23 24 MR. WHITWORTH: You know, I don't have 25 much comments on the controlled use area. But I do -- I can share a little bit of what we're seeing here in 26 27 McGrath. As far as if you guys want to hear that side 28 of the story, there's a lot of concern here in McGrath 29 as far as this hunt. 30 31 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, yes. Go right 32 ahead. We're discussing. 33 34 MR. WHITWORTH: Okay, yeah. I heard my 35 name when Robert was speaking there about this concern 36 because -- and I've been speaking with folks here in 37 town and McGrath because we have a guide and a transporter that work out of McGrath. They're very busy 38 39 all through September and transporting folks out to the 40 Innoko Refuge. There's a few controlled uses -- there's 41 a few areas where they go and. 42 43 (Simultaneous speech) 44 45 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Kevin. 46 47

MR. WHITWORTH: Yeah. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: You dropped out there for your first part of your discussion. So, back up about a minute or so, just right after you started talking. You were gone for a while.

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MR. WHITWORTH Oh, sorry. Yeah, this is Kevin. I don't have much to say about the controlled use area, that discussion, but I can share what folks are seeing here, McGrath and what I've been hearing folks talk about. And so, we have a transporter and a guide that is based out of McGrath for the month of September. They transport out to Innoko National Wildlife Refuge for hunting moose and floaters and all that sort of stuff. And we see a lot of what's come into town, you know, the antlers are stacked up, the moose meat is here. And we have a butcher here and this butcher, he tries his hardest to try to get through the meat that he gets. But this year there was so much meat that he just could not keep up. He had to stack the meat during the rainy weather. It was very moist and the temperatures were warm, he was literally stacking meat on pallets outside of -- outside. My neighbor, he shouldn't have did this, but he said that, you know, he would take some of those meat. I didn't get a moose this year, so he wanted to take meat. And the stuff is just rotten, it's green, it's terribly taken care of, it's shot up bloody. He gave me some scraps for my dogs. I cooked it, it was nasty. Anyways, and then you see it at the dump. They end up throwing. Can you hear me? Okay, Mr. Chair?

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I can still hear you. Go ahead.

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MR. WHITWORTH: Okay, I'm getting some background. I hear somebody talking. Some guy.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: On the.....

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MR. WHITWORTH: But anyways Can you hear me okay, still?

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I can, yes. Go ahead, Kevin.

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MR. WHITWORTH: Okay so, what's going on here is just there's a lot of waste. There's the meat that's not being taken care of by the hunters. It's not being taken care of by the butcher, the outfitters, the transporter, I meant and then a lot of that meat is ending up in the dump, and the people are just so upset. People can't even go down to the dump. They just can't stomach what they're seeing. It's just very

1 disrespectful to the animal, to a National Wildlife Refuge that they would allow this and to just flood that place with so many people getting moose. And then we see it here in McGrath when it comes back to town in the waste. There's definitely they say, well, troopers can't 5 6 do anything. It's legal what they're doing. But what how do you solve this solution or how do you solve this? I 8 don't know, you know, the controlled use area what Robert 9 mentioned is maybe the best way to do this, but I 10 definitely just want to share the concern from this community and what they're seeing. Thank you, Mr. Chair. 11

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thank you. Thank you, Kevin. Yeah, really concerning information, the controlled use area extension that would preclude aircraft use that would possibly address some of this. And that's quite an area in Unit 21A and that's the state of Alaska, Board of Game would have to be involved in this whole process, but the Federal Subsistence Board should be aware, and we'll make this an Annual Report topic that the Federal Subsistence Board should be made aware of the massive amounts of wanton waste that's occurring, but you need to get the statute also, Kevin. The State statute for salvage and wanton waste is to remove the edible, all of the edible meat from the back of the head to the distal joints in a preserved State that has to be in a preserved State for human consumption for two weeks after removal from the field. So, you go on the State website and find that the troopers said, well, they brought it out from the field. It's all rotten. Well, no, that's not what the statute says. That's what the, you know, I got the statute book, the Board support sent me a statute book. And that's what the salvage requirement requires, is that it has to be in a, in a palatable State for two weeks after removal from the field. So, I would encourage you to get that statute and take a look at it and start talking about at the Advisory Committee level, what that actually says. This whole thing that, oh, it's just all rotten. They can just toss it, no. If it's not in a, in a preserved State, you know, you let it spoil in the field there's needs to be tickets being written. That's what the Fish and Wildlife protection is actually derelict and not enforcing the statute itself. That's not a Board regulation, that's a State legislative statute, that salvage requirement. So, you -- I would encourage you to look at that statute. And we'll enter into further discussion about this in the need for this controlled use area is so -- that would be a point for our Annual Report as a concern for wanton waste in the Innoko

1	National Wildlife Refuge areas that are occurring in
2	Unit 21E and 21A. So, that's another topic. And we can
3	talk about that topic further, refine stuff later on in
4	the spring meeting.
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6	MS. PILCHER: This is Nissa for the
7	record. You can edit what is there, but you guys have
8	put quite a bit on the record as well as
9	conversations
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11	CHAIRPESON REAKOFF: Okay.
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13	MS PILCHER:that I, yes. You have
14	put quite a bit on the record. And I'll run through this
15	list before you guys finalize it and you can add, I
16	don't need everything on the record. I just need
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18	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Alright, yea.
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20	(Pause) (Distortion)
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22	MR. GERVIAS: Jack, this is Tim. Can you
23	hear me?
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25	(Pause)
26	(14400)
27	MR. WALKER: (Indiscernible) yeah, we
28	will work with you on this. That would this would
29	give us a definite, you know, support to get it started.
30	Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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32	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And Tim Gervais.
33	Are you on the phone now? I got a message that you're
34	there. Tim, are you there?
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36	(No response)
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38	I'm not hearing you Tim, if you're still
39	there. I would like all Council members Darryl, are
40	you still there? Don Honea.
41	you belle elicic. boll holicu.
42	MR. HONEA: Oh, yeah. Mr. Chair, could
43	you hear me?
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45	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes. I'm looking
46	for Annual Report topics. Do you have other Annual Report
47	topics? Nothing that we've already covered.
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49	MR. HONEA: No, no, sir, I just mentioned
50	what was priority Thank you

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2	(Simultaneous speech)
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4	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: There you are, Tim.
5	Okay, you got [sic] any Annual Report topics?
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7	MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, I would like I
8	don't know if it's a report topic or request for
9	training, but I would like a presentation on what the
L 0	relationship of the Solicitor is to the Federal
L1	Subsistence Board and to the Regional Council. I don't
L2	understand that relationship, if it's all part of the
L3 L4	same group or their own entity. And like I said earlier or clarified earlier for the March meeting minutes, I'm
L5	disagreeing with the Solicitor's interpretation of
L 6	whether ANILCA has jurisdiction in the EEZ.
L7	whether hivings has jurisdiction in the HII.
L 8	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I use the
L 9	correct term not no acronym. Our court recorder
20	doesn't know that I and Council members don't know that
21	acronym. Go ahead. Economic
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23	(Simultaneous speech)
24	MD CEDIMAC Francis Fig. 7
25 26	MR. GERVAIS: Economic Exclusive Zone. The three miles, three nautical miles to 200 nautical
27	miles from the shore of the United States.
28	miles from the bhole of the officed bedtes.
29	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Right.
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31	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, state it again,
32	you sort of faded. Our current recorder is going to have
33	to type that out.
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35 36	MR. GERVAIS: Restate the topic or the exclusive
37	exclusive
38	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: No, the acronym.
39	The acronym you were giving.
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11	MR. GERVAIS: EEZ, echo, echo, zulu.
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13	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We need the term.
14	We need what you're saying, not the acronym.
15 16	MD CEDIVATO Desales Desarrania de la
16 17	MR. GERVAIS: Exclusive Economic Zone.
± / 18	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, yeah, that's
19	what I needed for the record. So, the record has to be
50	clear. And so, I continue and so, we you want a legal

interpretation about -- you want a basically a report is what you would like from OSM or how would we get this kind of information. Brent, is this an Annual Report topic?

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(Simultaneous speech)

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MR. GERVAIS: Let me add something to it, right. And discuss it with the people in the room. But the problem is, and it's been this way for a long time is because salmon are migratory (indiscernible), we all know that. But they're spending the majority of their life out in the Exclusive Economic Zone. That's their habitat for more than half of their life. And the Solicitor is telling me that he doesn't jurisdiction over those salmon while they're in the Exclusive Economic Zone, because that falls under the Department of Commerce. But then when I talked to North Pacific Management Council or Dr. Diana Stram with NOAA, he says it doesn't have to be concerned with the numbers in salmon and rivers, because the NOAA and North Pacific Council is [sic] not concerned with things, they're only concerned with things in the marine environment. And so, I'm getting these people that could have some bearing on what's happening with the salmon, whether they're in the rivers or in the ocean. And they're always deferring to say, well, that's because I work for Department of Commerce or I work for Department of Interior, I'm not responsible for dealing with the salmon because they're not -- they don't spend their entire life in my department's area of interest. So, we have -- somehow we need to get, like, an overreaching thing. The most important fact is we got [sic] to protect the salmon. But I'm getting managers or the Solicitor telling me they don't need to track the salmon in certain parts of their life cycle because it falls outside of the purview of Department of Commerce or Interior. But we need to protect the salmon for their entire life and not just half their life.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, you want an analysis from OSM or some a legal interpretation of a second opinion regarding that interpretation, is what you're requesting?

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MR. GERVAIS: Yes, that that's one that's one thing. And probably a second thing is I would be interested in some kind of memorandum of understanding between the Department of Commerce and Department of Interior, realizing that we're dealing with migratory

 species, with the salmon, the chum and the king Salmon or chinook, and there needs to be collaboration and cooperation between those two agencies to ensure that the salmon receive the proper protection for their entire life cycle. Just right now, we're getting a situation where they're saying, well, by regulation, such and such department is not -- does not have jurisdiction in that area. But that doesn't work. Have the Federal -- have the NOAA say they're not -- they don't have any interest in what happens in the river or to have the Solicitor tell me he can't protect, he can't enforce ANILCA because the salmon are swimming out in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, basically, the Annual Report is requesting that the Federal Subsistence Board working with the -- it would be the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Region 7 should require a memorandum, of agreement to protect the salmon and the marine and freshwater environment. That's your request.

MR. GERVAIS: Right, and not have people that work for Department of Commerce say they can't deal with any salmon issues that's not in the marine environment and not have people that work for Department of Interior say they're not responsible for what happens to the salmon when they're out in the ocean.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, I completely agree with you on that. I completely agree with you on that issue, the -- they're passing the buck, and the salmon are losing and so are the subsistence users. So, our -- as a Subsistence Council were concerned with the health of the stocks and the demise of the stocks. These are not just they're not stocks of concern anymore, these are threatened -- these are becoming threatened species, salmon stocks. And so, we'll state that for the Annual Report that we feel that these are threatened with -in danger of extermination with current practices. So, the Federal Subsistence Board is -- we work through the Federal Subsistence Board. The Federal Subsistence Board should be we were requesting under this Annual Report topic that they enter in -- inform the U.S. -- through the Federal -- their arm as the U.S. Fish and wildlife, they need to work with the Interior Department and the Department of Commerce to have a memorandum of agreement to protect salmon in the marine and freshwater environments. Period. They can't pass the buck, there's no like you protect them inshore. Well, if we don't have -- well any fish for spawning escapement, it has to be

protected across the Board. That's what we're requesting, that's the Annual Report topic. Is that clear for the record, Nissa?

MS. PILCHER: It sure is.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, okay.

MR. GERVAIS: So, I would just like to add a couple more sentences here. It's not for the Annual Report, but just for building the record when Amendment 91 was being deliberated in Anchorage by North Pacific Council, I specifically heard Dr. Stram when she was giving her NOAA staff testimony to the North Pacific Management Council. She said, we did no analysis of the salmon in the freshwater environment because that's not part of NOAA's responsibility. And then in the March 24th meeting in Anchorage, I asked -- I was talking to the Solicitor and I said, clearly ANCSA and ANILCA is being violated here by allowing commercial fishing, bycatch of salmon in the Exclusive Economic Zone, while we're not meeting subsistence or spawning goals. And he said, well, that's Department of Commerce and I don't have any jurisdiction to engage Department of Commerce to try to enforce ANILCA Title 8. And to me, that that was a really inadequate interpretation of what needs to happen.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. I think the record is clear on that for that Annual Report. Do you have any other Annual Report topics? I see that Kevin Whitworth wants to speak also. Is it on this Annual Report topic, Kevin?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ WHITWORTH: This is Kevin. Yes, it is Jack, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MR. WHITWORTH: This is a really -- thank you, Mr. Chair. Council member Gervais brings up a really interesting topic. Something that I just wanted you all to be aware and you guys may be already aware that the Cook Inlet EZZ zone is being managed right now by NOAA because they went through a lawsuit and they lost it. And so, they -- I don't know if they lost it or win it, but they now have to manage that EEZ zone for salmon. NOAA has to do that, and they're doing it this last year. It's a Federal NOAA managed salmon fishery. And so, the precedent has been set. The lawsuit's been set.

So, how they are able to not do it in the Bering Sea or 1 Area M. Why isn't it being done there? That's the question Tim brings up. And I think that lawsuit is really important for folks to see it, look at it, and 5 then maybe build on this topic for your Annual Report, 6 because I think it -- the precedent has been set. So, NOAA telling you all that they cannot do it is false. 8 They're doing it, and they look at the Cook Inlet salmon 9 fishery. They're managing that fishery. Thank you, Mr. 10 Chair.

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17 18 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thank you, Kevin. We'll include that line of reasoning that the NOAA is already managing in in an Economic -- Exclusive Economic Zone, its already in the Cook Inlet fishery. So, that covers that topic. Any other topics? Tim, we need to clean this. We need to finish off this Annual Report, and we're coming up with the various subjects. Any other subjects?

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MR. GERVAIS: Okay, yeah. Just one more is the Federal Subsistence Board should ask (indiscernible) Fisheries Service -- it's the genetic information coming from like this bycatch that's gonna [sic] to be sampled from that 2,000 chinook salmon caught as bycatch in the Gulf of Alaska last week.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Right.

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MR. GERVAIS: When the state of Alaska does genetic information like, say, the Port Moller test fishery for fish coming into Bristol Bay, they're getting information within 24 to 36 hours. And last time we talked with Dr. Stram about the genetic information for the Bering Sea trawl fleet, she said that the genetic information takes somewhere between, I don't remember exactly under the impression she said between 2 to 3 months to get that data back. So, I feel like genetic information, genetic sampling of trawl bycatch and king salmon catch that's caught in State water commercial directed salmon fisheries, whether it's gillnet or seine, I think we really need to get that information out to the public and not try to hold back the information because it may be bearing bad news for some stakeholder group or some sector. So, I would like to try to get some kind of program or understanding where the Federal people or State people or together they do a better job of getting information on what's the genetic makeup of these different king salmon catches around the State, whether it's Bering Sea, Trawl

Fisheries, Gulf of Alaska Trawl Fisheries, or state of Alaska commercial salmon fisheries.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That's an

5 important topic and I would like that added. And I would 6 like -- that's something that our fisheries people at OSM -- that genetic information is out there in our, our 8 fisheries people with OSM can compile that that 9 information. There's [sic] agencies that got it, we need 10 it. We need to have where those stocks in the Gulf of 11 Alaska, all genetic sampling done from salmon in the 12 north Gulf of Alaska for chinook, chum, coho salmon need 13 to be -- we need to get a report on what is the makeup 14 of the Gulf of Alaska, Area M, South Alaska Peninsula and Bering Sea stocks that were actually taken on the 15 16 high seas or basically in the marine system. Where were those stocks going to? What is their total -- we need 17 18 to have -- I don't want to hear this stuff that they're 19 all just little, little fingerlings. It's like no, no 20 they're not. They're most of them are feeder kings, that doesn't that means they live to five and six years old, 21 22 they might be four-year-old fish. They're going to come 23 back as five. They might be 25-pound fish when they're 24 caught in -- I don't want to hear this stuff that they're 25 juvenile stocks, they're not all these little minnows. So, we need to know what the age classes are, we need 26 27 to know the genetic makeup, and those are information 28 that our fisheries biologists at OSM can actually 29 compile that information for these Western Interior Regional Advisory Council, Y-K Delta Regional Advisory 30 31 Council, Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council and 32 YK Delta Regional Council and Bristol Bay Regional Council. They need, we -- and Seward Peninsula Regional 33 34 Council. We need to know where these fish came from, 35 what happened to those fish and what is the -- this smoke and mirrors stuff. We don't, you know, the genetic 36 37 makeup of these stocks. The information is there. Each 38 agency's got the information. It's trying to be clouded 39 and in an obscure -- obscured in the, in the presentation 40 to the public. And so, you're exactly right. The -- that 41 information then can be disseminated from throughout the 42 Inter-Tribal Fish Commissions for the Yukon River and 43 the Kuskokwim River drainages. So, that's an Annual 44 Report topic that we need to have that genetic 45 information compiled for our -- all of these Councils 46 use because this this problem is not going away. This 47 is -- we're not going to stick our head in the sand. 48 This is going to continue to -- and it's going to be --49 NOAA is going to be managing fisheries on the high seas

if the state of Alaska doesn't get their act together pretty soon. So, that's another Annual Report topic.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ GERVAIS: One addition to that, Mr. Chair. So, yeah, we need the genetic information.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, this would be Tim Gervais.

MR. GERVAIS: This is Tim Gervais. Other than in addition to the genetic information we need age, sex and length and weight. I mean, that's the kind of information we have to have to figure out where the salmon from each river system are at various points in their life. And that will be somewhat established by where they're being caught, by which commercial fisheries. And that's all I have. Thanks for your patience.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, that ASL, ASL information is extremely important in this whole —because we're going to need this. This problem is not going to stop. And so, we — this is information that all the Councils need to this Council is putting this forward as an Annual Report topic that should also be transmitted to the other Regional Councils that were identified, that need this information, that needs to be passed on to the other Regional Councils at their at — EIRAC is going to meet next week or whatever. So, I need other Annual Report topics. We need to finish off this Annual Report topic issue. This is an action item. We have — any other Annual Report topics? Tommy.

(Simultaneous speech)

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I got Tommy here. Go ahead, Tommy.

MR. KRISKA: Thinking about the south of the Galena, Nulato, Koyukuk, the controlled use area. I put in a resolution two years ago to this Board, and I just kind of want to update that. And because I was just talking to the folks on the phone, and they still want it. So, just wanted to see if we can have that to our annual action item.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That would be delineating the same -- that was a Board of Game proposal. And so, they you could, you know, we could try and resubmit that request again at our -- but I'm not

sure when they would call for proposal on that. Nissa, do you have an idea about [sic] that would be?

 $\,$ MS. PILCHER: That's spring of 2026 for the Interior Board of Game meeting.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That would be another proposal. And so, what -- they would call for proposal at some point. And so, but you would have to -- we'd have to have the same or the compete -- your AC, did they endorse that proposal? Your Advisory Committee down there. So, that's not an actual an Annual Report topic. That's a to do item and we need to have that -- that would be needs to be -- if you're your Advisory Committee or tribal organization can transmit that for our future meeting. We're going to be on Board of Game meeting stuff or Game meeting, Wildlife meeting next fall. So, that would be the time to actually discuss that, Tommy.

MR. KRISKA: Okay (indiscernible).

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, so bring the-- have Nissa work with you and get that information for the fall meeting next year. Any other Annual Report topics? Robert.

MR. WALKER: Yes, Mr. Chair, thank you. I think, Brent, I asked him a question and he got up to speak, and he kind of, like, left him out. Brent, remember I asked, would OSM support us on this 21A control use area proposal?

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, go ahead, Brent.

MR. VICKERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair and Council member Walker. I think your Chair pretty much addressed everything that I had to say. We can find out more information about how one goes about setting up controlled use areas. I do know that we cannot -- from what I've heard from the Solicitors, that we can no longer -- we cannot do it through regulation. So, we can't submit a proposal to set up a controlled use area under Federal lands. I don't know exactly the reasons why, but that's what I did hear recently from a Solicitor when trying to discuss this as a possibility in other areas. So, I think the best that we can do at OSM is try to find out more information, cause I don't know offhand how, how these become established....

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2 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Lisa Grediagin, go
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MS. GREDIAGIN: Yeah, Lisa Grediagin, for the record, to just -- I guess a more -- provide a little more information on controlled use areas. All the ones in Federal regulation are also in State regulation. They are kinda taken over, you know, or transferred over to Federal regs from the State, and currently there's a few cases where the boundaries don't align, like the Federal boundary of the Kanuti controlled use area is different than the boundary of the State Kanuti controlled use area, but basically, if there's a, a controlled use area in Federal regulations, it would only apply to Federal users. And so I doubt it's the Council's or anyone's intent to only restrict Federal users while, you know, State users could still use aircraft or ATVs or, you know, other equipment, and so it would make the most sense to me to put a proposal into the Board of Game to establish a controlled use area under State regulations, since that would restrict everyone hunting under State regs, and then you could put -- potentially submit one under Federal regs. The guidance we got from the Solicitor is, you know, that's just hasn't really been done. Before we've had proposals again to modify the boundaries of controlled use areas, but I don't think we've ever had one to establish a new one, but it's one of those things, you know, if it comes up, you know, we deal with it at that time. But again, if there's only a controlled use area and Federal regs and not State, that would only apply to Federal users, so State users could still use, you know, ATVs or aircraft or whatever other equipment.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Lisa, yes, there Kanuti controlled use areas is disparate because the State -- the old controlled use area, the State trimmed off a whole bunch of it, but under the Federal process, we maintain the old boundary because there's a moose closure in there, that's what that was about. So, that's -- but I've not known of an -- of making it's -- a new controlled use area without going through the State process. So, that's -- the proposal is to work with -- your idea is to work with the state of Alaska to get a controlled use area extension into 21A, is your intention to work with the Federal and State government to -- and we were telling the Federal Subsistence Board that there's a need for that because of the wanton waste

issues of coming off of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. Is that clear, Robert? Go ahead, Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And Brent, first of all, I -- we were looking at kinda [sic] like a -- us [sic] support letter stating that, you know, we support this because of the past. What the biologists have made reports on it, I'd like to find those also, because I did mention earlier that the moose did migrate from 21A down to 21E and then migrate back so, we have that on record, Federal record in fact. It was done by a biologist lady, I can't remember her name, I read the report so, that is where I'm going to ask for, or we could ask for support. And Lisa, you know like, we're working with this through Tanana Chiefs. We're working with them and we're working with a BLM biologist by the name of Jeff Beyersdorf too, also who's giving us information that we need to use to do this. And we're not really -- I know the Federal Government kinda [sic] like, laid back now on a lot of these issues, and I can understand Lisa, your point of view, because we have to live here and we want to try to protect some of it, what we can because this is a resource what [sic] the tribes do use. I know 21A there's no people living there in 21A but, but there are people living in 21E and, and also 22 and 21D, etc. But these resources are very important to us, and there are records kept with the Federal Government from the Refuge there. And if we could have access to that too, and we're gonna work with this and we're gonna present it hopefully by the Board of -- the Federal Board of Game, and we will work with the Board of Game also from the State, and we'll see what they say, but we'll just work with that. And you know, I don't wanna [sic] drag this on. Mr. Chairman, I think we got it to where we needed, we need to be, and so thank you very much. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Right, well, we gave the Federal Subsistence Board a heads up on that issue, you know, the identified need for an extension of a controlled use area into the Innoko Refuge so the Federals -- but that's premature to any kind of Board action. There needs to be something happen with the State or something happen in the future. So, we can discuss this further at our -- this would be another Wildlife issue that will happen in -- the next fall's meeting of 25. That's what that -- that's when that would mainly be happening. And we're looking for identifying....

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Oh, go ahead, Robert.

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MR. WALKER: I think we can give you a report in the February meeting also just to update, okay.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I -- yes, I'd appreciate that. So, Annual Report topics. Darrell. Go ahead, Darrell.

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MR. VENT: Yes, I just had some concerns and comments on our representation for our areas, you know, for instance was there a Central Arctic Herd, you know, and when you started talking about threatened or endangered species, how do we look at it? Our people lost their caribou, and there's no -- there has been no, you know, recognition for threatened or endangered. I mean -- and when you're talking about fish, you know, you're talking about, you know, the Yukon River. So, Canada, they're not getting any, you know, any amount of fishing up there. And they have the most threatened area right now. But to look at it, I see that the Kuskokwim area, we're not -- they're not being represented. I mean, maybe when this caribou migration pattern that just come down to Central Arctic. We didn't have representation at the time or we didn't have people that were concerned about it. But we have no caribou in our area, you know.....

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: The Koyukuk River Advisory Committee made extensive comments on the proposal to the State Board of Game and so, we commented State Koyukuk River Advisory commented the extensively on that Central Arctic proposal, and that's when Michelle Quillan actually went before the State Board of Game in March of 2024 to talk about that. So, we were represented. I want to clarify the record, that we were represented through the AC. Advisory Committee is actually, are part of the regional Council process. So, that -- we did address that, but the State -- the problem is the State Board of Game didn't listen. They just passed the proposal as written. They don't pay any attention to the Advisory Committees, they didn't listen to the line of reasoning. So.....

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MR. VENT: Okay, so how do we.....

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, the -- we're trying to identify annual report top [sic] -- do you have an Annual Report topic?

MR. VENT: Well, yeah, I just wanted to comment on this control use area. When you go into control use, are you able to still get priority -- rural priority from the subsistence users or is it -- does it change it? That's one of the quest [sic] I just wanted to ask that question on your -- when you were talking about the topics.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Now the and -- the land status maintains, you know, it's Federal lands that would have a rural subsistence priority. In the Innoko Refuge is all Federal lands, and there's BLM lands but I don't have a Federal book before me to delineate the Federal lands. But there's BLM lands associated to that Innoko Refuge, and that's what Robert was talking about with Jeff Beyersdorf actually going through the process with them delineating this and this controlled use area. But that's futuristic. That's something that can get -we're going to get a report on that in February from Robert, and then that's futuristic as far as actually submitting a proposal on that. Any other Annual Report topics? Not delinea [sic] not belaboring this controlled use area. Do you have other issues for your area, Darrell, that you think we need to address in our Annual Report to the Federal Subsistence Board?

MR. VENT: Yeah, I think I brought up last year, you know, that we're looking at fish species once that the salmon crash happened, we're going to start utilizing more of the other fishes, and they were supposed to do, you know, it look like the population of those fishes once that crash happened, I don't know if anything happened on that point there. I know I asked for information like that.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Koyukuk-Nowitna will give us a report on what their projects are, I see some water temperature projects and stuff. So, that will be in our briefings from the agencies. So, this is a report to the Federal Subsistence Board, the Annual Report. Anybody else have a specific subject to give to the Federal Subsistence Board that would -- that the Federal Subsistence Board needs to know from this regional Council? Jenny.

MS. PELKOLA: Jenny Pelkola. I'm just thinking, you know, I've been on this Board for many years, and it seems like we request this and we request that request, request, and we don't hardly get any of

our requests met. And now that we're requesting stuff from the Federal Subsistence Board, I think we need to just continue to keep, keep on, even though it looks like a losing battle, we just need to keep on bringing it up, bringing it up. I remember years ago, an elder spoke to me and he said the way you get things done is you have to keep bringing it up, bringing it up. No matter if you think you're losing or -- just keep bringing it up. So, that's something, I don't know if it's Annual Report thing that we should just continue to hound these Boards and hound, keep hounding the people to hear our requests, I don't know how you could do that, but, you know, continue to do it. And that's, that's just what I have to add.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks, Jenny. I mean, sometimes we are hounding. It would seem like we're hounding on this fishery stuff, but it's a -- it's so important stuff we're trying to move from -- we tried this angle, we're trying to -- it's like chopping down a tree or cut -- we made this cut that didn't work, we're gonna cut this way. We're gonna -- we're not going to stop chopping this tree down. We're going to keep working on that issue. This Council is to take comments on any issue that's -- that affects subsistence, and this extraterritorial issue of salmon out in the ocean is an issue that's affecting the people of this region. So, we're going to continue to hound them and hound them and hound them until the Federal Subsistence Board, and the Secretary of Interior, the Department of Commerce (distortion), and the Agriculture Department (indiscernible) -- of Secretaries will actually start addressing this salmon issue. This is a multi-agency problem. They need to step up to the plate. They can't just keep passing the buck. And so, you had a comment, Fred?

MR. HUNTINGTON: Yeah.

 ${\tt CHAIRPERSON\ REAKOFF:\ I\ got\ --\ gotta\ go}$ to the mic and you got to state your name. Thank you.

MR. HUNTINGTON: Thank you, Mr. Chair, I'm Fred Huntington from Galena and I was listening to you guys talking about the genetics of salmon that's been caught and where they come from and all that good stuff, you know, I'd like you to add all other species that comes in the Yukon. For one thing, you know, I've been fishing most of my life, this time of the year we fish for whitefish, and in the past, when I was a kid

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growing up, we used to fish under the ice at Bishop 1 Mountain in the fall time, and to -- one weekend we'd get 6 or 700 whitefish. Well, when I -- living here in Galena in the 70s and 80s and 90s and three or four 5 days, we would have 5 or 600 whitefish on the beach freezing for the fall time, and a couple of years ago 6 we had four fish nets and we were getting a lot of late 8 summer chum, but basically, we were targeting whitefish. 9 Out of four whitefish nets, we were getting about 30 10 whitefish a day in which only three or four in the whitefish were females so, I noticed a large decline of 11 12 whitefish. Nobody ever mentions that, nobody ever talks 13 about it, but it's happening. I mean, I see it now, you 14 put a fishing it in out there, you, you'd be lucky to 15 get four or five fish a day. And so, I just wanted to 16 make the Federal Subsistence Board aware that there are other species in the river that's being depleted, and 17 18 it's not only chinook, summer chum, fall chum or coho. It's all species, that's about all I got to say. 19 20

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I really

appreciate that information, Fred. That's important information for this Council to know because nobody is, you know, the number of freshwater fish is declined. It's the perception is -- it's the effort is not there, but if you're setting gear and you're seeing a decline with the same per catch, per unit of effort has dropped like 90%, you're talking about around 90% decline, that's a significant problem. I'm concerned and I keep saying, I'll say it again. I'm concerned that with the reduced number of salmon coming back, that nutrient flow to the in-river systems were -- that all of these fish, these whitefish and everything are benefiting from salmon and the nitrogens feed the waters. And if there's not enough nitrogens, then the -- basically the fertilizer declines, then the number of insects declines, and I've seen a huge decline in the number of insects this year. And I think it happens -- is happening with water insects also, which would affect whitefish. So, there's a phenomenal insect decline this year. And people, nobody's gonna -- I see it in Kanuti's report that there's a 10% of the bumblebees that they actually saw previously, and I see that across the board. I think it's happening with water insects also, and that can affect whitefish dramatically, especially the broad whitefish, humpback whitefish and the ciscoes, those bearing ciscoes, those go down way downriver. So, those that's showing some kind of -- that probably attributed to this marine decline that we're seeing. You have another comment, Fred?

MR. HUNTINGTON: Yeah, you know, along the lines of the whitefish, I saw a video of the pollock trawlers running their fish through the conveyor belt. And these were not pollock, this was all whitefish going up the conveyor belt into the grinder and spit out in the ocean. And they were all whitefish, stacked about that high on a belt, about that wide, and that belt might have been 200ft long, but....

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That was, that was wearing herring, herring looked a lot like.....

 MR. HUNTINGTON: No, this is Whitefish. I watched this for a while, I watched it several times and there were large whitefish we would get right now, those were spit right back in the ocean after its grind up, seagulls were just having a party.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I've never heard of that before, so I would like to know more about that. What, what freshwater stocks are caught in the Bering Sea trawl fishery. What freshwater whitefish stocks are caught in the Bering Sea trawl fishery, so, make a note of that for our next meeting. Thanks for that one, Fred, I appreciate your comments. So, I don't know that we have any other Annual Report topics. I think that, Nissa you got comment.

 $\,$ MS. PILCHER: I just when -- I'd like to run through them.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, please go ahead.

MS. PILCHER: This was a pretty long conversation I want to make sure I didn't miss anything.

 So, I tried to group them kind of by the salmon ones or the fish ones are all first. So, subsistence users are bearing the brunt of conservation issues. Was a -- one massive topic. There was a lot put on the record. The ask that you guys had last year was informational and encouraging the Federal Subsistence Board to take action. You did put a couple different options of actions they could take on the record. What we did lack on last year's was hatchery concerns. We did touch on enforcement concerns, but hatchery was not part of that. So, that will get included, and then also a request to expedite what is going on, I mean, this is

not a topic that you guys just came up with. This is an ongoing concern, and we can definitely feel that you are -- don't feel that things are -- yeah. I don't know how to express that well. Let's just try to speed up the process, I mean, Government moves slow, but fish are supposed to come back every year. Another topic would be look at how OSM could develop a fish commission. This is an ask and not -- the ask is to how one could be created. Another topic was requesting the Federal Subsistence Board -- request MOU between -- Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior. Another one was....

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Actually

Department of Commerce, Department of Interior, and the Department of Agriculture, because the Department of Agriculture is part of the Federal Subsistence Board. So, the Department of Interior and Department of Agriculture are going to ask the Department of Commerce to have a memorandum of agreement to protect salmon in the marine and freshwater systems. That's what the request is, for the Federal Subsistence Board, which that's three of two of the entities.

MS. PILCHER: Yes, thank you for that. This one, the -- and then the last fish ask perse is, this one gets a little muddy. It's -- you guys requested more information be given to you and be available on genetics across, like in the Gulf of Alaska, in Bering Sea. So, that was the ask.....

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And the State

ahead, Nissa.

interception fisheries, which would be South Alaska Peninsula, Shumagin, Area M and other -- there's other fisheries that incidentally take, you know, outer districts of the -- of Cook Inlet. There's outer districts that are actually taking -- we need to know where these -- all of this sampling that's being done. We need to know where those genetics came from. I took genetic samples off of king salmon and chum salmon in the upper Koyukuk River for the Department of Fish and Game for five years. I know they have a genetic catalog for all of the portions of the Koyukuk -- of the Yukon River system. I helped them work on that project. Go

MS. PILCHER: And that information would also include the, the age, sex, length, weight and that other information that member Gervais put on the record if you guys chose to do so, one thing that member Vent

did just bring up is of course it's -- on your I believe it was FY-22 Annual Report, you did have concern over continued reliance on non-salmon species for subsistence needs. That addressed your concern over the lack of information on these non-salmon species and continued reliance on them since the salmon aren't in the rivers anymore. We could certainly add that again. I believe the reply was along the lines of, you know, working through the Priority Needs Information and that process. But we could certainly add that again. And you do have Priority Need Information for the Yukon River concerning non-salmon species information gathering. So, that could definitely be added if you guys would like. And then as for -- that would cover the fish. And then as for the wildlife, we have sheep management, the harvest management strategy document. Just continue to, to hound to make sure that the Federal Subsistence Board is aware that this is still a thing, that the Council still wants to.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: The manage -- the sheep management strategy, that our intention is to move it forward to final, before the Federal Subsistence Board. That's what -- that's where that is going, it's not going to let get bottled up if other -- if the other Regional Councils don't want to deal with sheep management strategies, that's fine with me. But this Council needs to have a sheep management strategy, and we have to work specifically with the North Slope Regional Advisory Council. EIRAC, they don't actually touch our sheep areas.

MS. PILCHER: All right, and then another topic was the caribou in Unit 26B, the current harvest limit is too high. This was an informational topic to the Federal Subsistence Board letting them know about recent Board of Game actions that will cause negative impacts on those caribou.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: The harvest rates for the Central Arctic Herd, caribou were harvested and sustainability at 1 to 3%. They were already harvesting large numbers of the -- large bull component. And so, there's parameters of the caribou harvest. But what you cannot have that kind of cow caribou harvest, there's no moose population that has cow moose harvest except where there's really high numbers of cow moose and moose have twins, caribou never have twins so, you can't give the public thousands of hunters a five-cow caribou bag limit, because that's what's going to come first in the

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migration. So, that herd -- the Central Herd was only by last census that we got here at 34,500. And so, it's barely over its threshold. It will decline, and there may -- were signaling to the Federal Subsistence Board the Board of Game made a mistake that I will flat out say they made a big mistake by doing that. There are literally thousands of hunters participating and will continue to participate all the way through the end of April, so that herd will decline with that kind of a 10 harvest rate, and we are going to need to address this issue in the future when we start to see numbers that 11 12 are basically gonna go right into the toilet. We're gonna 13 look at a Nelchina Caribou Herd debacle again. That's 14 what we're looking at. So, the Federal Subsistence Board 15 needs a head up, heads up. We need -- they're going --16 we may need to do a Federal regul [sic] Federal actions to protect this herd for subsistence use for State and 18 Federal users.

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MS. PILCHER: And then the last one is 21A, concern over, not only wanton waste, but also too many non-local hunters in 21A. The ask would be seeking support from the Federal Subsistence Board in addressing this concern in whatever their capacity is, and then also being aware that there could be things moving the through State regulatory system on actions....

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Basically, a heads up that there's becoming a need to -- for more controlled use in that area, with the escalating numbers of hunters going into that area and our concerns about the salvage of loss of resource due to poor salvage and the lack of enforcement. We want to highlight to the Federal Subsistence Board that we need additional enforcement, and that would be Federal enforcement. Or, you know, we're complexing everything, we're complexing everything. Well, we're not have enough enforcement. And so, Koyukuk-Nowitna they got dumped with Innoko, well they didn't give a heck of a lot more money, and we were promised that there was gonna be better enforcement. We were promised all kinds of stuff with this complexing issue. And so, that's not actually happening. And so, we need to have -- it should be an annual topic. That's the enforcement -- the Federal enforcement for Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife and National Park Service has to step up to the plate because the State can't keep up. The State just does not have the capability to keep up with the amount of problems that we have. So, we need additional Federal enforcement, has

to be -- there has to be additional funding by the 1 Secretary of Interior's Office to provide more enforcement of the existing regulations. Regulations mean nothing if you don't have enforcement. When you 5 only got one trooper on the entire Dalton Highway, and 6 he's got 3 and 4,000 hunters that show up there, and there's -- he's got people getting a crash or something, 8 you got to respond to an accident, and gunners are 9 shooting caribou in the ditch with rifles illegally, 10 well, there's no enforcement there. We need Federal enforcement, that's what we actually need. So, we have 11 12 a real problem with not a lack of enforcement. So, that's 13 an issue. That's -- we'll talk about that one again. 14 That's going on the Innoko, well we know it's going on 15 in the Innoko.

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MS. PILCHER: All right, other than that did I miss anything?

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MR. VENT: This is Darrell.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: (Indiscernible),

Darrell.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, I know in the Annual, we spoke about Board stipends. I didn't hear anything about that.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We're going to discuss that at a later time. Now, that's later on this meeting. And Robert, you got one -- this is Annual Report topics.

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MR. WALKER: Yes, Mr. Chair, thank you. You know, I did a study here about 20 years ago with the McGrath Wildlife trooper, and in a meeting, I asked him, how many square miles does he has to patrol, and he said about 172,000 square miles for him. And you have to go down to the Aniak trooper and I -- Wildlife trooper, and I asked him and he said, it's about the same as the McGrath Wildlife trooper. So, this is a lot of area for one person. And I remember back in the day, we used to have a Federal Fish and Wildlife officer come to our meetings and listened to our concerns. Now we don't have that anymore, I haven't seen this in -- well I just got back on, and this is -- I was surprised when you brought that up that we don't have somebody here just to sit down and listen. Do we have Wildlife -- Federal Wildlife trooper here?

1 UNIDENTIFIED: There was an enforcement 2 that called in.

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MR. WALKER: Really? But back in the day, you know, we used to have -- somebody used to come and sit down and listen to what the Board, you know, the RAC Board had to say. So, this was -- I think we may have lost that, somebody who would directly hear these, all these reports, not only from the Board, but also the tribal people who come in and discuss their issues, their concerns that come to us. But we should have a Wildlife officer here from the Federal. Sit down and listen and take notes. Thank you, Mr. Chair

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Well, we got -- we have transcripts. I would encourage OSM to -- these discussions about enforcement problems. I mean, I would like OSM to transmit those through to the enforcement agencies of the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management. So, we need to move those -- there are various enforcement concerns. The first, you know, they're enforcement, they got to go do stuff, but we can compile those, you know, they're -- you're going to run across, you know, during this whole discussion, we've identified various issues. And there's just not enough enforcement when you -especially when you have a fire sale on caribou on the North Slope, I'll go ahead say it's a fire sale. And you got like -- let's just give the public five caribou bag limit, let's give the non-residents two caribou bag limit. We got hundreds of non-resident vehicles coming this fall, hundreds. There's hundreds and hundreds of hunters. Whether they got tags, I don't know. I have no enforcement authority. So, we need to have the enforcement officers for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management, has to be aware that we're identifying issues, salvage requirement issues, and we need to have them understand that we have -- the agencies have to have the understand they need to and step up. They have to step up, the state of Alaska can't keep up. So, you got a comment there Nissa. Go ahead.

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MS. PILCHER: I do actually, Cody Smith with Fish Wildlife Service is online.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Cody you're online there?

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MR. SMITH: Yes, good morning. Thank you for letting me jump on real quick. I just did want to clarify for the record that we do have multiple U.S. Fish and Wildlife law enforcement on the meeting right now and we are listening and taking notes. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, I was unaware of that. So, there are various enforcement issues going on. My reported enforcement issues to Bureau of Land Management in the closed sheep closure area. There's various things happen. The other aspect is we make reports, we never hear anything back. We have no idea what's going on. Nobody that makes reports, gets any kind of information flow coming backwards. So, that's -- enforcement should be aware of if somebody makes a request for enforcement, we had a lady here, what was her name? Stickman -- Ms. Stickman. She was making a comments about an enforcement issue for the for trespass on Native allotments and she's not getting anything back from the Alaska State Troopers. So, it seems to be common practice of enforcement and of all agencies, not to get back to people who are making you know -- you want enforcement, you want pictures, you want tail numbers or license plate numbers and stuff. But we never hear nothing back. Whatever happened, did anything happen? That's the main question. Did anything -- was there any follow up? Are you -- can you -- are you -- I'll just ask you Cody, is -- when you get reports what is your, number of -- if you get reports how many of the reports, what would be a percentage are all looked at, 10%? How many times do you get a report, do you actually respond to the reports?

 MR. SMITH: Yes, and I understand your question, to be fair, I don't know that I could -- I don't wanna [sic] make up a percentage. I don't know that I could put a percentage on it, but I can say that any reports that come in, if there is information to be followed up on we're doing it, and things like photos, tail numbers, dates, names, all that kind of stuff helps us follow up on those reports quicker because the less information we have, the longer it takes us to compile that information to then follow up on it. But we are doing our best with the amount of folks we have to follow up on all the reports that we get.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, so but I do -- and would you say that you're adequately staffed at U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Forest Enforcement?

MR. SMITH: I think ours and any other program with probably any of the agencies that are on here right now would say the same thing that we I think we all feel understaffed, there's -- and from the enforcement perspective, there's plenty of workload and not enough of us to go around.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, so we will use that as documentation for our Annual Report. Thank you very much, Cody. I appreciate that discussion with us, I appreciate you being on the phone. So, I think that completes our Annual Report topics. I don't know of any more. I haven't heard of any more from any Council members here, and we've covered a lot of different topics. And so, I think we got a full Annual Report and we'll review those topics, and for editing at our mar [sic], is it February meeting? Is it? Yeah, it's February. So, I think we're going to go to break now. Nissa, you got a comment?

MS. PILCHER: It's an action item.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, so, we're gonna to pass this. The Chair will entertain a motion to adopt the Annual Report topics that we discussed through this last several hours here. We need a motion. Moved by Robert.

MR. KRISKA: Second.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Seconded by Tommy. Further discussion, I think we discussed asked a lot. Questions called by Jenny, those in favor of the --adopting the Annual Report topics to be reviewed at our February meeting to be transmitted to the Federal Subsistence Board signify by saying aye. Aye, we got four eyes in the room. Do we have anybody on the phone? Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Darrell?

MR. GERVAIS: This is Tim.

47 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Tim, roger 48 that. Darryl? Don?

MR. HONEA: Aye.

(On record)

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, we're gonna start back up again. And who do we have on the phone, do we got Tommy? Or correction, do we have Don, Darryl or Tim on the phone?

1 Mr. GERVAIAS: Mr. Chair, this is Tim, 2 I'm here.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, you're a little weak there, Tim. So, I roger you, roger that. Darrell? Okay, Nissa can see people on the phone also, but whether they're connected correctly that's the other issue. So, I think we got quorum now. So, what is our next, thing here, Nissa.

MS. PILCHER: Nissa Pilcher, for the record, the next is future meeting dates and locations, and I can walk you guys through that.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MS. PILCHER: All right.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Page 108.

MS. PILCHER: Yes, so page 107 for the winter 25 meeting. And that is the comb bound book.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: 107?

MS. PILCHER: 107. So, you guys chose the dates of February 25th and 26th. So, first let's look at the dates, then let's look at the location. So, one of the things that we ran into with this meeting is the Council selected and voted on these dates a couple times, but when it actually came time to hold the meeting, there was a lot of subsistence activities going on, that that could have kept people from attending. Are those two dates good? And, also bear in mind, if you do move it, you've got to move it somewhere where there's only two coun [sic], like you can't have three Council meetings in one week, and then there's also staff overlap because not like Cory for example, doesn't just work with the Western Interior, he works with other Councils. So, there's a possibility that if you move it, that might restrict the analysts that should be at that meeting being able to be at that meeting due to they're already set to work somewhere else.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, the main question I want to have, since we keep getting Council members dropping out because of work and stuff, are these gonna work out for people who are at work? Does this work out for you, Tommy.....

1 2	MR. KRISKA: Yeah.
3 4 5 6 7	CHAIRPERON REAKOFF:with your work schedule? And so that's fine with me. Tim, is February 25 and 26 good for you on the schedule? You still there, Tim?
8 9	MS. GERVAIS: Yeah.
10 11	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay.
12 13	MS. GERVAIS: This is Tim.
14 15	(Simultaneous speech)
16 17 18 19 20 21	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Those dates work for you. And Darrell? I would like to get all the Council members that I can to, to commit or, you know, say they're gonna come to the meeting at least. Don Honea.
22 23 24	MR. HONEA: Yeah, could you hear me now? Yeah, could you hear me?
25 26 27 28	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I can hear you now, Don. Yeah, you're, you opened up so February 25 and 26, good for you?
29 30	MR. HONEA: Oh, yeah. Yes, it is.
31 32 33	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay so, and then.
34 35	MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.
36 37	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF Yes, go ahead.
38 39 40 41	MR. HONEA: Oh, yeah. Oh, okay. I'm sorry. Just checking to see if I'm see if I wasn't muted. Okay, thank you.
42 43 44 45	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, for some reason, you're not hearing me. I'm recognizing that those are good for you, Don. So, I'm good with that.
46	MR. HONEA: Yes.
47 48 49 50	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And then Daryl, are you there, Daryl? So, Daryl is not there, but okay. That's Daryl? Oh, Daryl's texting, yes. Okay, so, that's

a that's an affirmative. So, the other aspect of that meeting is in McGrath. And so, there was -- I was talking to Nissa about some of these charter rates have gotten, like extremely high. And what did you get an analysis, Nissa?

MS. PILCHER: I did not have time to do that. And not saying that we couldn't afford to do a charter or so, if McGrath is on a different -- is on the Kuskokwim. So, in order to get there and get home again, it's going to be 5- or 6-days travel if you guys do regular fare. My plan was to request a charter to get you guys to McGrath. That's not a guarantee. I don't -- that's not a guarantee it would be improved -- approved but that was my intention. But that does definitely increase the cost. Seat fares can be cancelled up to 24 hours, and we generally get our money back. Charters are a set fee no matter what. So, if I did go the charter route, we would need to make sure that we had Council members physically getting on that plane or as best as we could.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, is there's --what size aircraft? We're just talking about basically it would be our northern members would be Darrell, Tommy, Jenny and I. Pollock is not traveling anymore.

MS. PILCHER: I wouldn't say not, but it's a possibility.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, like a 206 would actually do that. Have you looked into like 206, Cessna 206, which is -- that's a pretty fast airplane.

MS. PILCHER: It is. The part of the issue with how the Federal -- how we have to do charters is I don't know how much it's going to cost for a couple months because I have to submit the request in order to get the cost. So, it's not an immediate resolving [sic] and I -- like I said, I can look at both and see which option we think was going to be best.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: But so, what would entail if we went with a charter, is for everybody to jump on a fair flight to Fairbanks. Then we me take one airplane with us over to McGrath, which is — that's about a two hours and 45 minutes or something like that. So, that that would be I think that's a, you know, chartering a Navajo or a Caravan is like, that's a big airplane, very expensive. Charter rates are like,

unbelievable that expensive. So, I think that it's -- and then for Robert you got -- is there a fair flight now going from Anvik over to McGrath? I thought there was going to be. Go ahead, Robert.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes, there is a Wright aircraft that comes out of Fairbanks, goes to McGrath and goes to the Yukon. A -- the GASH villages, I'll say that and return back to McGrath and then go back to Fairbanks. And then it does a three-week during wintertime. So, you can call the office, and you can get a definite answer for that. So, they....

 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: They now have fair flight over from Fairbanks to McGrath. Okay so, I don't even have to charge them. Really? So, we just get fair flights for the northern members coming into McGrath or to Fairbanks. Then we get on that fair flight plan that's whatever -- what's important to know what day that is?

MS. PILCHER: If it's three times a week, I would assume Monday, Wednesday, Friday, but then the next -- we need to make sure that the flight that's going there is big enough to fit all the Council members, which it should be.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I mean, they're if they're flying a Caravan over there, right?

MR. WALKER: Yes, it's a Caravan. But you have to remember, like I have to go back on the schedule unless you want to charter me back if it's a weekend. They don't fly on a weekend either. Right there. So.....

MS. PILCHER: Yeah, how it would currently look is we would be meeting a Tuesday and a Wednesday. So, if they flew Monday, Wednesday, Friday, we'd have to get you in on Monday, but then we wouldn't be able to get you home again until Friday.

(Pause)

And Tommy just asked if that would be for everyone. And yes, yeah, that would be for everyone if we were to fly seat fare.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, would it be advantageous for us to move these two dates? Oh, no, we wouldn't. We would fly on Monday. We would do the

1 2 3	meeting, and then we'd have to spend an additional day in McGrath to fly back on Friday.
4 5 6 7	$$\operatorname{MR.}$ KRISK: I think you could ask RideAir if they could bring us over there on a Tuesday. They do that.
8 9	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, you talk into your mic there Tommy, please speak into your mic.
10 11 12	MR. KRISKA: I think if you ask them, they'll make a what they call a flag stop.
13 14 15	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, flag stops.
16 17 18 19 20 21	MS. PILCHER: Yeah, that's technically considered a charter. And I would have to double I could do that on the State side, and I know they do it. I'm not positive how it would work on this side of the curtain.
22 23 24 25 26 27	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, if they what time do they? Robert, you know more about this Anvik flight. So, on Wednesday they would fly down. And what time do they go over to Anvik, do they show up over there?
28 29 30 31	$$\operatorname{MR.}$$ WALKER: You would have to call RideAir on that. It's always weather permitting, two for one, and
32 33 34	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Is that how you came up to Fairbanks?
35 36 37 38 39	MR. WALKER: Yes, I had to fly from Anvik to Fairbanks and Fairbanks to here. And then when I go home, I got to go to Fairbanks and then I got to go from Fairbanks to Anvik.
40 41 42 43	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Right. So, as the Council still wanting to go to McGrath, we could go to McGrath or change our destination. That's the other
45 46 47	MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair, this is Don.
48 49	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Don.

00060 1 MR. HONEA: Yeah, I am all for going to McGrath. I really think that we you know, maybe we could get the word out for representation while we're over there or people from Nikolai or something like that. I 5 think -- I really deem it important. And their sound system, everything points to -- I enjoy going over there because of all the place [sic] where they put us up. And 8 right across the road is -- I just find it ideal, so I'm glad that someone mentioned meeting there. Thank you. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Don. And 12 Kevin Whitworth was on here earlier. Do you show him --13 are you there, Kevin? 14 15 MR. WHITWORTH: Mr. Chair, this is Kevin. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And so, we're 18 discussing this next meeting date in McGrath. Do you 19 think we would get good participation? Would you be in 20 McGrath during those dates? The 25th..... 22 MR. WHITWORTH: I missed the date. Say 23 date again. 25 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: 25th and 26th of 26

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February.

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MR. WHITWORTH: Yeah, I think you'll get participation. Hard to say how many people, but there's this moose concern. It's fresh on people's mind now. It'll come up then, though, because it's such a concern, and people want to express their concerns for salmon and whitefish as well. So, I think you'll get -- and that -- and there are two airlines that are coming to McGrath Reeve and Alaska Air Transit. And there's, you know, there's commercial transporters or whatever coming out in and out of here and enough space, bed space and stuff like that so, we can accommodate.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. So, then our court recorder could probably come out of Anchorage, coming over to McGrath and back to Anchorage on another carrier, most likely. So, your company will have to figure that out, Tanya. So, I think that the Council probably would like to meet in McGrath. I'm just -- and that's okay with you, Robert. Tim, you're good with McGrath? Timothy Gervais.

47 48 49

MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, this is Tim. Yes,

50 okay.

1 2 (Simultaneous speech - distortion) 3 4 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Roger that, Tim. 5 You're really weak, Tim. Can you speak? You said 6 something else. I couldn't hear it. 7 8 MR. GERVAIS: Yes, McGrath is good. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. All right, we're good on that. So, I would -- I think that we can 11 do this with some fair flight and possibly some kind of 12 13 a flagstop thing, or Robert has to leave on one eight 14 or something to meet (distortion) Anvik. You know, 15 they're going to McGrath and then the Anvik. I heard 16 that RideAir was going to -- was negotiating with the GASH communities to travel air service over there. So, 17 18 I -- I'm realizing that's what's actually going on. So, 19 I think that those same dates and in McGrath is probably 20 the best choice for our next meeting that -- this quote 21 spring meeting. So, we need to have a motion to add. 22 Robert and Nissa are talking right now. So, we're going 23 to come before -- you have a final comment there, Nissa? Nothing. Okay I need a $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ we need a motion to $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ for 24 25 this referred to as winter meeting, but we call it the 26 spring meeting of 2025. We're still holding to McGrath 27 on February 25 and 26 using available fair flights and 28 so forth with the air carriers. And so, I think that 29 this meeting can work out more economically than 30 previously I thought. So, we have a motion to -- for 31 this meeting. We need a motion to adopt these meeting 32 dates and those -- and at that time. And.... 33 34 35 MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair, this is Don. That 36 would be my motion. 37 38 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Motion by Don. We 39 have a second. 40 41 MR. GERVAIS: Second. 42 43 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Second by Tommy. 44 Those in favor of meeting in McGrath on February 25th 45 and 26 of 2025 for the winter meeting signify by saying 46 aye. Aye. 47 48 IN UNISON: Aye. 49 50 MR. HONEA: Aye.

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2	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Don.
3 4	MR. GERVAIS: Aye. This is Tim.
5	Mr. GERVAIS. Aye. IIIIS IS IIII.
6	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And Tim.
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8 9	MR. HONEA: Aye.
10	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay.
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12	MR. HONEA: This is Don.
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14	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Roger, Don. And we
15	have Darrell. Did Darrell show back up? Okay, not. So,
16 17	then we're going to the fall meeting of 25.
18	MS. PILCHER: Correct, yes. So, on page
19	108, you guys are so flip the page. This is the fall
20	2025 meeting. You guys chose October 7th and October 8th
21	with Fairbanks with alternate and Huslia. There's not a
22	lot of wiggle room to move that later. It did seem like
23	this we're meeting the 2nd and the 3rd of October,
24 25	and it seems like that might have some felt that that
26	was a little too early to meet. It does look like you guys may be able to move it to the week of October 20th.
27	But I don't know if that's a good week or if you're
28	interested in.
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30	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: What's your work
31	schedule, Tommy? You're good with the 7th and 8th. And
32 33	Don, are you good with that date?
34	MR. HONEA: Yeah, I am, thank you.
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36	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And Tim, are you
37	good with the 7-8 of October?
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39	MR. GERVAIS: Yes, that seems like
40 41	that'll work out.
42	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. And I'm good
43	with that date. Are you good with that date Jenny and
44	Robert? No, no.
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46	MR. WALKER: Yes, Mr. Chair, I would
47	agree with that. Thank you.
48 49	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: 7 and 8 of October.
4 9 5 0	And then Fairbanks is my preference because we get better
50	ina chen ratioanno to my preference because we der beccer

agency participation and we're going to be moving into Game, Wildlife stuff. And so, I would prefer to be where Fish and Game's going to be for discussion about this controlled use area and stuff. And so, is that acceptable 5 to the Council? Fairbanks for that fall meeting of 25. 6 Jenny, Fairbanks? Tim, Fairbanks? 7 8 MR. GERVAIS: Yes. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Tim. Roger that, 11 Tim. And then Don. 12 13 MR. HONEA: Oh, yeah. Mr. Chair, you 14 bring up a good point. That's what the agencies are and that we're approaching some vital subjects so, yes. 15 16 17 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, roger that. 18 And then Tommy, Fairbanks? Robert? Okay, all Council 19 members have our affirmative on that. We need a motion 20 to adopt the fall 2025 meeting in Fairbanks on October 21 7th and 8ht. 22 23 MS. PELKOLA: I'll move. 24 25 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Moved by Jenny. Do 26 we have a second? 27 28 MR. GERVAIS: Second. 29 30 CHAIRPERON REAKOFF: Seconded by Tommy. 31 Those are in favor of that location and Fairbanks and 32 those dates of October 7th and 8ht, 2025 signify by 33 saying aye. Aye. 34 35 MR. HONEA: Aye. 36 37 MR. GERVAIS: Aye, this is Tim. 38 39 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, roger that. 40 We got both you and Don on there, so we're good. 41 42 MR. HONEA: Yes. 43 44 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, that covers 45 those two issues. Those were action items. 46 47 MS. PILCHER: We're good. I was just 48 going to say the last one -- last action item is 49 (indiscernible), move forward? 50

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Nissa.

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MS. PILCHER: All right. So, the last action item on your guys' agenda right now is to review -- it's a lot of words. It's a draft correspondence on OSM correspondence. So, at the All Council meeting, you saw -- this Council signed on to send a joint Council letter concerning correspondence issues. And at your meeting, you requested that included in that letter be additional language involving how OSM routes comments to the Board of Fish and the Board of Game. You wanted to add routing it through Councils or Council Chairs in order for them to review and add comments. This was unable to be added to that letter just due to the nature of the All Council meeting because it couldn't go before all of the Councils that signed on at that time. So, I did draft a letter to see if he wanted to review it, to see if this was still an issue and that you wanted to send it. But if you did want to review it, edit it and send it, that would be an action item. But you do not have to take action on it if you do not want.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: This address this letter addresses a sort of a vital issue that's been across thread with OSM for several years. Is the delayed progress of -- the Council correspondence review occurred because one Regional Council tried to lobby Federal representatives which violated the Hatch Act, which started the Council correspondence review and the Council correspondence review process was strictly not an editing process, was strictly a process to make sure that the Councils were not violating our legal parameters as Regional Councils. That's what the correspondence review where occurred a long time ago. I've been here for 31 years ago [sic]. This was like over 20 something years ago, 25 years ago, a long time ago. This got balled into this gobbledygook, picking up all kinds of sand and hairballs along the way, bouncing from desk to desk and these delays got to the point where we weren't even meeting our dates of vital letters to the Board of Fish or Board of Game or agencies on time certain things were not being met. So, all Councils were having the same problem. So, there's been a restructuring of the Council review -- correspondence review process. But we -- I feel that this letter would also -- to OSM again would like reiterate that this is a these are vital letters and it's my opinion that drastic editing should not be actually necessary or really did not have to occur, you know, yeah typos and stuff like that but not just change the whole meaning

of the -- there's some things that actually get changed. 1 Which brings me to the other thing, the OSM makes comments to the Board of Game and Board of Fish that are never reviewed by the Federal -- by the Regional 5 Councils. So, this of course, on its review process is 6 a double-edged sword. And so, these Councils, if you're going to comment on proposals before the Board of Fish 8 and Federal Subsistence Board, the Councils need to know 9 what, not after the fact, not after the fact. If you're 10 if you're going to transmit comments, the Council Chairs at least need to be apprised of what those comments are 11 going to be. So, I'm stating that on the record. And so, 12 that should actually be an included paragraph at the end 13 14 of this. Is that this -- that any kind of transmissions from the Federal Subsistence Board to other agencies 15 outside of what's occurred in Federal-Regional Council 16 17 meetings. Sometimes the recommendations by OSM regarding 18 salvage of ptarmigan were completely disparate to what the Regional Councils actually had opposed proposals, 19 20 but they were supporting proposals that were opposed by 21 the Council. So, OSM really has to have its own review 22 process also. And I've stated this before and again and 23 I'm saying it again, the Councils need to be able to 24 look at what is OSM's correspondents doing. Is it 25 actually meeting the needs of subsistence? Is 26 actually within the parameters of the Federal program? 27 And why does OSM even feel a need to transmit 28 recommendations to these State Board of Fish and Board 29 of Game that actually don't support what Regional 30 Councils are actually saying, that has occurred. So, this is -- this has been an ongoing thing. 31 That's why I'm talking, maybe our staff here, Brent and 32 33 it was an unaware of these issues before, but it's that 34 actually has happened. And I feel that this should be 35 part of this letter, that the Council should be apprised 36 of what the comments are that OSM is making to other 37 agencies. It's a double-edged, it's just a fair and fair. 38 So, that's a paragraph that should be added. So, that 39 could be cleaned up the language and so forth. But that's 40 the intent of that paragraph. So, any Council comments 41 on this letter to OSM regarding this 42 correspondence review. None from Robert, Tommy, Jenny, 43 Tim or Don?

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MR. GERVAIS: No, Mr. chair. This is Tim.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Tim. Still

there, Don?

1 MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair, this is Don. No 2 comment. 3 4 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, so, 5 addition of that last paragraph is -- should be included into this, as discussed on the record. The Chair will 6 entertain a motion to adopt this letter for transmission 8 to the Office of Subsistence Management and in Anchorage regarding our correspondence review process and our 10 review process. So, I need a motion. 11 12 MS. PELKOLA: I'll move. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Moved by Jenny. Do 15 I have a second? Second by Robert. Further discussion? None. Those in -- call for question. Question by Robert. 16 Those in favor of the -- of transmitting this letter to 17 18 Office of Subsistence Management regarding 19 correspondence review processes signify by saying aye. 20 Aye. 21 22 MR. HONEA: Aye. This is Don, aye. 23 24 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Don. Roger that, 25 Don. 26 27 MR. GERVAIS: This is Tim, aye. 28 29 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, roger that 30 Tim. So, okay. So, we're finished with that. So, we're 31 going to go into reports now, Nissa. And was there 32 something we skipped? Council training. 33 34 MS. PILCHER: You guys did actually move 35 it to past reports, at least on my notes. 36 37 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. 38 39 MR. GERVAIS: Mr. Chair, this is Tim. I 40 didn't -- I got cut off last night. Did you get a vote? 41 A quorum vote on the Kuskokwim Priority Information 42 Needs? 43 44 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, we did, and 45 we registered your vote. Since you texted it in, we did 46 register that. So, that Kuskokwim PIN, Priority 47 Information Needs was actually passed this morning when 48 we reviewed that.

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MS. PILCHER: The Council is — has had a lot of really good conversations and a lot of good things were put on the record. But you guys are moving a little slower than you normally do, and we did move the reports. It may be a good idea to break for lunch at this time, so I can email all the people that were going to be giving reports and make sure that they are ready to go at 1:30, unless you guys want to not sit through — unless you guys want to hear Cory's presentation on delegation of authority before you break.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: How long would this -- would that be approximately. So, it would probably be best to do that right now for ten minutes before lunch. Then we'll go to lunch. Then we'll be right into reports.

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(Pause)

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MR. GRAHAM: So, Mr. chair, members of the Council. Cory Graham, Fisheries Biologist at OSM. This presentation can be found starting on page one of your -- one with this, page one. So, I'm here to present the Delegation of Authority Training moving forward. OSM plans to hold one training session at each Council meeting. We feel this will help new council members become more familiar with the Federal Subsistence Management Program, and also serve as a refresher for the more seasoned members. Today, we're going to go over the basics of the delegation of authority. This training is meant to be informational, it's not an action item. And we'll get started. So, starting on the slide with the bear. The objectives of this training are to provide information about delegated authority. Show the Councils where to find information about delegated authority and discuss the Council's role in delegated authority. This training is meant to be a broad overview, but there will be time for Q&A at the end. So, next slide. So, here's the regulation that allows the Board to delegate their authority to agents -- field agency officials. The regulation describes what kind of actions can be delegated, for example setting harvest and possession limits, open or closing seasons, etc. but we'll try and use plain language in the next few slides to define and describe delegation of authority training. Next slide. So, what is delegation of authority? In the broadest sense, delegation of authority is the transfer of limited decision-making power from the Board to Federal managers. Delegated authority is what gives Federal

managers the legal authority to make in-season decisions to manage fish and wildlife populations.

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Next slide. So, as mentioned previously, the Board transfers the decision-making authority to Federal managers. For example, these may be National Park Service superintendents, Forest Service district rangers, or Fish and Wildlife Refuge managers and local Federal managers often have a greater connection to and understanding of the resource than anyone in Anchorage. So, beyond giving decision making authority to Federal managers who have boots on the ground, why is delegation of authority important? Next slide. Delegation of authority is important for multiple reasons. It allows Federal managers to make quick management decisions as data and local knowledge become available in-season. So, for example, maybe the preseason forecast for a fish population is strong, but in-season data and local observations indicate the run is really weak and will not meet escapement goals. The Federal delegated authority allows quick action to either close the fishery to all users to protect the populations or close the fishery to non-federally qualified users to protect and continue subsistence uses. It also allows for input from locals when there is a close relationship between managers and subsistence users. The next slide. Authority can be delegated to managers in two places. One is in unit specific regulations or what's found in the handy dandy. Currently, only Wildlife regulations have delegated authority in unit specific regulations, and this is mainly because Wildlife has a lot of routine management actions that happen every year. For example, a Federal manager may be delegated authority to announce the harvest quota for a moose hunt. Authority may also be delegated through delegation of authority letters, and these letters allow Federal managers to issue special actions, and we'll discuss these more in a little bit.

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Next slide. So, how the Board delegates authority depends on if the authority is delegated in a letter or unit specific regulations. For the letters, the Board may delegate authority at any time, and this is done through administrative actions, and these actions require the Board to vote either by email, poll or during a Board meeting. But they don't have to go through the full regulatory process, and this allows for quick action by the Board and for the Board to be responsive to changing conditions. This method does not require public input. However, the Board understands

public feedback is a critical component of the Federal Subsistence Management program and will often ask for feedback from the Councils before creating or modifying delegation of authority letters. So, delegation of authority in unit specific regulations, this may only 5 6 happen through the public regulatory process. In other words, it requires a proposal to change existing Fish and Wildlife regulations during the regulatory cycle and 8 9 public input is required during the public regulatory 10 process. So, next slide. Here's an example of authority that's delegated to a manager in unit 11 specific 12 regulations. Again, these only occur in Wildlife 13 regulations and are for routine annual management 14 decisions. The authority is more limited in scope than delegation of authority letters. In this example, the 15 authority only pertains to setting permit conditions and 16 17 announcing closures for a winter hunt. If anyone, the 18 Councils, the public want to change or modify this authority, they would need to submit a regulatory 19 20 proposal.

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Moving on to the next slide. So, in contrast, the authority outlined in regulation, managers again may be also delegated authority through delegation of authority letters. Again, these letters give managers authority to issue special actions. The special actions issued by Federal managers are subject to regulatory requirements. For example, public hearings are required for temporary special actions, which are special actions that exceed 60 days but may not extend past the end of the current regulatory cycle. Public hearings are not required for emergency special actions, but they are they are encouraged. And the managers must also seek council recommendations when the timing of Council meetings allow. So again, these delegation letters can be issued or rescinded by the Board at any time. Issuing or rescinding the letters does not need to take place at a Board meeting or during the regulatory cycle. And this gives the Board flexibility to adapt to changing conditions and make sure managers have the tools they need to manage and protect populations, as well as optimize subsistence opportunity. So, if anyone wants to change the delegation of authority letters this may be requested by the Council or the public by letter or during a Board meeting. These delegation letters aren't currently published online. If the council or the public ever wants a copy, please reach out to your in-season manager or to OSM. Next slide. So, even though the delegation letters are issued for specific areas and species, the -- all delegation of authority letters

contain the same general language and requirements. For example, all letters require communication with affected parties such as the Council Chairs and ADF&G, tribal consultations must be conducted if practical, and managers may defer decisions to the Board with very controversial issues if immediate action is not needed. Next slide.

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The Federal program has Fisheries regulations and Wildlife regulations, and Fisheries and Wildlife delegated authority are issued in separate letters for fisheries. The scope is broad and consistent across letters, and they cover all species. Fish species in an area. A list of these can be found on page 98 of the Fisheries Regulation Book, I can show you that later if you can't find it now. And this contrasts with Wildlife delegations, which tend to cover specific hunts, species and management actions. Most wildlife actions are routine and occur every year, and the unit specific regulations for Federal wildlife harvest regulations. In the booklet, there's a white exclamation mark inside of a red triangle, and this indicates that additional management actions may be taken by the Federal in-season manager. And you should consult the delegation authority table listed on page 152. Again, if you can't find these, just -- I'll find them for you later. So, next slide. So, in summary we have delegation of authority which again means the Board may transfer limited decision-making ability to Federal managers. This authority can be found in unit specific regulations or in delegation of authority letters. And the unit specific regulations delegated authority can only be added or modified during the public regulatory process. The delegation tends to be for routine and annual management actions. They are currently only in Wildlife regulations because they tend to have more routine management actions. Next slide.

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So, the Council's role in delegation of authority, delegated authority in unit specific regulations would be submitting proposals to change it in regulation, making recommendations to the Board on the associated regulatory proposals and consulting with managers before they take action. Next slide. The delegation of authority letters are easier for the Board to change or resend. Giving the board more flexibility to act quickly and respond to changing conditions. Changes to the letters can happen outside the regulatory cycle, and delegation of authority letters give Federal managers the ability to issue special actions. Next

slide. The Council also has a role in delegation of authority letters. As you may request to add or modify them through letters or at Board meetings. The Board often asks Councils for feedback on proposed changes to delegated delegation of authority letters when time allows, and the letters also require that the managers consult with Council Chairs before issuing special actions, and the Chair is encouraged to seek feedback from other Council members. Next slide. So again, delegation of authority allows for quick in-season management actions. This allows Federal managers to protect fish and wildlife populations and continue subsistence uses. Managers are required to consult with affected parties before taking action, so Councils, ADF&G, tribes, OSM. Council Chairs are encouraged to bring in other Council members when consulting with managers. And if you have any, you know, if you ever have questions, please contact in-season managers or OSM. And that's the end of my presentation. I can answer any questions if you may have them.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Thank you, Cory. And I've worked with this delegated authority consultations as the Chair on various moose hunt, and various aspects of this delegated authority process. So, is this presentation -- any questions on the presentation from the Council members?

MR. HONEA: Yeah, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Don.

MR. HONEA: Well, this is Don. Yeah, this is Don. Just a quick question. I don't know who is speaking, but just for clarification, is this delegated to the Federal managers of each, down from the Subsistence Board itself.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Corey.

MR. GRAHAM: This is Cory with OSM. Yeah, delegated authority is transferred -- limited decision-making authority is transferred from the Federal Subsistence Board to Federal managers. And there are various Fisheries and Wildlife managers that have different delegated authority depending on where they're at and where they're managing.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, it's usually the area, the Game management unit or the units or

districts for fisheries. Those are delegated to the to the in-season -- on Caribou in Mulchatna they were -- the Togiak Refuge is actually managing for the Mulchatna Caribou Herd as the in-season manager to -- regarding opening and closings and basically protection of the resource. So, it's basically the local wildlife refuge or down in Southeast Alaska would be the regional forester, etc., etc. The managers -- land managers that are associated to that unit are actually doing the biological analysis too -- and discussing that when those openings are going to be or if there is going to be openings. Is [sic] that clarify that Don?

MR. HONEA: Oh yeah. It does. So, thank you, Mr. Chair. I guess just one other question to Cory. All of these mandates that's coming down, have they always been in effect the — this procedure or is there anything new on there. Because I believe like even in, I guess it's up to the Federal managers of each — well like the Nowitna or the Innoko or something, I guess depending on the numbers for say, a winter hunt or something. I believe they've always had that — they're depending I mean, the power to do that, depending on, on the numbers. So, it's — I was just wondering is there anything specifically new on this to that or is just. Is this just like, a refresher? Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Those regulations, these delegated authorities, were Regional Council proposals that were passed by the Federal Subsistence Board, like for winter Moose hunt around Huslia, down by in the inovi [sic], I mean in the Innoko. The Council was involved in those having flexibility. You know, we used to have hard regulation of winter hunts, except it was 50 below and nobody could go out. So, that gives the manager the leeway to have openings that's conducive to the -- protecting the resource, but also helping the subsistence users have the opportunity when the when it's appropriate. And so, those delegated authorities always have Council consultation. So, I usually get a call if the whoever the Chairperson is gets a call. I need to talk about this moose hunt. We are in deep snow, there's not enough moose here, we can't have the hands. It's so, the Chair will agree or disagree with the inseason manager and have discussions about it. So, there's been additions, you know there's other areas in Alaska where they've delegated authority on deer and caribou and other areas. But in our region, these delegated authorities have not significantly changed in the last ten years or so. There's -- they're pretty much

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Brian.

pretty similar to what they've been. And that's your experience. What they're it's not that they've always been there. It's that they've happened over time with various proposals that this Western Interior Council has 5 actually submitted and had the Federal Subsistence Board 6 deliberated and pass. So, does that clarify that for you, Don? 8 9 MR. HONEA: Yes, Mr. Chair, that and 10 thank Cory and yourself for explaining that. That's pretty self-explanatory. Other than that, thank you. 11 12 13 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Thank you, 14 Don. Any other questions? So, thank you very much for 15 the presentation, Cory. I think it's time for lunch. And so, let's see what time we got here. It's about a guarter 16 17 to 1 so we can break for a one hour and come back at a 18 sharp at quarter to 2, which would be 1:45. 19 20 MR. HONEA: Okay. Thanks, this is Don 21 signing out. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks, Don. 24 Appreciate that. And hope you're, hope you're up back 25 on here again. 26 27 (Off record) 28 29 (On record) 30 31 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, it's 1:45 and 32 Robert's here. Jenny and I are here, and I can't -- I 33 don't know who's on the phone. Is anybody on the phone? 34 35 MR. GERVAIS: Hi, Jack. This is Tim. 36 37 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, good to hear 38 you there, Tim. Are you there, Don? And Brian Ubelaker, 39 are you there? Nissa says we skipped over your 40 presentation. 41 42 MR. UBELAKER: Oh, it wasn't an entire 43 presentation. It's a brief update, but yes, I am here. 44 45 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, so we're 46 going to bring the meeting back to order after lunch 47 break here. Tim is on the phone, and so, we're going to

-- and Don, did you come back or Darrell? So, we're going to get a quick update from Brian here. Go ahead,

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MR. UBELAKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, my name is Brian Ubelaker. I'm a Wildlife Biologist with the Office of Subsistence management. And right now, I'd like to provide you a brief overview of proposed changes to the Wildlife side of delegated authority. And this is just meant to be a brief introduction to this effort. And you all on the Councils will have additional opportunity at future meetings to review further and to comment on this subject. So, the Office of Subsistence Management is proposing to move the authority and the existing delegation of authority Wildlife letters back into the unit specific regulations. While we staff have not thoroughly reviewed every single Wildlife delegation of authority letter, the vast majority of them are for routine management actions, as Cory was discussing earlier. And these happen every year pretty much right as rain. Things like announcing harvest quotas and closing seasons and having the delegated authority for these routine decisions in unit specific regulations is more appropriate than issuing a special action year after year after year. And this would also provide a clear public process for changing this delegated authority through the regulatory proposals, and it would decrease the administrative burden on Federal managers by limiting -- eliminating all the regulatory requirements associated with special actions and the delegation of authority letters. The timeline for these proposed changes is as follows. In March of 2025, during the next open window to submit Wildlife regulatory proposals, OSM will submit a proposal to move Wildlife delegated authority into unit specific regulations and to rescind many of the existing letters. Then, in the fall of 2025, at the fall meetings, Councils will consider and make recommendations on this proposal. Then, in April 2026, the Board will take final action on the proposal at the next Wildlife regulatory meeting. As I said, I'd keep it brief. So, thank you, Mr. Chair. This is the end of my brief overview to the proposed changes to Wildlife delegated authority. I would be happy to answer any questions or receive feedback on this topic. Although once again, this is just meant to be an introduction to this idea and the Councils will have additional opportunity to consider this at future meetings. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay thanks, Brian. My question offhand is the proposal that's going to be promulgated that will review. Is it going to lay

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1 out which letters would be rescinded or repealed as OSM got preferences? 4 MR. UBELAKER: Yes, sir. We'll us 5 Wildlife staff are going to be tasked with reading 6 through all the 68 letters that we have right now, determining which ones are like what we call the regular 8 in-season management actions. Those making a list of them out of the letters, units, everything associated 10 with it, and then we'll present those which ones we're 11 going to move back into unit specific regulation to the 12 Councils in the fall meeting. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, understood. Any questions from the council? Tim? Are you still there, 15 16 Tim? Are you on there Don? 17 18 MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, I don't have any 19 questions, Jack. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I just want to give 22 Council members opportunity to question that. So, we'll 23 it's just a heads up on that. Appreciate that Brian. So, 24 we'll move on now. 25 26 MR. UBELAKER: Thank you, sir. 27 28 29 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, wait a second 30 Robert's come in with a question. 31 32 MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair. 33 34 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead. Don, go 35 ahead. 36 37 MR. HONEA: Oh, yeah. Okay. No, I don't 38 want to cut anybody off. Robert is next. No. I just 39 wanted to let you know I'm online. Thank you. 40 41 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, I appreciate 42 that, Don. Go ahead, Robert. 43 44 MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank 45 you, Don. I just had a question. What's going to happen 46 2025 if we have a new President elected, will that change 47 anything that we have to do here? 48 49 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I can answer the 50 question, but the question -- the answer would be it

will be business as usual. Under what the OSM and the 1 Regional Councils will proceed, it was the appointments made process might change. That's my perception of what could happen with the appointment processes. Could be 5 bottled up so to speak. So, that's -- this issue will 6 continue forward and one way or another. So, it's who's going to be on the Council. That's what the question 8 with elections has usually been. So, thanks so much, Brian. I don't think that there's -- this is just 10 informational. We're going to be moving forward. And so, Charlie is here. Oh, there he is. Is he going to speak 11 12 to us?

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MS. PILCHER: I don't know. I just wanted to point him out.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: All right. We got the Chief, Charlie Green, is here. And if Charlie wanted to say anything to us, he's in the back of the room there. Anyways, recognize that the Chief is here so, of Galena. So, we're going to continue on here. So, we're into reports. So, we got a tribal governments. So, we got Charlie. So, if I can get the public's attention. Hello, hello? Hey, hey. So, rather recognized that the Chief is here, and we're at a serendipitously, you're at a point in the in our agenda for tribal government and Native organization comments or so if you want to have anything to say to the Council, step up to the mic there, Charlie. And you can turn on the mic. Thank you, guys.

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MR. GREEN: My name is Chief Charlie Green. I'm the Chief here of Loudon. And good to see all you guys. How you doing, Mr. Kriska and Mr. Robert? I guess I could turn to Mr. Jack. We're just on my way with our work here, tearing downtown said, hey, we'd better stop by and see you guys. And so how is, you know, I mean we're actually running a fishwheel right now trying to catch a few whitefish here. We had a good hunting season here this year. I think a lot of people got their moose a little bit rough weather, but we were pretty good here you know. Report here, I mean, what do you guys want to hear from our report here? And what -is there any specific thing you want me to talk about? You know, just that we had a good hunting season. We worked real hard on, you know, putting signs up, making sure we got our land -- is you know that no -- had not too many trespassers. Worked real good with the state Fish and Game guy here. Trent was real vocal with us, stopped making sure that we were cutting our horns, you

1 know, in the last some years, we got pretty slack about not following the rules because we had no Game wardens. So, you know we were not -- a lot of people weren't following the rules, but he was real good. He caught a 5 lot of us not cutting horns and just reminding us that, 6 hey, we got to start doing that, you know, making sure we're doing that. So, our hunting, like I said, I think 8 went pretty good. I didn't see an overabundance of 9 hunters. I'm real glad that Robert and Walker and them 10 are taking most of our hunters. That's really -- thank 11 you, Mr. you know Walker, that was very nice of you to do stuff like that. We have a less hunters around here, 12 13 and we're just very glad that there's lots of moose down 14 in the Lower Yukon. A lot of the guys are going down 15 that areas to hunt. And we're just glad to see it, you 16 know. So, thank you again.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: You put up signs that says Anvik that way?

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MR. GREEN: Yes, lots of moose that way, you know. But I mean, you know, so I think it was pretty good for us here. You know, obviously fishing, we're -we, you know, we got to see a few more fish. You know, I actually went up in the latter river because that's probably the most fish I've seen. Probably about a not quite half of what usually goes up there, but at least we're seeing more fish a little bit. You know so, that's a -- I think that's a whatever we're doing is helping somewhat, you know, without the trawlers in the Area M, and everybody else, at least something is happening a little bit. So, we're glad to see any kind of improvement here in Galena. So, that's really good you know. We got to use our fishwheel this summer a little bit. Got some elders, some chum salmon, you know, but so, that was good. We got to eat a little bit of few Yukon chum fish this year, summer chum. So, that's pretty awesome. We're pretty happy with that. So, you know, I would say in our meetings, not too much complaints. You know, we really had trespassing here in the last some years. But we as a Council and as you know, we've really been working hard with trying to partner with whoever we could, Doyon, Gana-A'Yoo, anybody to help us with signs. Anybody to you know, help us with our, you know, the trespassing and so.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We had Colleen Stickman tell us about these trespassers were on allotment, and they were actually blocking off the access on this trail going back. Did you have -- and she

reported that to the troopers and they didn't respond to that. Did you have that kind of response out of troopers for your trespass issues up here?

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MR. GREEN: Well, I don't think we had much here. We kind of take care of our, you know, some of the -- like you know, some of the people in Bear Creek called me and, you know, said, hey, there's hunters up here. You know, we can't -- we don't want them up, you know. But I don't know if they understand, that's, you know, when these guys are here, they're on Federal land, you know, and we can only make sure that they're not trespassing. Like I said, if she's seen a land allotment, that should have been an easy case to just take a picture on a land allotment. You know, with the coordinates right there, it's what the Game wardens tell us to do. And, you know, just walk up, take the picture, take the coordinates right where they're -- right where you're standing next to the boat. Take a picture and then the Game wardens can prosecute, but you can't -you know, it's really hard to prosecute anybody if you're not given coordinates they can -- you know, you can't stop them guys from going up to Kaiyuh. There's no way unless, you know, there's just a -- the -- you obviously know the State makes a lot of money off them people. And, you know, I've had native guys even in Bear Creek, why are they giving permits right in our backyard? But, you know, according to the Fish and Game, it's -- there's enough moose to do that. So, you know, we can't you know, contradict what the State is doing. They're making their money doing whatever. And I guess they give a couple of permits to out of State and then some in State. You know, I drew a Bear Creek permit this year. I just put in for all of them and never even attempted to hunt in Bear Creek or anywhere in this area. But I just did it to, you know, take a permit. And I think that's all we can do, you know, I mean, there's no way to -- we're not biologists that tell them that there's not enough moose here or whatever. We just we just try to, you know, make sure they're not on Gana-A'Yoo land or on private, you know, on people's land allotments, you know.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah. Well, we were concerned about -- hearing about trespass on native allotment lands.

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MR. GREEN: Tommy probably knows -- what do you say, Tommy? I don't want to talk on something I really don't know. What did you guys come up with

Colleen? I seen it all over Facebook. Where were they, were they on private land?

MR. KRISKA: Yeah, from a lot of the --some of the guys, they actually went over there. You know, some of the boys were going to kind of enforced that they're not supposed to -- they did go over there, but all they did was get laughed at, and they were right on the camp. Right on the native allotment. Right on it.

MR. GREEN: That should be easy. Easy.

MR. KRISKA: So, they -- there was two different groups that went there. One for four days and one for seven days. They, the first group, enticed the second group to go to moose. And there, they went right back there, camped out. I was too busy to even...

MR. GREEN: Yeah, but you know, -- The only way to, to get that is you got to show, you know, they got to be educated on what they do because that should be an easy bust, just easy. You know, if you just go there with any kind of a you know, a, you know, a lot of guys have their little Garmin, you know, their little things. You know, whatever you call them, the little, not GPS, but what you -- InReach. Yeah. And, you know, it just takes a second to just hit the button right there and, you know, next to the boat right there. And you just bring that back to the trooper. That trooper stops us all the time. You know, when I'm on the river and says, Charlie, anybody on the land or you guys have any complaints? No, you know, we --

MR. KRISKA: Yeah, he stopped me and asked me that same -- asked me if I know anything out there and need help anywhere. So, he was okay, you know.

MR. GREEN: Yeah.

MR. KRISKA: But then one of the things I was going to ask you is, you know, that a lot of the Natives in Nulato, Kaltag, even in Galena, they want that South Bank there no controlled used area.

MR. GREEN: Yeah.

MR. KRISKA: And they -- I was just wondering how you feel about that. And one more question that came up. They were thinking to have a check station in the upper Kaiyuh -- where you enter Kaiyuh and then

one at 22-mile. I don't know. I think that would be a 1 better thing because right now, the way it is, if you look at the numbers that a lot of people, like you said, not only in Galena, but Nulato, I think Koyukuk is pretty 5 well covered because they have to go to the check station. But below there a lot of people don't check their moose. And that year before on record there was 8 five moose out in Nulato, four moose out of Kaltag. So, 9 between those two villages there was only nine moose 10 killed. But then the abundance of moose and permits went up because of the lack of harvest reports. 11

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MR. GREEN: Yeah.

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16 17 MR. KRISKA: So, I don't know. I'm thinking that it might be a -- it might help the controlled use area to get, you know, in place if we had a check stations in there.

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MR. GREEN: Yeap.

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MR. KRISKA: I don't know.

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MR. GREEN: I totally agree with you. I mean, I more than anybody I scream about that being a controlled use area because the problem I see over there is there's so many lakes in Kaiyuh that there's too many airplanes, you know. Even though you guys are seeing the Road hunters. But lots of times we see guys come here and they go, I've been hunting in Kaiyuh for 15 years, you know, and they, you know, and -- cause I have a camp down here and until you really stay time, there's just planes flying back, float planes that I don't never see, you know, 180s, 185s going over to Kaiyuh and they're going back to where you guys don't go. But -- and they say we hunt where you don't hunt. But that's -- them moose walk across, you know, they're all from the same area. So, you know, myself, I would really like to see it be a controlled use area, you know, and I totally agree with that. You know, having a check station there in both ends and just so we kind of know, you know, the exact count that comes out. So, we're making sure we do the airplane, you know, to make sure that, you know, they're being checked to, you know, and so I would totally you know, we're talking about our moose management plan by the -- by our own, you know, our subregion here. You know where -- Jenny Bryant, who is a biologist here can help us with, you know, working with the feds down there trying to figure out, you know, ways that we can, you know, stop. I mean, just, you

know, try to keep this stuff local, and but I totally 1 agree with that. You know, with making that a controlled use area, that's the only way we could maybe you know, slow them down. Our -- but, you know, I think, like we 5 say, educating all of us and figuring out how to --6 because Facebook is not going to help us, you know, with these guys, they're not going to, you know, doing stuff 8 out that, that people are putting this stuff out. We got 9 to -- we have to just do it legally and work. And you 10 know, we got to build these relationships with these 11 State Fish and Game guys. So, they -- we know what they 12 expect and what we expect out of them, you know, and the more you work with them the better. Whether it's fed, 13 14 State, whatever, you know, whoever and getting out on 15 these meetings and talking about it is the only way 16 we're going to we're going to solve any kind of problems, 17 you know.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, encourage the Middle Koyukon Advisory Committee to work with -- locally to redefine that controlled use area. And then this Regional Council can endorse that on the Federal side. But it has to be -- it should be a joint control -- it has to be, you know, on the Federal and State lands, it has to be predominantly State regulation. The state-controlled use area, otherwise the feds, they can either close it to non-subsistence users, which causes a phenomenal amount of trouble when you can own it, when you have the highest one -- of the highest moose populations in Alaska right now. That's not going to work. They can't do that under federal regulations. So, it has to be predominantly driven by the by the Middle Yukon Advisory Committee. And this Council can help or endorse that at our February meeting, February 25 and 26, we're going to be in McGrath. We can talk about that if you get it more defined by that time.

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MR. GREEN: I think if we work with the subregion here and try and start trying to refine this, this plan that we think that can work maybe we can, you know, at least -- I wish Jenny or, you know, Boomer was here to -- she's out somewhere flying, you know, surveys or something. But she knows a lot more about this, that kind of stuff. But you know, with other villages like Nulato, Kaltag especially that you know, are having these problems with these out of town hunters and I feel even bad, you know, Robert and stuff. I know I joke about that, but it's -- I think it's starting to be a problem down in Anvik and Grayling and Holy Cross and Shageluk, all you know, they're starting to have an

abundance of hunters. And, you know, I've seen pictures on the internet of them guys around Russian Mission with 15 bull moose all skinned out, all, I mean, all the horns, all you know, just. I mean, and I see the big boats going by and coming back up, you know, that's going down river. So, there must be....

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: A lot of guys going out of, out of the Innoko country going over to McGrath. And Kevin Whitworth was on the phone with us this morning talking about the amazing amounts of rotten meat in the dump in McGrath. The meat cutter there -- the butcher, he can't keep up with it. The meat's coming in all rotten. It has to be thrown to the dump. And people in McGrath are just super pissed about this thing.

MR. GREEN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And that's coming predominantly off the Innoko Refuge.

MR. GREEN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And so that's the -- there's other avenues, the refuges can require, you know, specifics on the permits and when the permitting is processed for these air taxis going on these refuges, there's got to be more you -- not only that can that -you can define a controlled use area, but there needs to be -- we have meat on bone regulations. There's all kinds of stuff. And the state statute actually says that the meat has to be removed from the field and be in a condition for human consumption for two weeks after removal from the field. And the troopers have just been going well, it's rotten. They threw it in the dump in Galena or McGrath. That's not what it's supposed -that's not what the -- it's a legislative statute and they're not actually enforcing the statute. So, I encourage ...

sure....

MR. GREEN: Okay. Well, we'll for

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Galena tribe and the various tribal organizations to look at the statute, what the salvage requirement actually says, and start holding the Department of Public Safety's feet to the fire on this, salvaging this meat in a palatable condition. That's what the statutes actually says. And so, if it's rotten, it's prima facie, you're getting a

ticket, you're from -- you come from Anchorage or something, and you rotted your moose for ten days out there in the Innoko Flats before you got flown out. You're getting a ticket.

MR. GREEN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: This has got to stop. This will -- it'll just take a few tickets, and they'll stop doing it. The word will get out in their little circle. They got their own little circles, you know.

MR. GREEN: You know, Jack, what I used to do when I was transporting moose hunters is if it came back in a bad condition, I would make -- go get the Game warden, come down and look at it and make them ship that meat to Anchorage to a processing place. And he goes, that meat ain't fit for the dogs. I said, well, you got your horns all wrapped up and stuff. I said, here's the Game warden. I said, you tell -- you know the Game warden will come there and say, hey, man, you got to. Let's bring it back to the Air Service. He goes, hey, I'm not paying for this. I said, you goddamn right you're going to pay for it. And we make them take the meat all the way to the - back there. We palletize it all rotten and dirty and make them send it to Anchorage and do it. You know, you want to throw it in the dump. Wait till you pay your charter out of here to -- from you know, on the -- at whatever dollar, \$0.50 a pound or whatever, do whatever you want with it after that. But, you know, we should make stuff like that to make sure if you see hunters bringing in dirty meat, make sure that they know that, you know, if we can inspect it and, you know, before they can give it away, if it's not in the right thing, make them ship it to town, make them ship it to Anchorage and throw them, because we don't want moose in our dump. Send it to Anchorage, throw it down in Spenard dump or whatever you know.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Tanana Chiefs, Navy CP, and all of the tribes need to get a legal interpretation of the state statute that's requiring the meat to be, if in a condition for two weeks in a preserved and in a condition for two weeks after removal from the field. That's what the statute says, unless the legislature has changed it on me. But I had a statutory regulation book that Kristy Tibbles sent me probably 4 or 5 years ago, and that's -- I read that statutory. I was like, two weeks? I didn't know that part. So, the

troopers have not been enforcing that part, and the tribes need to start holding their feet to the fire. If you have this meat is coming in rotten, that's an instant ticket. Those guys, these guys come in here and think they're going to rot meat and throw it directly into the Galena dump or somewhere. That's got to stop. That's happening in McGrath, and they know it's going to happen. They go, oh we got it from the field, we got it flown out. We're just going to toss it. Then we don't have to pay all that shipping all the way back into Anchorage or down to Wisconsin. There's -- a lot of these guys are non-resident hunters. They can hunt on their own. I would encourage the tribes to actually have a interpretation and then approach the Department of Public Safety and the Commissioner of Fish and Game's office and say, hey, this is not -- this is the statute. You're not -- you're violating the statute by letting them go, bringing in -- I hear about this in Kotzebue. I don't care where it's at. It all happens all over the place. This has got to stop.

MR. GREEN: Yes, that's....

CHAIRPERSON REAKFOFF: That's a very

valuable....

MR. GREEN: Information, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: -- and so then the meat comes back in a palatable condition, and then they can give it away to Jenny, who didn't even get a moose this year. And then she can get a good piece of meat out of it. No, but Jenny doesn't want to take a piece of green meat.

MR. GREEN: Yep. Can we make sure I - Diloola where-- Diloola, can you make sure to you know, relay this for us at the EI Board, and then we can do it in our subregion too, to make sure that we get these -- yeah, we'll make sure we get -- to make sure to get the State and the feds, we know, you know, we know the guys in town there to make sure their law enforcement knows -- you know and figure out which way we're going to do. You know, like, I think that people like Craig Hill that come out of the Melosi with 6-7 moose or whatever, they should be able to have a you know, that meat checked in before he gives it away or brings it back to town. We want to make sure that the -- inspect, the guide meat that people are guiding around these areas, that they're bringing all the meat out, all what

they're required to, and that it's in good condition. And if it's not, then, like you say, I -- myself, I think a good way is to have Craig send it to the homeless in Anchorage. He could pay -- have the guides pay their way. Pay the meat out of here. The dirty meat to a processor where they can process the rotten meat, give it away or throw it in the dump or assess what it is. And that could be a penalty or -- because I don't know what's the penalty for rotten meat or I don't know if there's.....

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: There's statutory those are -- if the troopers wrote the tickets, then the judges would assess penalties. And there's statutory requirements for salvage, the amount of meat. But it's also the statute there -- what they've not been there -- you know, it's the amounts that they're actually accomplishing. Probably not even that I've gotten trooper meat. They got a piece of moose neck that big and two pieces of meat off the outside. That's the neck meat. These troopers don't know what any volume -- they don't know anything about this meat. I've had troopers throw out a whole bunch of bags of meat on the ground and are like, what is this? Oh, this is the hindquarter of a sheep. And you piece it all together what it actually is. It's like they have no idea that -- that's why bone on meat is a very valuable thing. Because then you know that you've got ribs in the four quarters. At least you've got the main part. But the palatable condition, that's where your attorneys need to enforce, you know, the statute says it has to be in a preserved state for human consumption for two weeks after removal. So, that's the part that needs to start being enforced, because we're just going to keep hearing about rotten meat the rest of our lives.

MR. GREEN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: There's tons of rotten meat coming off the Haul Road. I live on the Haul Road. There's coming down out of the Arctic Slope at a 75, 85°F, and they're pulling into Coldfoot with caribou stacked on the back of trucks whole, not even dressed out, rotting on the back of the truck, covered in flies. It's happening this summer because they opened on July 1st. And so....

MR. GREEN: That's crazy.

1 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF:you know, our troopers like -- well, they got the whole animal there. It's like, no, there's -- nobody's going to eat this thing. It's going directly to the Fairbanks dump. 5 It's where it's going. 6 7 MR. GREEN: Yeah. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, that's kind of 10 -- that's good on that. So, we got a lot of agenda, and I appreciate you coming before us. 11 12 13 MR. GREEN: Okay thanks. If any more 14 questions I mean if I -- go ahead Robert. 15 16 MR. WALKER: Mr. Chair, thank - Mr. 17 Chair. Thank you, Charlie. I mean yes, we have issues 18 down in our area too, but we did two put -- we have two 19 control use areas in our area, the State and the Federal. 20 So, we do have -- we did cut a lot of the airplane 21 traffic out now. But we still have transporters that do 22 come in. But none of them, a lot of them don't stop in 23 our area. They go down to Unit 18 because I think the moose countdown there was a lot higher than what we 24 25 have. And plus, we have a lot of Doyon land too in our 26 area. So, this we do put up and we do ask Doyon for 27 signs to put it up. So, you know, private property can't 28 trespass. And the corporation have signs too to take. 29 And so, a lot of times we just discourage just the 30 hunters who come through. They see all that and they'd 31 rather go someplace where they don't see that. So, it's 32 sometimes just do help when you do put signs up, you 33 know. Doyon land, corporation land, etc. Thank you, Mr. 34 Chair. 35 36 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Robert. I appreciate it. Good to see you again. 37 38 39 MR. GREEN: Thank you, guys. Thanks 40 41 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, we're looking 42 for tribal governments and Native organization comments. 43 So, come on up to the mic there. 44 45 MS. ERICKSON: Comments or my report 46 report? 47 48 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Report. You can 49 give your report. I don't see -- you know got Charlie 50 here. And so, I don't know of anybody else. Is there

anybody on the -- I should have asked on the phone but I -- let's just take this TCC report.

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MS. ERICKSON: Okay For the record, Diloola Erickson, Tribal Resource Stewardship Division director with Tanana Chiefs Conference.

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(In Native) Diloola Ericson (In Native).

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My name is Diloola Ann. I just wanted to introduce myself real quick. It's important to me when I give my reports to do that. My family comes from Kaltag or Ggaał Doh. That's where I'm an enrolled tribal member. I also have family ties here in Galena. My daughter is enrolled with Louden. And I was raised predominantly on Tlingit Aani in the village of Hoonah in southeast Alaska. I joined...

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: You were speaking

Tlingit?

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MS. ERICKSON: No. Denaakk'e, Koyukon

Athabascan.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, all right.

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MS. ERICKSON: I have been with TCC since April 22nd of this year. So, my report is kind of brief. We've done a lot in the last five months since I've been with Tanana Chiefs. Our tribal Resource Stewardship division was just upgraded from a program to division status, and we've been building out our team over the last five months. Two months ago, I just fully staffed the team. So, I have a coordinator, an outreach coordinator, a policy analyst, and an admin to support with our advocate travel. We attended and supported the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. They hosted their spring preseason meeting in May, and I want to correct the record, I misspoke earlier. There are 55 total tribes within the Yukon River watershed, 42 of the tribes have resolutions to be a part of the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. They filed for 501-C3 status about a month and a half ago, and they're in process of hiring an executive director and an admin for their support staff. I checked in briefly with Chief Ulvi earlier, who is the Chair of the Fish Commission, and she said that she will make sure that she's on the agenda for the winter meeting, and she'll give you a fuller Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission report out at that time. Our staff and our contractor, who

1 represents us for the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, we held our fall meeting at the beginning of August and then our subregional meeting that had our six regional reps from the TCC region. Don 5 Honea was one of the reps at that meeting and Randy Mayo is our representative on the State Council. And then he 6 went, and he attended the State regional meeting a couple 8 of weeks ago in Kodiak. And is pushing forward our priorities there. We're also actively engaging as a 10 cooperating agency with NOAA NMFS for their chum salmon bycatch, EIS that will be released -- it's projected to 11 12 be released early December, and then they'll be holding 13 a special meeting in February 3rd through the 9th in 14 Anchorage. They'll have a special meeting to go over 15 that EIS, take public comment and then make a decision 16 on what actions or alternatives they'll take from that 17 EIS. We've submitted -- we co-authored four sections, 18 along with the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish 19 Commission of the tribal importance of chum salmon to 20 our region and our people, our spiritual connection with 21 chum salmon and our long standing history with them as 22 well as harvest data that was pulled from ADF&Gs website 23 to show what portion of subsistence -- what portion of 24 subsistence harvest is chum salmon and it showed that it was like over 50% of the people who reside on the 25 26 Koyukuk River, which is territory 5 for the Fish Commission, 50% of their diet, their subsistence diet 27 28 is dependent on chum salmon.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: One question if I can stop you. Are you -- is TCC involved with this State Bycatch Advisory Council stuff? I just got an email yesterday about that. Are you -- is TCC involved with that process also?

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MS. ERICKSON: Our staff, we have four staff right now, and we're trying to make sure that we're at every meeting we can be at. And we did miss that recent meeting they just had not a few weeks ago. But it is on our radar going forward.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: This notice was for a meeting on November 5 and by zoom. And so that's what this notice is about. And I just received this from Fish and Game. I've got some auto serve thing as Advisory Committee member. So, I -- you're going to be involved with that?

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49 50 MS. ERICKSON: Yes. Yeah, it is. It popped up on our radar. We missed the last meeting, but we're tracking it now.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I appreciate that.

MS. ERICKSON: We're also a part of a lawsuit against NOAA NMFS, AVCP and Tanana Chiefs together are the -- not defendants, the other word.

MS. PILCHER: Plaintiffs.

MS. ERICKSON: Plaintiffs! On the lawsuit against NOAA NMFS for their pollock TAC, the Total Allowable Catch. And the argument there is that they're using outdated environmental impact statements to set their TAC for their pollock harvests. They just heard oral arguments, I think, a week ago down in Anchorage. And that lawsuit is continuing to unfold.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That's before the Federal judge? Lisa?

MS. ERICKSON: Mhm and I'll provide the WIRAC if there is interest of the sections that we coauthored for that EIS once they're published, if you guys want to have that in your supplemental material for your winter meeting.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I would like to look at that.

MS. ERICKSON: Yeah. I'll make a note of that. Tanana Chiefs is also involved in the AYK Sustainable Salmon initiative. And we just started engaging in that. And so, I'm learning about that space as well. And we're about to put out our call for proposals for that pot of funding for tribes or independent researchers that want to do salmon research that is within that scope of the AYKSSI. I know I put this on my report just because it was mentioned a lot earlier. But Tanana Chiefs Conference has a relator department that does support tribal members who have native allotments with trespass issues. That's April Monroe with Tanana Chiefs Conference. So, I just wanted to put that on the record too. If there's tribal members within the TCC region that need support in prosecuting a trespass, April can be the liaison for that.

 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Can you put her in touch with Colleen Stickman on that issue?

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MS. ERICKSON: Yeah, I talked to Colleen right after she testified and gave her her contact. We will be holding a fall special convention in November. November 13th through the 15th. And the first day of that convention will be focused on hunting and fishing. So, I just also wanted to put that on the record. If there was interest from any of the members to attend that convention. And we'll be giving out another TRS more in-depth report. The Fish Commission will also be giving the report. Eva Burk, who is contracted with the Fish Commission, will be sharing her Salmon Situation Report, which is like a comprehensive overview of the last year of where the salmon on the Yukon are at. And then we'll be having a number of different panels. The AMBCC representatives will be hosting a panel to talk about the work that they've been doing there. We'll have a panel of tribal members who have been pursuing alternative food sources. It'll be an adapting to the Salmon Crisis panel. And we'll also be having a tribal sciences panel. And so, I just wanted to put that invite out to folks who wanted to join that meeting. It'll be at the West Mark on November 13th in Fairbanks.

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And then there's just a few other things that I have been mentioning, as I've been giving out my reports at the various subregions and other meetings, just to put on people's radar that I think might be of interest here. And I'm sure you guys are aware of the Chinook Endangered Species Act process that is going on right now in the Gulf of Alaska. We're not actively commenting on it, but we're watching the process. The interest there for Tanana chiefs is the process through which NOAA NMFS is executing that EIS or ESA. It totally circumvented tribal consultation, and they are using faulty science in their reasoning for that ESA. And the reason we're interested in keeping tabs on that is if that gets put through, then that process will likely be used if they want to, if any of our tribes want to pursue an ESA for our chinook on the Yukon, and that's not a process that we want to be setting a precedent for. And similarly, we're also monitoring and engaging in the Yukon River panel, watching the seven-year moratorium process that went on, which also circumvented tribal consultation. And the other thing that we're also paying attention to is the USDA buyouts for the pollock industry. They have been supplementing the pollock industry for the last couple

1 2	of years to the tune of about 66 million for this year. And that was pushed through from our representatives,
3	Lisa Murkowski, Senator Sullivan and Representative
4	Peltola wrote to USDA and asked for them to push through
5	those buyouts. So, they're supplementing the pollock
6	industry through that which, as we all know, is a huge
7	factor in our salmon declines.
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9	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: The buyouts are
LO	buying up quota or are just
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L2	MS. ERICKSON: They're buying filets and
L3	fish sticks.
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L 5	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, they're
L 6	actually purchasing.
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L 8	MS. ERICKSON: They're purchasing and
L 9	they're using it for like low-income food programs.
20	Yeah.
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22	MS. PILCHER: Can you clarify what ESA
23	is? For the record.
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25	MS. ERICKSON: Endangered Species Act.
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27	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, I would like
28	no acronyms for Tanya here so that she when they
29	transcribe, they can so, it's easy to get into the
30	acronym thing. But we need to have it clear for the
31	record.
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33	MS. ERICKSON: I did say yes, Endangered
34	Species Act and then ESA previously. But I'm talking
35	fast too, and I apologize. That's my speed.
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37	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That's fine. Yeah.
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39	MS. ERICKSON: But that concludes my
10	Tribal Resource Stewardship Division report. We also
11	have a fisheries report. The TRS team, Tribal Resource
12	Stewardship team has a fisheries program.
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14	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, at this point
15	does the Council, have any questions for Diloola about
16	that portion of her report? It was real
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18	MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.
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50	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Don.

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MR. HONEA: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Diloola, I'm actually glad TCC is online here. Because well, I mean the things that you got into there are pretty vast. You have among the migratory bird committee and fisheries and everything. But I had -- the reason I'm glad you're on here is because we had a discussion yesterday, and I'm sure you heard about it, about the Native allotments and gee, I don't know. So, many years ago, there was some kind of measure to try to make that where it'd be recognized, like private property. And so, I'm just hoping that whether yourself, somebody in the hunting and fishing or whether this is -- know I mentioned Doyon, I don't know if they have a hunting and fishing thing, but this is almost like legal stuff that they -- that we could be asking them for help too. So, anyway, I'm glad to -- you're in this and I know it -you have a full plate there, so maybe it's -- maybe something will become of it. It seems like a little too late for this, but like I mentioned yesterday, that, hey, it's always -- we could always start somewhere and if we were at least to recognize it is a huge problem. And you know, whether it's on the Kaiyuh, whether it's on the Nowitna, I mean, this is -- this affects a lot of a lot of people and, you know, and enforcement of those things. I mean, I, you know, I've seen places where, you know, our own cabin on the Novi was occupied by people. And, you know, we had to kind of forcibly take them out. I mean with threats of having the troopers, like, they just filled up our cabin and so things like that. I'm glad you're here, and I'm -- I hope TCC could maybe help us addressing that. There's a lot of these concerns. I said, are not just the RAC business or YRDFA or something. It's a concerted effort. Okay, I will let you go on with your presentation. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks, Don.

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MS. ERICKSON: Thank you. Can I respond to that comment real quick?

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, go ahead.

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MS. ERICKSON: Thank you, Don, for that. I just made a note in my notebook here to have April Monroe invited to the next WIRAC meeting so that she can give a more in-depth report out on her trespass program and the work that she's been doing there. I know she has been in collaboration with Doyon lands on that work, and

1 they're in development of an app that should help document trespass and create those reports so that you can expedite that process. So, I'll make sure that she gets invited to the winter meeting so she can provide 5 that to you all. 6 7 MR. HONEA: Thank you. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Appreciate that. 10 Nissa. 11 12 MS. PILCHER: For the record, this is 13 Nissa. Could you just say her name one more time again? 14 15 MS. ERICKSON: Yeah. April Monroe and I 16 can get you her contact info after this. 17 18 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, so, gonna 19 give your fishery report. Go right ahead. 20 21 ERICKSON: Okay, so we have a MS. 22 program that staffs three full 23 biologists, fisheries biologists. And this year we staffed one seasonal field tech. We have three major 24 projects that we're working on. And you can find more 25 26 detailed reporting on those in the supplemental material packet on page 97. I think our biggest one that most of 27 28 our tribes are -- it's the high priority for us is a 29 mid-river sonar feasibility study. Our biologists went 30 out this summer to Tanana and tested two sites near 31 Tanana, 113 miles upriver from the Tanana village and 32 one 7 miles downriver. And that was above and below the 33 Tanana and Yukon, where those two rivers come together. 34 They're currently in the process of analyzing that those 35 sonar sweep data that they have. They also ran a test 36 fishery at both test sites this summer. All of the 37 chinook that ... 38 39 MS. WESSELS: I think they lost internet 40 there. 41 42 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, somebody 43 talking over. 44 45 UNIDENTIFIED: I think the meeting had 46 left going on overnight and may have gotten to be like 47 24 hours long. 48 49 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We're getting some 50 kind of crossover.

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1 2 MS. PILCHER: Can you hear us? 3 4 MS. WESSELS: Maybe we used all of the 5 allowed minutes. 6 7 MS. PILCHER: That's Katya. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Katya. Katya. 10 11 MS. PILCHER: Are you guys there? Are you 12 guys there? 13 14 MS. WESSELS: Yeah. We're here. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: You're talking 17 over us. 18 19 MS. PILCHER: We can hear you. Can you 20 hear us now? 21 22 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I heard them click 23 out. Okay, continue. 24 25

MS. ERICKSON: All of the chinook that were caught in that test fishery were released alive and well. So, there was no incidental takes from that. And the site that was upriver from Tanana was near their spirit camp. And so, they involved a number of their youth from Tanana in that test fishery. And then at the winter meeting, I'll give a report out of the data that was analyzed there. We also conducted a coho spawning study this summer that used traditional knowledge from the late Reverend Chief David Salmon. He had identified in one of their Gwich'in publications that was their place name, Atlas, an area where coho salmon spawn that is not cataloged in the Anadromous Waters Catalog. And our biologists have been ground truthing and capturing the data needed to log that site in the Anadromous Waters Catalog. And they're currently about -- they're getting ready to go out on their last field session and hopefully we'll be able to capture the images of those spawning salmon up there. And then the last study that we have is a whitefish humpback study, humpback whitefish study up near Allakaket and Alatna, and they're testing two fish -- Whitefish stocks up there, one that is traditionally harvested by the community members up there, and then one that is not to test the different -- difference in composition of those two stocks of whitefish, to see if the like, increased

levels of harvesting are affecting those stocks or not.
And they're testing fish in the Alatna River and then
in the South Fork Koyukuk River. They just completed
their second round of testing up there. The goal for
2024 was 180 fish to sample. However, they were only
able to sample 30. And they're also still analyzing that
data. And we should have some results from those studies
at the winter meeting.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We're the fish present? They were having a hard time catching fish?

MS. ERICKSON: I'm not sure. They just came back a week ago, and the only update I got was that they only sampled 30.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We would like to know what the reason -- why they could only get that. Because there -- I mean, I know people that fish up on the Alatna. They can catch a lot of fish in one set. And Fred's telling us about, you know, the decline here of, of Bering cisco. So, that's what they're -- that's what the fish would be. But there's other stocks that are, you know, the whitefish, -- the sheefish stocks are coming out of the Lower Yukon, they're going into the Alatna River. I would like to know your fishery biologists at our next meeting. Why they're -- why they were having a low success rate? And the waters dropped back now, and they should be actually be able to catch them because I live in the upper Koyukuk. So, I would like to know that that's an important thing that we need to know. Thank you.

MS. ERICKSON: Thank you. I made a note of that, and I'll ask my biologists.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Any questions on those fishery reports. No? Tim, are you still there, Tim?

MS. PILCHER: We actually currently don't have anyone on. I was going to wait until we were done with this and then maybe ask you to stand down to see if we can restart some things.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, we need -- I think Kevin's supposed to come up here, so I will just state for the record, Diloola you're doing an excellent job. We had virtually no presence of TCC at meetings at times, and I was asking for TCC presence. And so, it's

like Star Wars blasting forward. I mean, it's like all this stuff is happening, and I'm really excited about the progress that TCC is making on your division. 5 MS. WESSELS: Did everyone drop from the 6 Meeting. 7 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, thank you. 8 9 MS. PILCHER: We did just hear someone 10 online. MS. WESSELS: Yes. 11 12 13 MS. PILCHER: Are we back? 14 15 MS. WESSELS: Even the meeting went on 16 for too long. Because I think some people didn't hang up yesterday and it was going on for 24 hours and more. 17 18 Or it's also possible that they lost internet there. 19 20 UNIDENTIFIED: Okay. 21 22 MS. WESSELS: They say they can hear us 23 in the room. But we cannot hear them. I say we all hang up and let them restart the meeting and would try to 24 25 call in. 26 27 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, we'll stand 28 down for -- how long Nissa, Five minutes? 29 30 MS. PILCHER: Let's try five. 31 32 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. We'll stand 33 down for five minutes. 34 35 MS. ERICKSON: I just want to say thanks. 36 To the Chair and to the Council. 37 38 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thank you. 39 40 MR. WALKER: Thank you for that report, 41 April. 42 43 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, we're back on 44 record again. And are you on online here, Kevin 45 Whitworth? Kevin Whitworth, are you here? So, Kuskokwim Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Kevin Whitworth was on 47 earlier, but we're on at this point in this agenda. 48 Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association supplement -Huh? Oh, Kevin, are you here? I'm not hearing you, Kevin. 49 50

1 If you're talking, you're muted. Nissa says that he she 2 sees you on..... 3 4 MR. WHITWORTH: Mr. Chair, this is --5 6 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh. You're there 7 and you're gone. 8 9 MR. WHITWORTHH: Mr. Chair, this is 10 Kevin.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. There you are. Okay, go ahead with your Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission update. Thank you.

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MR. WHITWORTH: Yeah, thanks. I can hear you from the get-go there. I don't know what was muted, but somebody unmuted me anyhow. Kevin Whitworth, I'm a tribal member and McGrath Native village. I'm in McGrath right now, home. Former member of the Western Interior RAC. As you all know, I resigned. I just want to touch on that a little bit. You know, I really enjoyed working with you all and the Council, Jack, you as the Chair, our OSM staff. And I believe in the process, I like it but, I mean, I'm running -- at noon I ran to my fishwheel and grabbed all the fish I got out of there. It was ten or so fish variety of things and I just want to focus on my life, you know, subsistence lifestyle. And it's hard. This is a time of year where I really hit hard, trying to put away some fish for me and the whitefish that I do get, I distribute throughout the community. This time of year, and this is one of those crunch time of year. You're getting firewood, you're getting fish, you're getting things put away. And so, it's just really was hard for me to balance going to these meetings. October is really crazy. Springtime is the same thing. You know, it's just anyways, it's just a personal balance that I felt like I just needed to step aside and leave Western Interior RAC, but I do -- I'll be involved through my work with you know, Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. But I do appreciate you guys understanding that move by myself. So, anyhow before I get into my report for the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, this has been a -- this topic has come up a lot. You know, the waste that we're seeing coming out of Yukon or - the Innoko River, Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. And this isn't not new. It's not like this is something new that we've seen here in McGrath. Just this last year, we have a new transporter. He's not that -- he hasn't been around for all that long. Willow

1 Air was the transporter guide, he had to guide these areas. But as far as the transporter, part of what they were doing, he sold that off to a new transporter. And this new transporter is very aggressive. We hear all the time, you know, they were at 50 to 60 transport people. 5 6 They're moving 50 to 60 people. A few years ago, when 7 they first started, they were up to 100 people now. And 8 so, if you can imagine 100 people going out to the 9 Refuge, you got guided use on top of that with Willow 10 Air and all that meat. Not saying 100 Moose were shot. There's enough moose shot. And if you have any window 11 12 where there's bad weather, and in this year we have --13 we had bad weather. And McGrath sits in between, you 14 know, it's only 40 miles west of McGrath is the Innoko 15 Refuge boundary, the eastern boundary. But you have the 16 Kuskokwim mountains in between. And any little weather 17 event will slow the transportation of moose meat out of 18 the area. And there's no conditions in there where the guy has to check in with his hunters, you know, every 2 19 20 or 3 days to get a moose out of there. So, he can go ten 21 days on a float trip and that moose is sitting in his 22 boat as he they float through the Refuge, waiting to get 23 picked up. So, that moose meat gets to McGrath already 24 tainted. And then the guy at the butcher shop was so overwhelmed that he had -- there's this store, there's 25 a very long place where they store and hang the meat. 26 27 But that thing was plumb full, so they had to stack the 28 meat on pallets outside. It was raining, and everybody 29 in town looked at this moose meat, people who were 30 hunting all fall trying to get meat, and they're seeing 31 this meat spoil, and it just pissed people off. So, then 32 you get meat going to the dump, you get people who need 33 meat, they get -- they say, yeah, I'll take a leg, and 34 they take it, but they end up throwing it to dump themselves. My neighbor did this. He said, Kevin, that 35 36 you wouldn't believe what the condition of those ribs, 37 it was green. And I said, don't give it to me. My dogs 38 are -- I don't want to. I don't want any part of that 39 meat, in the way it's been treated. And even feeding it to my dogs, I did not want to do that and support 40 41 anything that they're doing. And so, when I -- this 42 afternoon at 12:30, when we went on the break, I picked 43 up my friend to go check the wheel, and I told him about this meeting and he's livid. This is an elder, he's seen 44 45 hard times where he's not getting any fish or not getting 46 moose, and he's just livid with the situation that that 47 this is a -- and it's both Federal and State. They need 48 to get a handle of this. Transporter has a permit within 49 to operate there within the Refuge. And there's 50 conditions within that permit that the Refuge should

look at. We should look at that as citizens of this area 1 and say, look, you guys are not living up to these conditions. And if they are living up to those then those conditions are weak. conditions, 5 shouldn't be to the point where they are able to do what they're doing. Those conditions in that permit should 6 be robust enough, where there's time periods where those 8 transporters have to get that meat out of the field, and 9 then into the communities and out to Anchorage like Mr. 10 Green had mentioned. That's a great thing. Get this meat out to Anchorage and out of this community because it's 11 12 a mess. I'll stop there. But it's you know, when I 13 grabbed my elder friend to go check the wheel and I tell 14 him about this, he just -- I had to open my -- I had to make comments more about this situation. It's a mess. 15 16 And I hope the Refuge will get -- look at this permit, 17 work with the local people and consider building this 18 permit so that it's more robust or if he's not living 19 up to the conditions, then pull the permit from that 20 transporter. Anyhow, I will move on to our Kuskokwim 21 River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission report, which I think 22 you guys have. Thank you, Nissa for getting that to 23 everybody. It's an additional material in your packet. 24 I'm not going to go through it all that thoroughly. You have it. But just to check in. Jack, can you hear me 25 26 okay?

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MR. WHITWORTH: Okay. The Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, we have 28 appointed tribal commissioners, 28 tribes that are now part of the commission just this summer. The Native village of Kwig joined the commission. We have seven executive Council members, five season managers and two elder advisors. I think we have up to five permanent staff now. We have Justin Leon, he's our Research Director. I am the Executive Director. Avery Hoffman, a local guy from Bethel, he's our Fisheries Biologist. Andrew Magel, he's another fisheries biologist with Terese Vicente, tribal -- she's a program's director, and we have a couple other staff who volunteer. And then we do have contractors that we work with, biometricians and other folks. In the summer we do have a ramp up of projects that we employ over 25 local seasonal staff and interns through the summer months. But our main task at the Fish Commission is kind of three pillars: We have comanagement, research and monitoring, and advocacy. The number one thing that we work on in co-management is our

MOU that we have with the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. Our co-management agreement, Spencer Reardon, he's the Yukon Delta Refuge Manager. He's our delegated authority for this fisheries management system that we 5 have working with Fish Commission. He's great, he's got 6 a good staff that he works with, Aaron Moses and Chris Tulik and others there. Awesome people to work with, you 8 know, Boyd was great to work with, but there's a 9 transition there. He left, and we have Spencer now as 10 Refuge Manager. I congratulate him. And this last summer was it was seamless as far as the transition goes from 11 12 Boyd to Spencer. Spencer has been part of the team there 13 for a while, throughout the summer. So, I did feel like 14 the relationship there is good. MOU was upheld through 15 the summer with Yukon Delta Refuge. Our five in-season 16 managers, two elder advisors, were at in-season 17 management meetings with Spencer and his staff making 18 management decisions. Not always that easy, not always 19 -- especially when you are in times of conservation for 20 chinook, chum and coho it's not easy to make management 21 decisions where you're closing the fishery to, you know, 22 your relatives and your family and your neighbors. But 23 our in-season managers and other advisors and Spencer 24 and his team worked real hard to try to bring the best 25 information to our joint assessment packages that we put 26 together every -- before every meeting, which is Western science. We don't have a lot of data on the Kuskokwim 27 28 in-season we have harvest data that's collected from 29 Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission part.... 30 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Did he drop? Kevin, 31 32 if you can hear me, I lost you. Does anybody hear me on 33 the phone? Can you hear me, Tim? 34 35 MR. WHITWORTH: I think we started June 36 1st with the Federal management, and we went through 37 August 16th. 38 39 REAKOFF: CHAIRPERSON Kevin. Kevin. 40 Kevin. Kevin. Kevin. 41 42 (Simultaneous speech) 43 44 WHITWORTH: This is one of the 45 longest seasons we've had with management. 46 47 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Kevin. Kevin.

49 MR. WHITWORTH: Yeah, go ahead. 50

000101 1 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: You dropped there 2 for a while. 3 4 MR. WHITWORTH: Yep. 5 6 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: You dropped for 7 about, maybe like 3 -- 70 --, 45 seconds or so. I'm not 8 sure what's going on. 9 10 MR. WHITWORTH: I was getting into in-11 season management, and we were. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We were in the in-14 season management. 15 16 MR. WHITWORTH: That's too bad I dropped. 17 18 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And then continue 19 from. 20 21 MR. WHITWORTH: Did you hear the in-22 season management? 23 24 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Now, continue. 25 26 MR. WHITWORTH: Okay, all right. So, the 27 Teams people can hear me. So, anyhow one of our main 28 jobs through the summer is working with Yukon Delta 29 National Wildlife Refuge with their co-management 30 agreement. We have in our MOU that we have our five in-31 season managers, two elder advisors who represent our 32 tribe's river-wide work with Yukon Delta Refuge staff. 33

This year was the first year that Spencer Reardon was the Refuge Manager there. We transitioned from Boyd to seamless transition. Spencer has been involved in the years past. Spencer did an excellent job and his staff there Aaron Moses, Chris Tulik, Evan Nikolai and just those guys and their vision of working with tribes in this MOU and uplifting the MOU is excellent. We did -it's not easy making these decisions. Because you're making decisions on the people, your neighbors, your family, your friends. But it's not -- when we have low numbers and chinook, chum and coho salmon, you got to balance conservation for these species and try provide some opportunity. So, this this year was one of our longest years, we had co-management from June 1 through August 16. We provided somewhere near 15 gillnet opportunities. Some of these were driftnet opportunities, some of them were set net opportunities. Some of them -- but at the end of the year, we, you

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know, we run harvest estimation program. We have a 1 harvest estimation in-season management, our project that we run in the summer. And so, we -- in real time during the summer, every time there's an opener about 2 5 or 3 days after that opener, the Fish Commission produces 6 a harvest estimate. So, we know in-season what the harvest estimate was from that opportunity. So, in 8 total, right around 22,000 chinook salmon were harvested 9 for the entire summer, chum salmon about almost 14,000, 10 sockeye salmon almost 15,000. None of these -- coho salmon, you know, like 3,000. But that's because we 11 12 stopped you know, up to August 18th, I think, or 13 something like that, 19. These numbers, this is way below 14 ANS amount necessary for subsistence. Way below, you 15 know, chinook salmon, for example, this river, usually 85,000, is usually ANS, you know, the bottom end. And 16 17 so, when you're catching, you know, 20, 25,000, that's 18 nowhere near the needs being met. So, we are definitely 19 in a time period of low productivity for chinook, chum 20 coho still here on the Kuskokwim, sockeye. And I'll just 21 get into the chinook numbers a little bit. Right about 22 143,000 fish passed for escapement this year. That's 23 based on only one weir. All our weirs were flooded out 24 this year. We did not get a chinook salmon estimate from 25 most of the weirs. And so, it was based off of George 26 River Weirs (indiscernible) reconstruction. And so, the 27 error bars for that number is huge. It's like 90,000 to 28 200 something thousand. So, not a lot of confidence in 29 exactly what we ended up at. But we did meet our 30 escapement goal, our robust Federal-Tribal escapement goal of 110,000. We're trying to manage the upper end 31 32 of the state of Alaska escapement goal range, which we 33 met this year.

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Chum salmon, this year was a little bit better, you know, just like Charlie Green was saying. He saw a little bit better on the Yukon. We saw a little bit better this year too. But we were just coming off of some of the most historic lows seen in 2021 through 23 were the lowest we've ever seen on this river. And so, you know, we're coming off the bottom and we're just seeing a little bit of an uptick. There's not -- we are nowhere near one year a little bit better than the last, historic low numbers is not a recovery. Sockeye salmon, they're doing okay. They're doing just fine. I think we might have got even less than last. Very strong again this year. Coho salmon, it's hard to manage coho. By the time coho come into the river, there's almost no data. There's the Bethel tester is getting shut down. The sonar is getting close to shut down, so we -- but we have to

manage with what we have and harvest information we do 1 try to collect in-season. So, we're catching -- catch green effort. And we can see that over the years with how coho are doing. And this year we manage up to near 5 the 50% mark. We didn't see a lot of effort up to the 6 50% mark of the run, and people were starting to focus in on berries, getting ready for moose hunting. And so, 8 we felt like that -- at that point, we felt that we 9 could relinquish management. I think it happened August 10 16th, and I don't want to get into all the projects we're involved with. Community-based harvest monitoring, 11 12 the harvest estimate programs, Takotna River weir, 13 Kwethluk River weir, Kwethluk River Smolt outmigration 14 project, eDNA, we're trying to use - research the idea 15 of using eDNA to try to come up with at least abundance, 16 or maybe not individual run sizes of chinook, chum and 17 coho salmon with the use of eDNA. We have water 18 temperature monitoring network. We're trying to build a river wide network for water temperature monitoring. 19 20 We're using drones. This year we have hired Dr. Danny 21 Auerbach. He's out of -- I can't remember Eastern 22 Washington University. He's got a great team. We have a 23 champion, Danny researching the use of drones. And 24 there's some really neat research coming out of our 25 program that we have working with him. We have another 26 project with documented knowledge of Kuskokwim salmon 27 and people. This is something that our Executive Council 28 has wanted for a long time, and we're finally -- found 29 some funding to do some research and monitoring and 30 recording of our elder's knowledge before -- that they 31 want to pass down. We also, like Diloola had mentioned, 32 we're involved as a cooperating agency in a Chum EIS, 33 this Bycatch Chum Draft EIS as cooperating agency. Our 34 input is due tomorrow. So, right after this call, I got 35 to do some review of that. Another big project -- just a heads up -- project that we're involved with. A lot 36 of people are involved. There's a Gravel-to-Gravel MOU 37 38 that tribes and Department of Interior are working on. 39 The AVCP, (In Native), Tanana Chiefs, Yukon Kuskokwim 40 River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, Nome, Eagle, these 41 villages, Bureau of Indian Affairs, USGS, BLM, U.S Fish 42 and Wildlife, Park Service all involved in this Gravel-43 to-Gravel MOU. And we have a sign-in ceremony, October 16th for this huge MOU. It's going to be a huge deal to 44 45 come together, working together on this MOU. We try to 46 get NOAA involved. It's really hard to get them involved 47 with anything like this, but we tried to get them 48 involved because the real vision of Gravel-to-Gravel co-49 management and rebuilding of the runs is really getting 50 everybody at the table. But at least the Department of

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Interior is showing that they are willing and wanting to work with tribes and this Gravel-to-Gravel MOU. And so, about to come out, more to come on that for you all. We'll be able to share that here soon. Probably in a few weeks-- we can -- we'll have something signed; I'm hoping. I'll stop there, we're working on our end of season situation report right now. I was hoping to get it done before this meeting, but we had other obligations so, that'll come out here real soon. I'll share that with you all. That's all. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks so much, Kevin. I appreciate all those various projects and your impassioned testimony regarding this air taxi and the pathetic condition the meat and this particular air carrier was instrumental in the demise of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd back in the day, 97 through 2007. So, this is not going to stop. This will just continue to expand. There were 5,500 hunters flown onto the Mulchatna River Caribou Herd with a five-bull caribou bag limit. So, I feel that the Koyukuk, Nowitna, Innoko Refuge should review the permit that's been issued, particular carrier should be put on a hold until further review of the condition of the meat that's coming in. There needs to be additional aspects of their permit they need to have -- each hunter should have an InReach. They should be reporting their harvest. And then that meat's flown out and that should be disseminated in a timely manner. It can't be like floating around for ten days and rotting through the ribs as green. That just has to stop. And so, this permit needs to be put in stay position right now. And for further review for any additional there needs to be limits. This particular carrier will take unlimited numbers of hunters. They have the capacity to do that. So, I'm really concerned about that. And this Council is to address anything that affects subsistence users. And that's why the need for this controlled use area in the Innoko side. So, I appreciate those comments, Kevin, and all the projects. But I have a huge agenda still to go. And so, any -- you have one comment there, Nissa.

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ PILCHER: I don't -- I do, but I can let you finish up.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, I, I think that you're a thorough coverage of your presentation. Thank you, Kevin. And no worries about you dropping off the Council. We fully understand life in general and then family life. Thank you.

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3 This is Kevin.

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MS. PILCHER: For the record, this is Nissa. Kevin, I was asked to say on the record or to provide on the record if you could think about or provide names or other individuals from your region that may be a good fit for the Council. I know we've had conversations off the record about it, but just so it's on the record. Thanks.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ WHITWORTH: Very good. Just off the record, I'll try my best.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, thanks so much. So, the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association. Serena, are you on the phone?

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MS. FITKA: Yes, I am.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. WHITWORTH: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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MS. FITKA: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair and Council members, thank you for the opportunity for me to present to the Western Interior RAC. I am pleased to represent the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association. My name is Serena Fitka. My Yup'ik name is Cuucitcuar. I'm originally from Saint Mary's. YRDFA, the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association is a virtual office, so I have -- I currently reside in Valdez and my staff are scattered throughout the State. I'd like to provide some really brief updates on some of the activities that we're doing and the accomplishments we made this year. I'll first start with our harvest survey program. This project is currently being funded under the National Park Service. We used to get funded with FRMP. However, with the funding situation we had to scramble around for some funds for this project. We have ten communities along the Yukon River with locally hired surveyors starting in June, running through the last week of August, surveyors interviewed local households about their experience fishing that week. Households are kept anonymous and the same survey questions are asked every week. Interviews are sent to us at the beginning of the week. The data is collected and then analyzed and put into a report that is sent out to partners and management agencies. The purpose of this report is to show fish capture data caught by effort and create a space where individuals can leave comments for managers.

This year we have created a digital app for surveyors 1 2 to use and will be putting that forth for next season. The Yukon River In-season Teleconference Program, this year we got funding by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 5 Service. Because again, the delay in funding with FRMP 6 we did get funding for this last season. We were not able to mail out our posters to all of the communities 8 on the Yukon and First Nations in Canada. So, we put out 9 a mass email to all the communities and partners and 10 people on our lists about our teleconference. Our communication coordinator, Mike McIntyre, has been very 11 12 diligent in getting the word out to the communities. We 13 also switched our teleconference carrier, 14 provided better services for us. We were -- we have been getting good attendance over many are participants 15 16 online were -- have not been providing community reports 17 or observations they are seeing on the river. And it was 18 a pretty quiet season. We have been scheduling special 19 reporting on various topics such as reports from Area 20 M, North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, Fishery 21 Disaster updates, Gravel-to-Gravel initiatives 22 anything that we hear on the teleconference, or we hear 23 at meetings on what the public's interested about or 24 questions that they have. So, we try to make sure that 25 we provide the information that's wanted. Let's see the 26 Yukon River Watershed Ecosystem Action Plan, in 2023 we 27 got funded by the Gravel-to-Gravel Initiative. A 28 steering committee was developed, and our next meeting 29 is coming up on October 22nd in Anchorage. And this --30 the purpose of this steering committee is to create a 31 publicly accessible story map tool, a resource that 32 prioritizes assessing threats to salmon habitat and 33 identifying the highest priority restoration actions. 34 This tool will be open to all, fostering a sense of 35 community and shared responsibility for the Yukon Watershed. With the overall commitment to assist Yukon 36 37 River Drainage Fisheries Association in creating a first 38 river eco -- the first Yukon River Ecosystem Action Plan. 39 During July and August of this year our environmental 40 specialist, James, and our field technician Matthew 41 conducted their first -- complete their first field data 42 collection. They went out and did some water quality 43 sampling and culvert surveys in the middle Yukon River 44 and Tanana River watersheds using the U.S. Fish and 45 Wildlife Service GIS database. They collected a total 46 of 64 culvert surveys and 50 water quality samples. 47 Fieldwork locations this season consisted of the area 48 surrounding Nulato, Road system, accessible areas around 49 Minto, Manley Hot Springs, Eureka, and off the Tanana 50 Road. The field crew identified multiple additional

culverts of potential concern for the Yukon Salmon Fish Passage, which are not previously listed in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service database. Culvert survey data was entered into the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fish Barrier Hunter app, and water quality data was entered into a new Survey 123 app designed by YRDFA contractor instructor Michael Baker and associates.

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I'11 move on to the Yukon River Clearinghouse Project. The purpose of this project is to identify data gaps along the Yukon River, and act as a clearinghouse for social and economical changes along the Yukon River, using both physical biological data and traditional ecological knowledge. We have hired a traditional ecological knowledge technician, Nashoanak, and he will be conducting interviews to learn about engineering a historical timeline of observed changes that may affect salmon on the Yukon River. Additionally, we have a physical-biological science technician, which is Matthew who's helping with the culvert assessments, stream assessments, and collecting water quality samples. With all of this data, we'll be creating a platform that will be shared holistically. We'll provide - we'll share a holistic overview of the Yukon River historic timeline. This platform will allow observers and agencies to submit their data to be added to the Clearinghouse project.

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Another project that we do have is engaging fishers and chinook salmon research on the Yukon River. This project is funded by the North Pacific Research Board and began in January of 2023. We are partnering with the communities of Alakanuk and Emmonak to conduct interviews about the health of chinook as they enter the river. We are gathering this information to help inform our companion project, led by Dr Katie Howard and Vanessa von Biela, which is seeking to understand the drivers of chinook salmon decline, and they theorize that one driver is what they are eating in the Bering Sea, and which is strongly related to the health when they enter the river. We have completed our interviews in both Emmonak and Alakanuk and provided a summary and feedback to Emmonak. We are working on summarizing the interviews from Alakanuk to gather their feedback. We also are working with the communities of Saint Mary's and Huslia to monitor water quality temperature or water temperature and develop a community action plan if there is another heat event that causes a salmon die off in the future. Those are just the major projects we have. We've been advocating a lot -- we just

hired a new policy coordinator, Olivia Irwin, from Nenana, and she's already out there at the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council meeting that's already happening in Anchorage this week. And we also have a list of other things that we're going to be working on. And our upcoming Board meeting that's happening in Anchorage on October 21st at Hilton Downtown. We're staffing up, the only position we have open right now is a fisheries biologist position which we got funding through EOS for three years, potentially four. So, hopefully we'll find a fisheries biologist soon and they can help us out with all our projects. Just some dates to keep in mind. Like I said, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council is taking place right now. Our YRDFA Board meeting is scheduled October 21st, along with our steering committee on the 22nd, both in Anchorage. The Yukon River Panel Joint Technical Committee and Traditional Ecological Knowledge Committee will be meeting on the Chinook Rebuilding Plan in Fairbanks, November 18th and 19th which I sit on the Traditional ecological knowledge committee. So, I'll be attending that. Further down the road, Yukon River science Symposium that we sponsor will be in person this year, and we've selected February 12th as the set tentative date. We did lock dates in for our annual YRDFA Board meeting and our pre-season meeting that will be happening in Fairbanks April 22nd through the 25th. And that concludes my report. Sorry for talking fast, but I'll take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks so much, Serena. Those are a lot of projects. And of course, YRDFA is doing a great job. And I'm really -- you're really coming up to speed with staff. I'm really excited to see the quality of your staff also. So, just like TCC, it's like a -- it's almost like Star Wars accelerating forward, so I appreciate that. Any questions for Serena on the YRDFA for presentation? Seeing none. You were very thorough. Appreciate that. So, and so, we're moving on to our agenda -- further on our agenda here. So, do we need to do this?

MS. PILCHER: That was actually just informational. I just wanted to -- this is Nissa for the record -- the NOAA part, it's a flyer that's in your supplemental material. I thought you might want to read up on it. It doesn't concern this region, but it might be of interest to you since it deals with the petition to list chinook salmon in the Gulf as endangered. And I know I've heard that comment about the Yukon before, so

1 it is just informational. We have no one to present on 2 it.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Appreciate that. So, we're going to go into agency reports now. This would be U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Yukon River Subsistence fishing update, Holly Carroll are you on online there?

MS. CARROLL: Yep. Jack, this is Holly Carroll with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. I'm online and I can give the report for both seasons of the Yukon River, and I'll definitely give the report for the Fish and Game managers as well. But they're online I believe. And so, when I finish, I'll give them an opportunity to add anything. But we did compile a pretty thorough report that we sent to you guys. It may not have made it into the online materials, but I presume Nissa, you could confirm that they would have gotten our RAC summary handout.

MS. PILCHER: Yes, it would have been on your guys' desk when you came in yesterday so, it might take some flipping to find it.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah. Right here, I found it.

MS. CARROLL: Okay, yeah. Great. So, I can't assume that everyone's read that because we didn't meet the deadline to get that in your packet. That deadline is almost a month ago, and we were still in the throes and still are, to some extent, of collecting our in-season data. But I can give a brief overview of the season. I know a lot of you live it and know it, but for the benefit of those online. Our season as far as salmon was you know, not super outside of what we predicted. We knew that we would need salmon closures because of our pretty poor projections. So, this year, we had a total chinook salmon passed the sonar at Pilot Station of around 65,000 chinooks. We had about the right amount of Canadian fish of a run that small passed the Eagle Sonar. So, we had about 24,000. When I say the right amount, what I mean is that we did not see a large discrepancy in that Canadian component that we counted at Pilot. We saw about what we would expect at the border, given that we had complete closures for chinook. But 24,000 chinooks at the border is still a very terrible escapement, considering that our new escapement goal it's a rebuilding escapement goal of 71,000.

chinook. So, as Jackie mentioned earlier in the meeting, you know, these are scary low escapements. But it was an improvement over the last couple of years for the chinook.

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6 For the summer chum. That's the one 7 bright spot in our returns. We had a drainage wide run 8 of about 760,000. That run did meet our drainage wide 9 goal. And we were able to allow some fishing on that. 10 However, because the summer chum overlap with the chinook, we could not allow gillnet fish fishing for 11 12 those. And of course, that's the proper, efficient gear 13 to use. I know a lot of people were really hoping we 14 could give them gillnet opportunities for their chums, 15 but unfortunately, we couldn't afford to have any incidental harvest of chinook. But we did allow the 16 17 selective gears, which are the dip nets, the manned fish 18 wheels and beach seines. And so, some people in the lower river really were able to get some summer chum put 19 20 away, and we're pretty grateful for that. But again, we 21 came nowhere near meeting anyone's subsistence needs for 22 salmon, even when we were able to allow some of those 23 summer chum. The fall season was also not great. Our 24 fall chum run ended up around 200,000 fall chum, that 25 that's not large enough to meet the drainage wide 26 escapement goal. The Canadian component of that run 27 continues to be weak. It should be about a quarter of 28 the run should be Canadian. And what we saw was about 29 15%. And so, we've only projected to see about 12,000 30 fall Chum at the border. Again, that is an abysmal 31 escapement, as Jack had mentioned earlier. That run 32 should be a minimum of 70,000. So, this is a pretty 33 bleak state of affairs that our that our Canadian fall 34 chum are not recovering as much. The drainage wide fall 35 chum run is getting a little closer to meeting drainage 36 wide goals, but this year was pretty weak. We are seeing 37 some weakness in the age classes that may indicate some 38 poor survival of even previous good spawning returns. 39 It's the third lowest run size we've had for fall chum. 40 The coho aren't faring a ton better. We have a projected 41 run size of about 85,000, and that's about half the run 42 size it should be. Should be closer to 140,000. So, as 43 many of you know, we've had closures in place nearly all 44 season for all species except for the summer chum and a 45 lot of those closures are actually still in effect. They 46 will all be lifted, you know, based on the migration of 47 the fall chum. We want to make sure that we don't lift 48 any of those closures until the fall chum have completely 49 moved through some areas, and in some areas fall chum 50 our main stem spawners are -- they do continue to spawn,

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you know, even as the water is freezing up. So, there are some closures that will stay in place through December but most folks on the main stem will see a lot of their closures lifting in the month of October, based on migration. We took Federal action all season So, that meant that when we did go fishing for the summer chum, that was limited to federally qualified users. And yeah, we just -- we did do something new this year. It was because the runs are so poor we've been really torn. We want to provide liberal opportunity for fishing the nonstandard and the whitefish and other species during the summer season so that people can put some food away, and some people have explained that they're using maybe sheefish or other whitefish to still get their kids in camp and show some traditional storing techniques and have that time and tradition. And so, we really are trying to provide liberal opportunity with that. And so, in previous seasons we've allowed four-inch gear all season long, 24/7. We do limit it to 60ft so that it's very close to shore and better at targeting those resident species. But this year, we added during -- the king season -- we added a little two-week closure in each area based on when the height of the king run would be there, where we made all folks pull out their fourinch nets. We think that might have helped reduce the incidental harvest of chinook salmon. And then for fall season, we didn't really feel the need to do that too much until kind of partway through. And then we did end up reducing the four-inch gear to just sort of a weekend fishing schedule.

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We figured if we make most fish, go and check those nets and pull them out during, you know, Monday to Thursday, they could fish on the weekends. And we were probably going to reduce any incidental harvest of fall chum and coho doing that. So, we're trying to split the difference between providing opportunity for people to get those non-salmon, which might be the only fish kind of ticking some families over when it comes to food security. But then we're also trying to kind of institute these new conservation measures. And I will say that we held a public hearing. I, as a Federal Manager, when I take temporary special actions, I need to offer a public hearing, and we had excellent discussion during that. And quite honestly, we're getting a lot of people, particularly from the upper river areas, wanting us to have the four-inch closures in place for longer. Maybe most of the season to protect the incidental harvest of the salmon that we need to protect. So, I think that's going to come up in future

meetings. And I'm certainly going to ask you guys, as 1 RAC members, to give us your advice on this matter. There are some fishermen in the lower river that absolutely, you know, rely on that four-inch. And there 5 are some people who are saying, take it all away, make 6 it completely closed, make it all or nothing. Because it's easier for fishermen to know and then that way no 8 one is targeting those salmon. So, that's quite a request 9 to actually ask us to take that opportunity away. And I 10 think we're going to be really at odds for how to go about that. So, keep that in mind and when you go to the 11 12 preseason planning meetings or when you have your, you 13 know, comments you know, consider those things and 14 consider giving your State and your Federal Manager some 15 feedback on those things, because that's the stuff we'll 16 be asking for. I also wanted to touch a little bit on 17 some research stuff. You know, I mentioned that the 18 summer chum run did -- met the drainage wide goal. And 19 while we're really happy about that, it's not to say 20 that there aren't some concerns about that run. We have 21 not been meeting the Anvik escapement goal, nor the 22 Andreafsky escapement goal for chum. And there's a lot 23 of people that have concerns about that as well. Well, 24 you know, how can you manage to do this drainage wide 25 goal when you're failing to meet these small stock goals? 26 And that's also going to be a question that's going to 27 come up going forward. We do think that the chum are 28 redistributing a bit in the drainage, but unfortunately, 29 we only have a few assessment projects and so we don't 30 know where they go. And so, us at Fish and Wildlife 31 Service we're trying to partner and do some explorations 32 for summer chum specifically. And one of the things that 33 we want to look into is getting a better estimate of 34 passage into the Koyukuk Drainage, which is a hugely 35 important drainage for the chum salmon. We used to have 36 a weir at Gisasa, Tanana Chiefs runs a weir at Henshaw 37 and is going to take over the Gisasa Weir if they are 38 funded by OSM. But we've been having problems with weirs 39 in that in our current climate situation, these rivers 40 are becoming incredibly flash floody [sic] or dealing 41 with floods so often that these data sets, getting these 42 weirs in and getting these escapement counts aren't 43 always effective. And we aren't even getting sometimes 44 50% -- 50% of the years are we getting data from those 45 systems. And so, one thing that we at Fish and Wildlife 46 Service would like to explore is could we use a sonar 47 in the Koyukuk Drainage? Pretty low in the drainage 48 because we'd want to see how many salmon are passing in 49 there. And so, we might look at doing some sonar 50 feasibility in the area. My assessment biologist, Shane

Ransbury has been working with some of the Refuge staff from Galena, and we might look at just doing some bathymetric surveys in that area. We've got plans to meet with Native corporation landholders to see if it would be okay if we set some sonar in the water this coming season, just to kind of explore some options.

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Related to that, the Andreafsky Weir is a project we've run for decades, and we are really having a hard time running it successfully because of the flooding issue. Many years we do not get the weir in time, we don't get the weir installed in time to estimate passage. And it's a very expensive project and has always relied on OSM funding, which is now sort of more of a questionable source of money as far as you know, there's so many good projects going into it, and it may not be worth us competing with some of those other projects if we can't successfully get counts there. So, next season, the 2025, that's going to be our last year at Andreafsky, for now, we plan to decommission the weir site. And, you know, we're -- our hope there is that we could then change our focus and still answer some of these really important questions about where chums are going or monitoring other really important chum streams. But one of the other things we're being responsive to is that, you know, we have had various elders at meetings, Benedict Jones most recently was at the YRDFA meeting, and many people have expressed concerns about having weirs that cross these rivers when we have such low run abundance. Concerns about handling the fish are impeding their migrations. And you know, we hear those concerns loud and clear.

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And there's just a lot of reasons to pursue other research. Not to say that sonar is noninvasive. It becomes invasive when you need a fishing program associated with sonar. But that part of any sonar feasibility would be a few years out. So, those are some of the kind of research changes we're kind of dealing with and looking at, on another research note, we just completed our third year, and it's a very collaborative we, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Fish and Game, many other University partners have been studying ichthyophonus on the Yukon. We've been taking samples at three sites a lower river site at Pilot Station, site at Rapids and then a site at Fort Yukon. We've been trying to do a lot of things with that information that tell us about chinook health. But one of the main goals of that is to see if enroute mortality is occurring. And then if it is, what can we -- what is actionable information that

we can use about that for management. So, for instance, 1 you know, when we're managing a run and there's lots of fish, we usually just say okay what is the escapement goal? What is the harvest? Is there enough fish to go 5 harvest? And we have not often accounted for mortality in that math, you know, do we think 10% are dying, do 6 we think 20% are dying? That's not usually part of the 8 math and it may need to become part of the management equation in future. And we're hoping that this study 10 will help lend some, you know, concrete information about how we should be accounting for any loss that 11 12 might be occurring for ichthyophonus. So, that that data 13 collection so, the collecting of the samples of fish 14 that ended this season, it will take us about an entire 15 calendar year to analyze the research, coordinate across 16 all our partners, and start to publish those results so 17 people will have to hang tight. We're probably not going 18 to have updates this winter, but we really hope to be able to do some really good job at going back into 19 communities, going back to all of you, and kind of 20 21 explaining what we've learned and how we should change 22 things going forward, and hopefully even plan more 23 community-based monitoring program for this disease. I 24 guess that's kind of the bulk of the management and 25 research stuff that I wanted to bring. I know you guys 26 still have a big agenda ahead of you, so I guess I wanted 27 to just see if any of the Fish and Game managers wanted 28 to add anything that I might have forgot. I know they're 29 doing lots of great research, including a chinook radio 30 telemetry project. All kinds of really good research 31 going on, but I want to kick it over to you guys to see 32 if there's anything you want to add before we take any 33 questions.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah. Go ahead,

36 Deena.

ahead.

MS. JALLEN: Oh yeah. Thanks, Holly. 39 Thanks, Jack. Can you hear me okay?

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Five by five. Go

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MS. JALLEN: Thanks. Yeah, I don't have a whole lot to add at this time. We're still working on putting together our summer season summary. That will be published hopefully a little bit later this month. Thankfully, Serena already mentioned most of the big meetings that are coming up this season. We will be presenting more of the results from the season. Holly

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gave an excellent summary of the assessment and the run sizes we had this year. The chinook salmon radio tagging project did operate out of Emmonak and they had pretty good success. I think they got last year they only got about 50 kings, and then this year they got closer to, I think, 180 or 200 kings tagged and had really good success with seeing where those tags went up throughout Ι'm sure there'll drainage. So, be presentations about that later on in the season, particularly to JTC and to the panel once all those all the information from all the towers comes back in. Some of the flights were conducted pretty recently. So, that's still kind of a little bit ongoing research. But we did have pretty good success getting more kings and tagging them in Emmonak. It helped that the run this year was a little bit bigger, and also fishing conditions were better because we didn't have a lot of the really super high water that was kind of impacting us more last year. But yeah, with that, I don't have a whole lot more to add for summer season. Thanks, Holly, for a very comprehensive report. And I'll turn it over to Christy because I know she has some more pertinent and more timely fall season information to share.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, thanks a lot. Go ahead, Christie.

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MS. GLEASON: Good afternoon, Jack. Can you hear me?

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Five by five.

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MS. GLEASON: Okay, great. Hi everyone, I'm Christie Gleason. I'm the Yukon area fall season manager with Alaska Department of Fish and Game here in Fairbanks. And I just want to let you guys know that I've been listening to your comments and your concerns regarding Yukon River salmon yesterday and today, and we've been listening to your concerns for the past five years during the Yukon salmon decline and we've been right here with you. I wish that we could open up salmon fishing for subsistence and get people back at Fish Camp, but unfortunately, the runs are too low. And Holly gave a really good overview of where we are with fall chum and coho. I just want to let folks know that the subsistence fishing closures are beginning to relax and so, District 2 reopened this morning with 7.5in or smaller mesh gillnets. District 3 is going to be up in a couple of days, and then we're moving that relaxation up-river. And something on the State side, I want to let

Yukon fishermen know there's an out of cycle State proposal, ACR #1, that was put forward by a fisherman.

And that request to open up larger mesh gillnets for subsistence fishing in non-flowing waters for non-salmon throughout the Yukon River drainage. And if you have interest reading this proposal, you can find it on the ADF&G website. Nissa is really good at navigating because she used to do that job. And you can submit public comments on this proposal October 15th online.

And this proposal is going to be discussed at the Board of Fish work session here at the end of October.

And the other thing I wanted to let you guys know, you guys had questions about Area M harvest and genetics data. And while Deena and I can't answer questions regarding that fishery because it's outside the Yukon, I can give you the phone number for the two people to call. So, for the genetic data, you can get ahold of Bill Templin. And his phone number is (907) 267-2234. And then Matt Keys is the Fishery manager for Area M. And he gave the updates this summer on the teleconference. And his phone number is (907) 486-1874. And so that's all I have for today. I'll be standing by if you guys have any questions.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Appreciate all that -- all those reports. That was all very pertinent information. My main question is -- was the overall size of the fish -- each species is declining in size, was there a was there a noticeable decline in chinook, summer chum and fall chum, coho almon this year versus last year? And compared to historical levels, and as a calculation of egg capacity being made as you would with ichthyophonus, is there a indice to being developed to calculate the actual spawning capacity of the of the escapements that we're making? We're getting more chinook across the border, but are we actually losing in size? That's the that would be my question for the whole presentation.

MS. CARROLL: I can take a stab at that, Jack. This is Holly Carroll with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service again. The short answer is yes. A lot of our fish were smaller. Especially we're dealing that with that with the chums. I think we're still seeing pretty poor nutrition in the ocean and so, they're coming back smaller. We also -- the issue that you're talking about, the border is definitely true in the sense that when we see less five- and six-year-olds, for instance, you know, we're not getting as many females. And so, yes,

you're definitely not getting as many eggs as you used to, and our fish are smaller. And that is one of the reasons, that's one of the biological sort-of rationale that went into raising the border goal. I know a lot of people are frustrated with the process for how that goal was come to, you know, tribes weren't involved in consultation with that, the goal was increased, and not a lot has been discussed about why that goal was increased. But for myself, one of the reasons I'm glad it was increased is that exactly what you're addressing, Jack. For many years, we've known that the number of fish we're putting at the border, even when we sometimes meet the goal, is not equivalent to the kind of quality of fish we would have seen a decade, or even 20 years ago.

So, by having more fish, in theory, you're going to increase the eggs in gravel. Of course you have to achieve those goals. But yeah, I - if you're also asking are we constantly creating an egg index. That's definitely not happening because you do have to kill fish to do that. But I will say that part of the ichthyophonus study, and I believe I'll let Fish and Game hop in if they can. But one of the studies is looking -- I believe it's Dr. Howard with Fish and Game. We've been sending her eggs from the ichthyophonus study. And some folks are working on egg health, timing and stuff like that, but we haven't been necessarily measuring egg densities in our current runs to try to calculate the sort of -- the fecundity, because we know it's poor. So, that's the that's the shorter answer there. I guess I would stand down to let any Fish and Game staff add, if we've got some other egg studies going on that I maybe forgot about.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Yeah, that answered my primary question. Does ADF&G have any additional information on that?

MS. GLEASON: Hi Jack, this is Christie. Just quickly on the fall chum and the coho, I looked at the data for this year. And both the fall chum and the coho adults returning to the Yukon were half an inch smaller than historical average. So, that is a little better than what we saw a couple years ago, when in 2020 and 2021, when we first started to see the salmon decline, those fish were coming back as adults, about an inch and a quarter smaller for body length. So, that's all I have.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, I appreciate that. That's good information, thank you. So, I appreciate this report. This is a Fisheries oriented meeting. So, that I wanted to be thorough on that aspect. And so, I appreciate all of the -- I'm very satisfied with all you're doing to try to get these runs to return, your contemplation of the subsistence needs. And so, I -- you're stuck on the -- you're stuck against the wall there. So, I appreciate both State and Federal management on the Yukon River. That's just perspective as a Council member. So, I know that's hard on the subsistence users, but we're never going to get these fish back if we don't have a fish on the on the spawning grounds, they will never come back then. So, appreciate that. I did ask for -- basically I wanted to ask Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Game Northeast Region, Jordan. Did they get a Central Arctic Caribou Herd -- I had combined that in the agenda. Did they get a survey for the Central Arctic Herd? That's basically what I wanted to know. And a real and a real quick answer if you're there, Jordan.

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MS. PRUSZENKSI: Hello, Mr. Chairman. And just for the record, this is Jordan Pruszenski area assistant area biologist for the Northeast. This year we did not get a photo census for the Central Arctic Caribou Herd. Yeah, we went up multiple times to just check to see if that herd really grouped up, and they just never really got super grouped up. So, yeah. So, we'll try again next year. Really quick, I can just let you know that the partition rates, survival rates are all still indicating that that herd is increasing. And so, we still feel confident that 35,000 population estimate that we got in 2022 is still very accurate. So, yeah, yeah, happy to answer any other questions I also have. I know you guys are running out of time, but I do have a little report on how just an update on how the harvest was going, I've heard a lot of concerns.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, briefly on the on the harvest. I was -- I saw a lot, a lot of participation this year. So, go ahead real quick on that one.

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MS. PRUSZENSKI: Yep, yeah. So, just to give you a breakdown of what the harvest has been so far just know that this is preliminary. The harvest is still -- the season is still open for residents until April. But so far, there have been 794 caribou harvested. And of that, there were 97 caribou -- 97 cow caribou that

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were harvested. So, that equates to less than a 2% harvest overall and a less and a 0.3% harvest of cows. Now we feel that this caribou herd we'd actually like to see this caribou herd passed up to a 4% overall, and 5 we feel that the population wouldn't be impacted by up to 1% harvest of cows. So, we feel pretty good about that harvest and feel that that's allowing these 8 Alaskans, Alaskan residents and others to go and use this caribou herd, especially during this time where 10 other herds aren't doing as well. Just to give you a number breakdown of the number of participants in these 11 12 hunts. As of right now, there were 548 non-residents who 13 participated, and that's up a little from the long-term 14 average of 403. And then as of right now, sorry, the 15 non-residents, that number is solid, that season's over. 16 But as far as residents go, as of now, there have been 17 246 Alaska residents who have participated. And over the 18 season, we expect that to keep -- we expect more Alaskan 19 residents to go up, but it seems to be right on track 20 to hit the average of about 600 participants and overall 21 over the sort of long term average for hunter 22 participation. It's about 1,000 hunters per year, go up 23 and use the Central Arctic Caribou Herd. And we feel 24 like that seems to be about where it's on track. My boss 25 and I did drive up the Road multiple times this winter. I actually drove up the Road four times this winter, and 26 27 I was able actually to see some sheep from the Road. So, 28 that kind of harkens back to an earlier concern. So, 29 that is kind of exciting to report. But we did go 30 specifically to talk to Central Arctic Herd caribou 31 hunters just to see how it's going, why people were up 32 there. And we did hear a lot from Alaskan residents who 33 we went up that said they would have normally hunt the 34 Nelchina or 40-mile, but because of those populations 35 not doing well and restrictions on the on-seasons that 36 they decided to give driving up the Road a try. So, it 37 did allow for Alaskans to use that harvestable surplus. 38 Yeah, thank you. And happy to answer any other questions. 39

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, I'll just -well, I'm going to comment the number of hunters that
actually reported are actually finished hunting. That's
the 246 harvest for resident hunters and -- that
participant. But there were actually hundreds and
hundreds, thousands of hunters that drove up during
periods when the caribou came in two main bursts. And
you got telemetry on that, it came in two pushes, they
got beat back both times. So, many hunters that went
there, they're not done hunting. They may intend to come
in the springtime. What I would like you to do is what

I would like to see is that all of the cow caribou need an age composition. What hunters will do will kill the largest cows that they encounter, whether because they have the largest antlers. Those are the highest 5 fecundity cows. So, this herd has climbed to where it's 6 at right now because of cow harvest restrictions that were on from 2016 to July 1 of 2024. You should be taking 8 require -- requesting you know, the front jaw for from the from these cow caribou. And what's going to happen 10 this spring is there's going to be a lot of participants coming for the for the march through late April and they 11 12 will kill -- they will almost kill majority of the 13 harvest is going to be cows because those have antlers 14 and hunters will kill caribou with antlers. I don't care what the perception is, they will kill caribou, and they 15 16 kill the largest antlered caribou because they do have 17 hard antlers. And pregnant cows are going to have antlers 18 all the way to the end of the season and the April 30th.

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So, I would like to see the Department of Fish and Game start thinking about -- this is not just going to be a little bit of cow harvest, and that's all over now. No, this is going to be the main on -this is going to be the main event. Is this with dog teams and skiing out and so forth. And they're going to kill larger cow caribou. And so, the harvest rates could easily exceed your 1% harvest rate. And I think you vastly underestimate how many hunters, the troopers have -- probably if they had a trooper province -- the presence there would have documented we had 2,000 hunters and in 2000 and 2001 crossed the Yukon River bridge when we had a checkpoint. If you had a checkpoint at Coldfoot and if you -- they ran Coldfoot out of fuel. There was so many vehicles going up there, they literally ran them out of fuel multiple times. They couldn't keep up with the with the number of hunters going up the Road. So, you need to talk to what happened in Coldfoot there. You may have hit blanks when there -- but internet now they will respond as soon as the caribou showed up. Boom, they show up there again. So, the main cow harvest is going to occur this spring. That's what's going to happen. I think you should actually request that the public submit jaws so that you know what you're actually -- they're going to take our largest fecundity cows. So, that's that would be my comment. But I.....

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MS. PRUSZEKNSI: Absolutely, absolutely. Oh, and I appreciate that. I really actually, I really appreciate your comments because Mark Nelson, the area biologist, and I have actually been drafting a citizen

science, trying to get that that exact type of information. Understand age, ask people how what are the body conditions looking like? Try to get information. So, really appreciate that support for 5 that. So, I really appreciate that. And then yeah, we'll definitely be continuing to look. And we closely monitor the cow harvest and we're prepared to close that with 8 an EO if that is necessary. But as of right now we feel like this this the hunt is so far on track as far as 10 that goes. But definitely appreciate your comments and 11 we'll definitely be monitoring. So, thank you. 12 13 REAKOFF: CHAIRPERSON The Caribou 14 presence was..... 15 16 (Simultaneous speech) 17 18 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Darell, go ahead. 19 20 MR. VENT: Yeah, I just wanted to get 21 some numbers. She was talking about the number of cows 22 shot. How many bulls were shot during that time? Were 23 there percentage numbers that we could get from that? 24 25 MS. PRUSZENSKI: Yeah, yeah. The number 26 of bulls that were harvested were about 700. Oh, wait, 27 did I just say that right? Just went up. Oh, nope. I'm 28 sorry, I just did the wrong math. Let's see. 548 minus 29 97, there we go 451. There we go, quick math. 30 31 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, yes, it was --32 so, there was significant bull harvest. Most of that 33 is.... 34 35 MS. PRUSZENSKI: Yeah and that's..... 36 37 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF:most of that is the large bull component, is because they killed the 38 39 largest antlered bulls. 40 41 (Simultaneous speech) 42 43 MS. PRUSZENSKI: That's right around 2%. 44 45 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We can't spend a 46 lot of time on this, I just wanted those preliminary 47 numbers. We are going to be talking about this, this issue again in February. So, I'd appreciate further 48 49 discussion on this in February. And so, we'll have -- I 50 do feel that you could easily.....

1 2 (Simultaneous speech) 3easily exceed the cow capacity of 5 this population. So, I'm concerned about that aspect. 6 It's the cow harvest is what I'm super concerned about. So, and the incidental harvest mortality factor, there's 8 no calculation of incidental harvest mortality factor 9 on aggregating species that that typically live in open 10 terrain. So, a lot of hunters will walk off or go out 11 with dog teams this spring. There's going to be large 12 numbers of hunters because they didn't get opportunity 13 in the fall hunt. They will use the snow to access this 14 herd further. So, depends on where the herd goes. Yeah 15 so, right now the herd is afraid of the Road. So, that's 16 what's happened because of cow harvest during migration. 17 okay. We've covered that. I appreciate that 18 information, Jordan. We need to move on. So, we're moving 19 down to Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, and we have 20 Clayton here -- is here for them. And you're going to 21 give us -- I have your, your update, but go right ahead. 22 And so that is in our -- is that in our packet here 23 also? 24 25 MR. MERRILL: It should be in your 26 packet, page 111. 27 28 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Page 111. Oh yeah, 29 there it is. 30 31 MS. PILCHER: In the comb bound book. 32 33 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, there it is. 34 Go ahead, Clayton. 35 36 MR. MERRILL: Thank you, Chair -- Mr. 37 Chair, Council members. In the interest of time, I 38 suggest.... 39 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I'd like you to 40 41 introduce yourself for the record. 42 43 MR. MERRILL: Yeah, Clayton Merrill, U.S. 44 Fish and Wildlife Service Subsistence Coordinator for 45 Arctic Kanuti and Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuges. 46 In the interests of time, I suggest that I don't re 47 summarize everything that's available in the book and 48 instead use this time to introduce myself formally to 49 the Council. Yes, my name is Clayton Merrill. I'm the 50 new Subsistence coordinator for Arctic Kanuti and Yukon

Flats National Wildlife Refuges. I hope to work closely 1 with this Council as well as the EIRAC and North Slope RAC in the future. This is Vince Mathews' old position, if you were familiar with him. I'm from rural Maine 5 originally. I grew up as a hunter, a fisherman and a 6 trapper. I've -- during my life, I've been a biologist, a marine, a truck driver. I've done a lot of things. I'm 8 very honored to be here and to try and help with 9 coordinating subsistence and working as a direct contact 10 between these Councils and the refuges that I represent.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I appreciate your background and bat biologists and a lot of other stuff. So, this this guy is a real asset to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and this, this program in general. And so, I'm really happy that you're onboard with -- and going to be interacting with this Council. And Vince was our Coordinator for this Council, he was also in your previous -- your predecessor to your position. I read through, I looked through this and I encourage the Council to look through the Kanuti's report here. One of the issues that I've been talking about is that the pollinating insect, you know, you're doing a lot of great projects, but the pollinating insect reduction is graphic as to what I've been seeing, and this is affecting a lot of other species. It's affecting the number of insects, it's affecting the bird species, especially because they didn't have -- and the fish species, they rely on these arthropods for food, for protein sources. So, I'm really happy to see that. I would like to see this continue with Koyukuk-Nowitna. I would like to see that same kind of -- because I'm getting really concerned about this insect thing. I have no idea why it's happening, but thanks for your introduction and all the good work that Kanuti is doing. I want to do -- so Arctic Refuge any information you can convey from them on sheep inventories and so forth for our next meeting. I would appreciate that.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ MERRILL: Yes, if -- is Tim Knudson, did he make it back online? If not, I have a statement from them.

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MS. PILCHER: Let's take a look.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Tim Knudson, are you there?

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49 MR. MERRILL: Alright so, earlier today, 50 Tim Knudson sent this to me. He's been on the call since yesterday, and he had other conflicting issues just recently. But he did intend to be here. So, I'm going to.....

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MR. KNUDSON: I am here. Sorry, I had a trouble unmuting, but, Clayton, you go ahead and read the statement, and I'm here if there are any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Go ahead, Clayton.

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MR. MERRILL: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair and Council members for allowing me to speak. Conducting a sheep survey was identified by Arctic Refuge management as the highest priority biological survey for the Arctic Refuge in 2024, following the conclusion of the 2023 sheep survey. In early August, Arctic Refuge staff began internal discussions on how to accomplish the survey in 2024. The first official meeting involving the Refuge supervisory biologist, mammal biologist and logistics coordinator took place in early October. A contracting request for two aircrafts to conduct the survey was submitted on October 11th. Throughout the remainder of the year, we communicated with the DOI Aviation Contracting Office, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Aviation Office and the NPS to emphasize the importance of the survey and the need for aviation resources. From January to March, a Refuge biologist worked with the DOI Aviation Contracting Office to identify vendors for the Sheep survey, but efforts to secure a vendor were unsuccessful. By the end of March, we shifted our focus to finding DOI pilots to conduct the survey. Two pilots volunteered, and the survey was scheduled for late July in the Western Arctic Survey Area.

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However, both pilots withdrew in early Ιn the following month, Arctic biologists contacted vendors again to see if they could accommodate the survey, but these efforts did not yield results. In mid-July, we adjusted our approach from the NPS survey protocol to a minimum count survey in big Game Units 9 and 10. We reached out to DOI pilots once more, and one pilot volunteered for a survey scheduled in early August. Unfortunately, this effort was cancelled due to poor weather conditions. I share these details to highlight the ongoing efforts by Arctic Refuge staff to conduct sheep surveys. We recognize that this remains a challenge and are committed to finding a solution to ensure annual sheep surveys are completed. We intend to

collaborate with our interagency partners to establish a successful approach for conducting sheep surveys in the Brooks Range in 2025 and beyond. I welcome any questions through the Chair. I also wanted to mention, Nissa has my -- several of my business cards. She will distribute those to the Council members. Perfect. So, feel free to reach out to myself for Tim.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: My comment on that. We have a sheep closure for Unit 26B west of the Sagavanirktok and the Unit 24A, it's imperative that we get this composition data. That was the primary thrust of this Council was to get that composition data, which was a ground survey that was done from 1986 to 2012 from the Road down the Atigun Gorge. And it has -- and I want -- and I talked to the Refuge Manager about this this spring. The continuity of that that was done in June when sheep are on this, on the south facing slopes eating wildflowers and stuff, you won't run into this pilot problem. People didn't build it and want to walk it. Well, somebody can walk it, you can walk it. You walk that with a spotting scope and the composition survey was for quarter curl, half curl, 5/8 curl, three quarter curl, 7/8 and full curl. And the long-term data set showed that any sheep that got to three quarter curl started disappearing throughout that entire data set. So, review the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council Sheep Management Strategy. Look at that at that, have that clarified, that -- I embedded that in the document. And we need to duplicate that that survey. That's imperative to our understanding of the population and the structure that we have, the age class structure, the ram component tells you what the age class structure is. And the Department of Fish and Game doesn't want to think about it, because they don't want to know that there's so many missing cohorts in the population, but there are many missing cohorts in the population.

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49 50 So, this whole air survey thing, this is what the problem is. We've got an air -- but you got staff that are physically fit and you can I could walk that. I'm 67 years old. I'll walk the survey with you, and I will tell you what you're looking at. But somehow this has to happen because we our closure only goes to 2026. We need to have this data set. And I've been beating and beating on Arctic for two years for this data set. This Council has customary and traditional use of dall sheep and Unit 26B. And so, this is -- this has to happen. And so, if it can't happen with aircraft, rewind the tape, the data set is in June. Once sheep

once the once the ground cover starts to open up and it starts to get hot, the sheep move into high elevation, and they disperse out. You have a long-term data set and we have to duplicate that. And the best way to do it was how it was done for many years, 1986 to 2012 is a long period data set, as it was done by ground survey, by walking. I remember when they did it. So, that would be my comment. And that's as far as I'm going to go with that. So, thanks so much for Artic's participation. Go ahead there, Robert.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Clayton, I'm looking at page 112.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Of the Kanuti

 Update.

me.

MR. MERRILL: Right under the picture of

MR. WALKER: I'd like to thank you for your report, which, you know, I know it's always nice to hear that we have first-hand reports to the Board, because it does make a difference to when we have to do something. And getting down into the moose right here. You stated that there was 783 to 1,100 moose within the Kanitu Wildlife Refuge, and my curiosity was with the abundance of moose like that. How many wolf packs did you have or know of inside the Kanitu Refuge?

MR. MERRILL: That information, I don't know off the top of my head. Is a Chris Harwood on the call by any chance? The biologist for Kanuti.

MR. WALKER: Well, yeah. Just to be fair, I -- and 21E where I reside, I always make sure I ask the people, ADF&G and the Department of Fish and Game, the biologist, how many wolf packs do we have? Just out of curiosity and, you know, like they estimate about 120 and 140 wolves in that area with, you know, our high numbers of moose that do reside there. So, I'll just kind of curious if you, your department or somebody else did an aerial survey of this for predators.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I'll answer that question. I've been on this Council -- Kanuti used to do track inventories, wolf pack track inventories, but they haven't done those. The Department of Fish and Game did a wolf control project near the Kanuti Refuge is about six, five, six, seven years ago, they did an

1 analysis of the effects of the moose population with the controlled use or the Kanuti area as their control. And so, the analysis that Glenn Stout showed us was that the wolf population was suppressed where that was treatment 5 was applied, but the wolf population responded back to 6 what it had been previously. So, there was -- there is no, you know, people thought that there was a increase 8 in moose population locally, but that's a temporary 9 thing. My experience, I trap wolves in that country. 10 Wolf population has cannibalized itself down because the population of moose has fallen significantly in 2018-11 12 19, 19-20. We only had the last survey that the data 13 showed that, I think it was 21, survey data was three 14 yearly bulls per 100 cows, meaning that there's only six 15 yearlings recruiting into the population. And that's a 16 bad number. That's a real low number. So, the moose population is actually in retraction still, and it's 17 18 starting to stabilize. But the wolf numbers will cannibalize themselves. And I lost -- I saw several packs 19 20 that were either eliminated by other wolves or are they 21 reduced -- their productivity goes way down. I saw a 22 pairs [sic] -- packs that had five yearlings with them 23 only have one yearling with them, they had real low 24 recruitments. We have low hare population. Wolf numbers, 25 your answer to your question is wolf numbers have 26 actually retracted there because of the population of 27 moose has gone down and the wolf population has actually 28 cannibalized itself back down again. It's not that 29 they're not -- they're basically still at a significant 30 impact on the moose population, but there are less wolves 31 than there probably were when they when they were doing 32 wolf control before the deep snow years. So, that's they 33 used to do these track surveys, I don't know if Kanuti 34 has that on the -- in the future are going to be doing 35 those. But it would be probably behoove [sic] the Refuge 36 to actually fly a wolf track survey. They would hire up, 37 they don't have to be -- they would hire an experienced 38 pilot that was used to tracking wolves. And they would 39 get them to fly over several years and or several days 40 and come up with the a number of wolf packs in that 41 area. So, we need.....

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MR. STOUT: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, go ahead.

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MR. STOUT: Mr. Chair, this is Glenn Stout, the Galena area biologist. Would you like me to give a little bit of brief explanation on that?

49 50 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go right ahead, Glenn. That's what we're looking for.

MR. STOUT: Alright, thank you. So, coordinating with the Kanuti Refuge we continue to do wolf surveys on the Kanuti Refuge proper, as well as the controlled use area that we had, or the wolf control area that we had done between 2013 and 2018. The last survey we did was in 2020, we counted 21 packs with approximately 96 wolves in that area. And as you mentioned, we did see a decline in the removal area, but it took about three years for that wolf population to respond, to recover to pre-control levels. And so, by 2020, we were back up to the pre-control levels. So, to answer the question, we had 21 packs with approximately 96 wolves spread out amongst those packs.

MR. WALKER: Yeah, great. I mean, Glenn, you know, is Robert Walker here, member, I was just ask Clayton. But I am curious because when you look at a size of a moose that confined into this area and it's 0.35 moose per square mile, that's a lot of Moose. And for that area. And I could understand there would be 96 wolves, because when you look at the size of that herd that reside there, I would, you know, I would have a concern too, because I don't know what the hunting pressure would be on there too. And we would have to take a look at it again next year if it's possible, if you and Clayton, Glenn could do this and report back next year.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, Glenn.

MR. STOUT: So....

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Glenn, your response.

 MR. STOUT: Yeah, to member Walker there. We do those surveys when we get funding for them. And so -- and we coordinate that with the Kanuti Refuge and when they have funding, and we try and get funding. I apply for funding every year, but I don't always get it. I don't know if I'm going to get it for this spring yet. I'm hoping to and if we do and the Kanuti has funding, you can bet we'll try and get another wolf survey done.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And also, Glenn, you're still intending to do a trend count for Kanuti this coming October-November time frame.

MR. STOUT: Yeah. Our plans are -- we do have funding to do a population estimation survey, not a trend count area, but it's a full population trend estimation survey, or GSPE survey for the Kanuti Refuge.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Well, good to know. Yeah, that's good. So, I think that that's important right now to get a population and also, demographics of what that population is right now. So, all right. I think we've covered this Kanuti report real well. Appreciate your supplementary information. And did Chris Harwood have any additional to that? I see Chris was online here also.

MR. HARWOOD: Mr. Chair, this is Chris Harwood with Kanuti Refuge biologist. I think Glenn and Clayton covered it. Thank you, Glenn, for stepping in. He had the most recent information. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. All right. Thanks so much. Appreciate that information. That's where I like to have this kind of stuff now because we're moving towards our Wildlife proposals later on. And so, I -- I'm happy to hear that there's going to be a popular -- GSPE survey this, this coming fall possibly if we get snow for it. So, that was good. Thank you very much. Thank you, Clayton.

MR. MERRILL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I'm glad you're on board. And so, we're a Kanuti complexing. And so, was Harwoof here. Oh, there's Harwoord over there. Oh, yeah. We're going to talk about this community complexing issue, which this Council was concerned about that. Complexing Kanuti with Yukon Flats.

(Pause)

Go ahead, Harlin.

MR. ITCHOAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record, my name is Karlin Itchoak.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Karlin.

MR. ITCHOAK: K-a-r-l-i-n I-t-c-h-o-a-k.
And also wanted to introduce myself as well, I'm the
Assistant Regional Director for Refuges for the U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service based in Anchorage. And happy to talk about other issues too. I know there's a lot of lot of other issues I talked about today that that you're looking for answers and anywhere I can provide answers there too, I'm happy to.

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For the complexing, as many of you know, we've been under budget constraints for a while. 2018 National Wildlife Refuge Service systems here in Alaska started going through the base budget reset process. And around that time there was discussions around complexing different stations, Izembek and APB, another one was Yukon Flats and Kanuti, as you know, and at the end of that process, it was decided that they would hold -- we would hold off on complexing Izembek, APB, and the focus was on Yukon Flats and Kanuti. And so that process started in 2018 and then it was to be about a five-year process initiating in the around 2020. And since I've been onboard in the last 9 months or so, we've been looking at that and decided to hit the pause button. We're still going to be doing complexing, but we've hit the pause button in terms of whether it's going to be Kanuti and Yukon Flats only because we wanted to go back and do more consultation with the tribes, with various tribes and other folks within the region. So, Sara Boario our Regional Director, myself and our managers and some of our liaisons, we've been holding consultation and learning a lot through that process. But that's where we're at with the complexing. Unfortunately, because of the, the current budget situation we're going to have to -- and the budget challenges that will continue in 2025, recognizing the budget declines are ensuring tough choices that have to be made. But we are committed to continuing the conversations through consultation and more proactively engaging with the tribes around the complexing, so.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. So, and then of course you have reviewed our Western Interior Councils discussion. See, we went through this process with the Innoko and we were promised that Innoko would be funded, they would be complexed with Koyukuk-Nowitna and they'd be complexed and that it would be funded. But what we see, and you've heard it, that Innoko is the stepchild at this point. It doesn't have -- there's no presence down there, hardly any presence that it's left to these, to the basically to the wolves. The air taxis are running rampant down there, doing whatever they feel like and throwing rotten meat into the dumps and McGrath, there's all kinds of stuff can happen down there without

1 any real presence. So, I'm concerned that Kanuti will 2 then become the stepchild, and that Kanuti is going to be -- it has various -- it's got a proposed Ambler Road going across nearly on top of the northern border of 5 that Refuge. There's [sic] all kinds of stuff going on 6 at Kanuti, and Kanuti has been a from day one, from this inception of this Council, Kanuti has been in the 8 forefront of biological information. They have always 9 been in the forefront of coming up with innovative 10 things, doing stuff that other refuges kind of picked 11 up too. So, that's great. So, I am concerned that Kanitu, 12 is this going to go by the wayside, that it's not going 13 to have enough funding. It's going to be an especially 14 on the enforcement problem. So, we have that throughout the entire region, our region here, we don't have enough 15 enforcement. And I think that, you know, when I had our 16 meeting in two 2023 in April of 23 were in Anchorage and 17 18 we were -- we had the Refuge Division Chief, I think 19 that's your position is right now, is basically there's 20 lots of -- I was asking, well, what about the biologists? 21 Are you going to take biologists out of the regional 22 office? You got a whole stack of them in there. You're 23 going to send them off to do field work? Are you going 24 to have -- you're going to have LE coming out of 25 Anchorage? You're going to have all this -- you still 26 got all this staff in the regional office. Are you going 27 to actually assist the refuges? If they're going to be 28 complexed, can you put them on like furloughed or like 29 detail, I guess you call it detail into those refuges. 30 That's what was and that was part of the discussion and 31 that was in April and of 2023 down in Anchorage meeting. 32 He wouldn't even come to our meeting. I could have hit 33 his office with a stone from our meeting place at the 34 diamond. So, I was a little concerned that he didn't 35 want to step up to the plate and actually face this 36 Council. So, I'm concerned about this complexing thing.

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So, I'm going to -- I'm voicing all these concerns to you because you're in the hot seat now. So, I understand budgets, but I'm also am concerned for the resources. And the resources, if they left to the devices of the commercial entities can actually be pretty much abused and just flat out say it. That's what's happening in Innoko. That's why there's discussion about controlled use or aircraft controlled use areas and stuff like that. So, I would like you to work with Director Boario about how you're going to provide staffing. That's if you're going to complex, you have to provide staffing to the refuges. They can't be left. But all I see is a fire hose of money being sprayed

at Arctic Refuge regarding, you know, the 10-02 area. But nobody wants the 10-02 area, nobody even bid on the 10-02 area. So, I'm not really concerned about that because the oil companies don't even want the 10-02 area. 5 But I do feel that we have to focus on the problems that 6 we have. We have dall sheep problems. We got -- we have to these refuges; they can't be left alone. They have 8 to have adequate staffing and I want to see as many of 9 the staff that we have, you know, we have some really 10 capable staff members at these refuges, and they have a lot of institutional knowledge about these refuges. I 11 12 want to see them that institutional knowledge and 13 incorporated into the -- if you're going to go 14 complexing, it has to be in a thought out manner. So, that would be my comments on that. So, since you're new 15 16 to this position and you had to hear it and you're right 17 here in front of us. I'm real -- that's real, I'm happy 18 to see that. So, because your predecessor wouldn't even 19 come up to the plate here. So, we have experience with 20 complexing in this region. And so, it's not been the 21 happiest of situation. And I'm sure that Koyukuk-Nowitna 22 is not super happy about that situation either, because 23 they don't have enough at least detailed staff to help 24 them out, assist. They got they got all kinds of stuff 25 going on here. So, they need help on Innoko, also. That's 26 a complex -- it's a template of what went wrong in the 27 complexing of these. So, let's take that, this situation and Koyukuk-Nowitna, Innoko and apply that to -- let's 28 29 not make the same mistake at Koyukuk or at Kanuti and 30 Yukon Flats. So, any comments from the Council members?

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(No response)

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No. I think we covered that. Thanks so

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much, Karl. 36

that.

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MR. ITCHOAK: Thank you, Chair. If you'd like, I can give you an update on the transport issue in Innoko or unless we've discussed that at nauseam.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, we'd like

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MR. ITCHOAK: Ι do oversee enforcement. Chief Shami -- Sham Hart is under our division. And I appreciate Kevin Whitworth and others bringing up this issue earlier. And we'd just like folks to know that the law enforcement is patrolling the area and has contacted the hunters in the field. The Fish and Wildlife officers have been working with the troopers

1 on this in the last few weeks. We heard earlier some comments about the hunters, maybe being the problem, but I'm told from our officers that there have not been issues with the hunters salvaging the meat. But the Fish 5 and Wildlife officers and the troopers are -- they've 6 complaints from the hunters about received transporter not picking them up in their game and from 8 the field in time. So, they're investigating that, and 9 it's under investigation, but our Fish and Wildlife 10 officers are on it. And I know Cody Smith was on earlier and just a appreciate what all of our officers are doing, 11 12 not only in this manner, but we have about 13 officers 13 right now. We're hiring another patrol captain, one just 14 retired in Kenai. So, we have about 13 when we're fully 15 staffed about 14 to 15 officers. And you mentioned 16 earlier, Mr. Chair, that we were understaffed in the law 17 enforcement and I would say grossly understaffed. And 18 you also recommended to the Council that you reach out to Secretary Holland. I appreciate that, I'd recommend 19 20 reaching out to Congress as well, since we can't lobby 21 on ourselves, but on behalf of ourselves. But I would 22 just say that our 2015 International Association of 23 Chief of Police report, when we did an assessment of what it would take to fully patrol 76.8 million acres 24 of refuges in Alaska, it would take about 77 officers. 25 26 And right now, as I mentioned, we have about 13, and 27 they're just doing an incredible job. They can't be 28 everywhere. I'm always told that we have a lot of dual 29 functioning employees. I haven't met one yet. They're 30 all quadruple functioning or multi-functioning biologists-pilot, pilot-law enforcement officer. So, I 31 32 just want to give a shout out to the incredible job that 33 they are doing with what limited resources that we do 34 have.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I do appreciate, you know, what the -- I saw Fish and Wildlife enforcement on the Road the first year of the sheep closure in 2022. And so, I talked to enforcement there. So, I do feel strongly that if the permitted air -- the transporter, is basically the hunters are complaining about not being picked up, they're not fulfilling their concession permitting. And they're causing great consternation for possibly other reputable transporters. I feel that their permit should be revoked immediately. I feel their permit should be -- to comply they should be required, there should be stipulations that they're required to respond to their clients. They should have an airplane on both sides of the Kuskokwim mountains so that they can transport the meat to other locations. Not trying

1 to get it all back to McGrath. Send it, fly it down to Aniak. You're on that side, you can fly right on the river all the way down to Aniak, right down the valley there. So, there needs to be some stipulations put into 5 that permit. I would revoke their permit at this point. 6 I would revoke it because they have complaints and they have the whole community of McGrath is complaining 8 bitterly about the 100 clients that they took with the 9 significant amounts of wanton waste. And I do feel 10 strongly that the -- that (indiscernible) staff work 11 with the troopers and go back to the State statute of 12 what the statute says about meat salvage requirement 13 that's under statutory requirements to be in a preserved 14 state for two weeks, not just back to the bulk, back to 15 the to the communities up from the field, here it is, we're throwing it right in the dump. That's not what the 16 17 statute says. So, I think that there's some significant 18 -- if they started writing tickets for rotten meat coming 19 out from the field, and that should be -- there should 20 be tickets. You would get a citation if you didn't have 21 all the meat, they should get a citation for the 22 condition of the meat also. If the hunters don't know 23 enough to book a -- the transporter should -- and there needs to be education, anybody that's flying out into 24 25 those refuges on State and Federal lands needs to know 26 that this is a huge animal and this has to be removed 27 from the field in a timely manner. So, there's a -- I 28 would -- I'm really concerned about this air taxi thing. 29 The controlled use area that could happen, that couldn't 30 happen depends on the Board of Game process. But there 31 is -- there are avenues in regards to this revocation 32 of the permit. They've already performed in a poor manner 33 this year to where they need a revocation. So, that --34 get their head out of their out of the sand, sort of 35 speak. So, any further comments on that, on the 36 transporter issue on Innoko? No. So, I think we're --37 Nissa.

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MS. PILCHER: This isn't about that. I just wanted to let you know Tim texted and the weather has come up pretty bad where he is, and he's no longer able to stay connected for any length of time. So, he had to sign off. But he will review all of the transcripts when they get posted.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, okay. Yeah, well, that's -- we're past the action items though, so. All right. So, thanks so much, Karlin, I appreciate that. I'm super happy with you in this position. I'm just all

49 50 giddy about this stuff, getting good staff on U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

MR. ITCHOAK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Appreciate it. Thank you, Council.

 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thank you. So, we went through that. So, our Refuge, sheep, gavel to gavel -- Gravel-to-Gravel Initiative. So, that's Koyukuk-Nowitna, Koyukuk-Nowitna. Oh, here we are right here I was skipping something. Koyukuk-Nowitna, Jeremy. And how long have you been here, Jeremy? Kind of a long time, isn't it?

MR. HAVENER: Thank you, Mr. Chair and Council members. Yeah, I've been up here 13 years now, I think. So, I'm learning every day and there's always a new challenge, but it's really good. And I enjoy the job and, you know, working with the Council here. But real quick before I begin, I did have a handout I want to give you guys as part of my presentation. I'll jump into it here in a little bit, but I'll hand that out before we get started.

(Pause)

Okay, for the record, my name is Jeremy Havener. I'm the Refuge Subsistence Coordinator for Koyukuk, Nowitna and Innoko National Wildlife Refuges. First thing I want to start off with, just because we've got quite a bit going on here in Galena with our office. We've got some new faces with our staff. And first update is David Zabriskie, our former manager, he moved on and he's now in Tanzania, I believe. And so, he left this summer. Replacing him is, he's acting, but we have a new deputy refuge manager and that's Doug Calvin, and he's right over there. He comes here from Oregon, he was working for the Warm Springs Tribe, and I don't know if you want to introduce yourself.

MR. CALVIN: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Council. My name is Doug Calvin, I am the acting, I guess, Refuge Manager, unofficially, and the Deputy Refuge Manager. Had a couple of months to cross with David Zabriskie before he followed his wife on attaché job in Tanzania. So, I'm not new to the profession, but I am definitely new to working in Alaska. I visit Alaska on numerous occasions, but I'm honored to be here and to work with you. I've been working on Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs for over 32 years as a program

manager for their Fish-Wildlife Parks and built their conservation enforcement program. Prior to that, with the state of Oregon, California, Arizona, and the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service in Australia. So, I'm not new and like Clayton and I found out we had a lot in common last night. So, I'm honored to be here and, like I said, wanted to engage a little bit with the Council. And so, like I said, I've been here, I think three months, less than Karlin, and Karlin got me beat by about three months, so. But he's from Alaska, so he's even got that ahead of me so, excellent.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I've talked to you on the sidebar here. I'm real happy about your experience level, especially working with tribes and understanding tribal issues and so forth. So, I'm just a real dovetail for this refuge complex that you have here. So, I'm really happy with your -- you're coming here, you're going to easily come up to speed. Sometimes it's like it's like glacial trying to retrain a refuge manager that just gets -- unless they got Alaska experience, they just fall by the wayside. It's just overwhelming to them. It'll be easy for you here. It's got a lot of similarities. So, thank you for -- nice introduction there, Doug. So.....

MR. HAVENER: Yeah, thank you, Doug. And then next we had a new staff hire. Actually, it was just kind of a change, and that's Marie Cleaver, and she's right over there, and I don't know if she can stand up real quick so everybody can say hi, but, yeah, she was a budget tech for us for a number of years. She moved to Galena from Ruby as a local hire or through the local hire program and wanted to try something new. And, you know, knowing her knowledge and experience in this area, I thought she'd make a perfect fit for a refuge information technician. So, she applied for and was hired as our new RIT for this region. And, you know, I just want to make sure everybody's aware of her position. And, you know, one of the things we're always trying to work on is tribal relations. And she's a great contact as a liaison for our office and so, welcome, Marie.

MS. CLEAVER: Thank you.

MR. HAVENER: Before I jump into some of the biological stuff and subsistence programs, I want to talk a little bit about it. I always kind of look over it sometimes, but we do have two park rangers for our refuges, one in McGrath and one here in Galena, and

some of the things they've been working on. And, you know, with those positions, we get a lot of environmental education, you know, going into the schools here in Galena and in McGrath. And, you know, myself, I'm a 5 hunter safety instructor for the state of Alaska. And 6 we've been to the villages and done some Hunter Ed programs. But also, some of the things they've been 8 working on; we've -- every year we have two science 9 culture camps. And those took place this summer, one in 10 McGrath, one in Galena. Kelly down in McGrath also was working on Refuge brochures, and I know these have been 11 12 out for a little while. It's probably been about a year, 13 but I don't know if these have been introduced to the 14 Council. And so, I brought a whole bunch here today and 15 I can hand those out if people are interested. But both 16 of our park rangers worked on these and we've got one 17 for all four refuges. We were kind of the guinea pigs 18 in this, in that we were going through a new format, and 19 so we had to work with a national team and provide a 20 whole bunch of information. So, all staff was working 21 on that, but it created a really good product. It kind 22 of just has a lot of information about each refuge, you 23 know, the history on the Refuge, things you can do there. 24 And then the thing I think that's really neat is they kind of dedicated a whole page as a map. So, you can 25 26 actually see some detail on here. And it's, I don't know, it just turned out really good, I just want to 27 28 acknowledge our park rangers for the work that they've 29 done to get these created. And so, they -- like I said, 30 it's probably been about a year that we've had these now 31 maybe a little bit less, but I just want to make sure 32 the Council was aware of those. And you know, hopefully 33 we can get those out to people.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Pass those around

for me.

MR. HAVENER: Yeah, no, absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, continue.

MR. HAVENER: One -- so, what I just handed out, the pamphlet and that is on the Wild and Scenic River Corridor Management Plan or Comprehensive Management Plan, excuse me. And I'm not sure if our former manager talked to the Council at all about this process, but we are -- we've been working on this now for probably a year or year and a half, and I just want to make sure everybody's aware of it. Right now, we're going through the consultation process, but what we are

doing is, we are creating a Wild and Scenic River 1 Comprehensive Management Plan for the Nowitna River. It's a wild river that was created by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, but of course wasn't created until 5 1980 when the Refuge was established. But with this 6 process, we just want to make sure the Council is aware we don't have an actual date of when this draft plan 8 will be released. Right now, our best guess is mid-9 October. But in this handout I gave you, there's 10 information about what we're doing, why we're doing it, and then there's a website where you can go to find that 11 12 information. Once this is available for comment, we can 13 make sure that Council members and this Council has 14 access to be able to get on to the website to read over the draft and also make comments that they feel 15 16 necessary. One other thing that we've just completed is 17 a is an 810 analysis, and that's also going to be in the 18 draft. And you know, with this we discovered there's not 19 going to be any impact to subsistence. But anyway, I just wanted to brief the Council on that. I'm sure 20 21 there's a lot of details with this, but, you know, for 22 time's sake I'm going to keep moving on and then I can 23 open up for questions at the end.

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So, biological program. We had a busy summer. It seemed like most of our inventory monitoring projects took place. Right now, I think today, actually, our pilots came out and they were flying beaver cache surveys on the Nowitna. And so, we'll have that information sometime this winter all compiled. And I'll plan on this February meeting that you guys are having, we'll get a full biological report and have that to you guys so you can see, you know, the I&M projects that we have going on in particular moose surveys. And with that being said, the moose surveys, those will be taking place in November. One of the big things we're going to be looking at this year and we've talked about it for a couple of years now, but I think things are falling in place is on the Nowitna Refuge, we've noticed the adult numbers slightly declining in that population, and I know we've made some cuts on the number of draw permits in that area recently, but we are going to be flying the full GSPE population survey. And so, that's going to take a lot of extra flying hours, but we'll get that done this November, you know, if conditions are right. And you know, something doesn't prevent us from doing that. But I just wanted the Council to be aware of that. I know Council Member Honea has been really interested in that. We've done quite a few village visits and talked to talk to the tribes on that, and it seems like

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1 everybody's expressed concerns on that population. With that being said, the fisheries update. 3 4 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Can I stop you 5 there? Are you going to do a GSPE with ADF&G on the 6 Koyukuk also or? 7 8 MR. HAVENER: I don't think we are. And 9 I know Glenn's on here so he might know more information 10 about that. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: If you're going to 13 do the -- oh, you're just going to do it..... 14 15 MR. HAVENER: 21B. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF:the novi 18 [sic] -- I, okay. Did you get a survey, GSPE survey last 19 year for Koyukuk? I haven't heard of one yet. 20 21 MR. HAVENER: I have not. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Are you there, 24 Glenn? 25 26 MR. STOUT: Yeah. Mr. Chair, this Glen 27 Stout. We tried to do the GSPE, but we got weathered out 28 of it so, we weren't able to complete it. I've got 29 funding to do one of the three sub areas again, and 30 that's my plan is to try and get it done. We've put a 31 priority for our funding on the Kanuti first, and then 32 one of those three sub areas over in 21D, 24D is our 33 second priority. 34 35 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, that's what 36 I need to know. Thanks so much. Appreciate that. So, 37 continued, Jeremy. 38 39 MR. HAVENER: Yeah. And so, our Fisheries 40 Biologist, Wyatt put together a quick little report on 41 some of the things he's been working on. And one of them 42 I wanted to talk about real quick just because I know, 43 Jack you wanted to you asked some questions about the water temp information. And so, yeah, our fish biologist 44 45 has been going around and trying to implement putting 46 out water temp monitors. And I did speak with him briefly 47 and it sounds like those temperature monitors are -that's all they're doing. They don't have the ability 48

to do pH or any other things. So, it's working with our

Water Resources branch at a Fish and Wildlife Service,

that's where the temp loggers are coming from. And we are putting them out and, you know, on here it talks about some of the places we've put them, and that includes the Dakli Wheeler Creek, Billy Hawk Creek, gisas [sic] or yeah, Gisasa River, Willow Lake over by Huslia. And we do have intentions in the future to try to get some things out in the upper Nowitna, maybe it's Silatna River. And just wanted to kind of clarify some of that stuff.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Ι have comments about that. You know, the water temperature, that's a really important issue. I would like to see some baseline, you know, trophic, you know, basically how much algae, how much insects is in each portion of that -- known spawning areas for whitefish and salmon. So, that would be in conjunction with this project, is what is actually going on in the substrates? You know, because we have, you know, chums, they vacate the drainage, but coho Salmon and chinook stay in the system. So, that's an important aspect. It's also the aspect of what's going to affect those whitefish populations. It's where those whitefish are going to spawn, when they emerge, they're going to have to have food. And so that's a kind of an important part of that, okay.

MR. HAVENER: So, we appreciate those comments. And so, now for the subsistence portion, a couple updates. So, I just got back from the Nowitna Check Station on Monday evening. And I guess during my staff updates, I forgot to introduce one of our volunteers, and he's over here. He helped me out a ton this year at the Nowitna Check Station. I think he spent what three weeks out there, Bob? And that's Bob Rybarczyk, he was the former Refuge Manager here, and he came back to help out with the Nowitna Check station. But we've got most of the stuff put away, and we're just trying to turn things back over to Fish and Game. But, we this year we had 117 hunters with 39 moose harvested. So, the harvest came back up from a couple of years ago and.....

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: 117. Oh, excuse me, 117 hunters. And how many?

MR. HAVENER: 39 bulls were harvested.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, thank you.

MR. HAVENER: And it seemed like, you 1 2 know, most people were seeing things. We did have one black bear harvested this year. And most people were seeing moose, so it seemed like things were pretty good 5 for everybody. You know, we checked the meat on everybody 6 coming out, and it seemed like everything looked good and all the meat was there. But yeah, no, it was a good 8 year overall, and it seemed like most people are happy. 9 Following the State season there, we have a Federal Moose 10 Hunt, it's FM21-01. And for that hunt, we had nine permits issued this year and four moose have been 11 12 harvested. That's preliminary, I'm still kind of going 13 through and tracking some of that stuff down, but I 14 think that'll probably be the final number if I had to guess. So, it seemed like most people were happy and 15 16 we're successful that we're coming up the Nowitna hunting. The Innoko Federal Hunt, I just wanted to touch 17 18 base on that real quick. There's a hunt down there from 19 February 15th through March 15th. But I think it's been 20 3 or 4 years now, I'm not exactly sure on the exact 21 date, but the State created a registration hunt that 22 takes place exactly at the same time as the Federal 23 hunt. And so, what that's done is caused most of the subsistence users in that area to get the State 24 25 registration permit, because then they can hunt on 26 corporation land and lands closer, you know, to their 27 village, so they don't have to travel so far. And just 28 wanted to touch base on that. I don't think we've issued 29 a Federal permit for that and at least 2 or 3 years, and 30 that's been the case this last February and March as 31 well. Also, there is a Federal fall hunt there and I 32 don't have exact numbers, I do stay in touch with Josh 33 Pierce, the area biologist down there. And what has been 34 done there is a combined State-Federal permit that 35 people get for that for that early portion. And I think 36 the numbers have been pretty minimal, but that hunt is 37 still available. And if the Council was interested, I could try to dig up some of that information and, and 38 39 find the exact harvest data for that early hunt in 21E, 40 is the Game Management unit.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Maybe at our spring meeting. Oh. go ahead.

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MR. KRISKA: Oh, I was just going to -- are you saying that fall hunt is that from September 25th to the 30th of September?

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MR. VAVENER: Member Kriska. Yeah, that's that is September. No, excuse me. It is August 25th

through September 30th and that is, it's in Game
Management at 21E so, it's down around GASH the villages.
And there's a few days on either end of the State hunt
where there's a, there's a Federal opportunity available
and that has a combined State-Federal permit that people
get a registration permit, I can't think of the number
off the top of my head, 836 maybe, but that's the permit
I'm talking about.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON} \mbox{ REAKOFF: Okay. That -- yeah,} \\ \mbox{that answers your question?}$

 MR. KRISKA: I was just wondering because a lot of people are getting mixed up with that. There's -- they don't -- I guess it's down, this down the lower part. But some people said there's hunting season is still open. I said, no, I don't think so. So, they're thinking it's up this way on the Federal lands, but it's not.

MR. KRISKA: No, member Kriska. Thank you for that information. That's good to know. And those are things that, you know, we're always looking to hear and try to clear up some of that confusion because one of the things you know, we can do at the Refuge, you know, especially working with an RIT in our visitor services staff, is try to send out some outreach. I know member Walker reached out to me this this fall or well, summer and was kind of asking some questions about law enforcement and that specific permit and we put together some flyers and sent out. But you know, definitely want to try to spread the word so we keep people aware of where those hunts are open.

Last thing I want to touch on is the delegation of authority decision. We're going to be starting to look into that here. It'll be after moose season or moose surveys are completed. And once the reports kind of put together, but definitely will be reaching out to everybody and want to hear if there's a need for moose. And those areas we're making a decision on are on Federal lands and Game Management Unit 21B, 21D outside the controlled use area, 21D inside the controlled use area and in 24D. And so, we will -- once that report and that report usually gets done around December, we'll start making phone calls, you know, doing tribal consultation, talking to the Regional Advisory Council members and then the state of Alaska and the Advisory Committee Chair to see if there's a need for that hunt. And those hunts take place mostly

the one that we've kind of looked at is up around Huslia, and that one is in it's been April 10th through the 15th. But I just want to give you guys a heads up, you know, and, you know, if anybody wants to maybe talk about how the moose season went, you know, we're looking for that information. So, just want to make sure you guys are aware of that. But that's my presentation. And I'll leave it open for questions. Thank you.

10 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Robert, go 11 ahead.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jeremy, do you -- do they still use that refugee cabin there on the Refuge?

MR. HAVENER: Member Walker, I'm assuming you're talking about the field camp. That's — it's, I think, 350 miles up from the mouth of the Innoko River. And yeah, that field camp is still there. In 2014, when we took management of the Innoko Refuge, we did go down there and did a couple trips of kind of cleaning things up, and I know there were some boats and stuff, and we did some auctions, and I think people in the GASH villages had a chance to purchase some of those. But yeah, it's still there and it's kind of a base for field operations. And we do use it at least once a year for banding waterfowl at this at this point.

MR. WALKER: Yes, I remember back in the day that it was used 24/7, and you had a pilot that did fly out there pretty much daily. And to condense, you know, to conduct surveys and all this research that went on there, I was, you know, like when I read up on most of it, you know, I was really surprised on how much data that they produce from that area for the whole surrounding area, and it was pretty interesting. And where did all that data go, did it all stored in Anchorage?

 MR. HAVENER: Member Walker, yeah. We still have -- when we did the transfer, a lot of that stuff came up to Galena, and we're still sorting through a lot of that stuff. I mean, it's there. But my specific knowledge of it is I don't know exactly where it's at. I know, it is in our office.

MR. WALKER: Yes. Because I did ask about a study that was done by one of the biologists, the lady, I can't remember her name. I read the report, and

I had a copy. And when I left the Federal RAC here the first time I was burnt out, I took everything and burnt it up. And I'm kind of kicking myself, you know, that I never should have did [sic] with some of it because some of it was very useful for what we're going to do now. And if that could be found where a lady made a report to the RAC about how some moose walked all the way from there, all the way back behind Anvik called Benselena Dome, had her calf and walked all the way back. And if we could find that information, that would be very helpful for us, because we can say that, you know, this is a very -- this place here is a very important place for moose to originate and where they do come from and how they did. And I did track there right by the cabin back in the day, too. And we used to go up there and we used to get invited to eat, you know, it was kind of kind of strange here at Beaver Camp and going up there and getting invited. So, it was it was kind of nice, though.

MR. HAVENER: Now, we appreciate those stories, and I'll definitely stay in touch with you on that report you're looking for. I'll see if I can do some digging this winter and come up with something.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ WALKER: Okay. Thank you, I appreciate that.

MR. CALVIN: Mr. Chairman and Council. I think a lot of those are in. We have a lot of files upstairs in our building here and we -- a lot like I said, we're pretty limited in regards to our staff time. And I know Boomer one of our staff biologists. Is it you know trying to get some of that stuff organized and, you know, even digitized as well as sorting through those. And that's kind of one of the priorities, I think our retired manager, Bob here probably has a better reflection on some of that, but I think there's most of those files are in our office here in Galena, so.

MR. REBARCHIK: Yeah, yes.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Step up to the mic there, Bob.} \\$

MR. REBARCHIK: My name is Bob Rebarchik. I was previously a Refuge Manager up until 2022, I retired in 2020 2nd June. Those files are in the office upstairs, primarily. I believe the person you're referring to is probably Beverly Skinner, who was one

of the biologists. Her husband was also the biologist. They're on the Innoka Refuge for about 15 years, and I'm guessing that's who may have done that report. I have not seen it, but I would bet it's in those files.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Robert.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, it just couldn't be found, but I just.....

(Simultaneous speech)

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ REBARCHIK: This is first we've heard of it, so now we can look.

MR. WALKER: Well, I'm, you know, I'm not going to run down there and tear into your materials and look for it, but I don't know if you've recorded or put it on diskette, but it would be very helpful because we're working on a proposal to have this place here put under, you know; God, my mind is running 90 miles an hour; control use area. And that's what we're -- the more information we have, it's going to be better for us, because I know it's going to be a fight with the State, and I don't really want to fight. I'd just like to sail it to smooth through where it would be in everybody's benefit, not only ours, but it would make it so easier for people to look at this and say, well, you know, okay, we had our chance there and we kind of blew it, but we don't want to have to us blow it because and, you know, the more information we can have, it would be better for us to -- I really appreciate that. Thank you, Jeremy, and you with your crew and your new member here.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, thanks so much. Appreciate that. One more comment there, Doug. Go ahead.

MR. CALVIN: Yes, one more comment. I -since I've only been here six months, I've heard a lot
of good stories about the Innoko Field camp, both from
staff. I've been trying to get down there myself dealing
with some of the administrative stuff, trying to get
Karlin and myself down there. I have some, I guess some
brainstorming ideas how to bring that back to being a
very productive research facility as well. Maybe not in
the glory days where we have all the funding, but I
think a good example that I used at the Chiefs and the
Managers meeting was a friend of mine was a manager at
the middle of the Frank Church Wilderness in Idaho. So,

it's the largest wilderness in the Lower 48. And they were managers with the University of Idaho that worked with the Forest Service land, actually Wilderness, where it was like 30 or 40 miles in, you had a little -- all you had was a bush plane thing, but it developed a lot of good information and research information similar to what you're talking about over time. And it's kind of like one of the premiere, that's what I keep hearing about this complex since I got here between Innoko and stuff, and how to maybe make that a more productive facility, as well as a Refuge establishment and work with the tribes and the villages as well as like some of the university. And we have the University of Alaska and Fairbanks. So, I'm going to be promoting that the best I can, and that might help provide us with additional information, but also additional funding to be able to operate that facility.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, I appreciate

that.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, they sent Jimmy Bentham, who was the pilot for the Refuge, and they sent him down by snowmachine. They said, come on up, you're invited for dinner. And we looked at each other, my partner said, yeah, good idea. We'll go up and we'll have something different to eat from what we've been eating. So, we kind of like washed up, got ready, went up, and when we got up there, they had beaver meat. You know, we kind of like looked at each other when we were eating beaver meat for two weeks already, you know, and we thought we were going to have something different, you know? But we were courteous, and we said yes, oh man, this is really great, you know, like we never had it before. So, that was the story that we (indiscernible).

MR. CALVIN: Wonder if that was Ed, our current pilot that's assigned to the refuge comes back forth. That's due in the beaver lodge surveys as we speak with his wife, who's -- but he started his career there as a tech, so it might Ed.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And so, we need to move on in this agenda. Thanks so much. Appreciate it.

MR. STOUT: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes. Who said that?

1 MR. STOUT: Mr. Chair. This is Glen Stout 2 with Fish and Game. While you were talking on moose, I thought I'd give you just real quick numbers from the Koyukuk River Check Station. 5 6 CHAIRPERON REAKOFF: Okay. 7 8 MR. STOUT: We checked 243 hunters, and 9 our preliminary harvest was 98 moose. We've had 51 10 antlers turned in, they're in Galena. So, all the reports I've been getting really area-wide is people did real 11 12 good on moose up and down the river. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. I appreciate those numbers, Glenn. That's -- those are important 15 numbers for us. So, all right, that's -- is that 16 percentage of harvest per hunter gone up or down? 98 17 18 moose for 243, is that around average-ish? 19 20 MR. STOUT: So, those are very typical 21 numbers pre-COVID. You know, we really had kind of a 22 rain shadow effect after 2020 and all our numbers went 23 down, and then we had a couple high water years and success rates were down. So, for about three years we 24 25 had pretty low numbers. These numbers are much more back 26 to normal. 27 28 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, all right. 29 That was the question. So, all right. Appreciate that. 30 So, we need we got a lot of stuff in front of us here. 31 So, we got Aaron Moses was the next step for YKD. 32 33 MS. PILCHER: I think it was actually 34 Gravel-to-Gravel. And then the YKD update. 35 36 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, gravel-to-37 gravel. So, this -- we've had this discussion several 38 times on Gravel-to-Gravel. And so, but I would like if 39 there's a presentation, I would like a real brief one 40 because we've getting delayed in our progress here. So, 41 who's giving this update, the gravel-to-gravel update. 42 43 MS. PILCHER: That's Becky. Are you on? 44 45 MS. SHAFTEL: Hi, Mr. Chair. My name is. 46 Sorry. 47 48 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Becky.

1 MS. SHAFTEL: Yes, Becky Shaftell. I can 2 keep this very brief. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and the Council members for the opportunity just to give a very short update. It's great to hear that you've already 5 heard about this initiative, which is really trying to 6 bring our Federal partners in the Department of Interior to be working more closely with tribes and tribal 8 consortia on the Western Alaska salmon Crisis. And I'll just give you a couple updates. We have an in-person 10 meeting taking place this week in Anchorage. If there are any members or listeners that are really interested 11 12 in the projects that have been funded thus far, there's 13 been a lot of focus on stream restoration work, invasive 14 species work, and tribally led assessment projects 15 across the Yukon and Kuskokwim watersheds, and also the 16 Norton Sound regions. That'll be next week. I can put my email in the chat. I am the coordinator on the project 17 18 at BLM, but there's also a coordinator named Boyd Blihovde at Fish and Wildlife Service, and both of us 19 have been working together to try to bring partners 20 21 together and schedule some of these engagement 22 activities. Just to mention one other important thing, 23 we're working to finalize a memorandum of understanding. It was mentioned earlier on the call by one of our other 24 25 signatory partners, the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal 26 Fish Commission, and we really hope that will be signed prior to AFN on October 16th. A really important document 27 28 moving forward that we hope will shape this partnership 29 and better actions to help with salmon. So, that's it. 30 But if there are any questions, please reach out. I'll 31 just put my email in Boyd's email in the chat and 32 hopefully others can find us if they're interested in 33 hearing more. Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Kevin Whitworth was on our Council and gave us a real good overview of the gravel-to-gravel issue last year. And so, we've heard quite a bit about that and I think is good to hear the update and where your progress is at this time. So, thank you Becky. So, we got Aaron Moses from YK Delta. Are you there, Aaron?

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MR. MOSES: Yes, Mr. Chair, I'm here. Can you hear me?

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, I can hear you fine. So, a brief overview of YK Delta. Go right ahead.

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MR. MOSES: All right, just for the record, my name is Aaron Moses. I'm the Subsistence Coordinator for Yukon Delta. Kevin gave a really good intro to the fish from the summer. I'll just give you guys a little bit more data. For the summer, we fished a total of 498 hours and resulted in a minimum harvest of 53,194 salmon. And this is compared to last year, where we fished 270 hours with an estimated harvest of 69,800. So, we had more fishing hours but this summer seemed like there was a little bit less fish. The sockeye did come in fairly normal, but on the lower end. In the past -- last year we had 800,000, but this year we estimated about 600,000 sockeye. So, that could have been a little bit due to that. The composition for harvest of those 53,000 was 41% chinook salmon, 27% sockeye, 25% chum and 5% coho. That's just a little more info for salmon. Going on to waterfowl, we -- this year or next year, the emperor geese hunting will be closed. They are lower than the threshold of 23,000. The last estimate came in at 18,000. So, starting next year, all hunting of emperor geese will be closed. Another thing, the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza was a concern coming into 2024. Yukon Delta was unable to sample birds due to logistical issues, but we did find and report 22 dead birds from field camps. We have found that emperor geese have really high immunities to avian influenza. Up to 98% and 65% to the current strain from 2022 and 2023. The proportion of the population of cackling geese that have immunity to Avian Influenza went from 35% in 2022 to 50% in 2023, meaning that they are getting the Avian Influenza, but they are surviving. Adults seem to survive well, but the past two winters there have been die offs of juveniles because they do not have these immunities.

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Going on to moose, our season for -- on the Kuskokwim in Zone 2 is still open. We have a fairly lengthy season all the way to October 15th. And for the third year we are going to be able to have a winter hunt on the Kuskokwim Mountains, Kilbuck Mountains. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game did a minimum moose count up in the tributaries last year and counted 2,300 moose and that's just the minimum count. Three years ago, when we did a minimum count, we only counted 780. So, the population up in the mountains on the Kuskokwim has basically tripled. So, we are moving to have any [sic] moose hunt starting this winter. And the hunt is only for federally qualified subsistence users. And also, on for transportation or transporters for moose hunting in our -- in this area, we do have two

transporters here for non-resident hunters. But we --the stipulation that we give them is that they are not allowed to drop off any hunters in areas accessible to subsistence users. So, a lot of the time they're off in lakes that are quite a ways off the main river system. We had law enforcement in Saint Mary's this year. And he said that there was a little bit less pressure hunting from non-residents that are doing their DIY hunts, but he did see quite a few people in Saint Mary's. And that's pretty much -- that's the hub of that area. So, that's the point from Anchorage that they a lot of people come in. Just staffing updates. Having said that, we got new Refuge Manager, Spencer Reardon. He was -- he has been a Wildlife biologist here for the last year, but he grew up here in Bethel. So, we have a local Refuge Manager now. We still have some shortages and staffing, but we are hopefully able to hire as supervisor of biologists soon. With that if you guys have any questions.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That was all great information, Moses or Aaron, I mean, and the -- I'm surprised at that increase of that moose population, but that makes sense. There may be dispersal from other portions of in Unit 18 from the Yukon side and other. It's just showing the response to the shrubification [sic] of the tundra areas and the expansion of these populations. That's great news because we got [sic] other areas in Alaska that are having declining populations or reduced populations. So, any comments or questions for Aaron? No. Thanks so much, Aaron. Appreciate your report to us. So, we're -- the proposed rule update from the National Park Service.

MS. PILCHER: Actually, Jack. National Park Service asked if Marcy with the Gates of the Arctic could give her update first.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, that's where I was going to go with that, but that's great. So, Marcy, can you give us the Gates of the Arctic update?

MS. OKADA: Thank you, Mr. Chair, Council members. My name is Marcy Okada. I'm the Subsistence Coordinator for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. And I'd like to refer you to your supplemental meeting packet, page 131. We just have a really short update for Gates of the Arctic.

First of all, Jack had mentioned our Subsistence Resource Commission meeting in Anaktuvuk

Pass this past April. There's two members from this RAC that are on our Subsistence Resource Commission both Jack Reakoff as our Vicechair and Pollock Simon Sr. from Allakaket. Our next meeting is coming up next month in 5 November in Fairbanks. It will be November 13th and 14th. And then moving right along to our update on the Western Arctic Caribou Herd. Just want to note that last winter 8 there were quite a few caribou from the Western Arctic Herd that went up into the Nulato Hills. And then Western 10 Arctic Herd caribou that were on the North Slope between Atgasuk and Nuigsut. And then also we had some caribou 11 12 in the western portion of Gates of the Arctic. I also 13 want to note that this past spring, 50 more satellite 14 collars were deployed on the Herd. 46 of those collars 15 were on females and four collars were on males. And then 16 lastly, we have a new sheep biologist. His name is Zach 17 DeLile. And him and his crew were able to do distance 18 sampling surveys for dall sheep this past summer, from 19 June 28th to July 8th. In both Gates of the Arctic 20 National Park and Preserve, and then also on BLM and 21 State managed lands surrounding the Dalton Highway 22 Management corridor. Results are still pending from this 23 survey. And a lot of this information is going to be 24 shared at our upcoming Gates of the Arctic Subsistence Resource Commission in November -- Commission meeting 25 26 in November. So, that's just our quick update if folks 27 have any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks so much, Marcy, and I look forward to meeting the new sheep biologists at the Gates of the Arctic Subsistence Resource Commission meeting, and hopefully we'll have some numbers. We need to have data from that survey. And so, any questions for Marcy on her presentation? No, that was adequate, Marcy. Thanks so much.

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MS. OKADA: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And so, we -- we've the Gate, the park services proposed rule issue before.

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MS. PILCHER: Yes, she just has a brief

43 44 45 update.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And so did there's just a real brief update on that. And who is giving that?

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MS. PILCHER: Eva Patton.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Eva, are you there?

MS. PATTON: Yeah. Hi, Chairman Reakoff and Council members. Can you hear me okay?

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{\sc REAKOFF: We hear you great.}$ Eva, go right ahead.

MS. PATTON Hi. Thank you, Jack and Council members. And, so wonderful you're all meeting there in Galena and was hoping to be there, too. It's been a few years. Just want to express my appreciation to the Council and to the community, and the tribe and all the good work everyone is doing there on the Yukon. And exciting to hear from Diloola as well from TCC. We're looking forward to working with you in your new role in the Tribal Resources Stewardship Program there at TCC. This is Eva Patton, I'm serving in the role of the Subsistence Program Director for National Park Service now in the regional office out of Anchorage, and we do work with all our Subsistence Parks throughout Alaska. Just a quick update. We did hear back from Pat Owen, from Denali. She got called out so, she won't be available this evening for the Denali sheep update. But the council does have that report from Denali in your supplemental materials. And if there's any questions, happy to help make those connections moving forward.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Eva. Eva, I would like to have that interaction with Denali at our February meeting that's coming up. I think that's important information for this Council. But we will be dealing with sheep issues, but I don't -- those -- there was some details that I needed to discuss but we don't have time for that anyways right now. But at the spring meeting I want to go into further details about some composition issues and so forth with that, with those studies about comparisons. And I was real happy to see that Denali had quite a bit of sheep survey data there, but I would like Denali to be available for discussion at our at our February meeting. So, continue with your report.

MS. PATTON: Thanks, Jack. Yes, Absolutely. Happy to help make those connections for the upcoming meeting. And just real quickly, report before the Wildlife Rule, the National Park Service regional office did receive a substantial Inflation Reduction Act grant for addressing climate resilience and food security and the National Park Service subsistence

communities. So, we do have -- we are working with our 1 resident zone communities, our park nexus communities in co-stewardship agreements, which was a big part of that IRA funding and also funding to support research 5 and monitoring and important subsistence research for 6 ungulates, sheep, caribou and moose specifically, and 7 also salmon, mostly focused on the Copper River, where 8 Wrangell-St. Elias has in season subsistence 9 management authority. But in part of our funding, we 10 were able to pivot as Serena noted for the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association to fund their summer 2024 11 12 Subsistence Harvest Monitoring program on the Yukon 13 River. And they were also pivoting to more of a 14 environmental based monitoring with support and apps 15 through the Indigenous Sentinels Network. Anyway, we were really pleased to be able to be a part of that 16 17 support on the Yukon River and will be engaging with all 18 our Park communities moving forward in these co-19 stewardship agreements and, and opportunities funding. We are on the agenda today to discuss the 20 National Park Service Wildlife Rule, which has come 21 22 before the Regional Advisory Councils in the past year. 23 And this was addressing specifically concerns that the 24 National Park Service had about bear baiting on National 25 Preserve lands. So, it has no effect on subsistence. But 26 because of the interest in the overlap with subsistence 27 reporting and also had solicited feedback from all of 28 the RACs and SRCs on this. That Wildlife Rule was passed 29 just recently in August, and it is now on National 30 Wildlife Refuges under sport hunting regulations. So, 31 under State regulations, it is now prohibited to bait 32 bears specifically for public safety reasons. So, the 33 concerns were both immediate relative to bears defending 34 a bait station and more long-term relative to food 35 conditioning. And it was overwhelmingly supported by 36 most of the RACs and the SRCs and in the hopes of you 37 know, preventing any concerns about food conditioning 38 of bears and you know, any persons [sic], subsistence 39 or otherwise out on National Preserve lands to not 40 encounter a bait station which would potentially pose 41 concern for, for safety. In addition, this Wildlife Rule 42 that was just passed, did clarify trapping regulations 43 on National Preserve lands. And this does apply to both 44 subsistence and to State regulations that any -- that a 45 firearm can be used under a trapping license to safely 46 and quickly kill an animal that has been -- is in a 47 trap, but got anchored from a trap, or was in a trap and 48 escaped from that trap and is injured or wounded. 49

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So, it does clarify those regulations and in Park Service lands to be able to dispatch an animal under a trapping license with a firearm. There were other proposed prohibitions in the proposed Wildlife Rule from the National Park Service, primarily looking to provide support for a subsistence priority. In particular, the hunting of caribou, the hunting of swimming caribou on National Preserve lands in the Park Service did receive feedback. There were, you know, interests and concerns from tribal members who are no longer rural representatives or are no longer rural, federally qualified subsistence users residing in urban areas that would like to return home and hunt in a traditional way. So, those other provisions were not adopted in this current rule. So, currently it's just a prohibition on baiting on national preserve lands under sport hunting regulations, and then clarifying that use of a firearm under a trapping license.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, well I'm --I was happy to see that the clarification under the -for the trapping regulations because I've had animals, you know, they get really super excited and they may get -- they may break something and get loose, and so I've had to dispatch them, you know, immediately after they were getting away. So, I was happy to see that change. That's -- it's, you know, best to take the animal, it's -- it was caught. It needed to be dispatched anyway so, I'm happy to see that aspect. Bear baiting is very little bit -- very lightly used, even near the gates of the Arctic Park where the subsistence are -- the Gates of the Arctic Subsistence Resource Commission, Denali in our region is lightly bear baiting is not a large factor there. So, I -- so that's not an impact to this region. So, I maybe in other regions but not here. So, I appreciate your update there. Supposed to start my generator at home, sorry. And so, I -- we need to move on, I appreciate that update Eva. Any comments or questions from the Council on that presentation? Seeing none, that was fairly thorough, Eva so thank you very much. So, we're going to be moving. Nissa.

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MS. PILCHER: I'm just double checking. Erin Julianus was going to give the BLM update that is next, she did let me know that she had to run home really quick, but she'd be back on at about 5:30. It's close to that, I'm going to quickly — the next agenda item on under Bureau of Land Management is a news release. I just wanted to let you guys be aware of that. I don't know anything about it other than what's in the news

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release. So, the Biden-Harris administration affirms protection of 28 million acres of public lands in Alaska. This is informational only, and that document is in the supplemental material. 5 6 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay. 7 8 MS. PILCHER: So, that's all. I just 9 wanted to share that information with you. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: All right. 12 MS. PILCHER: But, Erin, did you get back 13 14 on? 15 16 (No response) 17 18 All right, if it's okay, we can go to Liz with the next agenda item and other business, and 19 20 then when Erin does call in she can give her brief update 21 on the Central Yukon region. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, that'd be 24 great. 25 26 MS. PILCHER: Okay. 27 28 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Liz. 29 30 MS. WILLIAMS: Good afternoon -- evening, 31 Mr. Chair, and members of the Council. I'm Liz Williams. 32 I'm the cultural anthropologist at OSM or one of them, 33 and I'm the anthropologist for this Council, and we 34 talked a lot about the fisheries resource monitoring 35 program. And that's where we provide funds through a 36 competitive process for all sorts of entities to conduct 37 research on subsistence fisheries in Federal public 38 waters. But there's also the partners for Fisheries 39 Research Monitoring, anyway, the Partners Program is 40 what we call it. And so, we wanted to remind you of that 41 because of the continuing resolution and the election 42 year, we're not really sure when we will get the funds, 43 but there will be a notice of funding opportunity at 44 some point where we will inform you of this, beginning 45 of this competitive process. And this is a unique 46 competitive grant because it's aimed at Alaska native

and rural nonprofit organizations to strengthen Alaska

native and rural involvement in Federal subsistence

fishery management. And this really gets to the heart

of the Fish and Wildlife Services, as well as DOIs intent

to increase co-stewardship, because a successful applicant for this program can hire a fisheries biologist, an educator, or an outreach specialist. And this is salary money for a full-time position to work on research, community harvest surveys, all these things that involve local community sort of control and creating their own method of harv [sic] of their own harvest data collection method. So, it's a unique opportunity.

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We have at least six active partners right now. We have Hoonah Indian Association, Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, Qawalangin Tribe from Unalaska Native Village of Eyak, Native Village of Napaimute, which is in Aniak on the YK delta and the Orutsararmiut Native Council out of Bethel, TCC has also been a partner and because of the fisheries problems and the closures, a lot of communities have asked us about funding for culture camps, and we can't just provide money for culture camps perse but if a successful applicant hired an educator, fisheries biologist or outreach specialist, they could incorporate planning and implementation of a culture camp as part of their program. So, again, it's the salary for a full-time permanent person to take care of these types of things. And again, there's a lot of complaining about turnover among Federal employees and Federal agencies, and they don't get to know the people, or once they do, they leave. And this is an investment in growing our own in Alaska and hopefully hiring and keeping rural Alaska native employees in government agencies that work on resource management and all other types of positions that exist in their hometowns or in their home State. So, that's my brief presentation. If anybody has any questions, you can contact Karen Hyer or me, and we'll definitely let you know when the notice of funding opportunity does become available.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, thanks, Liz. Is [sic] there any questions from the Council?

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(No comment)

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Seeing none, thank you for that overview. Oh, Robert, I didn't hear it.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, I asked this afternoon what was going to happen if there was a change of presidency come November and January. What kind of outlook are we gonna look at if there was a change from Democrat to Republican?

1 2	MS. WILLIAMS: Nobody knows.
3	No. Williams. Nobody Knows.
4	MR. WALKER: That's the best answer I
5	heard all day, thank you.
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7	MS. WILLIAMS: Wow, thanks.
8	CHAIDDEDCON DEAVOEE. Co. thoules so much
9 10	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, thanks so much, Liz. Appreciate that. And lis [sic] Nissa tells me
11	that we have Aaron and, and Jeff on the phone. So, go
12	ahead, Erin and Jeff. It's BLM, spotlight go ahead, go
13	ahead and sign on, can you hear us?
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15	(No response)
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17	Are you there?
18	MD December C. West Towns less
19 20	MR. Beyersdorf: Yes, I can hear you just fine.
21	you just line.
22	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, go ahead.
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24	MR. Beyersdorf: Well, I'll let Erin go
25	first, I know she's online as well.
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27	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, Erin. We're
28 29	not hearing.
30	MS. JULIANUS: Hey, can you guys hear me?
31	no. Toblinos. neg, can you guys near me.
32	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I can hear you now.
33	So, go right ahead.
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35	MS. JULLIANUS: All set, Okay.
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37 38	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: A little bit closer
39	to the mic.
40	MS. JULIANUS: I was trying to figure out
41	the star six thing, my goodness. Can you guys hear me
42	now okay?
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44	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Right, that's a
45	pain, I've been there.
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47 40	MS. JULIANUS: Okay, yeah. Yeah, so, this
48 49	is Erin Julianus with the Bureau of Land Management ir Fairbanks, biologist for the Central Yukon field office.
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<i>-</i> 0	Tod caught me, Time, Tight in the transition of headet

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1 home. So, I apologize for that, but, yeah, as Jeff said, he's also on the phone and can speak to, you know, the Central Yukon RMP and the Amber Road, if you guys have any questions about that. I didn't submit a summary 5 report for this meeting for the Central Yukon. I think this is the first time I've missed it in ten years, so 6 I apologize to the Council for that. But most of our 8 business is kind of same-old and my report is going to 9 be pretty brief today. So, the Central Yukon Resource 10 Management Plan has been finalized, and the record of decision, which is kind of the final part of the process, 11 12 is in the final review status. So, it hasn't been signed 13 yet, but we should have a signed record of decision 14 soon. And we're going to have a new management plan for BLM lands in the Central Interior for really the first 15 16 time in over, over 30 years, which is exciting to me and 17 I know, exciting for our staff. Let's see, we hired a 18 new manager for the Arctic Interagency Visitor Center. 19 His name is Brian Perry, he came up from Yellowstone, worked for the Park Service, and we're really excited 20 21 to have him onboard. AIVC, the visitation at the Visitor 22 Center continues to be high. And we're gonna -- we plan 23 to open the winter Visitor Center, our Coldfoot contact, contact station, again this year from mid-February 24 25 through mid-April, which has been a lot of fun in the 26 past, so. The one thing I quess the one maybe action 27 item for the Council is regarding some new signs we're 28 going to be installing at the Yukon River bridge at the 29 boat launch. Yeah, I was listening closely to earlier 30 testimony about the trespass issues 31 allotments, you know, especially during the hunting 32 season. And that's actually, in part, largely what the 33 signs are intended to address. So, we're working on 34 language for those signs. You know, right now it's going to be Leave No Trace principles, and, yeah, reminders 35 36 about private land and ethics when using the river. So, 37 yeah, we're working on that language right now. It would 38 be great to -- we're certainly going to involve, you 39 know, tribal entities. But it would be great to, you 40 know, get the Council's thoughts on that as well, you 41 know, recognizing that, of course, signage can't solve 42 trespass issues entirely, but maybe it can help, so.

Let's see continued permitting

workload. Our permitting workload is always pretty high. I don't think I have any -- anything in particular to address as far as that goes. We're going to be renewing the Anaktuvuk Community Winter Access Trail right of way. So, working on that this winter. But yeah, same old, you know, permitting guides, tour operators

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construction projects along the Dalton Highway, so. And then for Wildlife work, we just finished the composition survey for the Rea Mountains and Hudson Hills Caribou Herds in September. We're hopefully going to complete the Middle Fork trend count again in November and maybe help Glenn out with the Kanuti GSPE. As Marcy said we -- they the Park Service was able to complete the distance estimation or the transect dall sheep -- dall sheep surveys and the 1A, 1B survey area again this year, waiting for results on that. I continue to be grateful to the Park Service, yeah, for their willingness to kind of partner with us to get that work done every year. So, let's see. I think that's about it for the updates that I have. Kind of in the interest of time, yeah, and with that, I would yeah, turn it over to Jeff if you'd like to add anything, and we can answer any questions after that.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I would like a comment right now. I'm happy to hear that you're putting up signage about -- at the Yukon River bridge to catch the public as they're crossing not only into the areas associated to the Road, but they're also like, there's hundreds of boats launched. Bob Mauer was counted over 155 boats before and before they were finished launching there, they're gonna go out and be getting onto a Native allotment. So, I'm really happy to hear that you're --I do you know, as you approach the bridge, I think you need a sign previous to the bridge that points out, I see you got a nice sign there for your Visitor Center, but I also see you need to be -- have a little one previous site, just a little one that shows that there's something coming up. There's nothing before the bridge as far as you know, services and stuff like that, so I do -- I am happy to hear about that signage issue because there's going to be like -- there's literally thousands of hunters that cross over that bridge, and that's the perfect place right in the bottleneck to catch them, to inform them. And, and if they got a -- if they know it's coming up, they would be able to turn in there. We have a lot of people coming out of South Central that never been up here before, because they lost the Nelchina Herd. So, I'm -- I think one little sign up, you know, half a mile up there by Pump six or something like that to catch them before they cross the bridge. That'll, that'll....

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MS. JULIANUS: South, south of the, yeah.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: South of the bridge if, so that they, they can see that's coming up and then they can get the information they need, which is going to address this whole -- some of the trespass we got here at Galena came from the bridge, that's where those guys came from. So, that's where we need to get -- I think you've got a great idea putting those signs there, (indiscernible) down at the boat launches. That's another place where they're gonna go dump their boat in. So, thanks for all that information. I look forward to seeing that -- results of that, and hopefully you get the middle fork trend count and dall sheep survey results for, for our upcoming meeting in, in February. So, Jeff, you want to give us update also.

MR. BEYERSDORF: Yes, (indiscernible) Chair Reakoff and members of the Council, this is Jeff Beyersdorf, I'm with the Bureau of Land Management here

in Fairbanks and Chair Reakoff, I just -- I really had just kind of an overall 30,000 foot update, and then I'm just prepared if you had any potential questions, you know, as Erin mentioned, in spring of this year, we issued the final Environmental Impact Statement for the Central Yukon RMP. With that part of the process is it, is a request for a Governor's consistency review and any protest, we did get a protest and that, that protest is being handled at our headquarters office. Once that protest is resolved, then we would look to issue the record of decision. I -- as Erin mentioned, that's fairly close. I expect that we may see it before the end of October. And as, as you and members of the Council may be aware, we selected alternative E within that RMP EIS that was issued. We also had the -- this past spring, we had the Ambler Access Road Supplemental EIS issued in April of 2024, and then in June of this past year, we had the record of decision. And with that supplemental EIS and the record of decision, we chose the no-action alternative for the Ambler Road. So, we're not issuing

A couple of other things I wanted to pick up on what Rebecca Shaftel provided, we've been also the recipient of some bi-partisan infrastructure law Inflation Reduction Act funding, we've been utilizing that for reclamation of streams to bring back fish habitat. We've been doing that both in the Nome Creek area up in the Whites and then also out in the 40 mile in Jack Wade Creek, a component of that, we've been doing some assessment inventory and monitoring to find out what the conditions are on the ground in regards to

a right of way for the Ambler Road.

some of the -- these stream and terrestrial habitats there, and then the last thing I really have to share is that I know there was a mention of the Indigenous Sentinels Network and BLM has also been engaged with the Indigenous Sentinels Network and working with some of the representatives out of Circle with that. So, I'll take any questions that you may have at this point. Jack, I'm sure you have a couple for me, so.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, I -- one of the elephants in the room is this PLO 5150 issue. This Council is opposed to lifting that as recommended several times that 51-50, the Dalton Highway corridor, 2.1 million acres is -- be retained predominantly because of its value for subsistence users, for the communities. Expanding now that -- with ice roads, you just gave a report on -- again on this Ice Road down Anaktuvuk, there's many subsistence users starting to use that Road, and they have customary and traditional use for caribou and stuff from that Road. So, we've --I've enumerated all those various communities before that, that was in your -- in the record. And so, I would like the Council to know where we're at with 51 -- PLO 5150. I'm opposed, this Council's on the record is being opposed to lifting that, and I would like a brief update on what is -- the State made any priority, what is their status since September 12, the last time I talked to you.

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MR. BEYERSDORF: Well, I think as far as an update, what I would say -- through the Chair, to the members you know, there was a Congressional hearing this summer with our Director Stone-Manning at congressional hearing the PLO 5150 did come up. And there were questions from Senator Murkowski and follow up letters from Murkowski and Sullivan in regards to the PLO 5150. What I can say is at this point, that process, I would say, is on hold. BLM is willing to pick that up if there's interest in moving that forward from the State side and there's support at the department level for that. And I understand your concerns. I've heard that, and you and I know that we've sat down at the table and had discussions on this and, you know, BLM if those, -if that were to move forward, we remain committed to a very public process for that, that would include public engagement and comment opportunities from stakeholders in regards to any issues, concerns and being able to address them before we could make any decisions. But at this point, what I would reiterate is that is in a hold status.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: That's exactly what I wanted on the record from you. Jeff, I appreciate that status report. And so, I did want to comment on the BLM aspect, Central Yukon. We discussed this illo, illio weed I forget how you pronounce the name, this invasive weed that's been looked for in Bettles in the Vor Lake, the mother load of where that's gonna come from, is from Grayling Lake. Is there an inventory being done there? We've got air taxis come flying off that lake all the time, and they're going all over the refuges and stuff. They're spreading, spreading -- if it's there, they could be spreading it all over the place. So, I'd like a status report of that weed an invasive weed in that, in Grayling Lake specifically, because that's where -practically all the air traffic is coming off out of a lake system on the Road is at Grayling Lake, and there's lots and lots of vehicles that could -- and various things that park (indiscernible) close to that could actually introduce that into that lake. So, I wanted to bring that up. When I was -- when we were listening to that report about Kanuti, you know, looking at Vor Lake and Bettles and stuff, it's like, well, it might not be there, but it could be going into Grayling Lake, and that, that would -- may not -- that aircraft would not be fueling up in Bettles got aircrafts that are flying off Grayling Lake could be flying, you know, they're flying their own -- fueling right there on the road. So, can you give us a sort of an overview of what you've done with that, Erin or Jeff?

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MS.JULIANUS: Yeah, yeah, this is Erin. The -- our fisheries staff did do an inventory for elodea in Grayling Lake, specifically this past summer. So, and I don't know if they have committed to do it annually, but I know the past couple of years they have for, for those very reasons.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, it should be a requirement that the aircraft's are -- operators are aware that they -- said that we do not want to bring this into the Brooks Range, we do not want it disseminated -- the permitted carriers they're flying off of Grayling Lake should have to be hyper aware of that issue that we do not want this introduced. The other question I had, and that was -- is the guide allocations for the commercial guide permits that are issued for the BLM lands. The allocations were far too high to start with, with the population status of the dall sheep. I would like a report at the next meeting

1 on that permitting. Steve are -- Steve your, your permitting guide..... 3 4 MR. BEYERSDOF: (Indiscernible 5 - distortion) 6 7 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Say again. 8 9 MR. BEYERSDORF: Steve Taylor. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Steve Taylor, 12 exactly. 13 14 MR. BEYERSDORF: Yeah. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, I would like 17 a report on that at the next meeting, because that's a 18 very important issue. We have, you know, there's -- it's 19 basically on hold. We don't want to go into laps of our 20 closure with just a full on having permitted guides that 21 have more allocation than the population actually has 22 and without any regards to subsistence or any other 23 users. So, it's basically the allocation was set for full allocation to the commercial use and not any 24 consideration of subsistence use. I also want to talk 25 about at that meeting about where these permits are 26 27 actually valid. In regards to the guide use area that are associated to the Road. So, that's a heads up for 28 29 the next meeting. So, any questions..... 30 31 MS. JULIANUS: Yeah, I'll speak to, to 32 I'll speak, I'll speak to Steve about that, Jack. And 33 yeah, maybe we can just plan on him. Yeah, just coming 34 with Tim McGrath at the next meeting, so. 35 36 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, all right. 37 38 MR: BEYERSDORF: And they will -- through 39 the Chair, to the members, you know, when I was in Wiseman last month there were some local individuals 40 that expressed concerns in regards to guides, and I was 41 42 planning on following up one on one with them directly. 43 So, that has been heard, and, you know, as Erin mentioned, we will -- we'll visit with Steve and we can 44 45 be prepared to present some information at the next RAC. 46 47 48 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, yeah, 49

that's -- I wanted that up on, you know, for -- at this presentation. I wanted that up for the next meeting. So,

any other comments or questions? Nissa, you got a comment?

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MS. PILCHER: I did. There was an acronym that went out. It was GSPE, and Chris messaged me that that means Geospatial Population Estimator. So, just to get that on the record.

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MS. JULIANUS: Sorry.

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 $\,$ MS. PILCHER: Oh no worries, no worries. And then also.....

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MS. JULIANUS: Was that the only acronym?

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MS. PILCHER: I think so, I believe so, thanks, Erin. And then also just in my 530 state, I accidentally shot right over the Office of Subsistence Management's report and went to the partners presentation. So, when we're ready the OSM report would need to be given.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, well, we got our agency's reports now, so, now I feel comfortable about going to the other reports that we have here, and I've lost track of where I'm at on this, so. Brent, go right ahead.

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MR. VICKERS: Thank you, MR. Chair, members of the Council, on behalf of the Office of Subsistence Management. Oh, for the record, this is Brent Vickers, Office of Subsistence Management and I want to thank you all for your service and exceptional work that you have done on behalf of your communities and user groups. We value your expertise and your volunteer contributions of your knowledge, experiences and time with the regulatory process. All right, OSM administrative move. At the request of many stakeholders made during listening sessions and tribal consultations across the State, Congress has administratively moved OSM from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service directly to the Office of Assistant Secretary -- within the Office of Assistant Secret [sic] -- Assistant Secretary Policy, Management and Budget. This move became effective in July -- July 15th, 2024. So, just a few months ago. This move is one of many efforts that the Department of Interior is making to strengthen Federal Subsistence policies and structure, and to ensure that federally-qualified subsistence users and Alaska native peoples [sic] have an opportunity for meaningful

engagement in the Federal Subsistence Management Program implementation. This move is a response to the concerns and input of Alaska native communities and people, many of whom rely on subsistence uses and to the need to enhance program operations for all federally-qualified subsistence users, particularly in the face of a changing climate.

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OSM responsibilities and functions of administrative support to the Federal Subsistence Board and Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils remains the same following this move to the Office of Secretary. Federal Subsistence Management programs operations continue seamlessly, and the regulatory cycle is going on without any interruptions. If you need to reach out to OSM staff, we now have new email addresses that have been updated on our website. The main contact phone number remains the same (907) 786-3888 and our main email address is subsistence@ios.doi.gov. I'll just say from -- personally, I think that working with the Office of Secretary has been excellent so far. They have been very eager to learn, to help us, to take on -- help us get through the transition, we've had weekly meetings, bi weekly meetings with different groups and everything you've heard from Eric Werwa, he's been great, his staff has just been excellent. I also -- I'll just be honest, I'm very happy with the move so far. I've been very happy with Office of Secretary, even though they're in D.C., they've been very -- they've been communicating with us daily. Also, I just wanted to mention in regards to the move relation, that this is sort of a side note. I've heard murmurings and even read that because of the move, OSM was not able to provide funding this cycle for the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, FRMP. That is inaccurate, we didn't -- basically didn't have money and we had to make that decision before the move -- that Congress passed the move. And really it came down to -we funded more projects than usual in our last cycle because we had some leftover funds from the Covid years and not traveling. So, we decided to then invest a lot more money into the FRMP. We are continuing to fund all those projects at the same time with the -- we don't have -- we haven't had a budget increase with the continuing resolutions that have been going on, but we have been able to hire some new staff and fill in those vacant positions that have been vacant for years. So, really, we just didn't have any funds to spend. It's very unfortunate both -- everyone at OSM was very disheartened when we really just had to face we didn't have the funds for that and just wanted to mention that

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1 2 3	cause I had heard it was in regard to the move, but that had nothing we are, yes.					
4 5 6	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And what is the prospectus for funding, future funding?					
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	$$\operatorname{MR.}$$ VICKERS: We well, it all comes down to Congress and everything, but we have put in requests for more money for the FRMP, as well as funding for a Wildlife monitoring program.					
	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Well, being under DOI's Policy, Management and Budget, naybe they got deeper pockets somewhere.					
	MR. VICKERS: You know, I don't know how it all works. Until we have we'll see with the new elections and the new Congress, if they're able to put it forth, a new the budget request for us, and that's all out of our hands.					
21	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Right, right					
23 24 25 26 27 28	MR. WERWA Hi, this is Eric Werwa, I'll just say, yeah, again. Congress determines the depth of our pockets. We will they will be as deep as the amount of money that we are given to use.					
29 30	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Understood, Eric. And what is your last name again? I keep missing it.					
31 32 33	MR. WERWA: It's a Werwa, W-e-r-w-a.					
34 35 36 37 38	MR. VICKERS: I'll mention that Eric is currently on the phone at 9:30 p.m. East Coast time, It's great to hear you, Eric. Thank you for joining our meeting.					
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I like that dedication, Eric. I appreciate you being on the phone. I was requesting that somebody from DOI monitor these — this meeting, and so, you can see the kind of consternations that we're having during these deliberations and with the various issues. So, I'm happy you're getting the broader perspective of this — how this Council is working. So, thank you very much for being there. Go ahead and continue, Brent.					

MR. VICKERS Okay, thank you. Some

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information on correspondence, which I know is always of interest to this Council. We like to let you know that -- all know that we've been very aware of the frustrations that the Council have been expressing about correspondence, particularly the slow or non-existent responses back to you. This is an area that we have hoped our recent move would improve, and I'm happy to let you know that we're already seeing positive movement on this front. The new direct lines of communication between our office and the Secretary of Interior's Office have allowed us to work with them on getting these letters, the attention they deserve. Members of the Secretary of Interior's Office are reviewing the current set of letters sent to the Secretaries, are digging in on the issues, and hoping to provide signs of progress back to the Councils in the near future. We are looking forward to sharing more information with you all as responses and courses of action are developed around this issue. You have all highlighted.

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Update on the Wildlife Final Rule in the 2024-2026 regulations booklet. The Final Rule for the Federal Subsistence Management Regulation for the Harvest of Wildlife on Federal Public Lands in Alaska for regulatory years 24 through 26, have been published in the Federal Register and went into effect on August 29th, this summer. The regulation booklet are [sic] available online on the Federal Subsistence Management Program website, or hard copies can be mailed to you upon request.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I want to comment on that issue. The publishing of that Rule, and the adoption of the actions taken by the Federal Subsistence Board was picked up by the sport hunting communities, and so they felt that the regulatory changes that the Federal Subsistence Board had made were not actually valid, and my brother in law was taking -- he was in communication with some of these people, and it was like, no, they passed the regulations. It's actually the regulatory changes that have been made. But the publishing -- there was public that was under the perception that because they were not published in the -- in finalized until August 29, were not valid regulations until that time. So, this is another issue of making sure that once the Federal Subsistence Board makes those -- that -- those, those regulations have to be adopted before July 1. They have to be published before July 1. That's the regulatory year for, for the adoption of the -- so, there were people maybe thought

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they could hunt illegally in closure areas or whatever 1 because those regulations weren't published. I wanted to bring that up at this meeting because this regulate [sic] -- regulation book wasn't even available to my community. This is the first time I've seen one. We didn't get -- we didn't have them at the Visitor Center. I didn't -- I have not had one. These have to be sent out to, to the communities. You know, you don't have to send me a pile of them. But I mean, I deal with the mail 10 in my community, in my area. So, I deal with the mail so, you could've sent me ten of these and I'd be good, 11 but nobody had one of these. So, you know, there's --12 13 there are some issues with the delay of the publishing 14 of the Final Rule and then the production of this handy dandy, referred to as the handy dandy that has to be 15 finalized. And, the Federal Board met in April, those 16 17 regulations should be going into -- be immediately 18 published in the Federal Register so that they -- that 19 they're finalized by July 1, at least finalized by July 1. This book may be -- take a little to get published, 20 21 but the reality is there's people that seem to think 22 that those regulations are invalid until that's 23 published in the Register. And so, I would, I want to 24 bring that up, I want you to analyze that, that position. 25 But I want you to be aware that that's what's actually 26 going on.

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MR. VICKERS Yeah, thank you for that. I know that the length of time it's been -- the extreme length of time, the slowness of getting these things published, has been a huge source of frustration on our part. I can name some people who practically have ulcers waiting for the Final Rule to get published. This is, again, something else that we hope gets sped up with our move to the Office of Secretary, because it's, again, just going through hoops and us waiting and -- but what I really appreciate is your feedback and knowing the -what -- how people interpret that. And so, we can at the very least improve how we communicate to the public when these things are taking longer than we had hoped, and that's great to know. So, thank you for your input on that.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes, I thought that was opportune time to have discussed that, you know, the -- this publishing date and what that actually -- what the results of that actually is doing. So, and I'm glad that Eric's on the phone there to hear that aspect of this, of this regulatory process. We went through a huge Board meeting stuff. But up until that's published, the

public doesn't think that it's actually valid. So, I -- continue I'm just bringing up a point there, thank you.

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MR. VICKERS: Okay, thank you again. Update on the regulations regarding the Federal Subsistence Board composition. Based on requests during joint consultations, the Department of Interior and Agriculture are in the process of revising regulations concerning the composition of the Federal Subsistence Board. The Final Rule regarding this revision is expected to be published by the end of this fiscal (indiscernible) well soon. It was expected to be in end by -- the end of September, but we haven't seen it yet, so hopefully soon. The departments are expected to add three public members to the Board. These members will be nominated or recommended by Federally recognized Tribal Governments and will be required to have certain knowledge and experiences. The Rule will also define requirements used to select the Board Chair, and will affirm the Secretaries authorities to replace Board members and the Secretary's responsibilities oversights regarding the Board's decisions. The rule will become effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. Update on deferred Wildlife Proposal WP 24-01, a proposal to sell the hides of brown bears. At its public meeting in April 3rd, 2024, the Board deferred its action on Wildlife Proposal, WP 24-1 a request to allow the sale of brown bear hides taken under Federal regulations. Board's justification for deferring the proposal was two-fold one to allow time to explore options for federally qualified subsistence users to obtain a permit allowing the sale of a hide from Federal agency, and two to potentially establish a work group to negotiate with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game concerning the use of its permit to sell a brown grizzly bear hide and or skull.

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Our update is that ADF&G is not able to permit the sale of brown bears on behalf of the Federal Subsistence Management Program if the proposal is passed as submitted as discussed by the Board. In other words, ADF&G cannot permit the sale of brown bear hides taken in units with one brown bear limits under Federal regulations. OSMs therefore exploring opportunities for federally qualified subsistence users to a permit -- to obtain permits from Federal agency. We will update the Board on this option at the Fisheries Regulatory Meeting in February 2025.

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OSM staff updates, would like to provide 1 2 you with the most recent OSM staffing updates since the All Council meeting held in March of this year, OSM welcomed our new acting or temporary director, Ciisquq 5 Crystal Leonetti. She will be in this acting role until the end of November and her permanent position, Crystal is Alaska Native Affairs Specialist at the U.S. Fish and 8 Wildlife Service. Among regular OSM director 9 responsibilities, Crystal has been leading OSM through 10 its administrative move and is doing a tremendously wonderful job. She really is, She's doing great. OSM 11 12 Director's position was advertised on September 5th and 13 closed on September 25th, 2024. OSM had some staff 14 departures, Theo Matuszkiewicz, OSM Supervisory 15 Regulatory Specialist retired in July after over 20 years of faithful service, and the OSM, staff will miss 16 17 his greatly -- is in-depth knowledge of regulations, his 18 kind advice and wonderful sense of humor. Justin Kohler, 19 who was an OSM fisheries biologist, has been acting in 20 his position, the Regulatory Specialist in the interim, 21 and was able to jump right in and ensure that OSMs final 22 and proposed rules, as well as meeting announcements, 23 are seamlessly moving through the approval and Federal 24 Register publication process. This position will be 25 advertised for permanent hire fairly soon. Kayla 26 McKinney, OSM Subsistence Outreach Coordinator, left OSM 27 to move to another State. Lee Honig and Sherrie Gould 28 Fares are covering some of this position duties in the 29 interim while performing their regular duties, and 30 they're doing superb jobs. The vacant position of the Subsistence Outreach Coordinator will be advertised in 31 32 the near future. We encourage all individuals with 33 diverse outreach skills and interests, in working in 34 subsistence issues and rural communities to apply.

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In August, we were also saddened to learn of the departure of OSMs Deputy Director Amy Howard. She left the Federal service for a new job with Aleut Corporation as the Director of Lands and Natural Resources. Her last day with OSM was August 30th. While congratulating Amy on her new job, we will sorely miss her inclusive and fair management style, her great support for the entire OSM team and her smile. Katya Wessels, who was the Council Coordinator -- Coordination Division Supervisor, is serving and acting as -- serving as Acting Deputy Director until the end of October. After that, God help us all, Brent Vickers, myself, will serve as Acting Deputy Director for the next two months. Litigation uptake, a detailed litigation update was provided to the Councils at the March 2024 All Council

Meeting. Since then, in the Kake Emergency Hunt, which is the Alaska Department of Fish and Game versus Federal Subsistence Board. The matter briefing is now in progress before the Ninth Circuit Court in the Kuskokwim matter, the District Court found in favor of the U.S. and all claims and enjoined the State from taking any further actions and violating Title 8 of the Kuskokwim River. The State has appealed, and a briefing has just recently commenced before the Ninth Circuit Court, and that concludes my updates, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Well, thanks so much, Brent. That's a -- that was a mouthful.

MR. VICKERS: Yep.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: And SO yeah, that's, that's a lot of good information there. And so I was -- yeah, Amy, Amy did a great job. She was a real good person. I -- sorry to see that private sector poaching off good people like that. That's, that's annoying. So, I think that all of these things are very pertinent, and I think that it's -- it helps the Council understand the inner workings of how the Federal program works with OSM, and so, so, I'm glad that you're at our meeting here since you're gonna be stepping up closer to that fire. Just hope you don't singe your beard there. That's a hot seat. So, where are we at there, Nissa?

MS. PILCHER: Well, now we're into other business. We already did A, the -- Liz gave her update on the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program. And the rest of the agenda is pretty much mine and it will go quickly.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: All right. Go ahead, Nissa.

MS. PILCHER: So, next up is the 805C report. If you guys have a copy of that. Why did I -- Oh, there it is. So, it's on page 123, I believe, of your meeting book, for some reason, I didn't put it in my notes.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: 123?

MS. PILCHER: Yep. So, the Board action differed from the Council's on five proposals that were found on the non-consensus agenda. Most of those were different for what I would call administrative reasons,

and not that the Board differed from your reasoning, like one was deferred, that kind of thing. But you have it in your book, you can review it at your leisure, and I believe it was sent to you as well. So, that's all I have on that agenda topic, unless there's questions.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: No, I don't have any questions on that. \\$

MS. PILCHER: Okay, the next is 2025 Council application and nomination open season. So, as we are all aware, this Council does have two vacancies and there will be a couple of seats expiring come December of 2025. That is what's going on. The roster in the book is old Tommy. So, yours would reflect a much higher date. So, you're totally fine. Tommy has actually been recruiting prospective members and introducing them to me. Please, please do so. I will gladly talk about this program to anyone if you want to send them my direction. So, please help spread the word about the upcoming open season, as well as the two vacancies that also need to be filled. And especially those who reside in the mid to headwaters of the Kuskokwim and now that we have lost member Whitworth, normally I would do a plea for the GASH region as well, but now we have member Walker with us. So, for those members whose term will expire in December of 2025, so that's next year, I will make sure that you are fully aware and trust me, I will pester you until you get your application in, or you tell me to leave you alone, that you're not putting it in. So, don't worry about missing that. The next action or the next item is correspondence update. This is a big chunk of your agenda, but it is -- these were all mailed or emailed to you, but I just wanted them in one location for you to be able to review.

These are all letters that your Council sent or joined in other -- with other Councils to send. Such as the Quadrilateral Council letteral -- letter concerning the Western Arctic Caribou Herd. I won't read them, they're in front of you, but those were all approved and sent out to everybody that needed to get them. That was on the header and the CC list. I did include two other pieces of correspondence for you as informational only, in case you were interested. The Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group wrote a letter concerning trawling and Kuskokwim Bay. I believe, to the Federal entities. And then the Office of Subsistence Management just sent a letter to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council on communication

with Councils regarding chum salmon bycatch. They had -NMFS had a very short comment window about this subject. And OSM was able to submit a comment since really no Councils had an opportunity to do so. It is also listed 5 -- it is also in there for you to read as well. So, that 6 concludes correspondence. The next is the Board of Fish Agenda Change Request update. We did already talk about 8 this a couple times. That is the ACR that was submitted 9 for Area M revolving aggregate seine length. So, that 10 is gonna go before the Board of Fish the end of October at their work session to -- for them to debate the merits 11 12 of it meets the ACR or not, if they choose not to submit 13 it or not to further it into a proposal as an out of 14 cycle proposal, the Council has directed me to submit 15 it when it is in cycle I believe, which is next year and 16 that will be done. And also, the Council did direct me 17 to seek other interested parties that were interested 18 in co-signing that has already started. And I will 19 continue to do so up until, like we figure out if it's 20 going to be a proposal or not. Oh, and then the next, 21 the next one will actually take a while, sorry. But that 22 concludes everything other than declining balance cards. 23 So, bear with me, this is the last agenda item. So, as 24 you have heard, OSM moved out of the Fish and Wildlife 25 Service and were under the Secretary of Interior. This 26 transition gives us the opportunity to revise some of 27 our administrative processes, such as the way we process 28 travel for Council members on official business. OSM is 29 considering ways to make -- considering ways to make the 30 way we process Council member travel more efficient and 31 user friendly, and we'd like your feedback on this 32 matter.

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Currently, Council members about 60% of their estimated total per diem in the form of a check at the start of each meeting, which is called a travel advance. The remainder of this is mailed to you in a second check once all the travel vouchers are processed after the meeting ended. Rather continuing to issue and mail checks, we are considering switching to a declining balance card. These are like debit cards that would be loaded with funds for you to use for meals and incidental expenses during Council meetings, instead of having to deposit or cash a paper check. If OSM proceeds to use declining balance cards, each Council member would be issued a card that would be their responsibility to keep safe and bring to each meeting. If a card is lost, it can be replaced, but it may take several days to get a new one in the mail. Council members would be able to use their card while

in travel status, or to withdraw cash from an ATM. There's a set limit on there, so, like there's a certain amount of money loaded onto the card.

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Yeah, exactly. Your coordinator will be able to tell you how much per diem has been deposited onto the card, and the cards can be used to pay for expenses such as meals, taxis, groceries; taxi and parking receipts would still need to be submitted to me so I could get you reimbursed. OSM will continue to book flights and lodging. Council members would use their declining balance card when they check into a hotel or to other accommodations. The remaining per diem owed to Council members after the meeting would be direct deposited into your bank account. Any ATM fees would be reimbursed as part of this direct deposit, as well as any unused portion of the travel advance funds on the card. The card will be turned off between the meeting, so it can't be accidentally used. If OSM decides to proceed with using these declining balance cards, then in order to set them up -- here's the catch, we will require Council members to submit forms to us that contain personal identifiable, personal identifiable information such as your date of birth and banking information. Please know we respect your privacy, and this information will be confidential. Declining balance cards are potential -- a potential new tool and no final decisions have been made, we're hopeful that we could -- that they could help reduce the administrative burden that comes with processing travel for the over 100 Council members twice a year, and help you receive your per diem payment more quickly.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Can we comment on

that?

MS. PILCHER: Oh, please do, to help us evaluate this change, OSM would like to hear your feedback and questions. And this is a topic that all Councils are discussing, please be candid.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: I would be okay with that, but I do know people that don't have bank accounts and they might not be able to accommodate this methodology. So, I think there should be an alternates, you know, some people can, can do it this way or we can maintain the old advance and check method, which the checks can actually be cashed when people are in Fairbanks or something. But I would be concerned about Council members -- I've known many Council members and

I've -- they would probably not be able to utilize this 1 and would therefore wouldn't -- so, they might be able to get the card, but they don't have a bank account to deposit the money into. So, the balance could actually 5 be -- if there's a balance due, they could just send 6 them a check. That would be the way to do that. They can give you the card, okay here's your card it's all loaded 8 up. You can run it when you get into Fairbanks and you 9 can eat and all that. But if there's still additional 10 funding there, you didn't use it all. You only eat once a day and you might end up with extra money like me. I 11 12 -- you would just -- the person would get -- receive a 13 check in the mail or they could submit their -- they 14 might not feel comfortable putting out all their bank information because of breaches and 15 security or 16 something. So, that would give the Council member the option of, of using the card, but then the balances 17 18 would then be transmitted back to them with a check if they didn't feel comfortable or didn't have an account. 19 20 Those would be the -- that would be my main comments to protect our Council members. We got to think about all 21 22 the various people that may be in the future. This might 23 not even be an issue in 20 years, but right now it would 24 be. Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. That discussion that we had at the last meeting too at the very end was, you know, we've never been given a pay raise, for how long, I think it should have been brought here too. And what do we get in a day Nissa, 200 dollars? 50 dollars or what?

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36 37 MS. PILCHER: Honestly, I don't know — the per diem rate changes based on where you are. So, like the State — I could say specifically because it doesn't change, but the Federal government changes and I don't remember what Galena's are, I can look for it though.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ WALKER: Okay, well, you know, I Wanna [sic] make a motion to this, if I could.

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CHAIRPERSON REKOFF: Go ahead.

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MR. WALKER: Mr. Chair, member of the Board, that -- I make a motion that we raise our meeting fee 100% from what we are getting now. Mr. Chair.

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MR. KRISKA: Sencond.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Well, we don't have quorum, that's probably the biggest problem we have right now.

(Simultaneous speech)

 MS. PILCHER: Yeah, yeah, if we don't have quorum, and so the per diem is based on Federal per diem. So, you guys get what Federal employees get when they travel. And I don't know -- I don't know if there's a process that would allow certain people that are traveling on Federal business to get a higher rate than others, my guess is no, but I can definitely write that down. And this, of course, all falls back on the fact that you guys aren't compensated, which has been brought up a couple times. There's a joint letter, there's a letter going up internal, Eric Werwa did hear your guys' comments and concerns about, excuse me, not getting compensated, but I am not sure that requesting that your per diem be increased will go anywhere just because it's based off of Federal per diem rates.

MR. WALKER: Yes, yes. I -- Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Go ahead, Robert.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, Nissa, I mean, I've been on Board for 15 years before I took a 15 year break, and we've been talking about this 15, almost 20 years ago, you know, and if I would look at what percent rate that I would say we would go over the last 20 years with like an 8% increase into our funding as we are, not only us but the other RAC Boards too, because I think that, you know, we're running on, like, almost 25 years ago payment, because we do pay taxes on this. And this is something that has to be -- I think this really should be hashed out now. I think we should have a negotiation team to go in and talk, because if we don't talk, we're never going to get nothing. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks, Robert. We transmitted a letter, you know, to regarding this compensation issue, pointing out that we're actually have deference with the Federal Subsistence Board. We're not just advisory, we're actually making management decisions. We made some valid points. They haven't analyzed that aspect yet. So, we have -- we're -- we already have a letter transmitted and so that letter was finalized. And so, what would be the process now, that

letter will be received and be analyzed. And who would be doing the analysis? Where Brent go?

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MR. WALKER: (Indiscernible)

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, but anyways.

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MS. PILCHER: My vague, vague understanding of what's going on, and Cory's looking at me like he -- oh no -- never mind, I'll take it. Is that your Council wrote a letter, the Joint Council also wrote a letter that got transmitted to the Federal Subsistence

a letter that got transmitted to the Federal Subsistence Board. Then it went to the Department of the Interior and Agriculture, since it's a joint -- And wait, is that in a, it might be in a reply somewhere, hold on. It is

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: It's actually -it's going, it's gone through the hoop, through the Federal Subsistence Board. And it's targeting now -targeting the true -- who the agencies; the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Interior's offices. So, that's where it should be right now. That's as high as that thing has ever gotten. We've bounced that ball off that wall many times. We've not hit that hoop yet. So, now we've got it in the right court. So, I'm not discouraged by how far that actually went, went through the Federal Subsistence Board process. We're discussing this compensation issue and, and where our letters were at, at this time. They're at the Secretary's offices, it's an analysis so, I'm encouraged that it went past the Federal Subsistence Board because it always bounced right back off that wall, right back in our face at the Federal Subsistence Board. Robert is right, we've been talking about this issue for 20 more than 20, 20 to 25 years. I've - many, many it's actually happened at the, the Subsistence Resource Commission level also, it's also happened at that level also. So, I'm encouraged where it's at right now. We don't really need a resolution. We ought to let them -- they're actually analyzing it right now.

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MR. WALKER: (Indiscernible)

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: No, they just got it. When did they get it?

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MR. WALKER: For the other one that we asked for back in 19 -- what the heck was 2000.....

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1 (Simultaneous speech) 2 3 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: The letters that we 4 transmitted this -- the letters that we transmitted this 5 -- those last meetings in March. When did it, the Federal Subsistence Board pass it on to the agencies, that would have been at their work session this summer. 8 9 MR. WALKER: Well, is Brent holding it 10 up? 11 12 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We're asking..... 13 14 MR. VICKERS: I promise that wasn't me. 15 16 MS. WESSELS: Mr. Chair. 17 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yes. Go right 18 19 ahead, whoever's on the phone. 20 21 MS. WESSELS: Hi, this is Katya Wessels. 22 23 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay Katya, go 24 right ahead, Katya (distortion). 25 26 MS. WESSELS: Yeah, I would like to shed 27 a little bit of light on the letters. So, the letters 28 were received and they were processed by OSM and the 29 Federal Subsistence Board considered them and decided 30 to forward them to the Secretaries of the Interior and 31 Agriculture, so, the -- several letters were -- some of 32 them were sent early in the year. But specifically, I 33 think the joint letter on compensation was sent to the 34 Secretary of the Interior on July 29th. It was before 35 Board work session, and there's just more the discussions happening now. You know, the letter is in 36 37 the Secretary's office, but there's more discussions happening now on the process of how these letters will 38 39 be reviewed, in which order, and to get you the Councils 40 some answers to your questions and your requests are 41 being considered, that's true. What you said, Jack, is 42 exactly correct. So, that's where we're at, at this 43 moment. I see a lot of positive movement that the 44 Secretary's Office is paying attention to what is 45 happening. And you know, we, we're hoping we'll get some 46 kind of answers relatively soon. I cannot provide you 47 with a date, but that's where we're at, thank you. 48 49 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks for that

clarification on the dates of when the Federal

1 Subsistence Board passed that through. That's -- so right now it's actually gotten -- it's gotten way past any, any kind of a recommendation. That recommendation would fall flat because that's not how they analyze this 5 stuff. They use -- they have certain parameters, but 6 they're also gonna analyze whether these Councils are actually falling under -- fully under Act -- Federal Advisory Committee Act. We're actually, we're actually 8 9 not quite that. We're actually making decisions. So, 10 that would be -- the Federal Subsistence Board members 11 are paid a per -- a stipend, a per diem or allocation 12 for their day -- every day they're at the Federal 13 Subsistence Board meeting those -- they actually fall 14 under a specific status, and we would like to know at 15 the -- at our next meeting what that status of the 16 Federal Subsistence Board members are would be in a, in 17 a step right below those Federal Subsistence Board, but 18 they're making decisions, we're making decisions. So, 19 we're not -- this has moved for -- way further forward 20 than it's ever had before. And so, this -- were being 21 transcribed right this minute. Go ahead and talk Robert, 22 I want you to get lots of stuff on the record, go ahead.

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MR. WALKER: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair and member of the Board that, you know, we have -- every time we go out to rural Alaska to -- the price of living is higher out here compared to what we do in Anchorage and Fairbanks. And, you know, like, maybe we should even get COLA, why not? Because we're, we're not, we're not served breakfast, lunch or dinner. We are just given a stipend and that's it, we're on our own. We're just like -- but you do provide housing for us. But the point is, is that we're going to be doing this if we're gonna have to go buy our own breakfast, our own lunch, and our own dinner, we should be given COLA. So, this would offset what we're talking about. I know this is supposed to be a wage Board thing, but, you know, this is the Federal Government -- we're just like, hey, here you go bye and we have to be hauled around like we're special people, VIP people. I mean, we don't even have our own vehicle, we got driver's license, I got a commercial driver license. And I just find sometimes how we are being treated like, you know, like just because you're the Board that you have a right just to do this, this, this, this and that's it. Because, hey, you know, we are knowledgeable people. We are part of this selection that has been done by the OSM. I've been here for a long time, seven, 15 years before I took a break. And we're still at the same place that I left 17 years ago. And I just, I just kinda [sic] find it really hard because I'm

not asking to be special, but I'm just asking that how 1 we do things to make things work and we're being treated like different people. I don't know, for I'm not saying you guys are racist or anything, but I'm just saying 5 we're just like, treated like the same thing year after 6 year, after year, after year. We want you to do this, we ask you to do that. And then when we ask for 8 something, well, we're gonna have to go back and look. 9 We have to look at the budget, we have to go over here. 10 And I, and I just think that, you know, there's time for change, that this has to be re-evaluated. I'm, I'm just 11 12 hoping that Brent could be -- get up there and into 13 where he could be in charge of OSM and take a harder 14 look at all these issues that not only we talk about, 15 but what we have to do, too. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks, Robert. Go ahead, Jenny.

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MS. PELKOLA: I've been on this Board for many years too, and I remember when I first got on that we started talking about this. Well, I didn't understand what they were talking about, but Robert is right. You know, it's more expensive in the village, and you can go to the store and you can see we have to pay, like, what, 10, 11 dollars for a little tiny bottle of a box of milk or whatever. So, it is more expensive to come to the villages, and I remember back in time we had a two and a half day meeting and, you know, like, now we're running how many hours late, but over than we used to, I mean yeah, we used to get done in two and a half days, and we had a lot of material to cover, and you know, some of them take a long time, and some of them are short, which you know, it's too bad that they have to make them short, because I like to hear everything when they say, well, I'll just make this brief, you know, because they feel like they're taking up too much time, I think. And it shouldn't be like that if they're gonna -- if they work hard to make a report, they should give a report, the whole thing. And I try to keep up on their -- what they're saying, and I get lost in some of them because some of them are just to (indiscernible). What do you call it? Repetet?

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Repetitious.

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MS. PELKOLA: Yeah, repetitious. Which is good too, because the more you hear something, it sticks in your brain. But I agree with Robert, it's -- it is very disgusting. Especially, like when you come to

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somebody's hometown and they don't even get a lunch or a sandwich or something. I remember in the past too here in Galena when we used to have a meeting here, we -they'd find somebody to make us lunch. And then, of course, we had to pay for it, but, you know, so you don't have to run out of this building and trying to find somebody to give you lunch and or run to the store and spend way over than what you, you just got, you know, allotted for, you know, for your lunch. But I think it's something we need to look at. And I just thank you for bringing all the snacks, which is very good, and I noticed there wasn't very much sweets, which is very good for me, because as older you get, you don't want to eat too much sweets. So, I thank you for whoever brought the snacks. Thank you very much, Nissa, thank you. And thank you for calling me at the last minute, but you were already here. Otherwise, I probably would've had a whole list to order anyway, that's what I'd like to say.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks, Jenny. I appreciate those, those comments, it is -- and it's, it's good for DOI Eric to hear that there's - this, these per diem rates that are analyzed down in Washington D.C. do not reflect 11 to 18, 19 dollars a gallon for fuel, and many villages, 7.50 is considered cheap, and food items are between 100 to 2 to 500% over Fairbanks shelf prices. And Fairbanks isn't noted for its exceptionally cheap food prices. So, we're talking big bucks here, and so these per diem rates that I was --Nissa was scrolling through some of those, those are not actually taking into account antiquated data, not taking into account inflation rates, that's -- it's an exponent, it's a compounded factor when the airplanes have to fly the stuff out here. Well there's a whole bunch of airplanes, she's gonna have to, you know, get drowned out by freight planes flying in and out of Galena here, flying fuel and stuff in and out of here. So, this issue has been on and on and on, and this is as high in the mark as it's gotten. I'm going to be real bummed out if Office of Management and Budget down there and in the Secretary's Office actually rejects what we said, because we're gonna have to start all over. They're gonna keep hearing it, they're going to keep hearing it from every last Council for the rest of the program's life, which could be hundreds of years on Federal public lands. They're going to keep hearing it, that these Councils are actually integral and recognized under reevaluation as a major part of the statutory requirements to have a meaningful role in subsistence

management. And so, to have meaningful participation, we're not gonna get participation if people can't even survive on the, on the per diems. And basically, there's other, there's other organizations that have a much higher per diem rates and much higher stipends and so forth to participate in meetings. So, I do hope that this moves forward. I have higher hopes now than I've 8 ever had, being here for 31 years. I this is as high as 9 this ball has bounced. So, any further comments? 10 MR. WALKER: Jeff was shaking his head 11 12 (indiscernible). Jeff, you were shaking your head when 13 Jack was talking. Did you want to -- oh Brent, Brent, 14 sorry. 15 16 You were, you were disagreeing with 17 something Jack was saying. 18 19 MR. VICKERS: No, no, I'm not this 20 (indiscernible). 21 22 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: No, no, he was, he 23 basically affirming that these costs 24 unbelievable here. 25 26 MR. VICKERS: Yes. 27 28 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Yeah, he was like, 29 I know, it's just unreal. That was his reaction. 30 31 (Simultaneous speech) 32 33 MR. WALKER: I make a motion to adjourn. 34 35 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: We have -- we 36 wanted to have final comments, and Jenny wants to have 37 a final comment, Jenny's always got really good final 38 comments. 39 40 (Simultaneous speech) 41 42 MS. PELKOLA: My comments done, but..... 43 44 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: So, I want Jenny's 45 final comments, I like to hear them. Go ahead, Jenny. 46 47 MS. PELKOLA: Should I take an hour or a 48 half or what, I just want to talk -- reiterate about the 49 fish, fishing. Oh, Jenny Pelkola. You know, we talked 50 in depth about it, about not being satisfied with what's,

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going on with the fish. So, I just think we need to continue, continue hashing -- talking about it and doing that and, and I say this almost at every meeting, I think it's very important for all the members to try to be on -- in person, because I think in our whatever you call that thing at the end of the book, about our when we're gonna serve the -- beyond a Council, we're committed to, like, two meetings a year. So, I think in person -- okay, I got that, and I think that we need to -- I know we have ten RACs in the State, all in different areas, and I think we need to -- when we have a meeting like that lady from Eastern Interior was gonna sit in in our meeting, which I think is good, I think we should have interaction between, if we could, you know, with the other RACs to see what they're doing cause I don't know what's [sic] a lot of them are doing. Wanton waste, it's sad to hear about that and McGrath, and I know if those Greenpeace people heard about this, probably put a stopping -- a stop the moose hunting and everything. I think I got the right group. And we also -- when we have a meeting, we should maybe send an invitation to the host village or to Tribal Councils, you know, and we talked about the compensation and also that should be for phone calls, but that's just encouraging them to stay home so, I won't say that. I take that back off the record. And we talked about this in the past, an alternate person. We wouldn't have all this phone problems and cutting in and out if the people were here, and I think our meeting would move on faster and I think that's all I have to say, thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks so much, Jenny. Appreciate those comments and Tommy, you got final comments.

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MR. KRISKA: We'll be here a couple of hours. No, I'm kidding, I just agree with Jenny where, you know, we should have a joint venture, some meetings with the other RACs. I think it's very important, I do talk to a lot of them on the phone every other day. I talk to a lot of people out there about everything that's going on with RACs and fishing and a lot of other things. It's amazing to find out where I'm at in this time in my life. I'm -- I put a lot into trying to do the right thing for our people. Wanton waste that -- that's a real bad thing, I kinda [sic] feel bad because I'm a transporter myself and to get in that loop it's really bad. I mean, I don't allow that around what I'm doing. I talk, you know, to the guys I transport and tell them that if you're out there and you get a moose, I want you

out of there within four days from the time you get your 1 moose or you can come out early and which they agree upon. And that's what happened to all my clients this year, they came out 2 or 3 days early. Yeah, you just 5 gotta talk to them, I guess. But some guys like with a 6 hundred hunters, I don't know how, how you do that. It's just collecting money and dropping people and throwing in people, throwing out people I don't know, that's a 8 9 different business. And it's just sad that 10 transporter name is being used for that. I don't like 11 that. But....

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Say Tommy, do you require them to have an InReach to be able to contact you when they want, when they've gotten....

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MR. KRISKA: Oh, yeah, I do have InReach, I have satellite phones, I have -- all my boats have radios. I check with them when I'm dropping another party off, or go by them and let them know what's going on, but they can contact me if they want out within 24 hours, I told them, give me 24 hours, you need to contact me, but they'll text my InReach and I get that at home anywhere around services like in here, I can get a InReach. And so, we're connected 100% of the time. So, if they want out, I'll go get them. And being here in person or either the alternate, I think that's something I am -- this meeting is only for two days. I have to get away from a lot of the things I do, and I'm a very busy person, but this stuff is pretty important. If it could all connects to everything else that we do through the Tanana Chiefs and Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association and Mid Yukon Advisor. I'm on lot -- a mentor for some other things, but the whole thing is connected, big. I do a lot of talking with the guys. It's all connected, and it's all for the people, so. I don't know about this per diem thing. I don't know how that kind of stuff. It's still down in few dollars. You should give us 2 or 3 dollars and we'll call it good, because I don't even -- I never even cashed that check at all. I kind of ate in my boat and out of my boat ever since I got here. Because it was just a hassle to be running around to these stores. Jenny was right that, you know, possibly have some meals fed to us. I mean, I go to a lot of meetings in Fairbanks and everything is way different. And I think that they got their things going and they know what they're doing and -- but they're never listened to, like we should be. I don't know, I just -- I'm really happy to be at these meetings and it's kind of frustrating that the outcome of a lot of

it over time, I've been into this thing since 1990 in and out of a lot of different Boards and things getting worse rather than better. I mean, I kinda [sic] feel, I don't -- I said it once before that, you know, we give 5 all these departments and all these people this advice 6 and everything, and it seems like nothing comes of it. It's -- personally, I think a lot of it is used against 8 us to better their ways of making money out of the 9 resources on this land, which is sort of a bad deal. But 10 I think you know that, like I said, that buck goes back 11 to the White House or wherever it's coming from. And 12 they have to listen, and they have to do what they gotta 13 do in order to get paid. So, I don't know, I'll leave 14 it at that, I could talk all day. But anyway, you guys have a great time or go home safely because, you know, 15 16 I need to go home safely. But I just found out that two 17 hours ago or not even a person passed here in the clinic, 18 and it's my lady's half sister. So, you know, there's -19 - some of these things that you have to put up with and 20 then have a straight face is it's kinda pretty hard to 21 do so, but just be strong and things will happen. But 22 anyway, I have to let you go because I have -- gotta run 23 all the way home and that's down....

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MR. HONEA: I have my own.

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MR. KRISKA: Oh! Robert have his own, he says. But anyway, I better let him talk, thank you very much and I see you guys at the next meeting.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Thanks so much, Tommy. I really appreciate you coming to the meeting and all the good information you bring us, and my condolences to your family. Go ahead, Robert.

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MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. members of the Board, staff, our recorder who, I gave her a little extra candy here so she can make it home tonight. It's always nice to come and listen and do some friendly criticism here for our Governments, whether it's State or Federal. Congratulations on Brent for his position to be here. I look forward to work with you a few more years, I hope so, and the rest of the staff also, and our TCC lady too who has come here and really -- I think TCC is moving up too, because I think they're starting -- to start utilizing the Western Interior and the Eastern Interior a little bit more as they go along, which is great because I think government-to-government relationship should be taking place with these other entities too and the other RAC Boards. Money is something

that is a commodity that -- the high price of living is -- I can't blame the Federal government for that, but I think that it is partially responsible for that as we speak, as the last four years with the democratic 5 government that we have, it certainly has brought up the 6 price. I notice when we go to stores in Anchorage, it's almost like 25% of everything. A box of cereal back in 8 the Anvik cost almost 11 dollars, now it went up like 9 almost 5 dollars for a box of cereal. So, this is 10 something that even a box of milk went from 2.50 up to 4.50, that's 2 dollars, you know, and if you use 100 a 11 year, that's 200 dollars. So, all these things add up, 12 13 you know, and I'm not here to, to get rich of this 14 government here, but I'm just want to have things better 15 for our way of life. But it seems like we're losing. And 16 Tom's right, you know, we're fighting, fighting, fighting, and we're -- and we're not seem like gaining 17 18 in any place. Seem like when I left and I came back, 19 we're at the same place because the Federal government say we're here for your subsistence, but on the other 20 21 hand, this is public land. So, it still is a public 22 land, so, we didn't gain too much there. Trespass was 23 set up by the Federal, not by the Federal, by the State 24 government with the native claims under ANSCA here so, 25 you know, they know they can get away with it because 26 they talk among themselves. Cause I've been asked 27 questions about corporation land since I was a president 28 once. That they can come on your land and kill a moose 29 and you get caught and they get ripped up or something, 30 they go to court, they pay 500 dollar fine, they get to 31 keep the meat and the moose or whatever. So, this is 32 [sic] things that a lot of people don't realize that, 33 hey, this corporation land you can't do this, but there 34 are loopholes and everything that you do. So, anyway, I 35 enjoyed this meeting. I got to say what I had to say. 36 And we got our Chairman back. So, that is something that 37 is also nice, and I see we still have three vacancies, 38 two vacancies now on our -- so, our February meeting is 39 going to be interesting too, and a new recorder. Congratulations to you on that one. Thank you, Jack, 40 41 thank you, members of the Board, thank you, staff. I'll 42 end it there.

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CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Okay, thanks so much, Robert. Good to have you back on the Council. Always have lots of, lots of discussion and probing various aspects of this whole program. I appreciate the Council members that attended the meeting, I appreci[sic] -- I've been there where those, you know, being stuck on the phone and trying to deal with the phone

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issues and, and I've -- I feel that we can improve that 1 aspect. We were dropping some of the calls because it did exactly what I was afraid it was gonna do here. The internet would dump us off and we would get our -- we 5 would lose, then everybody's got to dial back in. You 6 are on the other end of the phone. You're trying to find out what's going on, you dial in, you're stuck -- we 8 lost I don't know, we probably lost at least close to 9 an hour on this whole dropping the call thing. It's 10 imperative that this program devel [sic] -- you hear those crystal clear people, Serena she's talking on, 11 12 she's talking on Starlink, you hear that kind of, kind of bandwidth, you know, there on Starlink. That's what 13 14 that is, and I wanted one here, I wanted one here. When did I say that? Two months ago, a month and a half ago? 15 16 I wanted one here. And so OSM has gotta bite the bullet, it's not that much. The time we lost here, all the wages 17 18 that was [sic] lost, the staff sitting around here is cheap, is cheap stuff. You buy it, get the modern stuff 19 20 that's updated, and so there's this -- these Councils 21 every last ten Councils needs their own Starlink. If 22 they -- if there's the slightest doubt about what the 23 internet is. I've been on -- I've heard people in Anchorage, bandwidth isn't that good if somebody's 24 25 sitting in their house, and sometimes in Anchorage. I've 26 heard people fading in and out. If there's - if the 27 slightest doubt that we're not gonna be providing a 28 public forum in the modern world then we -- and so we 29 should consider even at that point, moving forward with, 30 with video capabilities, then we'd have true interaction 31 with the public. This is stuff to think about at the, 32 at the OSM level. I'm not decrying what OSM has done 33 right now. I'm just saying that I was, you know, when 34 we got the capabilities, we got to be able to start 35 using it. So, that was -- but that was the way this 36 meeting went. I think we covered a lot of very important 37 issues. We gave a lot -- we got lots of public comments 38 and I'm super happy with TCC's movement forward, the 39 program is really accelerated forward. It was like flat 40 on its face, it was like years -- I was like, where's 41 TCC? Where's TC? Almost every meeting I was asking for 42 TCC, not present at all, no comments about anything. And 43 so, we've -- there's been a big movement forward, I'm 44 happy with that. 45

I'm happy with Kuskokwim River Inter Tribal Fish Commission, Kevin is -- that they're doing a lot of projects, I'm seeing a lot of good movement forward with, with YRDFA. I'm seeing a lot of good movement forward in the Federal subsistence programs,

and the refuges and parks are moving forward with getting the data that these Councils need for proper fish and wildlife management, for subsistence. And so, I'm there's various people that sat through this entire 5 meeting. I'm really happy about that. And so, I'm looking forward to our next meeting. There's a lot of important issues on the horizon that are for our next meeting. And 8 so, the -- at that point, thanks so much for your attendance, thanks so much for -- I'm real pleased with 10 your performance here. So, we are -- the Chair will entertain a motion for, for adjournment. 11 12 13 MR. WALKER: I'll move. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Moved by Robert. 16 17 MR. WALKER: I'll move. 18 19 MR. GERVAIS: Mr. Chair this is Tim. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Oh, you, you came 22 back. Okay, I didn't know you were there, Tim. So, okay, 23 your final comment. 24 25 MR. GERVAIS: I would like to thank the 26 community of Galena for hosting the meeting. I'd like 27 to say excellent job to you Chairman Reakoff on 28 contributing your knowledge and managing the meeting. 29 I'd like to thank all the Council members for giving up 30 a week of their life to come to this meeting and 31 contribute. What you're saying and doing is important. 32 These communities, the people of the region and the 33 (distortion). 34 35 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Are you still 36 there, Tim? 37 38 (No response) 39 40 I think Tim dropped. Rogue wave, 41 apparently. So, I don't know if he's going to be able 42 to come back on. Tommy's dressed and needs to go to 43 Nulato and so I think..... 44 45 MS. PELKOLA: I second the motion. 46 47 CHAIRPERSON REAKOFF: Seconded by Jenny. 48 Those in favor of adjournment signify by saying aye. 49

IN UNISON: Aye.

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1 2 3	adjourned.	CHAIRPERSON	REAKOFF:	And	so,	meeting
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day of October 2024.

Rafael Morel

DATED at Isabela, Puerto Rico this 15th

Chief Project Manager