```
0001
 1
                    FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD
 2
 3
                           WORK SESSION
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
                             VOLUME I
 9
10
                 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE BUILDING
11
                        Anchorage, Alaska
                          July 23, 2025
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
     MEMBERS PRESENT:
19
20
     Anthony Christianson, Chairman
21
     Charles Brower, Public Member
     Rhonda Pitka, Public Member
22
23
     Benjamin Payenna, Public Member
24
     Raymond Oney, Public Member
25
     Frank Woods, Public Member
26
     Sara Boario, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
27
     David Alberg, National Park Service
28
     Kevin Pendergast, Bureau of Land Management
29
     Jolene John, Bureau of Indian Affairs
30
     Greg Risdahl, U.S. Forest Service
31
32
33
34
     Lisa Doehl, Solicitor's Office
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
     Recorded and transcribed by:
45
     Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC
46
     329 F Street, Suite 222
47
     Anchorage, AK 99501
48
     907-227-5312; sahile@gci.net
49
50
```

| 1 PROCEEDINGS   |    |
|---|----|
| 2<br>3 (Anchorage, Alaska - 7/23/2025)  |    |
| 3 (Anchorage, Alaska - 7/23/2025)<br>4  |    |
| 5 (On record)   |    |
| 6   |    |
| 7 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Good morning.<br>8 If everybody would like to find a place of comfort,           |    |
| 9 we're going to go ahead and get started this morning.   |    |
| 10 First order of business before we do get started is to   |    |
| 11 establish a roll call. So we'll just call on the Sta   | Ξf |
| 12 to establish roll call. 13   |    |
| We do have a few new members here.  |    |
| 15 We'd like you just to introduce yourself as we do the  |    |
| roll call and then there will be an opportunity in the information sharing to get a little more into your | 3  |
| 18 personal self and information exchanging. So we'll go  | )  |
| 19 ahead and start the meeting this morning with roll   |    |
| 20 call.  |    |
| 21<br>22 MS. LEONETTI: Thank you, Mr. Chair.  |    |
| 23 For the record Crystal Leonetti, Director of the Office  | ce |
| 24 of Subsistence Management.   |    |
| 25 26 MS. LEONETTI: Tony Christianson.  |    |
| MS. LEONETTI: Tony Christianson.  |    |
| 28 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Present.  |    |
| 29  |    |
| 30 MS. LEONETTI: Rhonda Pitka.<br>31  |    |
| MS. PITKA: Here.  |    |
| 33  |    |
| MS. LEONETTI: Charles Brower. 35  |    |
| 36 MR. BROWER: Here.  |    |
| 37  |    |
| 38 MS. LEONETTI: Ben Payenna.<br>39   |    |
| 40 MR. PAYENNA: Here.   |    |
| 41  |    |
| MS. LEONETTI: Frank Woods.  |    |
| 43 44 MR. WOODS: Here.  |    |
| 45  |    |
| MS. LEONETTI: Ray Oney.   |    |
| 47<br>48 (No response)  |    |
| 49 (NO lesponse)  |    |
| 50  |    |

```
0003
 1
                     MS. LEONETTI: I believe Ray is calling
     in. I don't know if he's on the line yet. Ray, if
 2
     you're there, press star, six to unmute.
 4
 5
                     (No response)
 6
 7
                     MS. LEONETTI: Okay. We'll check back
 8
     with Ray's attendance in a little bit.
 9
10
                     MS. LEONETTI: BIA, Jolene John.
11
12
                     MS. JOHN: Good morning. Wagga.
13
14
                     MS. LEONETTI: BLM, Kevin Pendergrass
15
     [sic].
16
17
                     MR. PENDERGAST: Pendergast. Good
18
    morning.
19
20
                     MS. LEONETTI: Thank you. I will get
21
     it right someday. Forest Service, Greg Risdahl.
22
23
                     MR. RISDAHL: Good morning, Crystal.
24
     I'm here.
25
26
                     MS. LEONETTI: Thank you. Fish and
     Wildlife Service, Sara Boario.
27
28
29
                     MS. BOARIO: Good morning. Present.
30
31
                     MS. LEONETTI: And National Park
32
     Service, Dave Alberg.
33
34
                     MR. ALBERG: Good morning. Present.
35
36
                     MS. LEONETTI: We do have some special
37
     guests present today too. We will have the Vice Chair
     for the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council, Judy
38
39
     Caminer, coming in as well as the Chair for Kodiak
40
     Aleutians, Rebecca Skinner. The Vice Chair for Bristol
    Bay, Dan Dunaway. The Chair for Yukon-Delta Jackie
41
42
     Cleveland, she's here. The Deputy Commissioner for
43
    Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Ben Mulligan, is
44
    here. Welcome, Ben.
45
46
                     And then we also have present, in
47
    person, the Senior Advisor to the Secretary for Alaska
48
    Kara Moriarty, as well as the Deputy Assistant
49
     Secretary for Policy Environmental Management, Eva
```

Vrana, who is calling in, and I will pause there, Mr. Chair, if Kara and Eva want to say hello.

4 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: You have the 5 floor.

MS. MORIARTY: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Crystal, for the introduction. For those I have not met my name is Kara Moriarty. I'm eight weeks in as the Senior Advisor for Alaskan Affairs for the Secretary.

Crystal asked me to introduce myself, so a little bit about my background. I did not grow up in rural Alaska, but I grew up in rural South Dakota on a cattle ranch in the middle of nowhere or you can see it from there as they would say. I grew up on my great-grandfather's homestead and went to the same one-room country school, K through 8, that my grandfather went to. Same building as my grandfather and father.

I came to Alaska as a schoolteacher 28 -- 9 years ago, 29 years ago and I taught in Atqasuk in the North Slope Borough and taught first and second grade. I left and married a Cape Smyth bush pilot 26 years ago and we have three children, two airplanes, two cats and a dog, in about that order. I did say the kids before the airplanes, right? He's now an Alaska Airlines pilot.

I've spent the last -- we spent seven years in Fairbanks. Jerry lived five years on the Slope and then we spent seven years in Fairbanks. I spent some time as a legislative staffer in Juneau a lifetime ago. And I spent the last 20 years working for the oil and gas industry. So this is a new opportunity for me to learn more about Alaska and serve the state that I've grown to love and raise my family in.

I had the opportunity to visit and be a guest, an honored guest, at Karen Linnell's fish camp on Sunday night and Monday. It was not the first time I had seen a fishwheel on the Copper River. We are friends with an Ahtna shareholder who has a fishwheel that we've helped several years in the past more near Chitina, but it was my first time in Chistochina. It was a beautiful opportunity. I was really humbled to have Karen share so much of her background, her family.

Jolene was an amazing teacher for a young woman who got to process her first salmon with Jolene's father's -- I'm going to say this wrong -- ulu. So that was -- it was really, really special. And I really was humbled that Karen would share so much of her family's background, especially taking us to the family cemetery. That was especially moving to me to see her grandfather and where her mom and nephew and uncle are.

 So when it comes in terms of subsistence, we know that the Office of Subsistence Management has now moved within the Office of the Secretary right before we all started with this administration. So I think Eva, who is also I think on the phone, and I have spent a lot of time together already in my eight short weeks and have met a lot of time with Crystal and others.

I'll just leave it with I'm looking forward to getting to know each of you and learning and communicating back to the Secretary the importance of subsistence and the management of resources for Alaskans.

I'll leave it at that. I'll be in and out today and will be back tomorrow for your executive session. It's an honor to be here and thank you very much for the invitation to do an introduction.

MS. LEONETTI: Quyana, Kara. Mr. Chair, if it's okay I'd like to have Eva Vrana also introduce herself. She'll be on the screen here. One second, Eva. You can unmute, Eva, and turn your camera on. We see you and we hear you.

MS. VRANA: Can you hear me?

MS. LEONETTI: Yes, we can hear you.

Go for it.

MS. VRANA: Awesome. Well, thank you, Crystal. My name is Eva and I am the Deputy Assistant Secretary for policy and environmental management. I am based here in Washington, D.C. at the main Interior building. I hail from the great state of Michigan, specifically the western Upper Peninsula, and even more specifically the Keweenaw Peninsula.

My background is in forestry and natural resources. In growing up I spent quite a bit of time out in the woods. I am happy to be here today. A few items. Obviously the Office of Subsistence Management, like Kara had mentioned, has moved within the Assistant Secretary for policy management and budget in the Office of the Secretary. So the Office of Subsistence Management falls within the Deputy Assistant Secretary position that I am in. The titles are very long out here obviously.

The other item that I just want to point out that I'm sure a few of you have been involved in, is the DOI strategic plan that sets the goals and the objectives for the Department for the next four years is in progress currently. We do plan on rolling it out in October.

While I have been here, I've been here since about March, and I am getting my footing still, still working to get organized, but looking forward to working with everybody to increase efficiencies and improve the timeline on publishing regs. I know everybody here is hard at work to get those changes out and we want to make sure we're working with you.

Additionally I'm still getting up to speed on some high level issues. I personally have never been to Alaska, but I'm looking forward to my first trip someday. But, again, the team, including Kara and Crystal as well as the OSM team more broadly have been getting me up to speed. We stay in constant contact. Almost every day I would say we're in touch with each other on different issues.

So I want to just thank you guys. It's an important job that everyone here has and I appreciate your time and service on the Board. Thank you.

MS. LEONETTI: Thank you, Eva. Thank you, Mr. Chair. We do have a quorum.

 $\label{thman} \mbox{CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you. At this time we review and adopt the agenda.}$ 

MR. BROWER: I so move, Mr. Chair.

MR. WOODS: Second.

```
0007
 1
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                             There's been a
 2
    motion on the floor by Charlie Brower and a second by
    Frank to accept the agenda as presented. Is there any
 4
    discussion or questions?
 5
 6
                     (No comments)
 7
 8
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Hearing none.
 9
    We'll call for the question.
10
11
                     MS. PITKA: Question.
12
13
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: The question
14
    has been called. All in favor to adopt the agenda as
15
    presented by staff signify by saying aye.
16
17
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
18
19
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Opposed, same
20
     sign.
21
22
                     (No opposing votes)
23
24
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Motion carries
25
    unanimously to accept the agenda. At this time we'll
26
    do information exchange and this is that opportunity we
27
    discussed earlier to share what your agency has or
28
     yourself has new to share with the crowd here that
29
     affects our subsistence way of life or just to let us
30
    know a little bit more about yourself. We'll let
31
    Crystal call on people in the order she has them
32
     listed.
33
34
                     Thank you.
35
36
                     MS. LEONETTI: All right. We'll start
37
     with Ms. Rhonda Pitka.
38
39
                     MS. PITKA: Oh, okay. I usually like
40
     go seventh in line. My name is Rhonda Pitka. I'm chief
41
     of the village of Beaver. We have some new Board
42
     members. Benjamin Payenna, it's his first meeting
43
     today. I'm super excited about that.
44
45
                     So we just got back from Karen
46
    Linnell's fish camp in Chistochina. I brought my kids
47
    with me and my goddaughter learned how to cut fish from
48
     our Regional Director of the BIA. I never thought that
```

I would say that my children had to go to the Copper

49

River to go learn how to cut fish. The disaster on the Yukon has been devastating for us. It's been horrible.

The last time we fished was 2019 and, you know, my kids were like eight. So it's been a real challenge to try to maintain that cultural connection in a time of incredible salmon crashes. We've had a seven-year moratorium between the State of Alaska and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Canada. That's been devastating for our people and our way of life.

Our Canadian relatives haven't had fishing opportunity for about 20 years now. It's been horrifying to see the levels that climate change have wreaked on our region. We were doing some temperature water testing at camp with -- we have some of the science instructors from Caltech coming into our culture camp.

So we did testing this summer and the water was 71 degrees. You know, with those water temperatures that high it's become so difficult for the salmon to survive past our area. I'm not 100 percent sure that we'll have salmon again.

Probably about -- I don't know. When I first started here I would have never imagined that this would be the case, you know, within my lifetime. Actually we were talking at home and since probably 2008 we've had -- we've never had -- we've never met our subsistence needs in our area of the Yukon River in the Upper Yukon.

I was kind of a little bit worried about the fishwheel because I've never really fished with a fishwheel. We have set gillnets at home and I was like good God, what if we get a whole bunch and I have to cut all these fish. Like, Lord, I don't even know if I know how anymore. I don't think those muscles still work.

Every year we try to maintain cultural connection by having a culture camp. My dad retired from the fire service and his dream was to go and live on the Yukon River in our fish camp. So we built a cabin there for him. I don't know what we were going to do, just drop him off and leave him there all summer. That was his big plan, you know. He spent 30

years with the Fire Service every summer, not being able to fish. Now in his retirement he's definitely not able to fish.

So to maintain that cultural connection we started culture camps in our area. We were always too busy to have culture camps because we had our culture to live out in our everyday life. So we never had those camps in our area. We were too busy fishing.

So it's definitely a big change in our lives and in my children's lives right now. This time of year I probably would have made some big excuse to not come over because I've got to watch fish dry. Now that there's no fish to dry, you know, we have to maintain those connections when we can.

So we've done things that we never thought that we would do. Like inviting the Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Managers to our camp. I would have never done that five years ago. Not even three years ago.

But maintaining those connections and making sure that our children have an opportunity to learn these things has been so critical. I hope and pray that these declines don't happen in other regions in the state of Alaska because this is truly devastating.

Thank you.

MS. LEONETTI: Thank you, Rhonda. We're just going to go around the table this way with the Board members and then we'll go to the Council Chairs next. So Sara Boario.

 MS. BOARIO: Thank you, Ciisquq. Thank you, Chief Pitka. Maybe just building on your remarks earlier. This summer had the pleasure of working with Kara and hosting the Secretary up here in Alaska primarily on the Kenai refuge, but I was really heartened and pleased at his interest in the western Alaska salmon crisis that we spend a great deal of time talking about that. I know we're going to have an opportunity to continue working on that with Kara's help as well.

Looking to my left and looking over

here at Charlie too reminds me we just recently had a really good meeting with the Alaska Nannut Co-Management Council up in Nome and thank you for hosting Charlie. I was really pleased to join you for that. In January we signed a new co-management agreement with the Council. We're now working on harvest management strategy.

Also in the co-management realm we've been -- I think our spring meeting -- what do we call it? It's not -- it's our statewide fall meeting. I'm like which time of the year is that. Our fall meeting for the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council with the State of Alaska and the Alaska Native Caucus will be August 20th to 21st. We're looking forward to that one as well.

We'll be focusing on the status and trends obviously primarily of waterfowl and presenting on preliminary results of aerial surveys alongside with ADF&G. So looking forward to that meeting as well.

We are, probably like many people around the table, we're awaiting confirmation of our new director for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Brian Nesvik, who is the former head of the kind of equivalent of Fish and Game in Wyoming and we're really hoping to see him soon and have that leadership in place.

We also have a number of leadership transitions around the state as well as primarily on the National Wildlife Refuge System. So we have a lot of acting managers and we're grateful for their support and helping everyone's patience as we kind of go through a number of staff transitions as well right now.

I think we have around 50 staff transitions in the state right now, so we're really working hard to cover the land and work with everybody and keep things moving. I appreciate your patience and support. Thanks, Ciisquq.

MS. LEONETTI: Thank you, Sara. Can I ask can the people in the back of the room hear?

(Indiscernible audience speaking)

MS. LEONETTI: Okay. So if we talk closer to the mic? Okay. So that's the ticket. Let's get our mouth close to the mic when we do our updates. Thank you. Okay. Go for it, Mr. Brower. MR. BROWER: Thank you. That's it. No, joking. (Laughter) MR. BROWER: Uvlaalluatag. (In Inupiaq). Good morning. My name is Charles Brower. Eskimo name is Maasak. I was named after some famous people, Native people, back home when I was growing up. So that's who I go by, Maasak. But I'm a retired Wildlife Director for the North Slope Borough. I started working for the North Slope Borough Wildlife Department as a subsistence specialist in '82 and then worked myself up to the Director of Wildlife for the North Slope Borough and retired after 25 years. 

At that same time I've been engaged in quite a bit of wildlife issues. I started the Ice Seal Formation -- Ice Seal Committee, the Migratory Bird Treaty. I was one of the instigators on getting that thing going to get our hunting rights available in the spring. So that was one of the jobs.

Also IPCoMM, the Nanook Commission. I've been there almost 30 years. Then also the Chairman of the Walrus Commission. I've been there almost 30 years, I think. So I haven't left any issues regarding wildlife. So I'm pretty keen on what's happening throughout the state.

Yesterday you guys probably heard me. Somehow my phone got unmuted while I was skinning a bearded seal. I was telling my grandkids what to do and stuff like that and I heard somebody, Charlie, got to mute it. (Laughter)

So we got a couple of bearded seals the day before, so I got up about 4:00 o'clock in the morning to start on one and got one done before 10:00 o'clock. Then the other -- that's when you guys heard me when all my grandkids woke up and came over to help him try to teach them what to do. Then I said, oh,

shit. Excuse my language. I said I think you guys heard me yelling at them.

But I've been here -- how many years now? Seven? Yeah, 14 years. Our summer has been cold. The highest temperature we got so far is about 45 and it's been 30 to 35 every day with the wind blowing from the west. Even down to 19. So that's pretty warm for me.

The ice finally left after all spring so it's time to go boating. I said, oh, my God, how am I going to go to a meeting in the middle of subsistence hunting. Then I said, oh, my God, I've got to make it. So everyone is out boating. There's about 80, 90 boats out hunting in the ocean. So everybody is looking for bearded seals, seals and walruses right now. Hopefully we'll get something.

But I enjoy being here. Welcome, everyone. I've got a long ways -- I can go on and on and one, but it would be all day.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. Crystal.

MS. LEONETTI: Quyana. Forest Service,

Mr. Risdahl.

MR. RISDAHL: Thank you. Most of you know me by now. I've been around this office many years in various hats, but today I'm sitting in for Nicole Grewe. She is officially the Deputy Regional Forester, but she has been just given the acting position for the next 120 days. She apologizes she cannot be here. She is in constant contact with the chief, Thomas Schultz, up in Washington. We have a lot going on with the Forest Service.

I don't want to talk too much doom and gloom, but we're having a hard time too, struggling. We've lost a lot of staff out of our Juneau office. That's our Regional Office. We had 120 permanent staff and we will be down to about 20 in the next couple weeks.

The Chugach and Tongass Forest here in town and then down in Southeast we've lost about 35 people -- excuse me, 35 percent of our staff. There's been a lot of folks moving to lower level positions

just to keep jobs as they move them from the Regional Office to the Forest. So we're struggling with that. Everybody is doing three or four jobs, but the folks that have stuck around are doing a good job. They're working hard.

Other than that it's been a nice summer here in Alaska and we've been trying to do a little fishing too. The Kenai is different than the Yukon, right. The sockeye are running, going great gang-busters. We did go down this weekend and after one look at the Kasilof -- it's extremely busy down there and one look at the dipnetters there I said we're not fishing here.

It was like Woodstock. There were so many people. Tents, ATVs, people driving all over between the tents. So we found a place out on the Kenai and just hook, line and sinker. Very successful. There's tons of fish coming up the river right now, the sockeye. It's just a very busy place. It doesn't feel like subsistence fishing.

Anyway, I don't have a whole lot else to report. We're working through things. Like the Department of Interior and other agencies we are actually developing an Interim Operating Plan, but that's subject to change pretty much on a daily basis.

The regions -- there are nine regions in the Forest Service and we're subjected to having to work with one another, which isn't too bad, but when we're missing planners or biologists or whatever, then we borrow from one another. So a lot of help from one another coming up with ways to get things done. Meet the mission of the Service and the changing missions that we have.

 Anyway, we are happy to be here and participating in this. This is really important for the Forest Service and that's why we're still here. Thank you.

MS. LEONETTI: Welcome, Mr. Payenna, to your first in-person Board meeting. Go ahead.

MR. PAYENNA: Thank you. My name is Ben Payenna. I was born and raised in Nome. Descend from King Island. My father was born and raised on

King Island in the Bering Strait, so I have a lot of history in that aspect with the hunting and fishing.

I've got six kids and a few step-children now with my wife. I've served on my tribal council for probably almost the last 20 years now. I served as the chief for about 10 years of it. I've worked fairly closely with Charlie on the Alaska Nannut Co-Management Council and the Eskimo Walrus Commission.

 I've also served on the Kawerak Board of Directors for a number of years. Currently I'm working as the Kawerak Transportation Director, so that job keeps me fairly busy throughout the year. We've got 15 different communities that we do road projects and trail projects. A lot of travel, a lot of community meetings.

This year it's been a pretty nice year in Nome this year. We did have a very early ice breakup. Typically our shore ice sets in December. Sometimes as late as January and we get to crab off the shore ice. But we had a breakup in February and it broke all the way to shore, which was surprising. That was the first time I can remember it breaking off that early. So our winter crab season was shortened up a little bit and we had very limited areas we could set crab pots.

However our spring harvest was pretty good up there this year. I got a few oogruk out there. I finished my commercial summer crabbing season. I'm just finishing up putting sockeye away. We've got Pilgrim River over there. Not quite like the Kenai river, but we do have decent runs in there. When we have met our escapement goals they waived the limit on how much we can catch. I think my family has probably put away a couple hundred reds by now. So it's been a busy summer.

It's nice to be here and nice to meet you all and get to know you as the meetings progress.

MS. LEONETTI: All right. Bureau of Land Management, Mr. Pendergast. I did it!

MR. PENDERGAST: Thank you, Crystal. Well done. Can folks hear me okay? I think you really

have to get intimate with this thing. Kevin Pendergast, Bureau of Land Management. I'm the recently appointed State Director for this bureau, but I've been with the Bureau for six years prior to that as Deputy State Director for Resources.

I'll share some biographical details because I think I'm a relatively unknown entity to a lot of folks in the room. So just to give you a sense of who you're talking to. I grew up in Portland, Oregon of all places long ago and never gave Alaska much of a thought until I came up here on a lark in 2000, 25 years ago. I would say this is where I found my home. I've been here ever since.

I met my wife here. She grew up in Alaska on a former homestead. I have four children, which I'm continuing to raise here. They're starting to go off to college, but they say they want to come back here, which I'm really glad to hear. So this is my home and I'm really glad to be able to take on this role. I'm very cognizant, I am and the Bureau is here, the team here, cognizant of just the size and scope of the Federal footprint in Alaska and what that means for folks, for subsistence and many other issues.

Speaking about the Bureau and what we're focused on, what we have been focused on in recent years since I took the job with BLM. There's no path for us to be successful in what we do without considering subsistence at every step. We consult widely and as comprehensively as we can with tribes across the state.

Because of the scope and scale of our land footprint that's 229 Federally recognized tribes and hundreds more village corporations and other ANCs. So it's a big body of work, but we take it really seriously. Many of you have heard from us in those sort of project outreach type dialogs and you'll continue to do so.

A few of the things I thought I'd just highlight listening to the remarks here is BLM and the Department of the Interior -- well, I'll say BLM in particular, within the Department of the Interior, we have an enormous focus coming from the top right now. Alaska has an enormous focus and that's a really great opportunity for us to educate folks on the issues here.

If you want to know what we're focused on as a Bureau, you can see some of our priorities listed right there in the Executive Order we've got. That's our mandate for what we need to get done in this administration. But it's just kind of the top level. There's lots of layers of work below that and lots of outreach happening.

So I want to emphasize that even though we've got a lot of priorities and a lot of schedule expectations we're going to keep dialoguing with folks and keep that outreach going.

We are continuing the work that we started in recent years to do our part in addressing the salmon crisis. That, for us, looks like assessing habitat conditions across various regions. It looks like targeted stream restoration to improve fish habitat.

So those are just some of the kind of highlights from BLM's world. I'm very glad to be here for my first in-person meeting and looking forward to the proceedings. Thank you.

MS. LEONETTI: Yeah, welcome. Dave, Park Service.

MR. ALBERG: Good morning, everybody. My name is Dave Alberg. I am the -- in my day job the Deputy Regional Director for the National Park Service here in Alaska. I've served in that capacity for about three years now, but since January have been serving as the Acting Regional Director for the Park Service following the retirement of Sarah Creachbaum, which many of you know very well.

In that capacity I will be serving on the Federal Subsistence Board until a permanent Director is appointed. I'm not sure when that will be. It is sort of a moving target with things going on in Washington, but for now I'm certainly honored and happy to be here amongst this group and serving the people of Alaska in this capacity.

My first trip to Alaska was actually back -- I grew up out west in Washington state, Colorado, and went to high school just outside of Seattle and came up to Alaska working on commercial

fishing boats out of Dutch Harbor back -- my hair is a little grayer now, but back in 1984 and then the late '80s.

Fell in love with the state, but my life took me different directions. I ended up on the East Coast in the United States and ultimately ended up working for NOAA, for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for about 15 years managing a National Marine Sanctuary off the coast of North Carolina.

 And then had an opportunity to join the Park Service about five years ago. So I moved back west with my family, packed them up and we moved just outside of Las Vegas where I served with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area as the chief of resource management and compliance.

Before Sarah Creachbaum reached out to me and expressed -- sought my interest in coming to Alaska to serve as her deputy, which I jumped at the opportunity and here we are. The rest is sort of history.

The past three years has been an amazing journey. Getting to know more about the state and its people and the resources. It has been a real joy watching my family who had not left more than a few miles outside of Poquoson, Virginia and Tidewater, Virginia see this incredible landscape and the incredible people that we live with and watching them become Alaskans.

When we talk about where -- if anywhere we want to be in the future the answer now is very different than it was three years ago, which is I never want to leave Alaska and I agree with them completely.

Oldest daughter is in her junior year at UAA. I have two kids in high school. One in Eagle River and one in Chugiak High School. And my wife is a school teacher at Gruening Middle School in Eagle River. So we are here and very happy to be here.

For the Park Service I've got just a few updates to share with you. Like many of the other Federal agencies this last six months has been a period of transition. We are realigning ourselves to make

sure that we are continuing to support the mission of the Park Service and continue to support the Executive Orders and the orders of the Secretary of Interior to assure that our Parks are accessible and open to our visitors.

It's requiring maybe a different approach. We've lost roughly 15 percent of the NPS workforce in Alaska and at the Regional Office level we've lost closer to 20 percent. Through voluntary retirements through deferred resignations and a number of other mechanisms that were offered to employees that voluntarily took those abilities.

Some of those positions have been significant leadership positions. We've lost a couple of superintendents. Ben Babowski from Wrangell/St. Elias took an early retirement opportunity. The superintendent at Lake Clark National Park and Preserve retired. We lost the superintendent of Kenai Fjords, who also did a voluntary retirement.

So we have been moving people around again to make sure that we are keeping our doors open and our visitor centers open and making sure that we are doing the work that the American taxpayer asks of us. But it's kept us busy and I suspect in the coming months, like other Federal agencies, we'll continue the work of stabilizing and realigning with the new directives and realities that we all face.

One of the bright notes that I want to make sure we share is that we were able to hire a superintendent for Western Arctic Parklands. A lady named Siikauraq Whiting, who is the mayor of Kotzebue, prior to coming to the Park Service. Lifelong resident and community leader.

She brings with her not just her personal experiences with Federal government and with the resources and lands of Western Alaska, but, to be blunt, thousands of years of traditional knowledge as well and understanding of the people and the lands, which was one of the reasons that I made that selection.

Because we felt that that Park and the units that it manages are too important to not have that input and that perspective. So she has been doing

a phenomenal job as a great natural leader, learning the unique culture of the Park Service and we are proud to have her on board.

We continue to support all of our subsistence parks. The seven National Parks and Monuments that have Subsistence Resource Commissions that were created under .808 of ANILCA. Similar to the RACs the SRCs meet twice a year in the vicinity of the Parks and inform and make recommendations to the Superintendents on subsistence in the Park as well as make recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board or State Board of Fish and Game on relevant proposals.

I will say, and I mean this with genuine sincerity, the importance that the Park Service puts on subsistence as a component of our work cannot be understated, whether it's from the Superintendents to the people throughout the organization, whether it is biologists, archaeologists. Everyone in some capacity or another is touched by subsistence even if that's not their primary focus and we will continue to take that very seriously.

We've also been grateful to continue to support our National Park subsistence communities through annual-based funding, opportunities to the Regional Office to conduct subsistence research and monitoring projects across the state.

Current and ongoing projects such as documenting local and indigenous knowledge of sheep and caribou, subsistence place names, mapping and environmental observations, partnerships with Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division on comprehensive community harvest surveys in the Upper Kobuk and Chigniks biological studies to monitor sheep populations and radio collar and track caribou populations and movements and many other ways.

Park Service Alaska Subsistence Program also received funding through the Inflation Reduction Act which allowed us to enter into cooperative agreements and contracts with 72 subsistence park communities across the state to support their community-based food security efforts and collaborative subsistence research and monitoring to help inform management.

Some of those funds have already been moved into cooperative agreements have been -- that were initially frozen have been unfrozen and include timely efforts such as support for the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association, in-season salmon monitoring for Fiscal Year '24 and '25, and Copper River in-season teleconference partnerships with Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve and the Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission.

We're still hopeful that the remaining Inflation Reduction Act funds, which are still tied up, approximately \$1.9 million, will be released soon in order to follow up on this critical work and are working with our colleagues in Washington and within the department and, of course, the tribal communities and partnerships we have to help with that.

I'll also say that for the Park Service here in Alaska -- and we say it throughout government and throughout all levels of Alaska that things are a little different here than they are in other parts of the United States. So part of our focus is helping the new team in Washington, the new Administration, the new faces that have -- like Eva, who was on the call a few minutes ago, who has never been to Alaska, understand the unique and special nature of the resources of people here.

So we are -- Kara told you before and will continue to say it, if there are opportunities to get DOI folks out here, we welcome it and encourage it as a way to help them understand the challenges we face and the work that we're all involved in.

With that, again, thank you for the opportunity to speak and look forward to working with all of you.

MR. WOODS: Introductions, I guess. My name is Frank Woods. I live in Dillingham. Born and raised in Dillingham. I currently work for BBNA. Been working for them for 18 years. I was a natural resources subsistence coordinator for about 10 years. Worked with Charlie and everybody in this room on an annual basis. I'm pretty familiar with the process.

I took on the forestry position -- I'm the Forestry Division Director and that's of 29 tribes,

29 villages the size of Ohio. So we're writing forest policy, forest management. We rewrote our Forest Fire Management Plan. We're in the process of having each village have their own community well and protection plan.

We also are developing a workforce because we cannot operate -- everybody in this room I heard so far talked about employee problems. If we don't recruit, that youngest person in the back room is the most important person in the room. You are the most important person in the room. Because I'm not doing this for myself. We're doing this for you. When we understand this process I'll talk to you about how important it is.

Three years ago I was only on two boards. Now I'm on like seven. The reason why I joined the tribe is because we have an alcohol -- highest domestic violence, alcoholism, drug abuse and sexual assault in the country if not the world. I watched too many young people die. Every day we have suicides. Every day. I never imagined having to come to this Board and keep begging for resources.

I'm a commercial fisherman. I just celebrated 40 years of owning and operating my own boat. I work in the most dangerous occupation. I'm also in the forestry field, which I operate and train forest fighters, which is the second probably most dangerous occupation. That doesn't scare me. What scares me is happening in these rooms every day.

When I got the Forestry report we had a 63-page document. We have now a 276-page operating document to help not only manage forests. It addresses subsistence use, land use policy and land use protection. I know how important it is to write policy. Me and Crystal sit on the Choggiung Limited Board. We helped write the first land use policy for our village corporation. They formed a stewardship plan. And I sat on the AMBCC, which is a great program when they first founded.

We were hand writing with Liliana and we were hand writing Emperor Goose Policy. They didn't have a policy to implement the regulations. So, you know, we live in America where I believe in honesty. If the law isn't working, then each individual has a

right to help change it. That's for the young people. You don't like what you see? You have the right to step up to the plate and help change that rule. Whether it's a wildlife rule, a land use policy or anything that helps us move forward.

The other thing too is -- you know, I joined a tribe because we need social services. When you go to the corporate world and you go to the corporations and their profit and their main goal is to provide resources and money for their shareholders. We address it, but we give it lip service in just about every arena. State side, Federal side and even in our own tribe.

Our own tribes should be taking responsibility of feeding their own people. That means partnering with the village corporation. We just passed -- it took me -- I put in a letter every year since 2009 to have a shareholder-only hunt. We do have a shareholder-only hunt.

Public Law 280 says that if we develop policy and ordinances within our tribe and our village corporations that we can adopt those rules that the State and the Feds operate off of and have our own hunting seasons.

Why am I trying to kill a September 15 bull moose that's stinky and rotten and a male and it's male only to help feed my family when I should be able to hunt when my freezer is empty in February and March. Those things are real.

My grandmother raised me. I was really fortunate to -- you know, I look at the -- I look at the world just a little bit different than everybody else, which is okay, right? Everybody would be happy the same.

My grandmother was born and raised traditionally. She seen the first sailing ship come into Bristol Bay and set up the first school and she taught me how to live off the land. There was no freezers. There was no running water. There was no electricity.

So that was real important growing up and watching how our people -- what I see now is our

people getting fractioned and that's not a problem because we grow. We're in a state of like 750,000 people or 760. At Statehood we had 140,000 people. We now have 140,000 Natives that we have to feed.

We're competing against a guide industry and recreational users, the sports industry and it is hard to compete against all the amenities that are well-funded. Well, I mean they are organized. I go to every State meeting and Board of Fish and Board of Game and them people are organized. It's like a bunch of bees, right?

Man, I look at it as an individual in a different light because we all come here for the piece of the pie. I want to start teaching the young people the recipe. Instead of coming for the piece, I want to help feed the future generation from here on out. That's my goal. Because I'm done fighting. I'm done arguing.

The State of Alaska -- I was a Nushagak Advisory Chairman for about 10 years. I sat here and argued and fight and whatever we do in those meetings and have to lobby and bicker. You win some, you lose some. But the State of Alaska has got to recognize that Native corporation lands have a huge, huge footprint.

There's a land grab happening right now in the state of Alaska. I attended an April meeting for the Board of Game. The guide industry is so well funded and so well organized they ran out of resource. The majority of them people aren't residents.

There's a bunch of residents that still guide and operate here, but the majority of those -- not only fishing guides, but hunting guides and operating guides. The land grab is happening right now. The State wants to jump in and operate on Federal land because they have no more place to put people. You stop and think and look around. They have nowhere to put people.

And I commercial fish. I just got off the boat three days ago. Commercial fishing changed. The whole world is changing. And if we don't teach our young people what the changes are and how impacting it is, that's -- you know.....

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: You need him to speak into it?

MR. WOODS: Oh, I've got to talk into the mic. I'm almost done. Okay. Thank you. Well, you know, the Qayassiq Walrus Commission -- I'm the chairman of the Qayassiq Walrus Commission and there was the first co-management agreement between the State -- I better not look that way, talk to the State.

## (Laughter)

MR. WOODS: I love the State because they help manage our Qayassiq Walrus Commission and then the Feds. This is the first co-management agreement in the country with Native populations, the State and Feds operate. The Walrus Commission, we copied them because that whole thing -- I mean in order to feed our people we have to abide by the rules. The Magnuson-Stevens Act I think was the worst thing that ever happened to rural Alaska because it takes a resource that we don't have any idea what it -- where it's going and what it's doing.

I also sit on the Bristol Bay Economic Development Board which separates all that. I'll shut up after this. I'm excited to be here. I mean I've been on the water for four weeks straight.

## (Laughter)

MR. WOODS: So it's like a cultural shock. I'll shut up. It's great to be here. I'm wanting to learn about what we're going to be faced with the next couple days. Thank you.

MS. LEONETTI: Quyana and welcome back from the water, Frank. BIA, Ms. Jolene John.

MS. JOHN: Quyana. (In Yup'ik) I'm Jolene John. I am a tribal member of the Nunakauyarmiut Tribe. My late parents are Kangrilnguq Paul John and Anguyaluk Martina John. They produced 10 children. I'm the youngest. I am the 10th of those. So we have a very large family. Some of them continue to live in Toksook Bay, some in Bethel, a lot here and Juneau. I, myself, have three daughters. My last one just turned an adult yesterday, but she still lives with me like most Native families allow their adult

children to be home.

I do have my life partner, Chuck Murphy, from Dillingham. Member of the Curyung Tribal Council. Through him I have five step-children and seven grandchildren as well.

So at work just on July 17 there was a confirmation hearing that held under the Indian Affairs Committee for the person being considered for the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, William (Billy) Kirkland. Those decisions we will learn more about the permanency of that.

Also with the current senior leaders of the Department of Interior Scott Davis, Kenneth Belmark, Bryan Mercier. They're great to work with. I love that we can have direct line communication with them. They even call me personally out of the blue.

There's been a lot of briefings and data calls that we've been producing that are specific to Alaska, like the Alaska Native Allotment, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, probate issues, conveyances that occur in the state. So we've been quite busy with that type of work considering we have to be the educators to tell the true story of how Alaska, Alaska tribes, ANCSA corporations are designed here.

BIA has also fallen -- I don't want to use the word victim. The deferred resignation program we've had a total of 17 employees accept the DRP both in round one and round two. That meant that out of the already stressed staffing levels, BIA Alaska Region technically has 131 full time equivalent positions.

 At the beginning of the year we did have 37 vacancies. On top of that lost 17 and there were some self-declared retirements that have occurred along the way, so there's only 74 in the state now working out of Anchorage for the majority. A good bit in Fairbanks and just four in Juneau.

 So we're also finding ways to make sure that we're delivering on our federal responsibilities to tribes and individual Native allottees. At this moment we have an open opportunity to consider reopening realty positions. So there are 10 of them

that are vacant at this time. That should be helpful.

BIA is currently actively monitoring the fire activity along with the other DOI agencies. We're preparing to attend the Tribal Interior Budget Council meeting in Tulsa, Oklahoma the week of August 4 monitoring actions that may be associated with Executive orders or Secretarial orders. The way BIA would be involved in a lot of times is through the environmental assessment side.

The new NEPA rulings. I know our staff are trying to ensure we continue to protect cultural places, subsistence activities and Native allotments regardless of what the proposals are.

You may have been aware that we had tribal consultations around workforce efficiency in May and June. They're currently preparing the report and we shall see what the outcome is pretty soon here.

BIA is also responding to tribes who are concerned about their Tribal Community Resilience Grants that have been frozen through the BIL and IRA programs. BIA has been successful in unfreezing a number of those but we have quite a few that are not accessible at this time.

I was fortunate to join the Tanana Chiefs Conference boat tour. Got to visit tribes along the river that I've never been to before. Evansville, Alatna, Allakaket, Hughes and Huslia. It was wonderful to be exposed. But their story of no fish really is very pretty sad. I heard firsthand from their elders, their type of leadership, presidents and staff, community residents.

So it was very nice for at least the experience we had with Karen Linnell's fish camp and fish wheel. I was very honored to be part of that group. I, like other people, have been busy processing fish. I have brothers that commercial fish out of Dillingham, so I was fortunate to process reds from Bristol Bay, reds from Kenai so far and looking forward to the berry season.

That's it for me at BIA. Quyana.

MS. LEONETTI: Quyana, Jolene. Mr.

0027 Chair, Tony, do you want to give an update? 2 3 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I want to say 4 what Frank said. 5 6 (Laughter) 7 8 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: That sounds 9 like my house. So we've got a big job ahead of us, 10 Frank. Power to you. I'm Anthony Christianson for the 11 record. I've been on the Board, I guess, how long now? 12 13 MS. LEONETTI: Fourteen? 14 15 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Fourteen years. I was telling people 12. So we've got some thinking to 16 17 do there, Charlie. 18 19 MR. BROWER: Yeah. 20 21 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah. But good 22 years. You know, a lot of transition, change over 23 those years relationship-wise, both with agencies and, 24 you know, within our communities out on the rivers and 25 tribal communities. So I've seen the program grow and 26 I think the trust has grown as the program has grown. 27 That's my own assessment. 28 29 I talk so loud I probably don't need 30 it, but that's all right. I live with a mic in my 31 hand. That's my job. I'm an M.C. where I'm at from 32 home. That comes with the trust of the people, right. 33 34 So, again, about building trust. 35 whole program is that the people trust us to make sure 36 that they can have access to their food and their 37 needs. That's really the basic of it. They say what 38 do you guys do there. I say well we listen to the 39 people who live on the landscape and we take into 40 account their livelihood and what it is that they're 41 telling us and we try to adjust the regulations so they 42 can meet their needs. There's not much more to this 43 program than to make sure the people can get their 44 food. 45 46 Frank did a pretty good job there of 47 describing all of the intricacies and things that 48 affect our way of life and it's growing. I mean I was

just talking yesterday about Prince of Wales and the

49

expansion it's taken this year. During the pandemic Prince of Wales was the first place to open for fishing in Alaska and the secret is out. Oh, they stopped. They didn't stop coming and it's starting to look like the Kenai down there. That's just within the last couple of years a drastic change.

You know, you heard it last week with the Federal deer stuff, you know. Economics are going to be affected if we do some kind of regulatory change. I would be the first to tell you right now a positive thing is that we worked with the State on the deer, the wolf management proposal several years ago, and we came to consensus on a harvest threshold on Prince of Wales Island.

I'd be first to report there's a large abundance of deer this year. That's something we have to speak to, the things that do work inside of our agencies and where we can touch points of where we collaborated and there's a positive outcome, you know, even though we're still down there dealing with rural and nonrural situations and what problems that created.

I think the just of the program is making sure we conserve the resource for the people to use. And then the rest of that is working the political landscape and trying to get people to see the value of the program.

I, myself, personally, have been a mayor of Hydaburg. I'm from Hydaburg, Alaska. I've been the mayor for 19 years. Currently, traditional food security. Senior coordinator for Tlingit and Haida, the regional tribe there. I think we have 36,000 tribal members.

Last year we did a large distribution. This year we're just like every other agency affected by funding and cut all of that local area purchasing funds, which we were using to buy commercial-caught fish, helping our tribal citizens get a little boost in there pocket and then distributing it to our tribal citizens, but that got cut this year.

So we've redirected our program to doing what you hear here. Frank saying the importance of educating youth and what it is. I think I've been to five culture camps this summer like Rhonda said, you

know. But we're not in a conservation concern in Southeast in most rivers. Most rivers are really not doing too bad.

What we have is a societal change in cell phones and couch boys, you know, and people who just ain't engaging it, you know. So you come up here and you see the drastic change. Rhonda's kids haven't seen a fish in their life practically and these kids down there got so many flowing down the river.

So trying to educate our youth in different areas about the importance of engagement because it is going to change and it is drastically changing about who and what and how are access to our resources being managed. It could be scary right now. I see a huge influx again on Prince of Wales with the sport industry, the lodge industry, guiding and outfitting.

You know, we've run out of groceries in the summer. Let's not talk about the fish and the deer and all the other stuff. The grocery store doesn't have eggs anywhere, so that's kind of a misnomer to talk about here. But everything else is gone on the shelves. So you go to the grocery store in this economic boom. Well, it takes all the food off the shelf and they don't put more food there, you know.

The good thing is that I live in Hydaburg, Alaska. I step out my door, I step on my boat and I fill it up. You know, that's something that as I sit here also creates a level of guilt as I watch other areas struggle with that resource and not feeding their demands and their needs for their family and it creates a really hardship for leaders to look at because the loss of purpose in providing creates social problems for our communities and we see that uptick in drug abuse and alcohol abuse and all the stuff that comes with it.

So that's a prevalent problem and I think a lot of it has to do with our access in our place of being and feeling like we're scared to do what we do and I hope we're changing that dynamic with empowering our youth to step into these roles like Frank's talking about. See that they can change it. One day I was a kid in the audience screaming about I want a (indiscernible) and the next day you're up here

1 chairman.

I say also, Frank, watch out because now you've got seven boards and you don't know where to go and you show up and your mind's full and you've got to dump it. That's where I just came. It took me two days to unwind from fish camp. And I'm like, holy, 40 days. I couldn't imagine that. I had to literally isolate because you start to feel like a wild animal with eyeballs.

You know, it's something else. You get a different -- that's why people come to Alaska, is to get that what you felt when you get there and you start to provide for yourself and create a relationship with those species that provide themself for us and culturally we respect them in song and dance and story and celebration, pride. Whoa, I got a fish today.

Well, if you didn't get one today and you didn't get one last year and you didn't get one the year before, that's what we're here for is to try to look forward. How do we create those opportunities for our rural communities to step into the arena of management and us listen to them in an effective manner that can have an impact on what they can harvest and in the future hopefully conservation measures that can return harvestable surpluses.

 We've seen that in our area where we've decimated some runs and made some changes, albeit we have multiple small rivers, not one big one with one channel. But social change and then working with managers resulted in systems that rebounded and responded. So we can hope that that can be a reality in the future.

Other than that I just caught a few sockeye this week. I'm a father of three daughters. Two of them live at my house. They're both in their 20's. Yes, we're indigenous. Yes, my family could stay with me forever and that's what I tell them. I've got three dollars in the bank account. My granddaughter just had a birthday party yesterday. Cost me about a couple thousand bucks and I'm not even kidding. This is on the record. I want you guys to feel my pain.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We had McDonald's last night. No, that's just a joke for the record. But what a blessing to have family living in rural Alaska because you can afford to do that, right, if you have access to that resource. You know, if you have access to family, a strong network that works together and has that relationship with the land and sea, you become rich and wealthy, you know. And that's what we're trying to reestablish for each of our communities, is that generational wealth in the relationship.

So that's where my heart is. I live and breathe and hunt. That's all I do for a living now because I'm a traditional food security guy. That's like what a job to get, right? So a lot of restoration in the time that I lost building this career to end up here. But, man, I spend a lot of time out there and in doing that to get that introspective about why we're here, what's important about it and who we are as people.

And it isn't just the color of skin. It's people like Dave who's moved here and felt that vibe and, you know, wants Alaska and he wants to improve it. You know, there's a million people out on the landscape that choose that lifestyle and create a relationship that this program supports.

So I like to listen to all aspects of Alaska and incorporate that into it because that's who we are as Alaskans. It's a very diverse place with a lot of interest and we have to be a balancing Board with very little authority.

 So we hope that we can listen to what -- over here, why I called on Dave, because it's kind of odd. Dave is Park Service and Steve is Park Service and the recommendation was made that we entertain a thought that we invite the Department of Interior to a meeting with us and it worked last time.

We sent a letter forward and we got an audience and it was effective to have a sit-down face to face like we have our counterparts here to listen and hear and engage. So I think that's a really good suggestion and I think with the concurrence of the Board I'd make a suggestion that we make a request like that.

0032 1 We were looking at a time that would be probably concurrent with something already happening. 2 Like what was it, AFN or something, they might be here. That's what we did last time was tagged on. So a soft 5 suggestion that there's concurrence by the Board that we request an audience and be able to sit like this. I 6 7 think it was impactful last time when we sat with the 8 last Interior Chief and then try it again. 9 10 And so that would be my suggestion. 11 appreciate everybody here. The Board members, the new 12 Board members, welcome. It's good to see everybody 13 here. With that I'll stop. 14 15 Thank you. 16 17 MS. LEONETTI: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 18 I'm going to check online and see if we have Ray Oney 19 joining us. Ray, can you speak? 20 MR. ONEY: Yes. Good morning. Can you 21 22 hear me? 23 24 MS. LEONETTI: Yes. Go ahead. 25 26 MR. ONEY: Yeah, thank you. Raymond 27 Oney here. I'm sorry I'm not there. Last minute the weather closed in, so I'll be able to fly out tomorrow 28 29 to attend this morning's work session. 30 31 Raymond Oney here from the village of 32 Alakanuk on the mouth of the Yukon River that spills 33 out into the Bering Sea. My first year being a public 34 Board Member. 35 36 Thank you. 37 38 MS. LEONETTI: Thank you, Mr. Oney. 39 We're glad you are safe and we're glad you can join us 40 online. Thank you. 41 Next we'll go to the Council Chairs and 43

42

I'll start with Ms. Jackie Cleveland from Yukon Delta and then we'll go this way to Dan and Judy.

MS. CLEVELAND: Waqaa. (In Yup'ik) So, hi, my Yup'ik name is Nalikutaar. I'm from Quinhagak and thanks for inviting me here is what I just said.

49 50

A little on my background. I grew up in Quinhagak and attended Mt. Edgecumbe High School and then Montana State University where I got my bachelor's in media, theater arts and a minor in Native American studies.

Since then I've returned home and preferred to live there because when I tried living outside of Quinhagak I just longed for, you know, the food, the language and everything. So that kind of surpassed my, you know, wants for a career and stuff. So I moved home but it's working. I'm happy that I can be based out of a village and still try to make a difference and make a living.

So I live with my husband now and we have two dogs. I always forget I'm a step-mom to two adult kids too. So, yeah, I'm a film-making -- or documentary film-maker, photographer by trade, but subsistence advocate by heart I would say. I've often worked my life schedule around salmon seasons, moose hunts and things like that and that's why living at home works out for me.

During this time while we're waiting for silvers and berries people are collecting medicinal and edible plants, which is the first thing on my list when I go home. We haven't had a caribou hunt since 2019 as a lot of you know. We're still very hopeful, but on the flip side our moose population is increasing and our hunt was extended another two weeks. So we had our first month and a half season last year. So looking forward to that.

Some of the recent work that's been happening at home is there's a Salmon Harvest Survey and sampling done with a NFWF grant that the Native Village of Quinhagak and Alaska Venture Fund partnered on. Just recently we got word by Kuskokwim River Intertribal Fish Commission that they received money to do this pilot study on a few rivers within the region. Kanektok River, our river, was added to that list.

So for the first time since 2015 next year we're going to have more accurate escapement numbers for salmon besides aerial. But I do want to mention smaller projects that are happening for data collection on salmon besides that NFWF harvest survey I just mentioned. Our Native corporation sister, which

is called Nalaquq, they are also doing a drone project on the Kanektok River for salmon escapement.

So we strive for, you know, a healthy and self-determined community and communities if you talk about the region, of course. And the next things that we're, I guess, going to be focusing on under my work is traditional territorial mapping and then resurfacing the Leave No Trace Initiative through an education video to show. We're hoping that this video would have to be watched by all refuge users before floating or before sport fishing there.

There's some other things I forgot.
Oh, so I guess some other things I do at home I wear a
few hats. I'll mention some of my volunteer work. I'm
on the Tribal Council for my second term. It's the end
of my second term. I'm not sure if I'm going to rerun.
And I'm here as the Y-K RAC Chair obviously and then
I'm also co-Chair for Central Bering Sea Advisory
Council.

That's all I have with my notes because I made notes right before you called on me. Quyana.

MS. LEONETTI: Quyana, Jackie. Bristol Bay Council, Dan Dunaway.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you. I'm Vice Chair of Bristol Bay RAC. I also served on the Nushagak Advisory Committee for years as secretary. I finally stepped down. I went elbow to elbow with Frank for years and with Hans Nicholson prior to that. I'd pause for a moment in memory of Hans. He was a fine man.

Let's see. Where to start. I wasn't sure what all to do. I'm a lifelong Alaskan born and raised. Grew up right here in Anchorage. Went to school in Fairbanks. I grew up here with my dad's surveying from all over the Aleutians and all the west coast on all those DEW Line and White Alice stations in his village time and the people he knew and met in those places.

Unlike the villagers that want to move to the bright lights, man, I wanted to go find out what it was like out some. The way I could do that was get a fisheries degree and work for Fish and Game. I retired

from that in 2002, but I worked from Susitna River, mostly Bristol Bay, down the Aleutians in the Bering Sea.

I retired as an area sport fish biologist out of Dillingham, but my area was from Aniak to Bethel to Goodnews to Port Heiden. A pretty big area. I just love the country out there and the people. And partly involved with these Councils to try to help out since.

One of the things I'll mention people talking berries. We didn't have any snow last winter. The two short walks I've taken on the tundra I haven't seen any berries. Even salmonberries. They often come through. I'm kind of concerned what that's going to mean.

Other things I was just trying to find out, I got contacted last night about the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Herd. The Togiak Refuge has I think a great program working with the local folks on planning the caribou hunt. I think they're supposed to have a meeting here soon, but haven't heard. Frank and I usually sit in that too.

Because of that no snow we couldn't even go down and catch any caribou this last winter and they're concerned of excessive browsing on the tundra. We have only been able to get down there every few years to keep the herd knocked down. When it's good, we do.

Other things of interest in our area we were concerned about. We have had good red runs. Fantastic red runs. Like all-time record red runs. Kings are another thing that we're very concerned. They haven't done so well though. It seems like we did slightly better this year on the Nushagak. I even caught two kings for the first time in three or four years.

 Chums. A relief is the chum run in the Nushagak because it has met goals recently. There for a while we were looking at a double whammy of stocks of concern for kings and chums. Probably Frank, a whole lot more than me, worrying about what that means for commercial fishery.

There's a new land use policy in the Dillingham area that's going to affect the non-tribal members or members of non-Bristol Bay tribal members. My sons are members of Kashunamiut out of Chevak. It seems like they're working to accommodate use. We'll have to figure it out. It's a new wrinkle.

The other thing I'm really excited about is the Park Service seemed to speed up. In the past they've been -- I'll just say it -- notoriously slow to the point of real deep frustration on accommodating subsistence use. But there's been a small herd of caribou south of Kokhanok and Igiugig that folks were saying they ought to be able to harvest and I think this last winter they allowed it.

That happened quicker than we thought it would. Five, six caribou in Igiugig and a similar number in Kokhanok. That makes a difference in the winter. Friends of mind had their young children get their first caribou from Igiugig. There's nothing better in the world.

So I think we'll discuss some of that in the future, but thank you for allowing me to be here.

Doi.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  LEONETTI: Quyana. Ms. Caminer from the Southcentral RAC.

MS. CAMINER: Good morning. Thank you very much. I have to say I'm very pleasantly surprised to see so many familiar faces here. I didn't know what to expect, so I'm glad to see the program will have some consistency.

My Federal career here began in 1976 and it probably wasn't long after that that I met Charlie in Barrow or what used to be called Barrow, excuse me. During that time for Minerals Management Service I was responsible for doing a downsizing of the region. That was a very, very tough thing to do. For the Regional Directors and others you have my empathy for what's going on right now. It's very difficult, very challenging.

I then moved to the National Park Service where I became involved in the subsistence program as the representative. So that's certainly continued my interest in subsistence activities and subsistence management, which then continued in my retirement by volunteering and/or perhaps being recruited to be on the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council.

We had a good meeting recently in the spring. We've had some new members and it's a great new diversity. Not only in geographic distribution of folks but also in their background. So I thought it was a particularly productive meeting. People learned very quickly.

Greg, our Chair, is not able to be here today. I'm the Vice-Chair. However, you all know how summer is and I had previously made arrangements for the whole of this afternoon for another volunteer group that I'm heavily involved in. So I won't be able to stay very long, but it's been very good to see you all. I hope you have a productive meeting as well and I'm sure you will.

I will check carefully afterwards on updates of your decisions and I think Brooke will be here to give the Southcentral position as needed then. Thanks very much. Good to see you.

MS. LEONETTI: Quyana, Judy. I'm going to give some updates from OSM, Mr. Chair, if that's okay. I'm going to share the mic with Mr. Mulligan from Alaska Department of Fish and Game. So if you can come up.

I'm going to start with a little summary of the fish camp that some of us attended this week. It was really beautiful. The weather was great. The mosquitos were in force. Yes, plentiful. So it was a fantastic experience where the ancestral indigenous homelands and the Ahtna people are intrinsically woven with the land and the animals there since time immemorial. It is a true genetic memory that lives in the soil and the trees and the water. It was almost palpable.

Karen Linnell generously opened her arms and welcomed us to her generational fish camp.

Kara Moriarty, Dave Alberg, Jolene John, Rhonda Pitka and I, along with OSM staff, Katya Wessels and Brian Ubelaker, joined Karen and Jim Simon and Deanna Kosbruk and five young ladies, which was really cool.

We were near the confluence of the Chistochina and Copper Rivers and the fishwheels were set off the bank of the Copper. We got to be in the shadow of Mt. Drum. In the watchful eye of Mt. Drum. It was beautiful. There were birds. Obviously there were fish.

We got to share and eat subsistence foods, herring eggs, beluga, muktuk, Copper River king salmon, Akutaq, blueberry pudding and sulunaq. Did I say it right? Okay. And we picked some chythluk (ph) for medicine and Jolene fixed my hand with it. And we saw the fishwheel in action. So it was an amazing experience.

Subsistence is for the people of Alaska. It is deeply spiritual and cultural. We have our own personal reasons for being here as you all spoke to, each of you, here. Your families who have lived on the lands for generations spanning thousands — not decades or hundreds but thousands of years — have culminated in your presence and leadership here today and we heard you speak those words.

Mine too. My grandpa told me that we know our moose and our salmon best and we should be the ones helping them, not someone in Anchorage or D.C. That's exactly how this program works. It's from the ground up.

 Those of you representing agencies are upholding Congress's intent and vision to protect a sacred way of life that is more and more precious across this planet. So kudos to all of you for your job, the experience and the leadership that you're bringing to the table.

I have some OSM staffing updates and then Mr. Mulligan and I have some updates on the Executive Order for Alaska. OSM is currently at 65 percent staffed. Fully staffed we would have 43 employees and currently we have 29. George Pappas, who most of you know, I think, moved to the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game as the Director of

the Subsistence Division.

And long-time fisheries biologist Karen Hyer and long-time anthropologist Pippa Kenner took the deferred resignation program opportunity as did council coordinator Lisa Hutchinson and Permit Specialist Derek Hildreth.

We're still learning in our new home in the Office of the Secretary all kinds of things. Like the budget process, which is very different from Fish and Wildlife Service. While we continue to have some challenges, like learning those new systems, we're generally happy with the move and are settling in. You'll have a chance to talk with Eva. She's going to attend the whole meeting. She's listening online. As well as with Kara. So it's nice that you're both here.

An update on the provision regarding ANILCA Title VIII within the Executive Order on unleashing Alaska's extraordinary resource potential, subsection XXII, which reads -- in case some of you may have not seen it yet it reads:

To direct all Bureaus of the Department of the Interior to consider the Alaskan cultural significance of hunting and fishing and the statutory priority of subsistence management required by the ANILCA to conduct meaningful consultation with the State Fish and Wildlife management agencies prior to enacting land management plans or other regulations that affect the ability of Alaskans to hunt and fish on public lands and to ensure to the greatest extent possible that hunting and fishing opportunities on Federal lands are consistent with similar opportunities on State lands.

So I'm going to give a brief update on our progress and invite Mr. Mulligan to give an update from the State's perspective.

OSM and the InterAgency Staff Committee had a two-day workshop on improving our relationship with the State of Alaska. Out of that workshop workgroups were formed to work on actions related to communications, data sharing and training. These groups have already taken measures and have improved our data sharing guidelines with the State specifically working with Mr. Mulligan, who has been very helpful in

that process.

I've been meeting with Mr. Mulligan regularly to share updates with each other and determine any sticking points where we can make progress. And OSM has developed a regulation tracker whereby we identify all new regulations approved by the Federal Subsistence Board and the Board of Fish and Board of Game to determine whether the Federal program can make our regulations match theirs so that we can encourage proposals to do so.

So I think we're making good steps in that progress and I will turn it over to you.

MR. MULLIGAN: Thank you, Director Leonetti. Thank you, Mr. Chair. You know, that is an accurate description. I have now met with Director Leonetti more than I have any other OSM director to date in the six years that I've been here since the Executive Order went into place and that is appreciated. More so when I do have an issue that comes up it is addressed quickly.

The most recent I will say is when we submit comments, for example, on the special actions that we just took up, we had submitted those over a month before the actual meeting. Now unless we ourselves share those, it was found nowhere on OSM site until the packet comes out. You know, it was a little late in this process, but right after we had that conversation our comments were actually separated out.

You know, a perfect example that I gave was for our boards. As things and materials come into our board process that is posted and separated. It isn't included in a giant packet. So if you want to see a certain individual or groups -- so, for example, RAC comments, OSM comments on any Board proposal on our side, you can find those under PCs or if during the meeting RCs.

So when I brought that up I said it's been done. I've had additional conversations with OSM staff that I haven't in the past, which is greatly appreciated. As I'm sure you Board members are aware, the upcoming wildlife cycle is going to be heavy. I guess is a polite way to put it. And the challenges that Crystal and her staff are experiencing, in

transference, given the amount of information that we hold that you all need for that process becomes our burden as well.

So good communication and also understanding and having I would say a sense of mutual respect in regard to what the State does for this system and this process is vital. I will just say this. It's been a struggle. When I first came on board I felt like our folks were taken for granted. That the information was always there and it was their right to have it.

Now I feel like over the years with better communication and now with the Executive Order kind of boosting that, I feel like we're in a better place. It's not always a communication that Crystal and I have. I've sat down with OSM staff to just hash things out ahead of time. As I tell folks that I manage, assumptions are dangerous. I'd rather have someone come up to me that isn't quite sure and just be like, hey, how should we proceed instead of saying, hey, I just thought that this would be the best way to do it.

So I like that approach. I don't mind it at all and actually would prefer it. I hope the staff who have reached out early feel that they can still do that because I'd never want them not to. Now I will say there are some things that I do take a firm approach on. It's not because I don't like the person. Nothing like that. There's just going to be some of those situations between the State and Federal agencies.

One thing I will mention just in closing is that communication is improving, but we are waiting to see if any other actions are taken because of the Executive and Secretarial Orders, you know, as far as alignment of regulations and any other actions. So we're waiting to see those, but I will say this. Crystal is doing her part from her seat to make sure that our relationship is getting better.

Thank you.

MS. LEONETTI: Thank you, Mr. Mulligan. Yeah, I agree. We have a symbiotic relationship and we need to work together and communication is paramount.

So thank you for those comments. I really appreciate it. Do you have any other updates, information sharing from the State?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  MULLIGAN: Thank you. As I listened to everybody....

(Zoom dropped out)

MS. LEONETTI: Can anyone online hear me? I'll just ask verbally? Okay. We're back. Thank you. Go ahead.

MR. MULLIGAN: Thank you. Just to continue. As I listened to everybody -- you know, I don't know where I was going to start. I had kind of an idea in my head and then it just went everywhere.

Like, for example, when Tony was talking about Prince of Wales and habitat and deer, my first thought was I know that the Forest Service has worked well with the Black-Tail Foundation who obtained funding from the Forest Service to do habitat restoration work for the sake of improving deer numbers on Prince of Wales. There's that.

Member John, I'm assuming the tour that you were mentioning I think my boss was on. So I had that thought. I mean there's just a lot going on. But I will just, I think, come back to what I originally thought I would do, which is just give a Department update.

It's July. We are up to our eyeballs in work. This time of year we have roughly 1,300 employees. We add about five or six hundred seasonal to help us out this time of year. Whether it's salmon management, whether it's aerial surveys on caribou, moose. I mean you name it. We are out on the landscape doing that work and collecting that data.

Our Subsistence Division is doing surveys. Little known, but our habitat folks are out making sure that fish habitat and fish passage is adhered to from anywhere from a culvert that a village may need to put in to one of our large mines is adhering to the stipulations that they agreed to at the time they went into production. So our folks are all over the place doing a lot of things. I will say, yes,

we did steal George.

(Laughter)

MR. MULLIGAN: I mean I've known George for a very long time and he is a friend as well as a colleague. It was good to get him, but I will say I don't know about OSM, but the man brings too many snacks.

(Laughter)

MR. MULLIGAN: And those are not healthy snacks. But I appreciate George ever so much. Other than that, you know, you heard the Federal agencies talk about, you know, they're down in filled positions. We're having the same challenge. You know even before, as you may have heard, the governor put in both a hiring and travel freeze. We're having a hard time hiring especially administrative staff.

We have one division. I think they said they were down almost 40 percent on their admin stuff, which makes it really hard to get the paperwork done that makes it so our biologist can go do what they need to do because behind every survey, behind every counting tower, is administrative paperwork that needs to be done. Those staff are vital to do that. So things kind of slow down.

The travel ban put a real wrinkle because it happened right when we were looking at getting folks out and doing some things, but I think we got it figured out. But as that scrutiny happens we may not be able to get out to places that we thought we could.

I will preface this. The bans were not just because. As probably most everybody who keeps an eye on things noticed the price of oil took a little dip. Well, that means that the budget that was based off of a price X is now down here. So we really didn't have the money. So I mean it was a necessary action, but it will impact how often we get out to places.

Other than that, I guess for the new members -- I should have done this first. My name is Ben Mulligan. I'm the Deputy Commissioner for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. I was born and

raised in Palmer. Anyone who kicks around Southcentral knows where Palmer is.

You know, I was born and raised there. My mom was born and raised there. My grandma was born and raised there. My great-grandpa and his brother brought my family here because of hunting and fishing. Not because of a job. Not because of an agricultural project. They came for the fish and wildlife resource that everybody enjoys today.

 And then it just happened to be they found jobs as coal miners because that's what they were back in Pennsylvania. So they got kind of lucky. From there -- so I was raised -- I mean we always had -- we had what was called a meat room and it was always hanging. It was cool enough you didn't need a freezer. You just came in and grabbed it.

My favorite thing to this day is -well, we've made it out of several things, but it
always was moose hotdogs. Love 'em. It's the best
thing ever. I can't find a better thing that I loved
as a kid. To this day I still do. But we also -- we
had gardens. Even out in Palmer back in the day
grocery stores weren't something that was just -- you
could take for granted. So my family had a garden. We
canned, we preserved.

A funny story. I was talking to someone who said, oh, you can just freeze that broccoli. It will be fine. And I looked at him and I'm like, no, you can't. I'm like you have to blanch it first. They looked at me and they thought I was crazy. They're like I don't even know what that is and I just shook my head.

 But that's a moment in my adult life where I realized that the way I grew up I was lucky. I was lucky to know what that was. I was lucky to know what that was. I was lucky to know how to do those things because that's what my mom, my dad, my grandparents, my aunts and uncles, my great aunts and uncles all taught us growing up. So, you know, that's where I come from and recognize everybody else has that great history, loves Alaska. I don't think anybody would be sitting here if we didn't.

Now with all that said and knowing my

background there's going to be some points where we're going to disagree and that's okay. It just comes from the nature of what our two missions are and sometimes there's going to be that fundamental difference. But I don't take it personally. It's the nature of the work.

So at the end of the day I will -- I'll have just as good a conversation about anything that anybody wants to talk about regardless of the decisions that are made here. I enjoy that with some of the -- I don't want to make light of it -- with some of the OSM Staff that is still here. For example I -- I guess it's been a few years. I shared a bread pudding recipe with Robbin that she still makes and still tells me that her family enjoys. That makes me feel good. It brings a warm feeling to my heart that I can share something from my family to somebody else's.

So, with that, I'll let you guys get along with your meeting. I'll be in and out too just to let you know, but I just wanted to make sure that I was here for this part. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Mr. Mulligan. We've appreciated you and your staff the last few years. It's been a good working -- I've even leaned on him when we're doing the rural stuff. Just as a point of, hey, how does this look from the State view and the implications and just some feedback. He was open and shared his point of view, so I appreciate that stuff.

Also on the way in was talking about the wolf stuff and how we -- you know, this Board appreciated the work the State put into the harvest thresholds and stuff and adopted the State's policy. Again, now that policy is working on the landscape for the Prince of Wales residents and the deer population.

Also all of that prompted a bunch of wolf people to get back into trapping and stuff, right. So just outreach, education and stuff created a whole new zone of people that didn't even exist before. So, you know, landscape managers. I'm not a wolfer, but the people that do we communicate like this. Prior it was who are you coming around here hunting, you know.

All of a sudden there's nothing to hunt. It's like, oh, okay, wait a second. I think

we're partners since you're the wolf guy. Let's share and here's where I see them and then, you know, a few years later your partnership results in abundance for all of us. So sharing the landscape across all demographics is the only way to manage landscape because we're all here. So I appreciate the comment.

I also was thinking that I appreciate the context and the conversation between our staff and yourself and that it's increasing under the new pressure we have. We're looking, I guess, to be kind of looking to align ourselves is what the mandate says. So I've always been maybe it's a time that we might want to restructure or even consider.

I know everybody is overburdened, but the discussion of what that shared information looks like -- and I know we operate on the old MOU or just whatever that old thing used to be. But it could be also a good time to toss something back out there that maybe might look maybe a little slimmer or something that maybe discusses what we're discussing here so it doesn't have so much critical teeth to it that it bogs down staff and the flow of information and can kind of strengthen what we heard going on between Ben and Crystal.

So appreciate that from you, Mr. Mulligan, and Crystal, and I appreciate the good job by the Staff. I think right now we did have another person join the table, so I'll ask Rebecca to introduce herself.

MS. SKINNER: Hi. My name is Rebecca Skinner. I'm Chair of the Kodiak Aleutians RAC. That includes Kodiak, the Alaska Peninsula and then out on the Chain. Generally I'll just call it the Southwest Alaska Region is very heavily dependant on commercial fisheries. In addition to sonar communities we need strong economies and stable economics in our communities in addition to the consistent access to subsistence resources.

I'm not sure what other people shared, but happy to have conversations or answer any questions people might have. Thanks.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,} Rebecca. Welcome. With that I think we've done all \\$ 

our introductions around the table for Regional Advisory Council and Council Chairs. We'll go ahead at this time to introduce and announce Lisa Doehl, the SOL at the table.

MS. DOEHL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Board members. It's a pleasure to be here with you although it is a bit sad because this seat used to be occupied by Ken Lord, who unfortunately passed away. I am an attorney in the Office of the Regional Solicitor for the Department of the Interior.

I began working on these issues in late January, but I have over 25 years with the Solicitor's Office Interior and I've lived in Alaska for 26 years now. I have two children. Now young adults. Obviously I'm in Alaska because I love it. I guess came here a little bit of my husband convincing me, but the hunting and fishing was definitely a part of why we're here. I look forward to assisting the Board and learning more.

So thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you and welcome, Lisa. That just brought up a moment of silence for me for Ken Lord. If we can just -- I'll take that moment before I break down crying.

(Moment of silence)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Haw'aa. We'd like to just send condolence and prayers and strength to the family. I know he had kids. With that we'll take a five-minute break and we'll come back and do Council -- replies to the Council Chair.

And before you go, just so you're all aware, time to be certain we did on the agenda. We switched some things up. Tomorrow we're going to do time certain for the wildlife proposal at 1:30. So I hope that doesn't complicate anything. We just thought we'd do it earlier in the day and make it time certain 1:30. WP24-01. So we'll do time certain tomorrow at 1:30. Just for the record.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Starr, you have the floor. You and your crew. Thank you.

MS. NIGHTEN: Chin'an, Mr. Chair. My name is Mercedes Nighten from Ahtna, Incorporated. I work for workforce development at Ahtna and do our shareholder development programs. So we are blessed to do an internship at Ahtna, Incorporated as a corporate internship. And then with funding from the Federal government through the Park Service we were able -- the Youth Initiates was able to do the National Park Service internship.

So we manage the Ahtna Cultural Center, which is housed at the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The interns behind me and myself do interpretation for tourists at the Cultural Center. And then we have additionally gotten other funding to update our displays and make new displays.

Through reappropriations we just accepted a collection that's been gone out of our hands since 1940. So we also have a new set of collection that we can put out in our cultural center. My title doesn't exactly match what I do for the summertime, but my title is Shareholder Advocate for Ahtna, Incorporated.

So I'm going to go ahead and do my Ahtna introduction. (In Athabaskan). So I just want to say good day. My name is Starr Nighten. I'm from Copper Center and my clan is Udzisyu. The interns are going to introduce themselves. Iliana here is a corporate intern. The others are the Park Service interns. She's already in college going to school — or getting a major in biology and eventually will be a surgeon. So we're really happy to have her onboard.

We have two new college students this semester in the group and then one high school student. So we're all different ages. And then Tilly and I are supervisors. The both of us are taking Alaska Native Studies. She'll have her Associates in Alaska Native Studies. I've been taking Occupational Endorsement Certifications and Ahtna Language, Ahtna Instruction and then we'll additionally be getting an Alaska Native Studies Associates also.

So we also really encourage formal

education besides our traditional knowledge and education that we are able to provide.

MS. VOLLEMA: My name is Elisa Vollema. I'm from Tazlina. My clan is Naltsiine. My parents are Elizabeth Vollema and the late Michael Vollema. I work with Ahtna, as she said, at the Cultural Center just doing interpretations and answering tourist questions. I'm also going into college, yeah. It will be my first semester this August, which I'm really excited for.

### (Applause)

MS. DEBLER: My name is Ileana Debler. My mother is Stephanie Debler and my father is Nolan Debler. Ramona Nicolai is my grandmother and CVP is my grandfather. I am part of the Sky Clan and I come from the Mentasta Village. I work at Ahtna as a college intern, as she said, and I enjoy getting the work experience but I also like being able to support my community in some way and learn more about my culture. Chin'an.

# (Applause)

MR. Neeley: Hello. My name is Jaysen Neeley. I'm from Gakona. I'm in the Udzisyu Clan. My parents are Roselyn Neeley, formerly known as Roselyn Jean. My dad is Bob Neeley. I'm still in high school.

### (Applause)

 MR. SEGERQUIST: Hi. My name is James Segerquist. My mom is Jeanette Tyone. My dad is Roger Albert. My grandpa and grandma are Linda Pete, formerly known as Linda Tyone, and James Segerquist, Sr. or the late James Segerquist. My clan is Udzisyu Caribou Clan. I live in Copper Center. I come from Kluti-Kaah Village. I enjoy working with Ahtna and just supporting and learning things. It's always a school day. Just nice to gain more knowledge as I work. It's nice to be here. Thank you for having me.

MS. PATRICK: Hi. I'm Taliyah Patrick. I am the National Park Service intern supervisor. So I work closely with Starr and she's kind of like a mentor to me. She's helping me get used to supervising because I used to be an intern just like them. So this is my first year. I grew up in Anchorage, but my

family is from the Copper Center area and the Mentasta area.

I am so happy to do this job this summer because originally I worked in construction for many years as a project assistant. You know, construction season is really busy, so this is my first summer I'm able to -- well, my first summer in a long time that I'm actually able to be out in the land working in Copper Center and working with my grandma at her fish camp and going to cultural camps and stuff.

So I'm really happy to be out in the region and learning because I missed it so much. I didn't realize how much I missed it until I was actually there. Chin'an and thank you for listening.

# (Applause)

MS. NIGHTEN: Okay. We were going to try to present our slides but I'm just going to make a list or give you the list of activities that we do. I just thought you guys wanted to get out of here at 11:30. Okay. It's connecting.

One thing we've also done is this is a new logo for the Ahtna Cultural Center. So we incorporated our houses that we made that were partially in the ground and the sticks would stick out the top for the frame and then our moieties are the Raven and the Sea Gull. So that is our new logo.

As I said we work for Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. We have funding from them to manage this program. These are the visitors that we've had for the summer. So we get roughly 100 or more visitors a day. We're only open Monday through Friday because we're run like a business and not run like the Park Service where they're able to have seven days a week.

 So this is a list on the left of activities and then the pictures are of -- each activity is highlighted so you can see the pictures of what we're doing for those activities. At the beginning is the Ahtna Cultural Center. So these are pictures of the Cultural Center and of our interns working in the Cultural Center.

We had one intern who has already moved on for the summer. She took another opportunity. So that's her beading. That was Ally Fields. She's another member from Copper Center Village, but she was able to join Alaska Military Youth Academy this last round, so she left us for a different opportunity.

So this is some of her beadwork here on the top corner and we have the interns. If they do have skills, like beadwork or sewing or making any traditional activities, we let them do that in the cultural center so that they can show that to the visitors.

This is our outdoor leadership program. We teach them how to hike. The safety around hiking and being outdoors and camping. Everything down to how to pack your backpack and put up your tent. It's a four-day program and we help them increase their endurance by starting on small trails and then hiking up a mountain at the end. So in the middle they're at the top of Willow Mountain and then that is our Wrangell Mountains in the background.

We had our collection viewing, as I said, so there's a picture of a salmon skin bag, which we had just this winter found out how it was made and that we used to make them and then it came back in the collection, so we get to see one. And then the interns assisted with setting up and putting the tables out and getting this viewing for our board and staff and then the Park Service.

We skipped over annual meeting. Ahtna had their annual meeting June 7th and we don't have pictures because we're so busy. We also have the interns. Their first week they go to the Ahtna annual meeting and learn what Ahtna, Incorporated is all about.

We do provide college courses in our program, so we have a biotic college course. The first day we focus on ethnobotany and medicinal plant use of the Ahtna people. Then the second day is focused on salmon and the identifying salmon parts and then discussing what research is being done on salmon and how we can assist with the research with Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission and with Fish and Game and with anyone so that we're teaching the interns the

proper ways to -- we teach them how to fillet, we get to feed them fish, and then Fish and Game comes in and talks about rules and regulations and the things they should know.

We get to do several career talks. It's part of our program for them to be exposed to careers so they got to talk to forestry and wildlife careers. This is pictures of that. Camp Yetti Tenenaw (ph) is in Cantwell. It was their first -- very first ever cultural camp and we were able to go and take our interns. They were just really happy to be able to put on a cultural camp. They got some funding.

Cantwell is not on the Copper River. It is our one village that is not on the Copper River. They came from Valdez Creek Mine and were moved to Cantwell. So our people live over in Cantwell, but they live off the river.

We get to teach them things because we're on the Copper River and fortunate enough to still have salmon. Smoking and canning. As I said we teach them how to fillet fish, how to cook fish and how to put fish away and jarring or freezing them.

This year we were able to incorporate data sovereignty into our college courses and learn about how important it is to protect our data, our personal data, but even our traditional and cultural data, and making sure that when we are having these classes and talking about our indigenous use of any resource that other people are not able to take that information and produce it themselves and make money from that.

This was a really great course for the youth to be able to take. They really went over privacy statements that are on apps that you accept and what that means. It really opened the eyes of the youth on how much data they are actually putting out there about themselves and then how much data is out there on different sites.

So we do job shadowing at the Ahtna Land and Resource Department so our interns get to go with the Natural Resource Technicians and our land patrol officers and go out on the land and watch them and assist them with their jobs on checking if people

need permits or if they need to know where to go or maybe they're possibly doing something wrong and then they need to let them know how to fix -- maybe they're in the wrong place or don't have their permit.

So we get to go to several cultural camps. Batzulnetas Cultural Camp is in the Park Service within Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The interns were all able to go to that and then this year I went in just for one day with Barbara Cellarius and a few people here from the Regional Office. We all hiked in except for one person who was smart enough to take a ride. I forget who it was that came, but if you talk to her it was very, very interesting.

Copper River Native Association is our regional health services and BIA programs. Indian Health and BIA programs and behavioral health departments. So they have an Elders and Youth Conference. So we were also able to attend the Elders and Youth Conference. The Elders and Youth Conference separates the people by male and female, so the women learn from the women and the men learn from the men. So we were able to attend that.

What we didn't get on the slides was we also -- Chistochina had a culture camp, so we got to go to the place that everybody has been talking about. It was our first time going to that camp. Even my first time going to that Chistochina Camp. So that was really nice to be able to go to.

We're closing out the year at Migratory Bird Camp on Denali Road at Mile 7. It's another three-day camp. We get to do things like berry picking, fishing. It won't be hunting season. We try to have them later some years so we could do some hunting.

Then this week we're in Anchorage to learn from our corporate office and we are just very pleased that we could come to this meeting so I could teach them about how Federal subsistence works.

I believe that's it.

48 Chin'an.

| 0054  |  |
|---|--|
| 1   | (Applause)   |
| 2   |  |
| 3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13 | CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for that wonderful presentation. Good job, kids, interns, the school, getting educated and finding yourself here. What a good thing to do. Any questions from the Board for our students? Any engagement? It's now your time. Again, we always love this opportunity to share the floor with the up and coming especially if you're here to listen and learn. Coming from the region you come from I'm sure Auntie Karen will make sure you stay diligent |
| 14<br>15  | (Laughter)   |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21                        | CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:in your endeavors and be successful. So we just continue to hope to see you guys here in this arena and into the future. Good luck, guys. Thank you for your presentation.   |
| 22  | (Applause)   |
| 24  | MS. NIGHTEN: I also just wanted to   |
| 25<br>26<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31                  | mention I am on the Wrangell-St. Elias Advisory Subsistence Resource Commission ahh. Anyway, I think you guys know what I'm trying to say. And then I also reside on the Copper Basin Advisory Committee. So all the issues that we're hearing about from everyone else is just really important to us too.  |
| 32<br>33<br>34  | $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ ALBERG: Mr. Chair, can I have the floor for a second?   |
| 35<br>36<br>37  | $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, you have the floor, Dave.} \\$   |
| 38<br>39<br>40<br>41<br>42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46      | MR. ALBERG: I want to just thank these kids for the work they do here in Alaska. All of us were at your age at some point. The fact that you're actively looking for things that will lead to careers and supporting your communities and supporting the Park Service and the people close to you is really important. So I just want to give each of you a coin on behalf of the Park Service if I could.   |
| 47  | (Applause)   |
| 48  | CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I think it's  |

Ahtna tradition to dance your gifts. (Laughter) CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We just Thank you, Dave, for that appreciate that. presentation. Thank you, students, for your presentation and hard work. Keep it up out there. We'll come back at 1:00 o'clock. Lunch break. (Off record) (On record) CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Good afternoon, everybody. Welcome back after lunch. We'll reconvene the meeting here. This is Anthony Christianson, Board Chair. I'll call our meeting back into session a little after -- 10 after 1:00 here. Before we turn over the floor to Katya for the next order of business we'll welcome Craig to introduce himself and tell us a long personal history about everything he knows. (Laughter) 

MR. PERHAM: My name is Craig Perham. My day job is the State Lead for Wildlife over at the Bureau of Land Management. I am sitting in -- Chris McKee took a deferred retirement earlier this year, so I'm helping Kevin kind of cross this -- keep it up and running until we get a permanent person here.

For background, I was born and raised here in Alaska. To be honest I found myself back up here after a long time. Just kind of moving around and seeing the sights along the world, but have a background in wildlife up in Interior Alaska with furbearers and then for the majority of my career I worked here at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in marine mammals management as one of their polar bear biologists. My main position was human/bear conflicts. So I worked a lot with the oil and gas groups up on the North Slope, but I also worked with the communities up on the North Slope helping them with the bear conflicts as well.

 $\hbox{And then I had a stint with the Bureau} \\ \hbox{of Ocean Energy Management as one of their marine} \\ \hbox{mammal biologists and then got detailed into BLM about}$ 

five years ago and have been helping them with their marine mammal issues, basically polar bears and then the NOAA species as well.

 $\,$  I appreciate the time and allowing me to -- moving me up to the proper dinner table. Thanks again.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Welcome. Thank you, Craig. With that we'll go ahead and get started with this afternoon, number four agenda item.

Katya, you have the floor.

MS. WESSELS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Can you hear me okay? For the record my name is Katya Wessels and I'm Supervisory Program Analyst and the lead for the Council Coordination Division, OSM. That's my regular position but also I'm currently acting as the Deputy Director for Operations for OSM.

Today I'm going to present to you the Subsistence Regional Advisory Council's fiscal year 2024 annual reports and your, the Board's, replies to these reports. Please remember that these replies that you have in your meeting books and online are a draft. They can be changed with -- you know, these Board's decision if you want to change anything in these reports, add/remove. You can do it before you take the vote on approving the reports. The goal is at the end of this meeting for you to take a vote to approve these reports -- replies.

So ANILCA Section .805 mandates the Councils to submit annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior. Section .805 states that Regional Advisory Council in each subsistence region shall have an authority to prepare an annual report to the Secretary and then it enumerates what it shall contain. I'm not going to read it. You see it on the slide. It's language from ANILCA and that's what the Councils strive to put in their reports.

Section .805(c) also states that the Secretary shall consider the report and recommendations of the Regional Advisory Councils concerning taking of fish and wildlife on the public lands within their respective regions for subsistence use.

So the Annual Report is an excellent avenue for the Councils to share with this Board the issues and subsistence concerns that typically cannot be resolved through the regular authority process. Sometimes some of these issues that come through these reports are asked to be elevated to the level of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture.

So why is it Fiscal Year 2024. We are in 2025. Because usually the Councils meet in the fall and then they develop the topics of their annual reports. The topics include the issues that were in the previous fiscal year. That's why it's '24.

So in Fiscal Year '24 all of the 10 Regional Advisory Councils have prepared annual reports. They all had issues that they wanted to share with the Board. Altogether, across 10 Councils, there are 78 various topics of concern that are communicated to this Board. Out of these 78 topics they requested the Board to reply to 39 topics. The other 39 topics — amazingly it's the same number of topics — the Councils just shared for your information purposes only.

These are still the issues that are important to the Councils, but they know that one reason or the other the Board might not be able to reply or might have replied to the same issue in the previous reply because some issues come over and over again, year after year. A lot of times the Board cannot do anything about it, but the Councils still want the Board to be aware of what's going on.

So I started talking about the development of the Annual Reports. The Councils usually meet for the full meeting September/November and they develop topics of concern. Then the Staff of OSM they accept discussion, looks at transcripts and developed a draft. So then the upper leadership staff reviews those drafts and then those drafts go back to the Councils during their winter meetings. The Councils review them and approve these reports at that time.

You all probably had a chance to look at these reports. They were mailed out and emailed out in April of this year. But in case you didn't or you want to refer to somebody, there's a lot of printouts

in front of you. Those are just the Councils and your reports. What you have in the bound books these are the replies.

We usually quote the topic of the report in the reply. I'm just saying that mainly for the benefit of the new Board members. So whatever is in italics in the Annual Report replies. This is the quote from the Councils' Annual Report. The rest, after it says response, that's the Board's draft response to the topic of concern.

So a lot of work goes in the preparation of these replies. OSM Staff and Board Agency Staff and ISC work on developing the draft replies. Then replies are all combined. OSM leadership reviews them and then it goes back to ISC reviews it. There's ISC members here. They had a chance to review these replies but perhaps they still have more comments at this meeting. Then the draft replies. The final drafts go over to the Board for your review and approval.

So one other thing that I wanted to highlight that the 2010 Secretarial Review said for the directive specifically to ensure that the Secretaries are informed when non-departmental rule-making entities develop regulations that may adversely affect subsistence users. This is kind of the foundation why the Board can forward some of the Council's concerns that you consider important up to the Secretaries.

So the table. You have also a printout of the table. It's on a large sheet. There's a lot of subject matter in this report so I tried to compile that in a way that you can see the topics that go from one Council to another to another. These also help the Board to see if there's a developing trend, an issue of concern that is more important to more than one Council, that's cross-regional or maybe cross-state even, issue.

I'm not going to stay on this slide. You have the printout. That's the same table. I just wanted to let you know what this table is. I'm going to pause before I actually start talking about the topics and see if there's any questions about what I said before or anybody else wants to add anything.

1 (Pause) 

MS. WESSELS: Okay. One thing that I'm really hoping that it's not just going to be me presenting the topics of concerns of the Councils and the draft replies, but I'm also hoping that it will generate some discussion among the Board members. At any point we have the three representatives from the Councils, Kodiak/Aleutian Chair, Bristol Bay Chair and YKDelta Chair.

So I also encourage you to jump in at any moment and add whatever I missed maybe in my presentation because you live in the regions and you know issues much better than me. I'm just here to try to voice Councils' concerns on your behalf.

The Board members also, please, if you have any questions, you can stop me and ask questions or any thoughts. I'm going to pause at different moments to see if there's anything else anybody wants to add.

All right. I'm going to talk about the biggest overarching issue is salmon. You see in the table the salmon column is actually divided into four columns because this issue is so complex and multi-faceted.

On each of these slides you'll see this map and the stars indicate the Councils that brought up these issues. I kind of had the framework for this PowerPoint, but when I started updating specifically salmon concerns they're pretty much the same. They've been in the annual reports the year before and the year before.

As you can see for the fifth year in a row dismal returns. Salmon populations have been plummeting over the last 20 years. Subsistence fishing is often closed and subsistence needs are not met. ANILCA Title VIII subsistence priority is not met. Disappearing fish camps and loss of salmon culture. Escapement and border passage goals are not met. Specific treaty obligations are not met.

Commercial fisheries continue unabated. Bycatch is discarded or sold. Habitat loss is detrimental to the marine ecosystem health.

Destruction of ocean floors. Concerns with Federal management of Bering Strait/Aleutian Islands fisheries. Concern with the State management of Area M fisheries. And Councils, many Councils sent numerous letters of concern but did not receive a response.

The Councils, they also have -- besides those were concerns, but here the next slide shows the continuation of the same topics. Salmon crisis bycatch and commercial fisheries. They also provide recommendations or they're requesting something from the Board.

So the Councils usually -- that's quite a few Councils asking to elevate concerns to the Secretaries. The Councils are asking to pursue meaningful actions to the new Administration. The Councils are asking to remind the applicable Federal agency of their ANILCA mandate prioritize subsistence.

The Councils are also asking to have the Solicitor's opinion on these issues of salmon. Several Councils report that they engage with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council in various ways. They either write in letters of recommendation, they have engagement sessions with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. They're also participating in writing comments on draft EIS on chum bycatch management.

The Councils also has a strong opinion that the hard cap on chum bycatch in pollock fishery needs to be implemented. They also recommend to lower limits of chinook hard cap in Bering Strait Aleutian Islands fisheries.

The Councils strongly feel that the stock assessment of Area M commercial local harvest should be performed. All Councils are in support of 100 observer coverage on commercial fishing boats. They recommend to modify trawl timing and gear and do not allow operations on the ocean floor.

I'm going to talk a little bit about what I said in more detail. For example the Southcentral Council in their Topic No. 5 they are talking about their concern of combination of PCP, ocean acidification and commercial trawl operations impact to ocean resources. Trawling results in

targeted and incidental biomass removed as well is a physical damage to the sea floor. This change to marine food webs are having profound impacts on the species and subsistence users.

And Bristol Bay, in their topic No. 2, they exhibit concern about salmon returns and bycatch. Bristol Bay wants to know more about research findings and how bycatch affects salmon population returns. The Council informs the Board that they've been engaged with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and they talk about their newly released outreach and engagement plan focused specifically on chum bycatch.

So Councils are really in the know. They're in the midst of it. They are engaged and they are committed to work with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and other stakeholders.

YKDelta in Topic 13 they're informing the Board that -- they're sending a letter to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council on importance of chum to YKD subsistence users and encouraging them to implement a hard cap on chum bycatch in pollock fishery. This Council also is very engaged with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. They engaged into commenting on the draft EIS.

YKDelta, they're also concerned about low returns of Arctic Yukon-Kuskokwim salmon. Coho salmon that is harvested in Area M. They opine that large and early interception of coho salmon in Area M commercial fisheries have low returns in the Kusko and Yukon Drainages.

So this is just some of the examples of what the Council is saying. I'm not going to, of course, reiterate everything what each Council said because we will be here otherwise for three days if I talk about that in more details.

So I'm going to pause before I start talking about hatchery salmon concerns and see if the representative from the Regional Advisory Councils would like to add anything besides what I already mentioned.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  DUNAWAY: Through the Chair. Looking at this table here, we have No. 2 chum bycatch

support MPFMC outreach. I would think we might want to add king salmon stocks for Bristol Bay are still pretty high level of concern.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: When we testify -- this is Anthony Christianson -- can we state our name for the record. Thank you.

MR. DUNAWAY: That was Dan Dunaway who just spoke a moment ago about the Bristol Bay RAC. Thank you.

MS. SKINNER: This is Rebecca Skinner, the Kodiak Aleutians RAC. So we did have a concern that's related to salmon and I think what we see as the biggest problem is listed as fragmented management. So you have State management and Federal management of salmon and on the Federal side you have subsistence Federal management and then commercial Federal management.

I've said this before in speaking to the Board, but I'll say it again because I think it is really important and it's having a huge impact. The different regulatory and management systems don't seem to really -- they don't work together. They don't talk to each other. That results in a lot of frustration on all sides and it results in stakeholders feeling like nothing is happening because literally nobody is in a business to fix the problem because of the fragmented management.

For the Kodiak Aleutians region it's hard because as a region we have the Area M commercial fishery and we have all the trawl fisheries in the state within our KARAC region. At a community level the ability to continue these commercial fisheries — and it's not to say that there can't be changes in management, but the ability to continue the commercial fisheries is really important to our communities.

So I know that at a Board level the focus is on subsistence, but I will say at the community level for us it's also about the existence and ability of our communities to continue and we can't do that if we don't have healthy economies.

So thinking about King Cove in our region, they lost their processing plant and that's had — it's not operating. The plant is still there, it's just not operating. It's had a huge impact on the community. That impacts the ability of people to live in the community. It impacts the ability of people with kids to stay in the community. Then it impacts the ability of the community to support schools. All of these things tie together.

I guess I just have to speak from a -- at my own personal level. It's hard because it feels like some of the things going on in our region are getting blamed for problems that are happening in other regions that may not -- even if you stopped commercial fishing there's still some basic environmental things going on with salmon that we don't fully understand.

It's not going to fix the salmon problem, but if you shut down — if what happened is the fisheries in our region got shut down, it would have a really devastating impact. I say that knowing that other regions right now that don't have the salmon it's devastating to them. But, at the same time, it doesn't feel like the right solution is then to devastate other areas if it's not going to fix the underlying problem.

The issue of salmon is really complicated. So I've spoken to the regulatory complexity. I think biologically it's complex. There's different species of salmon. Different species are behaving differently right now. So in 2022 you had a huge run of red salmon in Bristol Bay. Like a record-setting run. So the red salmon in Bristol Bay are doing really well.

That's not the same case with chum and chinook. Those have been declining. It seems like in general pink salmon have been doing well. So different salmon species are responding differently to what's going on in the environment. That's complicated. And then, of course, we haven't gotten to the hatchery issue yet, but we've got the hatchery salmon. That's another level of complication.

So Katya captured on the spreadsheet for us that our comment was fragmented management approach. I understand that's not the Federal

Subsistence Board's job to fix that, but if all of the regulatory bodies just continue going forward in a silo, each in a silo, the salmon issue is not going to be completely understood and resolved. I don't even know if we did understand it if we could resolve it.

But the silo is -- right now they're really not helping and they're creating a lot of frustration and I understand the frustration. I've been in meetings. I come here. The response -- the Annual Report says, well, we can only do so much with subsistence salmon. You need to go to the Council or you need to go to the Board of Fish. Going to Council meetings they can only do so much. They're not primarily regulating the salmon fisheries. That's the State Board of Fish. If you go to the State Board of Fish meetings, you hear something else.

Again, because nobody is in control of the entire salmon life cycle and where they are, I understand why we have a fragmented system and that really nobody is in charge of fixing it. Again, understand it's not the Board's responsibility to fix it, but we can't keep going forward with the silos because that's not working.

Just checking my notes to make sure I hit on everything. I guess the other thing I would ask is that because the salmon issue is so complex, it has a lot of different parts, if this is something that it seems like it's appropriate for the Board to want to do more, I think it would be really helpful to have maybe a dedicated session bringing in definitely biologists, probably representatives from the different management systems, so that we can all start with a common set of information.

Because in each of the different forums that I'm in I'm even looking at the list up there, I see stuff up there and I think, wow, that's not accurate or that's really giving the wrong impression. If we're not starting on the same page with the same information, we can still disagree about what that information means, but at least we're starting with the same information.

It's clear to me right now, in all the different regulatory meetings I go to, that we are not all starting at the same information place. So that is

also leading to misunderstandings at a community level. I feel like communities are getting pitted against each other. It's intensifying the frustration that everyone is feeling.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Rebecca. Again, I think this is our opportunity to do that and express that. I think earlier we heard with Ben a little more connection, conversation and topics and information sharing, that they've been trying to tie that up here a bit because of these issues, emergent issues, and then mandates coming down and lack of staff. So we're hoping that that improves and that definitely is the problem right there. So ditto.

Any other conversation or questions.

Frank.

MR. WOODS: Other than exploring litigation or suing National Pacific Fisheries
Management Council for bycatch or State of Alaska for Area M mismanagement, whatever it looks like, you're absolutely correct. We have no tools to deal with everything that's up there on that page other than maybe asking as a Board that Department of Interior or Secretary, whoever is in charge of Department of Commerce under Magnuson-Stevens Act, to re-appropriate that Board to somewhere where it should be -- could be regulated a lot more efficiently. Right now we have no say at all.

 So if you go to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and you're not fully engaged, it doesn't matter if you're a subsistence user, a commercial fisherman, it's the money that comes in — it's the Department of Commerce for goodness sake, right? That's what they're focused on, is the industrialization of a resource that needs to be harvested. That's their goal.

So if you ask the government -- and it could be a senator or could be a president -- we could lobby our representatives to change the direction of this whole thing. If that's what it takes, if that's what it's going to take, then that's what it might have to take. Like you said, there's things that are

happening now that we cannot fix. If we don't come up with answers, at least alternative answers, I like your idea of coming together and it gives us a better idea.

I think me and Robbin did that about 20 years ago. We gathered all the biologists together and said, okay, how are we going to fix this caribou and moose problems. Caribou, moose and antler project, right? Losing all the caribou. They still haven't fixed the problem but they at least got issues addressed. The moose population increased, but your answer to that was maybe do it legally. If you can't get anybody to address the bycatch issue, then let's change management arenas.

So I think that's an explore for a later date. The same thing as you, I've been going around and around on how to fix this. You know, the (indiscernible) your answer, 10 percent of whatever it is. They'll give you five reds off of bycatch from the Bering Sea. By law they're obligated to save 10 percent of the bycatch, but they throw the rest away.

So I'll shut up. We already know all the answers. An alternative answer would be change management regimes. Put it back into Crystal's office.

## (Laughter)

MS. WESSELS: Okay. I'm going to move on with talking about Council's concerns. They're still all related about salmon. That will be part of my presentation. Also talking about there is management suggestions that Councils have. This is the issue also being on several Councils' radar now for several Annual Report cycles. That's the concern about hatchery salmon.

This time around three Councils, YKDelta, Western and Eastern Interior, brought up the concerns about the hatchery salmon and, as you know, all three Councils are located along the Yukon River. Their concerns are about the competition between wild and hatchery salmon. Their concerns is competition for food. They claim that research shows that they compete for food. Then they're also concerned about the international hatchery releases.

Western Interior says that Federal and

0067 1 State governments hinder Native salmon stock recovery by not acting regarding international hatcheries and State release hatchery salmon in Alaskan waters. What they recommend in regards to hatcheries is to address 5 this issue on the statewide and international scale. 6 7 They recommend the State needs to 8 reduce their hatchery releases. Also they recommend 9 that United States needs to negotiate with other 10 countries. The Pacific arena, Canada, Russia, Japan, 11 Korea and make an agreement with them that they 12 severely reduce their hatchery releases. 13 14 Eastern Interior plans on sending a 15 letter to staff at the Department of State requesting information if anything is being done in regards to the 16 17 international hatchery releases. The Councils are 18 actually asking the Board to formulate how an 19 international discussion can start over capping 20 international hatchery production. 21 22 So that is all about the hatchery 23 salmon. Again, like if there's any questions or 24 additional comments. I'm going to pause before I move 25 on to management suggestions from the Council. Go 26 ahead. 27 28 MS. CLEVELAND: Jacqueline Cleveland, 29 YKDelta RAC. I just wanted to ask of the international 30 countries is Canada not mentioned for a reason? 31 32 MS. WESSELS: No, I mentioned Canada. 33 34 MS. CLEVELAND: Okay. Sorry. 35 Disregard. 36 37 MS. WESSELS: No, I mentioned Canada. Maybe I didn't say it loud enough. It is even on the 38 39 slide right there. 40 41 MS. CLEVELAND: Okay. 42 43 MS. WESSELS: Sorry. 44 45 MR. WOODS: I'm a pessimist. I can look 46 both sides. This Council, have we looked at putting 47 their own hatcheries and competing about the existing 48 hatcheries that are out there? I mean the other answer

is to -- if you can't beat them, join them. Yeah.

49

I mean then you'll get their attention, right? I mean what else is there? I'm not joking, but the only way to save a species is to make sure there's a return. If we're not gaining the return on our natural stocks, how are we going to enhance that?

If you can't have a natural return stock that's going to regain itself, there's absolutely no way we're going to ever recover from this. I'm not trying to be facetious, but there's some positive and -- we had a hatchery on Snake River to recover the sockeye salmon that went up a small stream.

There's a big return now. There's nothing against temporary hatcheries to regain a stock of concern. The other answer is -- I mean if you push that agenda all the way forward and you're competing against those big entities, there's a lot of science behind what we're talking about. We already know about the devastation of the hatchery.

If our king salmon cannot return at 55,000 spawners going past the tower and if we're never meeting that 55,000, we got 38, I think, 35,000, those stocks will never build up to return to the natural levels they're supposed to. My answer would be put in a hatchery at the Yukon-Kuskokwim and a Nushagak district. That's my honest recommendation.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I'm going to speak before Rhonda does. This is Anthony Christianson. I'm not being contentious here but we went south to look at stuff similar, right, and we looked at the (indiscernible) that had a similar situation. They overfished their stocks all the way down to 5,000 sockeye and they took brood stock out of the wild stock.

Hydaburg did that back in the 1930s and '40s to keep their commercial stock going because they overharvested it. But they took their eggs from the brood stock and got 100 percent survival on them and stick them back in their natural habitat and protect them from predation and watch the environment and do the best to protect it and that's how they rebuilt their stock. So I think Frank is speaking to those places where they didn't want to break tradition.

But if you go far back into tradition,

you'll find we were seeding streams, putting them stocks there and making sure that they had that habitat. So culturally we were doing it. We created geeleyes (ph) in Southeast. We put streams in, created water barriers and we documented it traditionally. We created habitat. We're like beavers, you know. We managed the landscape for thousands of years. We did this and we did that to make sure these stocks came back.

So I think we're at that point where Rebecca is at. You know, there needs to be probably a statewide salmon symposium where all of us that have a stake in it are sitting there trying to elevate these concerns to affected bodies and then throw a dart at what we can effectively do based off of all the same information like Rebecca is suggesting and I like that.

#### Thank you.

MS. LAVINE: Hello, Mr. Chair. Members of the Council. This is Robbin LaVine. I just want to tell you how much we value all of your conversation, right. So if there are things that you're sitting on, please share. You are the Board and your conversation will help us as the Federal Subsistence Management Program, your staff, OSM and the ISC responds in your voice. So the Annual Reports and then later the correspondence.

What we're doing here is the Councils are sharing their information with you, they're sharing their concerns with you. You need to be informed on these issues so that you make informed decisions in the arena in which you can act, which is regulations, right? Fish and Wildlife regulations.

You all are incredibly busy and you have your ISC members that support the agency board members and OSM that support our public members. When we hear you talk, it helps us capture your voice. It helps us as we are drafting these responses in your name because you guys can't do it. We're the administrative arm of the Board.

So I just wanted to share that we are all delighted when you talk. Even when you have a hard time talking, please do. Please share. We will do our very best to capture your intent -- well, I mean I

can't speak of your intent, but just capture some of your words for future efforts.

Thanks.

MS. NAVES: Thank you, Robbin. The next part of the presentation is also salmon and it's related to various management suggestions that the Councils have for the Board. We are actually going to be on this topic, I think, for a while because there is a variety of management issues that the Council is speaking about and a lot of suggestions.

Rebecca already eloquently spoke about -- you know, the State and Federal agency operate often in silos and that's a big part of the issue and it's a fractured system, which is frustrating subsistence users to no end.

The Councils -- I'm just going to speak kind of topic by topic what each Council is bringing up. Kodiak Aleutians we just -- you know, I just mentioned that fragmented management. The Council is requesting the Board to bridge divisions and improve coordination among parties to ensure effective management and subsistence access.

YKDelta Council, they refer to all the previous letters they sent to the Board and all the previous times they brought this topic up in the Annual Report. They refer to the joint letter from all of the Councils from the All-Council Meeting that happened in March of 2024. For you to go back to those letters and read them because they didn't want to repeat the same thing. The same thing happening over and over again.

What they're requesting from this Board, they're requesting responses to those letters because they did not receive responses and they're still waiting for them. They're also requesting that the Board briefs the new Administration on what is happening with salmon and its management and the salmon crisis in Alaska. All the various issues with bycatch and hatcheries. They want the new Administration to know, even if this Board maybe doesn't have authority to take care of these issues, but at least they would like the Administration to know.

Again, YKDelta Council they're

requesting the Board to take the lead on coordinating of interjurisdictional management of salmon. They want the Board to take the lead and facilitate a meeting between Federal subsistence fisheries management, ADF&G and National Marine Fisheries Services, to develop and implement the framework for interjurisdictional management of salmon across the entire habitat.

The same Council, YKDelta. Salmon is a big, big thing in YKDelta. They request the Board to take steps to initiate a co-management agreement with the Yukon Intertribal Fish Commission and prioritize capacity building for tribes and Alaska Native organizations.

Western Interior Council. Their representative is not here today, but almost entire Annual Report is salmon concerns with a few other. They're requesting that the Office of Subsistence Management assist with creation of a joint Yukon and Kuskokwim Fish Commission.

Again, Western Interior, they're requesting the Board to work with the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture and Department of Commerce together and discuss establishing an MOU concerning the protection of salmon bound for Arctic, Yukon and Kuskokwim area.

Seward Peninsula. Also one of the Yukon Councils. They have C&T for Yukon. They're encouraging InterAgency dialogue, planning a collaboration to ensure the sustainability of subsistence resources in Alaska. They think that the Board is uniquely positioned to promote increased collaboration. The Board agency can provide funding and staff to host workshops and other opportunities for dialogue and establishing objectives and strategies to prevent more severe issues. They say that things can get much worse than they already are.

Eastern Interior. Asking the Board to pursue meaningful action on these topics with new leadership as soon as possible. They say that Department of Interior, Department of Commerce and State must work together to rebuild salmon stocks and manage salmon on an interjurisdictional and ecosystem scale.

Eastern Interior is also asking this
Board to submit comments on the upcoming North Pacific
Fishery Management Council chum salmon bycatch draft
EIS. They're also asking the Board to submit comments
in support of a coalition of Arctic Yukon Kuskokwim
stakeholders to again address the interception of the
salmon bound to this area from Area M during the
upcoming Board of Fisheries cycle.

They're encouraging the Board to actively weigh in on the matters that directly affect Federally-qualified subsistence users.

Also Eastern Interior is advocating for more conservative management for fall chum, which is important for upper river because the upper river doesn't get any of that even if there's any returns.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, we have a question on the floor, Katya. Frank, you have the floor.

MR. WOODS: Eastern Interior villages are requesting that this Board represent their Federally-qualified subsistence users that aren't meeting their needs or are meeting their needs?

 $\operatorname{MS.}$  NAVES: That are not meeting their needs.

MR. WOODS: Okay. So, with that said, all those stars up there are meeting their needs or those are not meeting their needs?

MS. NAVES: No, they're not.

MR. WOODS: Okay. So we, as a Board -- and that's a good question. We, as a Board, to address that is a problem. As a Board member, I've been doing what our representative Rebecca has been doing for a long time. Changing how we do business we could go right to the Governor and say you're in charge of State fisheries. You have the power and you have the right to change how business is being done on State waters. If you can't, we'll ask North Pacific like they did Kenai and they killed the Kenai.

We can ask whatever it is as a committee and a board to go directly to the

Commissioner, to the Governor, and recommend levels of engagement. I'm just recommending as a Board member what I would be looking at. Not to -- you know, I mean I would directly -- I'll step out of the Board cycle. But as a resident and a Federally-qualified subsistence user we haven't used up any of our resources to tackle this problem.

What have we as a Board been able to --we've helped them address the issues. We put science behind it, but what actions do we have. I'm challenging the Chairman as a Board Member what is our purview? Are we just recommend -- or advisory? And how do we write regulation law? How do we write regulation law as a Board to help those issues? It might come from Bristol Bay. It might come from Y-K. It might come from Kodiak. It might come from Nome.

But we've got to start tackling these things together because it's everybody's resource. I just wanted to address that when you brought that up that we are here to protect the Federally-qualified subsistence user and how do we do that. So thank you.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Dan Dunaway, Bristol Bay. This is kind of a historical comment. Back in around 2007 I remember as a Bristol Bay RAC and several of the other coastal RACs up the coast we all got together. We had meetings in Anchorage like almost simultaneous with the North Pacific Council and we kind of hashed out an approach among several of us. There was some compromises made because some of the RACs also have CDQ groups that didn't want to be totally wiped out.

We went as a force to the Council and said we want to see bycatch greatly reduced. My memory was it was. Now I feel a little frustrated that bycatch has been slowly sneaking back up through -- some people said end runs on the regulations and so on. I also think that there's other factors besides just bycatch. Seventy-one degree water up in the Yukon. Horrible.

Anyway, as an example if we did get together and I believe had an impact for a while, so we have a precedent. So I encourage us to have confidence. Thank you.

MS. WESSELS: Thank you, Dan. So I'm going to continue with the same thing with what the Councils are requesting and the comments they're making in regards to management. So some of the Councils are being really bold in their statements that they put in the annual reports.

Like Eastern Interior says: The Board and OSM continue to refuse to comment on important regulatory matters taken up by the Board of Fish and North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Actions taken place outside of the Board's immediate jurisdiction have undeniable and significant impacts on the abilities of Federally qualified subsistence users to meet their needs.

So the Eastern Interior again is asking the Board to take advocacy role in other regulatory arenas to protect salmon and lessen the impacts to Federally qualified subsistence users. They're also asking to allow Council Chairs to review OSM's comments on Board of Fish and Board of Game proposals.

This kind of sums up in terms of, you know, management and strategies that the Councils are suggesting. I was going to talk how this Board -- what does this Board say in the draft replies to these requests and concerns.

So basically the reports that were drafted for this Board it acknowledges that agencies have different mandates and these mandates often specified in statute. That can only be changed by the relevant legislative bodies.

The Board acknowledges that its authority is limited. It doesn't extend to lobbying Congress. Per Executive Order 14.153 the Board directs salmon councils to work towards aligning State and Federal regulations where physical. OSM and ADF&G currently establishing a tracking system when new regulations adopted by the Board of Fish, Board of Game and this Board with a goal to identify whether regulations are different and can be made consistent.

The Board in their replies encourage the Councils to engage with appropriate decision-making processes with the Board of Fish, Board of Game, North Pacific Fisheries Management Councils to affect the

changes outside of the Board's jurisdiction.

The Board also informs the Councils that the letters that were sent to the Board were asked to be elevated or shared with the Secretaries via transmittals and in person.

The Board also informs the Councils that the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council is often invited to speak at the Board's meeting and at the Council's meetings as well to keep the Councils updated. This Board promises that the Board will relate the Council's concern to the Secretaries as we await for their direction.

The Board says the joint effort of different managers would be beneficial and gives an example of Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council as a successful example of co-management.

The Board's authority is limited and do not extend on taking a leap on coordination of interjurisdictional management of salmon unfortunately.

So the Board also in some of their replies they're talking about the history and successful partnership with the Kuskokwim River Intertribal Fish Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the MOU that is guiding that partnership.

The Board reached out to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is ready to work with Yukon River Intertribal Fish Commission. That was already shared with the Council at their winter meeting actually. That is with the YKDelta Council.

The Yukon River Federal in-season manager with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife met with the Executive Council of the Yukon River Intertribal Fish Commission to discuss next steps to meet the relationship and trust and develop what's already there, establish regular information-sharing sessions, and develop decision-making processes. This Board supports these efforts that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife is putting into that relation.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{The}}$  Board also in their replies highlighting the work that is done by Kuskokwim River

Intertribal Fish Commission and TCC as cooperating agencies in the development of the preliminary draft EIS for proposed amendment to the Fishery Management Plan for groundfish for the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands management area and Bering Sea chum salmon bycatch management.

The Board also suggests that the Kuskokwim River Intertribal Fish Commission and Yukon River Intertribal Fish Commission are the best agency to determine the ways they can work together.

 The Board also in their replies say that -- sorry, I lost my train of thought. So that's actually advised to the Seward Peninsula to have workshops between various agencies. They're suggesting that the Seward Peninsula Council needs to form a working group to provide direction and recommendations to organize this workshop and invite Federal management agencies, State and Tribal to participate.

Additionally the Board points out that a lot of these issues that maybe the Federal Subsistence Management Program would have taken a more active role, but unfortunately at the moment there are constraints of staff time and funding.

Also the Board points out that the Federal in-season manager with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife received the Eastern Interior Council's recommendation in a letter and developed additional preliminary management actions that could reduce incidental catch of fall chum.

MR. WOODS: The Interior villages are asking for -- like the Yukon Fisheries Commission, TCC, Federal Subsistence Board and DNR to get together. I'm thinking under the Federal Subsistence -- or Office of Subsistence Management has some sort of authority to coordinate a meeting and coordinate the user group. I'm thinking we're missing the boat here because as a tribal chief and a tribal member we have government-to-government relation we don't even address.

I mean when we have a meeting nobody shows up or there are very few. I'm saying that because we need to get engaged as tribal members to engage with the government, the Federal government and

managers to say exactly what all the tribes are saying separately.

We're saying the same things. We've got a whole problem but we're doing the same thing they are. The Yukon Kuskokwim, the group that you talked about are doing, is trying to do it collectively together.

As an agency -- I'm looking at Orville being a government-to-government relations specialist. Just sit down and all these answers -- we're doing it -- we're taking on piecemeal. Just like you were saying we have this problem that we had to try to attack with all these different -- but we're doing the same -- addressing the same problems the same way if you stop and think about it.

 This just might be an AFN deal. This might be a corporate level deal. This might be activated by Southeast. If everybody we're talking about got together and did a fisheries commission and took care of the issues at hand, including the Governor's Office. I don't want to point the finger too hard. But he has the authority to basically initiate law that would help solve all these problems.

Our Governor has fisheries management under his regime. He could invite -- I remember during the herring fishery the swipe of the governor's pen we had foreign processors processing our herring in Togiak in the early '70s. At the swipe of a pen he had foreign buyers come in and take over some of the processing.

The swipe of a pen he could eliminate the limited entry position. The swipe of a pen he can actually solve the problems that you're helping — trying to help solve. If you eliminate the limited entry, eliminate the State waters and you have a joint commission and a co-management policy set up to manage what you're talking about or what you're asking, if the Feds, the State and this Board got together and started managing in a co-management like the Qayassiq Walrus Commission, think about that.

If it takes that drastic action, I mean it's to that point where things -- whatever come up may sound crazy, but we might come up with something that's

0078 going to actually help this process. I've been listening to this for 20 years now. 3 4 Like you said, Dan, we went in '07 --5 we went down to North Pacific Fishery for chums and 6 kings and we went through this process 20 years ago. 7 We're still in the same boat, but worse. You guys are lucky. I mean holy cow. I mean in the Yukon people --I just got off the boat. My buddy that I send them 9 10 fish they cry. I mean they are literally in tears 11 because they cannot feed their families. 12 13 So thank you for reading that. I'll let 14 you finish, but those are things that are coming up 15 that I think we should do in our purview. Not to point the finger at Sarah, but I love that office. That one, 16 17 yeah, I do. 18 19 (Laughter) 20 21 (Indiscernible comment) 22 23 MR. WOODS: Well, we've got to blame it 24 on somebody, so it might as well be you. 25 26 (Laughter) 27 28 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I'll let the 29 record reflect that was Mr. Frank Woods..... 30 31 MR. WOODS: Thank you. 32 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: .....speaking. 33 34 Again, I'll just remind the Board members for the record that we do state our name, but I'd also just like to support what he's saying in the concept that --36 37 that's what we ask our -- the people we're here for to 38 do. Go back and work it out at the local level. 39 Create a management plan. Come back to us when all you 40 guys touch bases and then we'll endorse it, right? 41 42 I think that's what we're hearing our 43 Board members and our RAC Chairs say. What works down 44 needs to be the same method coming back to us. We've 45 created systems that work. We've just got to make them 46 work for us. 47 48 Hopefully, again, we had suggestions

this morning to get an audience again from the

49

Department of Interior and make those requests known and sit down maybe with a contingency of us and get these expressed but also maybe make some hard recommendations, but I don't know if that's pulling maybe somebody else out of the woodwork like AFN or somebody else as part of that committee of discussion.

So if it is something that isn't within our framework but needs to be voiced by people, that we see who those people are, they're sitting in the room with us because that's who we're representing and sometimes, you know, get out of the way and not be the barrier but allow the fresh people to say it.

MS. WESSELS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. There's also another section that talks about other kind of more localized salmon issues, but I just want to know if from -- I know that I didn't mention everything that was in the draft replies, but are there any ideas on behalf of the Board members if you want to change anything or add anything in these draft replies?

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Maybe an apology for not responding.}$ 

MS. WESSELS: I think that's already there, but we'll make sure. We're taking notes and we'll make sure it's there.

MS. PITKA: A lot of the ideas mentioned, a lot of the issues brought up are things that have been brought up before. That's why I really like this spreadsheet, is we're able to track those issues and those ideas because they're recurring. They keep on happening.

 You know, within the purview of the Board, you know, we listen to all of those recommendations, but at the same time there are other entities in play here. Like Area M fisheries. They don't want to give up their fishing, so the Yukon River has to bear the brunt of that conservation.

Canada has to bear the brunt of that conservation. Those fishermen on the river that haven't had one season opener in five years as part of the seven-year moratorium with the State of Alaska. And the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Canada.

Those people are tired. They're not -- I mean there's going to be more and more enforcement issues. There's going to be more and more people who are just not going to conserve anymore. You know, people need to feed their families wherever they're from.

What I've heard a lot of is a lot of the economic impacts of the commercial fisheries, which are very important to the state of Alaska. What we don't hear a lot about are how many international companies actually dominate that space. So we're basically giving up an Alaskan resource to international companies and companies that are based out of Seattle. So the guys on the ground get trampled constantly.

There used to be a commercial fishery on the Yukon River, which is now since stopped and that provided economy. Those CDQs were so important to the people that I feel like we could have 20 years ago done a lot of this groundwork, but we were so busy fighting each other and getting mad at each other and that's why I choose not to speak.

And I think about things before I say them because I don't want to be engaged with fighting local communities when the issue is much bigger than that when the issue is those international fish processors that took thousands and thousands of pounds of salmon back into the river and they destroy the ocean. That trawl fishery is what's killing the resource.

The environmental degradation of 70 degree water cannot be understated. Climate change has hit every single region in the state in such a manner that we're seeing changes so quickly that we can't keep up with them. I mean right now it's 80 degrees down in Ketchikan. That's pretty much unheard of and it hasn't rained for, what, 11 days? God. Eleven days and no rain in Ketchikan. It almost makes you want to move there.

## (Laughter)

MS. PITKA: But I mean these local issues that people continually bring up to us we really -- it's our job as Board members and, you know, agency

heads to keep elevating those issues in whatever arena we're in, you know. A lot of the stuff that you hear from Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council it's because we've become so adept at managing the Canadian portion of the run that that's what a lot of people see. Well, our Canadian relatives don't get any fish. But, you know, also now we're in the same boat that they were in 20 years ago.

I think sometimes we did our heels in and we start fighting over the wrong things. When it isn't the Native people on the ground fishing. It's not the local communities in the state of Alaska that are fishing, that are commercial fishing. None of those people, you know, allowed this degradation to happen.

So I definitely support a lot of the co-management work that was listed in these things. Was Charlie Wright really serious when he said he wanted to review comments?

MS. WESSELS: That's a part of the reply that we actually can, you know, if time allows and it's the right time, the Chairs can review the comments, but a lot of the times, you know, we need to send the comments on the Board of Fish and Board of Game proposals and Chairs are not available at that time.

MS. PITKA: Yeah, exactly. We might have got here at this moment, so it's very difficult, you know. I'm like really, are you sure? But I get a lot of the frustration. You know, I work with a lot of these people in the Regional Advisory Councils in different forums and I understand where they're coming from.

We've been working on, I think, the salmon issue probably since 2007, since I moved back home. That was pretty much the last year that we were able to fish pretty unrestricted on the Yukon River in my area. I live in the Upper Yukon closest to the Canadian boarder, so we've constantly been shut down year after year after year. Everybody's smokehouses would be filled along the Yukon until it hit our region and then fishing would be shut off.

So I mean the lack of cultural

continuity with that in addition to those climate change impacts make it so difficult to work together. I'm just going to say it right now. Turnover with administration and what it does to the continuity of management of the resource has been detrimental. Losing all of the Staff that we have lost in the last year, nobody is going to get a response. Like, yeah, you want a response. I mean no kidding. So does everybody else.

But how are the 19 people lost going to be able to formulate that response. How are the communications departments going to get the word out on conservation when there is no communication department. When every single agency has lost their tribal liaisons how are you going to contact tribes? I mean that's crazy.

You know, we still -- this Board is so important to regulations in the state of Alaska that we need to maintain some of those staffing goals. I understand everybody wants to be as efficient as possible, but I've worked with a lot of agencies. I've worked with a lot of State agencies, a lot of Federal agencies, and every single one of them every single year has had cuts.

I mean they don't have the capacity to keep up with what they're doing. How can they have commercial fisheries when they don't have accurate numbers and accurate surveys. How can we maintain caribou hunting when we don't have an accurate survey of those numbers. When we don't know what industry is doing to those resources when we don't have accurate numbers for that.

 That's doing a disservice and I feel like we should throw that little thing in there, but I'm pretty sure probably won't happen. We'll never actually acknowledge the real impact of an Administration change. This happens every single Administration. I feel like I've been through 25 Administrations here. You know, the people that are still here are long-time staffers and this particular Board was always supposed to be -- I know I'm saying it wrong, non-denominational. Wait. Non-partisan. That's it. Non-partisan.

(Laughter)

MS. PITKA: Yeah, we're non-denominational. No, I mean non-partisan, you know. It was meant to be not political, so it's changed through the years. That influence has been seen in the last six years of this government Administration. The first Trump Administration, the Obama Administration. We've seen every single change through time. This one feels a lot more severe. It feels like the people that live their lives daily on these resources are going to be affected the worst.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I just want to thank Rhonda for those words. I think she did a good job of expressing I think what the public frustration is and then who we represent. Being from where she lives and living out the very essence of what it is we're protecting. Thank you for that, Rhonda. Appreciate that perspective. I had something to say, but I forgot.

MS. CLEVELAND: Jacqueline Cleveland, YKDelta RAC. Eva, I just wanted to say something before we move on from salmon just because I know we had 19 topics and one of our letters, but I'll just maybe briefly -- even going back to the beginning of the conversation.

First I wanted to note that the YKDelta RAC is a pretty big RAC encompassing a lot of geography and a lot of varied views and even different resources if you compare the most northern, which is Yukon, and then I'm from the most southern. I guess I'm still learning about the rest of the region, but Quinhagak is pretty isolated. Like both the hubs are really far from us. So I would say we're pretty isolated.

So, yeah, my point being is that I'm still learning about the Yukon. I am aware of their ongoing concerns, but in the beginning after taking the chairmanship I felt kind of undeserving because I feel like I need to, you know, more more about the Yukon, which feels like a whole other region sometimes it's so far from us.

That being said, Rhonda, I wholeheartedly agree with everything you said about -- and then the Aleutian RAC -- about not blaming each other as Native people. I think in 2022 or before this became big at AFN. I kind of saw it coming and having

been to Mt. Edgecumbe High School where like all the tribes and villages are like brothers and sisters.

It was especially hard for me and as well as Quinhagak being subsistence first but also we used to have a commercial fishery and people are wanting to get it back for just the sockeye fishery. So understanding there as well as the need for that supplemental income and how it does kind of become culture to some long-time commercial fishermen because obviously it's not for the money.

Oh, yeah, I wanted to bring up the Kuskokwim Intertribal Fish Commission, which I served on as a commissioner for about three and a half years and I was an in-season manager for two and a half years I believe. To this day I see it as one of the best examples of moving forward in terms of co-management as well as elevating local indigenous knowledge and making it so relevant.

Sometimes, you know, it would take president over the Western science when I was a commissioner and sometimes we would prove ourselves by going with the elders' local knowledge. Like, for example, we predicted about 110,000 to go through the weir, one of the weirs on the Kusko and -- sorry, but the State had said their number was over 200,000, so that year they were like 100,000 off.

Yeah, I just wholeheartedly believe in Natives working together for the bigger fight and not against each other. Quyana.

MS. BOARIO: Thank you, Jackie. Mr. Chair. Yeah, I guess one last comment before we move on. I guess I mean just recapping some of the things I've heard too and starting with Rebecca's comments about addressing the fragmentation agree there's just this larger systemic challenge that is bigger than any one board or bigger than anyone bureau. I'm pondering what's within our control to create better alignment and sometimes reconciliation those things that are within our control.

I definitely think that co-management, thanks to the good work of Charlie and others, Frank, who have built so many of these structures around the state over 30, 40 years provides a big opportunity to

maybe from the ground up create those interjurisdictional alignment. I think AMBCC is an incredible model because you do have the three sovereigns together.

I'd be curious what is possible with the State and others when it comes to fisheries around that. I mean I think about the Yukon River. That's a patchwork of ownership. It's one thing to have a relationship with the Fish and Wildlife Service on that river, but does that really fundamentally get to the bottom of the issue if we don't have all three sovereigns at the table together, like what's possible in that space.

I think about what seems to be a little bit of the kind of conversation in this room about some of the maybe different understanding or information between the RACs even when we talk about, I think, the really concrete idea -- I mean concrete issue like around Area M. How can the RACs get together and convene and have their own conversation and build their own common understanding around that.

What is the space of the Board -- I mean, Frank, to your words whether it's OSM. I mean, Crystal, the conversations you guys are having with Ben and the opportunity there. What comes next to convene something, a larger conversation or what is the ability of the Board to do that and take a leadership role. I do think there are these things.

There's good foundation to build from while we think about how are those bigger systemic issues addressed. The reality is those are bigger than the Board. I don't know. You know, there are some places for us to start. I don't want to lose sight of that.

 MS. NAVES: Thank you. That's a great conversation. It brought to mind that the animal species don't know any borders artificially created by humans, whatever it is, administrative or international. But we are actually still on salmon because there's -- so this is maybe not such global issues compared to the other ones, but there were also other salmon issues mentioned in several reports.

Like, for example, Southcentral

Council. They're having some Copper River concerns. They want to ensure their runs returning to Copper River remain strong and are concerned about signs of discord between the upper and lower river Federally qualified subsistence users.

These concerns came up to light when the Federal dipnet season was created at the mouth of the Copper River, but the Council is also concerned about the effects of growing Chitina's personal use fishery and what effects it has on subsistence opportunities.

So the Council is actually requesting for this Board to be briefed by the State on Chitina personal use salmon fishery. They are requesting to mitigate the impacts on the Federally qualified subsistence users on the long-term viability of salmon.

So in their reply the Board talks about the Board of Fisheries adoption of Proposal 51, which was submitted by the Park Service. They adopted with amendment that delayed opening of Copper River commercial fishery at the earliest till May 22nd. The Chitina personal use dipnet fishery until June 10th or later and it prohibits the retention of chinook salmon in this fishery until after June 30th.

So this action protects early salmon runs bound for the upper stream -- uppermost spawning tributaries. That's what the Board writes in their reply. The Board also provides information about salmon workshop led by UIF and Prince William Sound Science Center that was held at the NPS Wrangell-St. Elias visitor's center in Copper Center. A lot of centers. And fall workshop to be held in the fall of 2025 in Cordova. So there's some things being done in regards to Copper.

Also the Board says that it will reach out to ADF&G and request briefing to the Board and the Councils of the Chitina personal use fishery. That's what the Board says in regards to that topic.

Actually the Eastern Interior also has, you know, some concerns about Copper River. They say the subsistence needs for chinook salmon are not being met in the Upper River, Gakona to Slana portion of the drainage. Since 2006 these needs have been met only

two times.

Commercial fisheries fish out chinook before it's counted by the sonar at the Miles Lake which results in subsistence opportunities being either restricted or closed. This is against the subsistence priority in ANILCA.

Eastern Interior they exhibited also their support for the Proposal 51 that I just spoke about which seeks to reduce commercial fishing in the early season.

So then Southcentral Council also bring up chinook listing. That's another topic of salmon. They are saying that chinook runs in the Southcentral Region are struggling or absent. They would like to know more about the listing process under the Endangered Species Act.

The implications that if it's listed what it might have on subsistence activities, recreation and resource development, but they didn't request a reply from the Board but this topic is in their report.

Another more localized issue is the Bristol Bay/Chignik sockeye issue. In Bristol Bay they have concerns about changes to the ADF&G management strategy for Chignik River sockeye salmon as a result of the Board of Fish designating the early run as a stock of concern.

ADF&G proposed combining the early and late runs escapement goals. The new strategy doesn't consider historic management practices and impacts on subsistence users.

Again, Bristol Bay put it in their report more for the Board's awareness. It doesn't request a reply. It's not the first time they've put in this concern in the annual report.

There's also various requests from the Councils on salmon studies needed and genetic monitoring for all commercial fisheries, Federal and State commercial fisheries, that information they collected in those studies need to be made public. There needs to be a database that has all of this

| 0088     |  |
|----------|--|
| 1        | information input there.   |
| 2        |  |
| 3        | They are requesting the Councils to  |
| 4        | encourage collaborative you know, sharing of   |
| 5        | information of genetics of this stock. Statewide   |
| 6        | salmon studies, Area M data of genetic stock   |
| 7        | composition is needed.   |
| 8        |  |
| 9        | They are also sending letters of   |
| 10       | request to ADF&G to prioritize funding for Area M  |
| 11       | genetic sampling. The Councils that bring up these                                       |
| 12       | topics are Western Interior, Northwest Arctic and  |
| 13       | Eastern Interior.  |
| 14       | On that analysis we want of the  |
| 15<br>16 | So that concludes my part of the   |
| 17       | presentation on salmon. Do you want me to continue or                                    |
| 18       | do people need a break?  |
| 19       | CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We'll take a 10   |
| 20       | minute break.  |
| 21       | minute bleak.  |
| 22       | MS. WESSELS: Okay. Thank you.  |
| 23       | no. messees. onay. mann you.   |
| 24       | (Off record)   |
| 25       | (  |
| 26       | (On record)  |
| 27       |  |
| 28       | CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All right.  |
| 29       | We'll welcome back Katya with our whistle here. You                                      |
| 30       | have the floor.  |
| 31       |  |
| 32       | MS. WESSELS: Thank you. Moving on to   |
| 33       | the next subject I think we will probably start moving                                   |
| 34       | a little bit quicker now because salmon was a huge                                       |
| 35       | topic that took the majority of the reports.   |
| 36       |  |
| 37       | Next topic is caribou. Caribou has   |
| 38       | always been present on many Councils' Annual Reports.                                    |
| 39       | It is of concern to many Councils this year. Five  |
| 40       | Councils brought up this issue in their reports. Their                                   |
| 41       | concerns are not about one herd but about various herds                                  |
| 42       | in their region.   |
| 43       | Ear arramala VVDalta talking about   |
| 44<br>45 | For example YKDelta talking about  |
| 45       | Mulchatna Caribou Herd that its population continues to fall below management objective. |
| 47       | Tall below management objective.   |
| 48       | (Internet dropped off)   |
| 49       | (internet atopped off)   |
| 50       |  |
|          |  |

MS. WESSELS: Okay. Hopefully everything is okay. Back to the report. YKDelta is concerned about Mulchatna Caribou Herd population that it continues to fall below management objectives. The herd is currently closed to all hunting, including by Federally qualified subsistence users. The Council supports Board of Game three-year hunting moratorium on the herd in Unit 18.

Council even advocates for a longer moratorium if still no harvestable surplus and Council supports ADF&G intensive management of the herd because a reduction in predators might help the herd to recover. They're not asking for a reply from the Board. This is just for the Board's information.

Also YKDelta Council asking with another topic for caribou monitoring, radio-collaring and genetic testing near and north of the Yukon River in Unit 18 and southern Unit 22. They think that will help to determine if these caribou are part of the WACH Herd or distinct resident caribou. Again, this is just for the Board's information only. No reply is requested.

Another topic brought up by Western Interior, which also doesn't ask for a reply but they're talking that many caribou herds in Alaska are in decline. Nelchina 40-Mile WACH the Council is highly concerned over the Board of Game liberalization of the harvest limit for caribou in Unit 26-B where the Central Arctic Caribou Herd migrates through. This they think will result in greater hunting pressure.

Another caribou topic is brought up by the Northwest Arctic that's addressing the impact of non-resident hunters on Unit 22 caribou populations. They also bring up WACH decline. The State still permits non-resident hunters to have caribou on State-managed lands in Unit 23. Council intends to submit further proposals to address the impact of non-resident hunting on caribou in Unit 23. Again, information only topic.

Eastern Interior brings up Forty-Mile Caribou Herd and its management. They're thankful to the Board and particularly to BLM for engaging in a discussion with ADF&G to plan for harvest management coalition meeting to revise outdated Harvest Management

Plan. They think that Canadian tribes and government should continue being involved in the coalition work.

2 3 4

Circle and Central representatives should be on this coalition as well. Council sent a letter to ADF&G outlining some preliminary management recommendations. The Council says it will keep the Board informed about their continuing efforts in that area, but does not request a reply from the Board.

The other Councils that brings up caribou issues is North Slope Council. What they're saying is the Federal management fails to integrate traditional knowledge into management decisions and the Council's objective is to create a North Slope Caribou Commission to promote the conversation and management of caribou herds that supports subsistence needs and encourages research that addresses local concerns and traditional knowledge.

The Council plans to introduce this topic to the North Slope Borough Fish and Game Management Committee to identify next steps on how to proceed. Again, this is just for the Board's information only. No reply requested.

There's only one caribou topic that requested a reply. That was brought up by Northwest Arctic Council. Their concerns are that hunters are still affecting caribou migration on State-managed lands. They're thankful to this Board for taking proactive measure on taking care of this on Federal managed lands.

That's again here managing across jurisdiction and they're saying that not managing across jurisdiction creates ineffective management. They bring up the same point as some other Councils that WACH is below the State's population objectives, but State is not taking sufficient measures to curb the impact of hunting.

Those are their concerns. Their request for the Board to work with the States on implementing stronger regulations and closures on State-managed lands. They say that the Board needs to help with a comprehensive coordinated action to prevent that from happening.

In the reply this Board highlights that the Council themselves submitted Proposal 38 to the Board of Game, which was adopted with amendment to establish a non-resident drawing hunt with up to 300 permits available for Unit 23 effective in regulatory year 2025. This is a substantial step towards reducing the impact of non-resident hunters on the WACH.

The Board also points out that the Council can submit other proposals to the Board of Game in the spring of 2026 and they can invite ADF&G staff to their meetings to receive information from the State and to discuss management of WACH. The Board promises that will work to engage in a dialogue with the Board of Game to build their relationship statewide.

So that's all in regards to caribou and I'm going to pause to see if there's any comments, additions, changes. Well, there's only one reply to change, but if anybody had any comments in regards to a variety of caribou issues across the State.

MR. DUNAWAY: Dan Dunaway. Thank you, Katya. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm looking at this and kind of wondering why we didn't have the Mulchatna Caribou listed as maybe a non-reply, but a list of concern on here. I think sometimes our meetings get focused on other things. Safe to say that we certainly share the concerns with the Unit 18 and 19 folks on the Mulchatna Caribou. We wrote a letter of support a couple years ago for the bear removal program.

 Two weeks ago on my own I came in to participate in a Board of Game meeting about the bear program as well. I had informal permission from some of the other RAC members to speak for the RAC, but since we never voted I didn't dare really say more than point out what we had done as a Council in the past.

So there's strong desire, especially --well, I think my neighbor here from Quinhagak shares the same concern. Especially we're concerned to share the concerns with the Kuskokwim being cut off from a lot of their salmon and caribou.

So I just wanted to add that. It doesn't require a reply, but we're very interested. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for that statement, Dan. Anthony Christianson, Board Chair, for the record. It brings up to my mind about as we look at these issues and there is those, even though there may not be conservation concerns having alternative resource available in the conservation times of salmon is something we really need to look at as a Board.

You know, when we look at maybe wildlife and stuff and what activity is happening on the landscape in those communities especially like on the Yukon where there's hardship and no salmon but increased competition for sport hunting, you know, that we start looking at the carrying capacity of the landscape for the community and then letting users have access. So I appreciate your statement.

MS. WESSELS: Thank you. If there is nothing else in regards to caribou, I'm going to move on to the next topic, Council support needs. This topic is always present on the Councils' Annual Reports in one way or the other. This year there's not so many concerns. Just to remind this Board that ANILCA says that the Council is supposed to have the adequate qualified staff supporting their activity.

The Councils that brought up some of the topics in regards to supporting the Councils is Bristol Bay is one of the Councils and they're talking about that there is currently, for their Council at least, limited public and tribal participation in the meetings and Council meetings.

A lot of times they encounter that people in the communities are unaware of the Federal Subsistence Management Program and of the Councils and unaware that public can play a very significant role in the regulatory process and that's one of the biggest intent why the Councils were established, to allow the public to take a very active role in the regulatory aspect of the management.

The Bristol Bay Council says that there is a real need for targeted outreach and education and they request the Board to increase funding to OSM to enhance its outreach efforts in the communities in Bristol Bay region and across the state to increase meaningful collaboration between Council, Federal

agencies and local stakeholders. I think somebody already on this Board mentioned earlier that outreach is very important.

So in their reply to Bristol Bay the Board says one of the goals of moving OSM to the Office of the Secretary of the Interior was to provide additional resources to the Federal Subsistence Management Program.

Planning for FY 26 budget is underway. There may be some reassignment of the government priorities so we don't know at this point how much funding we're going to have for outreach. The Board also shares with the Council that OSM outreach coordinator position has been vacant for probably close to two years now. That's a priority for us to fill, but at this time it has not been filled. So that's the reply to the Bristol Bay concern.

The Bristol Bay also brings in another topic that's been on the Council's reports quite a few times. The expediting of Council appointments. The Board is going to discuss tomorrow their recommendations to the Secretaries on the appointments.

So the appointments have been delayed many times in the past the Council's pointed out and they are just requesting you to urge the Secretaries to provide the timely appointments. They're not requesting any replies.

Just from myself I'm going to add that last year was probably the first year in about 10 years that I've been working for OSM when appointments were made on time actually.

So in the Bristol Bay.....

MR. WOODS: On that recommendation so you're asking each Council member to donate \$800 for an owl and upgraded town system?

(Laughter)

47 MR. WOODS: Have you ever seen those

48 owls?

0094 1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. 2 3 MR. WOODS: Oh, my gosh. It solves all 4 our problems, right? It's like ahh. 5 6 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Frank, I'm 7 going to add to that for the record. I think if all 8 these kids keep coming in they could do a Tik-Tok for 9 10 11 (Laughter) 12 13 MS. WESSELS: Also can we be funding 14 Federal Subsistence Management Program with Tik-Tok 15 proceedings? 16 17 (Laughter) 18 19 MS. WESSELS: Okay. So Bristol Bay 20 also brings a third topic, is the compensation for 21 Council members. That topic has also been on the 22 Councils' reports for many years, but this year Bristol 23 Bay kind of just wants to keep it within the, you know, 24 memory board so that this has not gone away and that 25 Council members are volunteers. 26 27 They volunteer their time and expertise 28 and they would like to get reimbursed because some 29 Council members are working and they need to take time 30 off of work or take time out of their subsistence 31 activities to feed their families to provide their time 32 and their service to the Federal Subsistence Management 33 Program. 34 35 Also Bristol Bay highlighting the high 36 cost of living in rural Alaska, which is very 37 important. So they're just advocating for a fair daily 38 rate when the Council members attend. Just when they 39 attend the meetings. 40 41 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Sorry, Katya. 42 This might not be an appropriate question, but if we're 43 budgeting for stuff and we're short-staffed, that seems 44 like that's quite a bit of money. Are we placing it 45 somewhere else? 46 47 MS. LEONETTI: In the future, maybe

this year, the people who took the deferred resignation

program are still on the books. They're still getting

48

49

paid through the end of September and some of them through the end of December. So those salaries don't make up for lost.....

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Maybe I didn't state the question right. I know we put this forward for consideration. Was there a reply back on where that might be in the budget system for the OSM? We did forward a letter to the Secretary. Was there a response?

MS. LEONETTI: We were allowed to be a part of the budget request process last year for FY-26, but that did not materialize in anything. We did put it in there as a suggestion, as a request, but we will continue to advocate for that as we can.

MS. WESSELS: If I may add as an answer to your question, Mr. Chair, that the request from the Board being forwarded to the previous administration and they were supportive in general, but that was at the end of their term. The Secretary of the Interior needs to make that decision and per FACA the head of the agency, which is the Secretary in this situation, needs to make that decision. If they allow it, then we're going to worry about money at that point.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So I guess that could be a discussion for us because we do work for our RACs and I know that that's the most important aspect of this program. So I was just hoping to touch base and see where that is so that we have a report out at the next meeting. So I appreciate that and that answered some of my concerns.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Thank}}$  you. Like I said, that would be -- if we did get an audience, probably top tier next to salmon.

MS. WESSELS: Okay. The other Council support topic was brought up by YKDelta Council and they're asking about more balanced geographic representation of their Council. They were saying that the fall of 2024 Council membership was heavily skewed towards the members from Kuskokwim River and they're requesting more representatives to the Yukon River as well as Makaruk and Nelson Island communities. Asking the Board to keep considering the balanced geographic representation, the language that they have in their

1 charters.

The Board in their reply mentions that they need to have the applications from all part of the region to uphold that balanced geographic representations without sufficient number of obligations from all the way across the region they cannot do it.

Actually good news the Board points out that in 2025 the composition of the Council is pretty well balanced. There are six members from Kuskokwim and four from Yukon and two from Yukon-Delta coastal communities with one vacant seat due to the Council member passing.

The Board is asking the Council to help with outreach in the communities in Makaruk and Nelson Island to hopefully get some applications from those communities.

The last topic on the Council support is to acknowledge at the Council meetings and Eastern Interior brings it up. Technology, right? That's the word of the day here. So the Eastern Interior Council is asking for OSM to purchase Starlink to improve connectivity in rural locations and to have a contract for audio/visual.

In their reply the Board says that we currently have the contractor who is working on our audio/visual needs at the Council meetings. They're doing a great job. We can also rent Starlink from them. That is a much more budget-friendly option than buying a Starlink. Also the contractor can troubleshoot using it.

The Council is also asking about videoconferencing capabilities. As you know we already have it through Teams, but the Board in their replies is actually questioning the practicality of using this option because sometimes in the rural communities people just call in on a regular landline the video capability is not something that I would want to use.

So that concludes the Council support needs section of this presentation. Are there any questions, comments, additions?

MS. LEONETTI: Katya, I think I heard in the discussion between the Council Chairs and the Board members a suggestion for there to be some more communication between the three Yukon and Kuskokwim River Councils and the Kodiak Aleutians Council regarding impacts of trawl fishing, specifically Area M. So I think just to throw an idea out there for the Board to consider encouraging those four Councils to meet.

Frank, I think you initially was the one who suggested that. OSM could potentially support something like a couple representatives from each of the Councils meeting in person to workshop that topic. So that's just a suggestion for the Board to consider and include in their reply.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Anthony Christianson. I think I support that. I think it shows action here by the Board and it's stepping forward with the request from our Regional Advisory Councils. It's putting them in the driver's seat of the recommendations that we would receive as a Board and then we can take it from there.

So I think that's where we would be best investing our money and we take it back to our people, the rural people who are using and then they kick us up something that we can help navigate through the system. So I support that.

MS. SKINNER: Mr. Chair. This is Rebecca Skinner. If you're going to include the specific language, it's trawl fisheries and Area M. Area M is a salmon fishery. Trawl fisheries are different.

MS. PITKA: I was just going to make sure to clarify the same thing but also say I absolutely support the idea.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  LEONETTI: I also support that idea and I think we need to do something like that. Thank you.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Dan Dunaway, Bristol Bay RAC. I kind of wanted to add a little more clarity to Bristol Bay's concerns listed on here. Yeah, a lot of us kind of rack our brains on

how to get the word out on how this whole process works. I think in Bristol Bay we're a huge, big family in a lot of ways. We talk among ourselves across the Bay all over, but somehow this still hasn't taken root. I find myself explaining it. I think we try, but I don't know if there's ways to get on TV or radio that would explain it better. We try.

I'm involved with working with young folks teaching local kids how to be fly-fishing guides. We often explain the process to both Board of Fish and RACs to them. The lead instructor is our Chairman and I'm another instructor. So I try to get the word out so I wanted to add that to it.

The expedited Council appointments I think was adequately covered. Council member compensation there's a few things there. One of our current members his income is pretty intermittent and he's also one of our most remote members, but also partly because of that he's really critical. He's off in a corner of our area that a lot of the rest of us don't get to.

Even if he stays home, which happens too often for weather and planes, it still costs him to take a day or two to participate online. He doesn't have a good internet option for free or anything. So in his case and I think for others that if there's a way to kind of compensate him for the cost to participate, he's been asking for some sort of help for several -- a couple, three years now.

What also pops into my mind is we have other remote villages with other people in really modest circumstances who could be really valuable members but maybe hesitate to apply because it would be too expensive and that's a real concern.

This one guy too, he's the most remote. He's got to go all the way through Anchorage to come back to King Salmon or Dillingham. It can be a real burden. He's missing maybe four or five days instead of just two. So I wanted to add that background as you go through it. It isn't like they want to line their pockets on government money. It does become an obstacle for them.

Thank you.

MR. WOODS: So early on you brought up a lot of concerns and you finished up with a summary of what the requests were. I'd like to entertain a motion before we close at some point in time that we make an official letter of apology for non-response for some of these concerns. You know, in the past not only Staff turnover but all the issues that are in front of us. Because you listed off like a whole list of them. I read through some of them and I got tired of reading. That's not an excuse.

What I'm saying is I'd like to eventually, before we close at the end of the day, draft a letter of apology for not having that in place.

## CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Rebecca.

MS. SKINNER: Thanks. Rebecca Skinner. So I think if there is going to be some kind of a statement of apology for not responding to the RACs correspondence, it would be helpful to also include what is the timing or the process to respond and to separate it out from responses from the Board versus responses from agencies.

I'm thinking back to last summer when I attended the work session there was a presentation on the correspondence policy. I'm not sure what that policy ended up being. I didn't hear what the outcome was, but my impression back then was that was part of what was causing the delay, is in fact there wasn't really guidance or clear process on how to respond to some of these bigger issues that the correspondence addressed.

So I think an apology is fine, but my feeling is don't apologize if you're going to keep doing it. So if there's a plan to not do it, that would be great to outline, sorry we didn't respond. Here's how we're going to do it differently or here is what to expect so people don't have unrealistic expectations.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: If I'm clear, so we did kind of draft a policy last year, right?

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  LEONETTI: I'll ask Katya to respond to that.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. Thank

2 you.

MS. WESSELS: Well, there is no -- this Board has the correspondence policy for the Councils, but there's no policy for the Board on how to respond and how to deal with correspondence.

With the previous Administration, finally by the end of that Administration we were able -- the Office of Subsistence Management was able to work with the Office of the Secretary and figure out all the steps on how to advance the Councils' requests and we were able to figure out that process.

Now the new Administration is in the office and we did not have a chance to figure out all the steps on how we're going to advance in writing Council's letters that this Board decides to advance. Because the Board also has the prerogative of not to advance some concerns. You are decision-makers. You also figure out which concerns you advance and which to not.

If this Board wants to create a policy for their own correspondence, that would be great, but it will take some time.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I kind of think we did it in the last couple of meetings -- Anthony Christianson for the record -- if it's outside of our purview I think we moved that -- you know, some of our elevating it was heard by our boss, so they realigned us into a different office so they could be more responsive.

I mean there's things we can do and that kind of outlined that there is things that did happen in response to the concerns raised by the Regional Advisory Councils. At the same time there is work to do considering all the bells and whistles here that aren't ringing and dinging, which is a concern, but we heard that.

 I think as the last two times we put an invitation to our boss to come and sit with us. So we can take that bullet point and have a discussion. If that don't happen, then we're stamping letterheads and pushing them off to the appropriate agencies. That's a pretty good policy.

MS. WESSELS: Robbin is our policy coordinator. She might have something that she would like to add.

MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members of the Board. Chair Christianson, you're correct. This has been an ongoing issue and while we have been reviewing and updating and then approving — the Board approved in February — the Council correspondence policy we were also talking about the challenges faced by this program in regards to responses when we forward correspondence from the Councils onto the Secretaries.

That was dealt with over the course of the last three years. Inviting the Secretary of the Interior, the transition from OSM from Fish and Wildlife Service to the Office of the Secretary. To confirming that we would always have a standing agenda item at every Board meeting for a correspondence update.

So that correspondence is a little different from Annual Report replies and we're trying to tease those two processes apart so we are not duplicating efforts and that's still part of our challenge now. In some cases we find that the Board responds to an issue in the Annual Reports. They don't respond to a letter. Then people say why haven't you responded yet, but it actually came in an annual report.

So trying to develop a better system for tracking issues either through correspondence or through annual reports is one of the things we're dialing in. Then another is just trying to keep up with it all. So you're going to hear a little bit more when we get to the correspondence update. So if you want to hold your fire, I'll be in the hot seat soon.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for that update, Robbin. Any other questions in regard to Regional Council's Annual Reports?

Katya, from the Board, she presented everything and we've discussed it.

MS. WESSELS: It's not everything. CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Not everything yet? Oh, okay. Here we go. MS. WESSELS: I'm sorry. I just also wanted to mention in regards to the idea of the letter of apology if the Board plans on writing this letter that you'll need to have a motion and vote on it at some point before the work session ends. It doesn't need to happen right now.

So we'll just move along to the next topic and that's FRMP. There's a variety of FRMP topics and one comes from the Southcentral Council that says that northern ecosystems are changing at an accelerated rate as well as the number of subsistence issues and concerns and user conflicts.

We grounded water contaminants from developing an industry and leaching into the ecosystem. They become part of the food web. Food security is becoming an issue because the food might be contaminated. They recommend that FRMP should evolve to meet these new challenges. They're asking the Board to direct OSM to review current FRMP requirements to meet current subsistence needs across all regions.

They also say that FRMP should fund research on marine resources and contaminants. That's especially important to Southcentral Council because of where they're located.

 So in its reply the Board just points out the history of FRMP was developed after Section 812 of ANILCA. So they're saying that currently some research is not eligible for funding under FRMP, including contaminants, habitat and hatcheries. That is done to prevent duplicated issues because some of this research is done by the agencies.

The Board says that it's going to ask OSM to review FRMP guidelines and share the results of their review with the Council.

So the next topic brought up by -- two topics actually -- no, three topics brought up by Kodiak Aleutians. They are concerned about the loss of FRMP funding for McLees and Buskin River weirs.

They're concerned about loss of essential salmon escapement data that supports effective management and subsistence opportunity. They're requesting that there needs to be improved communication about FRMP funding availability.

They're also saying that there needs to be greater Council improvement in the FRMP application review and evaluation to ensure the importance of community projects is considered during the review process.

So in their reply the Board explains why the funding was unavailable in 2024. Additionally the reply says that OSM operations expenses increased and grew proportionately. Some funding was used to order a permit database. Some of the funding that was used towards FRMP previously.

They also explained that FACA, Federal Advisory Committee Act limits Council participation in the Technical Review Committee that reviews FRMP projects. But the Councils greater participation comes when they develop the priority information needs and form recommendations on proposed projects.

The second FRMP project from Kodiak Aleutians. They are asking to create a special fund for funding weir projects. Not just for their region but in general. It will be operating on a five to ten year basis. They're saying that this funding can come from an FRMP, but it also comes from outside funding sources. They're requesting the Board to take the lead on creating this fund.

The Board highlights that continuation of data collection is critical, but the Board has no statutory authority to establish this type of funding. The Board is committed to strengthening and modernizing FRMP. You encouraged the Council to collaborate with Federal, State and academic partners to explore alternative funding.

The other topic that Kodiak Aleutian also brings is the importance of FRMP funding for statewide salmon research projects because chinook is struggling, chum is in crisis, coho in the Gulf of Alaska is showing signs of trouble. So their recommendation is to focus resources of statewide

salmon research rather than funded projects at a fragmented regional level.

2 3 4

Amazingly, the other council that's located pretty far away from Kodiak Aleutian, which is Northwest Arctic, also suggesting kind of the same thing, to have the statewide salmon study. They're saying the need for comprehensive scientific studies of salmon and continue scientific monitoring, research and proactive measures. They request FRMP to fund statewide salmon research projects.

So these two concerns brought by Kodiak Aleutian and Northwest Arctic their reply is that the statewide salmon research can be conducted under FRMP and the project needs to be in the multi-region category, which is for cross-regional projects to accommodate cross-ecosystem or species-wide research.

Before I proceed talking about other topics in the FRMP category, Rebecca, do you have anything to add to the FRMP projects?

MS. SKINNER: No.

MS. WESSELS: Okay. The other FRMP topic brought up by Western Interior. What they're saying is that Federally qualified subsistence users currently heavily rely on non-salmon species due to poor salmon returns. Very little is known about the non-salmon populations and harvest thresholds.

They're concerned about unintentionally overharvesting these non-salmon species. So they are asking to review how many projects have been funded by FRMP on non-salmon species. In the reply the Board says that OSM reviewed the research that has been done and the Board is including the results of these reviewed with the reply.

A few studies have been done during recent salmon declines on the non-salmon species, but the foundation research has been done since the beginning of FRMP in the year 2000.

 Then Northwest Arctic also is talking about including local observation and traditional knowledge in FRMP projects. They're concerned how rivers and ecosystems change through time and what

influences these changes is crucial they're saying. Including local observations can guide more effective resource management and decision-making.

They're asking the Board to continue to support FRMP projects to incorporate local traditional knowledge and encourage Board agencies to do the same.

In the reply the Board says that ANILCA Section 812 states the Secretary shall seek data from and consult with and make use of the special knowledge of local residents engaged in subsistence uses. Councils are already submitting Priority Information Needs asking to incorporate this knowledge.

So that concludes my presentation on FRMP. I'm going to pause to see if there's any questions, additions.

MS. PITKA: So how is local knowledge being incorporated right now into the FRMP application process? It's been a while since I've seen the application. We don't usually go through them here.

 $\,$  MS. WESSELS: I would need to ask some of my colleagues. Scott is gone. He would know more. I'm not involved in the FRMP process at all.

MR. FOLEY: Thank you. For the record this is Kevin Foley, Fisheries with OSM. Traditional knowledge is often incorporated into the process in how we rate and grade individual proposals. There's a specific category and it's also announcing the notice of funding opportunity. It's a very specific category within those proposals.

It's also a topic in and of itself. There's often species status assessments, harvest monitoring, traditional ecological knowledge proposal types that are sought for through the FRMP. Those are rated out through the anthropology and the fisheries programs in general.

Did that answer the question?

MS. PITKA: Yeah. Yeah, it does. Thank you. I just wanted to make sure that there was some process for incorporating local traditional knowledge into the FRMP process.

MS. LAVINE: Mr. Chair. For the record this is Robbin LaVine. I would also add that it is — the Regional Advisory Councils have a very important role in developing the Priority Information Needs and their knowledge and understanding of their regions and what's going on drives those Priority Information Needs.

So I would say that the local and traditional knowledge is shared often at these Council meetings by the Council members and the public. So that's another way in which the lens of the FRMP is directed towards traditional knowledge and incorporating -- requesting research that incorporates that to help meet those needs.

MS. WESSELS: Okay. If there's no more questions I'm moving on to the next topic in the table. The other survey and monitoring needs. We already talked some about there is surveys and monitoring, but this is more kind of like -- Councils are always looking for data basically because it helps them to make a more informed decision.

So they're asking for various monitoring projects to happen because there is concerns in regards to them not happening. What they're asking is are there going to be any other surveys or other monitoring done in addition to just reviewing the closures. The closures will need to be lifted if they are no longer needed for the policy.

They're also asking the Board to review ways to fund any monitoring. Of course funding is always an issue. So in the Board's reply the Board talks about Hoonah Indian Association several monitoring goals that are listed in the reply itself. There's a working group and these participants also include ADF&G, OSM and U.S. Forest Service.

The community surveys for Hoonah, who are developed and expected to be expanded to Angoon and Pelican. Again, the Board points out that the Board's authority doesn't allow us to explore additional funding in streams.

The second topic about Unit 4 deer surveys the Council is requesting the Board to support efforts to secure funding for Unit 4 deer surveys. And

they're asking about creation of wildlife resource monitoring program, which has also been on the Council's Annual Report requests many, many years.

In the Board reply the Board says that the funding for wildlife resource monitoring program is unlikely in the near future. If funding is available Forest Service will assess future funding for Unit 4 deer monitoring on a project by project basis.

The third topic in Southeast in regards to surveys is not related to Unit 4 deer. It's related to moose surveys in Yakutat. The last survey was conducted six years ago. Again, they're hoping that WRMP is established and the reply is basically the same. No funding for WRMP in the near future. So that's how it's going to go.

Three of them brought up by Eastern Interior. They're talking about the sheep population is a major concern. Council is advocating for collaboration between Federal, State and Tribal partners to prioritize sheep surveys. Council's draft recommendations on Dall sheep management strategies in the region and that's a part of their obligation under ANILCA actually.

Council also informing the Board that they're sending letters to Eastern Interior land managers and stakeholders to form Eastern Interior Dall Sheep Management Coalition. So this is just an information only topic. No reply requested.

There are a couple of other topics that they didn't request a reply. Just want the Board to know. They are concerned that there's no robust dataset showing annual stock composition of harvest in Area M over time so it's impossible to track trends.

Council will be sending a letter to ADF&G to prioritize for ongoing genetic sampling in Area M commercial fishing. The Council is primarily interested in the fall chum datasets.

Eastern Interior Council has also been requesting surveys, moose surveys, in Unit 20-F to be completed because currently the monitoring solely relies on harvest permits. They're saying there's lack of baseline survey and it's a major data gap. So the

Council sent letters to ADF&G and BLM asking to prioritize funding for aerial surveys of moose in Unit 20F.

The last Council that brought up the monitoring needs is North Slope. They are concerned that ADF&G survey of muskoxen in Unit 26A was in '22. The last Fish and Wildlife survey in Unit 26C was in 2016. Existing harvest limits based on incomplete or outdated data they claim. So they are also asking for establishing of WRMP and to make funding available for these surveys through WRMP.

So the Board's reply again saying WRMP funding is unlikely. Arctic Refuge staff shared observations that might suggest that the herd that the Council is talking about moose between Unit 26B and C. So potentially all muskoxen have been counted in the ADF&G survey.

Arctic, in partnership with ADF&G, exploring ways to extend the survey into Unit 26C in 2025 or 2026. The Council is actually during this season is going to provide recommendations on Wildlife Closure Review WCR-26/25 in Unit 26C to muskoxen hunting. That's closed for muskoxen hunting except by Kaktovik residents.

So the last topic that North Slope brings up is funding to study the effects of transport and guided hunters on subsistence and caribou in the North Slope region. They're saying it's a great concern that the impacts that transporters and guided hunters have on caribou. There's increased user conflict during the fall hunting season and a lot of wanton waste of caribou.

They are asking to fund a study of the impacts of guided hunters and transporter companies on caribou in subsistence practices. Also asking for creation of WRMP.

The Board says in their reply that NPRA, BLM have limited law enforcement on the land in Unit 26C. NPS have done some research on this topic in the past but it's dated. Then the Board provides various published sources on this topic to the Council for their information and suggesting that the Council invite State and Federal agencies and Arctic Slope

0109 Regional Corporation and North Slope Borough to their meetings to discuss this topic. 2 3 4 So that concludes my presentation on 5 the various monitoring on subsistence survey needs. 6 Are there any questions, concerns? Yes. 7 8 MS. CLEVELAND: Maybe not a question or 9 a concern but something that I know I've brought up to 10 our RAC since I've been gone is the pike fish that are 11 in our river, the Kanektok River, and they're invasive 12 species to our trout and grayling and char. 13 14 So it's been ongoing for at least 10 15 years that I know of and we've been bringing it up. 16 The community has even talked about like donating gas 17 to boat operators/fishers and focus on these oxbows and eddies where they are the most populated and fish them 18 19 out. I mean that was one idea. 20 21 I guess last year or the year before 22 our RAC included the pike as an invasive species. 23 Yeah, a study would be nice on invasive species in our 24 region. I know the State is actively doing an invasive 25 species study on just the aquatic plants for now. So 26 they were planning to go to Quinhagak in a month or two 27 to start that study. 28 29 That's it. Thanks. Oh, I'm Jacqueline 30 Cleveland by the way. 31 32 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, 33 Katya. Is there any questions or further comments for 34 Katya on the presentation? We've had a good 35 discussion. Talked about topics as we go through the 36 report. She was clear, articulate. Appreciate the 37 table is consistent across years. So I like the format 38 and appreciate that presentation. Any further 39 questions? 40 41 MS. LEONETTI: She has one more. 42 43 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Oh, she has one 44 more. 45 46 MS. WESSELS: Well, I actually have 47 many more, but.... 48

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay. You've

49

1 got the floor, Katya.

MS. WESSELS: The last column in the table is permits. A couple Councils brought up various permit concerns. One of them is Kodiak Aleutians. They're saying there's difficulty involved in obtaining Federal subsistence harvest permits in Kodiak Aleutian regions and it takes quite a bit of time. So they would like to implement the online system of getting the permits as quickly as possible. Hopefully within two years they say. And ensure online access works effectively in remote areas with limited internet.

In the Board reply this Board says that in 2024 OSM initiated the modernization of the Federal subsistence permit application. There will be availability to obtain permits via online portal. Hopefully will be available soon-ish. Local Federal land managers can help with other options.

The other permit issue that came up not related to Federal subsistence harvest permits, but rather ceremonial harvest permits for Prince William Sound. This issue was brought up by Southcentral. They got reports that tribal members have difficulty navigating the process of obtaining permits to harvest ceremonial shrimp for important potlatches in the Prince William Sound.

While they understand that marine waters are not a part of the Federal Subsistence Management Program it is concerning and the Council wanted to bring it to the Board's attention. They did not request any replies.

I'm not going to pause right now. I'm just going to jump really quickly into the rest of the thing. So we covered pretty much almost all the topics. There's still some topics on the Council's Annual Reports that were not covered. I'm not going to specifically cover them right now because the Board had a chance to get acquainted with the topics and the replies.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:} \ \mbox{We have a Board} \\ \mbox{question for you.}$ 

MS. BOARIO: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I was just curious, Rebecca, the other options as the

region awaits the online portal. What would that look like to you? What would be helpful? If you have any additional feedback, I'd love to hear it. Thanks.

Fish and Wildlife Service. Sorry.

MS. SKINNER: Thanks. This is Rebecca Skinner. I think Katya brought up the option of the other options in lieu of this online portal. So I'm not sure what those other options would be.

The challenge that we heard about in the Kodiak Aleutians Region is that we're pretty spread out and that it's not always easy to get to a physical location to get a physical permit. That's why the online option was very attractive.

I'm not sure, other than having that online portal or -- I mean I was going to say mailing it. I think mailing is probably a worse option. I'm not sure what those other alternatives would be. I thought Katya brought up the possibility of other alternatives, but maybe I'm incorrect.

MS. WESSELS: Yeah, that's what the Kodiak Aleutians reply says, that the Federal managers can help with other options but it doesn't specify what options.

MR. WOODS: When we have a Federal hunt sometimes the tribe takes over and you get them from the tribal office and they will print and then monitor and that helps in the community or area that you're in. Then people identify where to go and how to get it.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Rhonda.

MS. PITKA: Yeah, that's what I was going to say too, is the Refuge Manager will give our tribal offices -- delegate the permits to the tribal office. I mean you still have to follow the whole list. Vince Mathews set up really nice little folders for us. I usually sit there with people so it takes a while, but it's worth it. So it's one of the things that our tribal offices do.

 $\,$  MS. BOARIO: Thank you. That's really helpful to hear.

MR. ALBERG: Mr. Chair. Question. Do we have an estimate on when the online permit system will be up and available?

MS. LEONETTI: Crystal Leonetti. How do I say this? No. We currently don't have a permit specialist and that is a very unique skill set and it's really hard to kind of farm that out to other staff, although we do have other staff working on it. Cory in the back of the room is one of them. Cory, I don't know if you have any further information. Okay. But basically we are trying to get over some hurdles with making the online app available.

MR. ALBERG: Thank you.

MS. LEONETTI: You're welcome.

MS WESSELS: Okay. So I'm just going to go really quickly through all the Councils and display on the screen in the white the topics that were not covered under general things.

Southeast kind of stands out this year because they have like four topics that were not covered in general themes. They were not exactly in sync with other Councils. Just because of things that are happening in that region. They heard complaints about the Federal Board meeting was scheduled at the same time as North Pacific Fishery Management Council and they had problems with that.

Then they also had issues because of the Ketchikan nonrural proposal. They wanted guidelines on what is rural community. They also were talking about how is the Board using the data or Fish and Wildlife status reports. If somebody is interested there's these reports that are right there on the public table. So if you want to see what they're talking about, that's there and that's an enclosure to their Annual Report.

They're just informing the Board they're going to continue Tongass National Forest Plan involvement with this process of supervision. They don't want to reply to that.

So moving on to the next Council, South Central Council. I'm including the pictures so you can

actually see the people that are on the Councils. So Southcentral actually just one topic was not covered under general topic discussion. That's just the last one, number 6. That's information of depletion of Southcentral Region's subsistence resources.

Kodiak Aleutian Council is next.

Kodiak Aleutian Council's couple of topics were not covered. Number four is like a law enforcement officer monitoring subsistence, sport and commercial fishing violations. That's a topic that is often brought up by Kodiak Aleutian Council. You can look at it at their report and see the draft reply in your packet.

Also the other topic that was also brought up for information purposes is funding to eradicate invasive signal crayfish.

Bristol Bay Council one topic was not covered. They just want the Board to remember that they would like to request a solicitor's opinion to be included in Staff analysis to ensure compliance with Title VIII.

MR. WOODS: So, Dan, does it include the NEPA documents and all the action items and the money spent on refuges and parks? Who would know?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  DUNAWAY: Through the Chair. I don't think we need all the details.

MS. WESSELS: Ms. Cleveland, if you want this photo, I can send it to you. Okay. And YKD Council. Again, also a 13 member Council, but not everybody here in this photo. So we covered all the topics that requested actual reply. The only topics that were not covered is the ones that were for information purposes only. Conflict, user conflict.

There's one of them for moose hunting. The need for a public member on the Board. Now we know that Mr. Ray Oney is on the Board. One of the Board members they are still concerned about the D1 land withdrawals. They are concerned about Donlin Gold as EIS and mining impacts to subsistence and environment. They're also concerned about crane habitat near Marshall.

They would like to see meaningful

tribal involvement in decision making and capacity buildings. And they would like to reduce total of allowable catch for pollock in commercial fisheries. Additionally they just advocating for reductions and halibut sizes and need to reduce bycatch of Pacific halibut.

Moving on to the next one is Western Interior Council. Western Interior two topics that the Board prepared their reply were not covered during this discussion. Concerns for transporter operating in the Innoko Wildlife Refuge. That specific response was provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service so it's very detailed.

And the continued effort to finalize the Council sheep management strategy guidelines. There will be more of that later for this Board. Not during this meeting but in the future because this strategy is being reviewed by SRC. So there are some changes that's going to be made to the strategy.

The next one is Seward Peninsula Council. Seward Peninsula Council a couple of topics didn't get covered. One is youth engagement, subsistence practices. Basically this topic is about that they want a similar program that was created in Southeast. They learned about it during the All-Council meeting and they would like it to be expanded to Seward Peninsula Region. The Board is advising them to work with the corporation on that because the Board cannot fund this effort.

Their topic for the Board's information they're concerned about the impacts of micro plastic and pollution on the Arctic marine environment.

Okay. Northwest Arctic Council we covered every single topic they brought up during the general discussion. Eastern Interior Council a few topics didn't get covered. Native lands to maps and availability of regulation books. I think OSM can help them with that in the probably 2026. Have those maps available for them.

Cabin uses for subsistence activities. That's an ongoing topic. The Board discussed that in the past. Then the one development of Federal subsistence use amounts. The Board also provides a

detailed information of how this was considered in the past and how it was determined that it was not a good idea to have that. So that's in the reply.

There are three topics that for information purposes that were not covered. Hunter ethics education. That's a standing topic on the Eastern Interior annual report. Then they're talking about climate change impacts and they're talking about importance of co-management and co-stewardship.

The last but not least, North Slope Council. The North Slope we covered all of the topics for that Council, what they have in their Annual Report.

I'm just going to say a few thank-yous very quickly. In the end I would like to acknowledge the incredible amount of work that goes into development of these replies. The majority of OSM staff contributed to drafting and leadership team review in their replies. Then the Staff from Forest Service, BLM, BIA, NPS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife. They contributed tremendously with drafting some of the replies.

The timing is challenging when they're developing their replies because OSM staff is working on the development of the wildlife analysis. So there's a lot of pressure.

And I would like to acknowledge the substantial involvement of the InterAgency Staff Committee. Especially Greg Risdahl who did an extensive editing on these replies. So they're grammatically correct. And OSM really appreciates working with the InterAgency Staff Committee because you guys have an incredible amount of knowledge, institutional knowledge and also knowledge of the issues and resources all the way across Alaska.

Of course every year we try to prepare more meaningful replies. Of course there's always room for improvement, but I think we've done pretty well this year. At this juncture I would like to remind the Board that this reply is a draft, still draft, until you have a motion and vote to approve them, so anything can be changed.

What I heard from discussion so far that we would like to include in some of the replies the language that the Board will direct OSM to have a small workshop organized for the Yukon River councils that are four Councils; the YKD, Western/Eastern Interior and Seward Peninsula and Kodiak Aleutians to talk about salmon issues. We will add this language to the replies.

Is there anything else that you would like to add to the replies?

MS. BOARIO: Yeah, thank you for the question. Fish and Wildlife Service. I think it would be great in the reply to the KARAC on the permits to just use that example of -- for example in other regions of the state the permits can be delegated to tribes. So we have it in the record and Jill and I are going to follow up on that and see what else is possible for that region.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Any other Board questions, comments, presentations? I think Staff did a diligent job. I'll try one more time. This is Anthony Christianson, Board Chair for the record. The floor is open if there's any additional comments or feedback from the Board. If not, I open up the floor for Board action.

MS. PITKA: Oh, sorry. I just wanted to thank all the Regional Advisory Council Chairs for their attendance today and for your really diligent and hard work as volunteers. I really beat everybody over the head with the Regional Advisory Council reports. I'm like you have to read these. It's really important. You know, you have to give them the time needed.

I told Tony yesterday. He's like we could do this quick and I was like no, no. This is a public process and we're going to take our time and do it right and make sure that they're all heard. So thank you very much for your incredible patience today, Tony, and your diligence. And thank you to all the Regional Advisory Council members.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Frank, one more

48 comment?

MR. WOODS: Yeah, I was going to echo Rhonda's appreciation for the RACs. I did one little stint on the RAC and they're a lot of work, a lot of stuff, but what I got out of the reports was that the FSB answers to OSM with the FMP and the EAs end up in a DA and we forgot about the IA because when you end up -- in the last two years if IA technology has not caught up to this Board.

I really appreciate all the detail because as an old RAC member and I appreciate all your input because that's who we work for, but it makes a big difference on our end because I don't understand Kodiak. We have the same issues. I don't understand the YK and I don't know what the actual action need to be taken.

I'll go back to if we don't control the science we don't have anything to work on. The Fisheries Monitoring Program has opened up doors that were never going to be opened unless we applied for them. Literally. Because if we didn't have the science to back what we're talking about, we won't be able to make that change.

So I'm focusing on AI at the next meeting because there is technology involved in every recommendation from every Council. AI within two years — let's say three years. I wrote a grant that took me two years to write. You can now write that grant in one hour.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: You sound smart

too.

MR. WOODS: You sound smart too. Because all this information that we're disseminating now there's a record of decision, records that are getting made right now from all the work from doing from the National Marine Fisheries agencies to NOAA to all those -- all that information is at our fingertips now. That's insane if you think about how much information and power that can bring.

So, Mr. Chair, I'd like to thank the RACs and your report. I'd make a motion that we accept that report after everybody's comments.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: The motion has

```
0118
    been made to accept the report as drafted by the staff
     with the recommended changes and added language.
 3
 4
                     MR. BROWER: Second.
 5
 6
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                             The second has
 7
    been made. Any further discussion, comments,
 8
     questions, deliberations -- I'm just teasing. Call for
 9
     the question.
10
11
                     MR. BROWER: Question.
12
13
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Question has
14
    been called. Maybe I'll do roll call.
15
16
                     MS. LEONETTI: Rhonda Pitka.
17
18
                     MS. PITKA: Yes.
19
20
                     MS. LEONETTI: Charlie Brower.
21
22
                     MR. BROWER: Yes.
23
24
                     MS. LEONETTI: Greg Risdahl.
25
26
                     MR. RISDAHL: Yes, I support. I also
27
    want to mention the same -- more or less what Katya
28
     said. I recognize the amount of time that goes into
29
     these. I wasn't thinking of myself because I know the
     Staff puts in a ton of time as well as OSM and the ISC
30
31
     as a general rule. It's really truly a group effort
32
     and people do take it to heart and try to do a good
33
     job. So thank you to everybody.
34
35
                     MS. LEONETTI: Ben Payenna.
36
37
                     MR. PAYENNA: Yes.
38
39
                     MS. LEONETTI: Craig Perham.
40
41
                     MR. PERHAM: Yes.
42
43
                     MS. LEONETTI: Dave Alberg.
44
45
                     MR. ALBERG: Yes.
46
47
                     MS. LEONETTI: Frank Woods.
48
49
                     MR. WOODS: Yes.
```

```
0119
 1
                     MS. LEONETTI: Glenn Chen.
 2
 3
                     MR. CHEN: BIA votes yes.
 4
 5
                     MS. LEONETTI: Ray Oney.
 6
 7
                     MR. ONEY: Yes.
 8
 9
                     MS. LEONETTI: Sara Boario.
10
11
                     MS. BOARIO: Fish and Wildlife Service
12
     votes yes and also just to reiterate my thanks. Every
13
     time I read these I learn so much more and there's just
14
     like tendrils of future collaboration and work
15
     together. So please know, as others have said, we take
16
     your work to heart and really appreciate it so much.
17
     Thank you.
18
19
                     MS. LEONETTI: And lastly Chair Tony
20
    Christianson.
21
22
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes. I just
23
     appreciate all the work from the RACs in putting
24
     forward these issues for us. And also coming in here
25
     and waiving your expectations of our Board. We
26
     appreciate that. That's what we need to hear. You
27
     know, we're not here to just pussy foot around all the
28
     time. I make jokes about stuff, but this is a serious
29
    matter. So I appreciate that you guys bring that forth
30
    in a candid way and I appreciate all your service.
31
32
                     Thank you.
33
34
                     MS. LEONETTI: Mr. Chair, the motion
35
    passes.
36
37
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                             Thank you.
38
     think we may have time for one more agenda item today.
39
     We'll move on down to Council Charter change requests.
40
41
                     MS. NAVES: Just a second, Mr. Chair.
42
    I'll stop sharing the screen here. Maybe we're going
43
     to pause for a second to figure out the technical
44
     difficulties.
45
46
                     (Pause)
47
48
                     MS. NAVES: Okay. Just also to add
49
     about the annual reports that they didn't use AI to
```

write them and replies were not written by AI either. By real human people.

Okay. So in regards to the Charter changes. All the Regional Advisory Councils they're Federal Advisory Committees. Because they're Federal Advisory Committees they have been chartered under FACA. FACA is short for Federal Advisory Committee Act.

 So the Charters are renewed on the two-year basis on the odd number of years. They've been established first -- the Council has been established first in 1993. So it's 2025. The current Charters will expire in December of this year. The Secretary of the Interior will need to renew the Charters. Without the Charters the Councils cannot operate if there's no active Charter.

So the Councils are per FACA. Councils are given opportunity to look at the Charters to propose changes. Over the last few years, few Charter renewals, we were able to actually add a lot of positive language to the Charter that are useful to the Councils. Like, for example, such things as carryover terms.

When the appointments are not made on time, the members can continue to serve until the appointments are made. The language was added all the alternates, which allows the program to ask a Secretary to appoint a person out of cycle if they've been vetted originally and went through the whole process if they're sitting in the wings as an alternate and if somebody vacates a seat during the middle of their term, like let's say they went to a winter meeting but not able to attend the rest of the meetings because they moved out of the region or unfortunately passed away, then we can use this language to appoint an alternate if there is one.

During the mid-cycle -- the last change to the Charter was when this Board voted to support the language to add one non-voting young leader seat to all of the Councils. That change was done during the last Charter change. So it was added in 2023.

 $\hbox{This year was the first year when we} \\ \hbox{had the call for young leaders to apply for this}$ 

non-voting seat and the Board will be discussing that during Executive Session tomorrow. This year we also had the Charters reviewed by the Council. There's only one Council. Proposed two Charter changes and that was Kodiak Aleutians.

So the first request was to add the language that will say that the Councils will meet at least twice per year. Current Charter language says the Council will meet one to two times per year. The Council's justification for this request was that it's important for them to meet at least twice per year in order to have sufficient capacity to provide recommendations on proposed changes to Federal fishing and hunting regulations.

The Council also noted they have limit twice per year and formalizing these in the Charter would more accurately reflect the Council's work. Per usual we brought this request to the InterAgency Staff Committee for discussion. So the InterAgency Staff Committee reviewed their request and discussed it and they made the full recommendation. You have it in front of you on paper that was passed around, but I'll read it into the record.

The ISC recommended rejecting the Council's request to change the Charter language to indicate that the Council will meet at least twice per year because the Council did not provide a sufficient justification to their request. FACA stipulates to include in the Charter the estimated number and frequency of the Advisory Committee meetings and does not require to provide the minimum number of meetings. Replacing the existing Charter language with a proposed one will put a limiting stipulation on the Council and on the designated Federal officer in their ability to schedule the meetings.

The Council primarily meet to develop recommendations to the Board on various regulatory matters and to provide a public forum to discuss subsistence issues. Council correctly points out that they historically met twice a year and that is not about to change. However, it is possible that in the future a Council would not have any actionable business to attend to and therefore would not have a reason to meet at least twice a year.

So that was the ISC recommendation. I'm going to pause and I'm looking for the Board's discussion, opinion, if you have different opinion or if you agree with the ISC's recommendation.

I also want to add from myself, just a thought that I had, that if this language -- this is the same language in all Council Charters. The Council will meet one to two times per year. This will put the Charter out of alignment with all other Charters.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I guess I have a question for process. This is Chairman Christianson. The timeline for the Secretary to sign the Charter. That one clicked in my ear just under the new transition here. It seemed like a concern for me. I was just wondering when that usually happens.

MS. WESSELS: It usually happens in December.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay.

MS. WESSELS: We send the Charter language to the Secretary with a packet on the appointments. They usually -- there's a bunch of other offices that are going to review the Charters and the Solicitor's Office and the Secretary's Office will review the Charters. They also can make additional changes there that we're not aware of. They theoretically should sign the Charters by sometime in December because otherwise Councils cannot function if the Charters are not signed.

So that's kind of the schedule, you know, because after this meeting we're going to put all the packets together and send them on for further review and approval.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: The reason I'm just stating it is for the record as we build a request to our boss and an audience. I think that comes in number two under the top two where number one is a need by this Board to support our Regional Advisory Council FACA committees and the urgency of signing those before December and the cost of it not happening because then we're delaying and delaying is delaying everything, so we don't have to go there with that discussion.

But just the urgency probably -- not the urgency but the importance, I guess, that weighs on this program to get that signed because who knows in this climate. So I'm just putting that on the record that I would hope that that's one of the requests we put in to our Department of Interior.

MS. BOARIO: Mr. Chair. Fish and Wildlife Service. I have a quick question. The last part, Katya, that you said, it puts it out of compliance with all the other Charters. How do all the other Charters move?

MS. WESSELS: Well, you know, maybe compliance is not the right word, but it just makes this one an odd one out because it's the same language. That language came from the Department. In fact Department really doesn't like us changing their charters, but we still, you know, did it in the past. I'm just concerned that like Chair Christianson said in the current climate it can just make it worse.

MS. BOARIO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Dave.

MR. ALBERG: Dave Alberg with NPS. A little vague as to what -- so what are the options moving forward? If we want to stay on track by December and ISC has made a recommendation, can we make modifications and run it back through ISC? Is there time to do that?

For instance the comment about that you may not have enough stuff on the agenda to warrant a second meeting. Can the language be changed to will schedule or plan two meetings a year, based on work before the Council or has the ability to cancel if there are no agenda items. So you adopt the recommendation but with an adjustment.

Is there a route to run that back through ISC or as of today where do we stand in terms of what -- how much room do you have to navigate? Does that make sense?

MS. WESSELS: Yeah, the matter of, you know, our procedure is the Board just will make a recommendation and your recommendation goes on to the

0124 1 Secretary. It doesn't go back to ISC. 2 3 You know, ISC reviewed it and they 4 provided their recommendation. So that's just like 5 with any proposals. They provide their recommendation 6 but then the Board can decide anything else. 7 8 MR. ALBERG: So if the Board makes a 9 recommendation, you could certainly reference this 10 determination by ISC and explain why you made a 11 modification to the language or chose to ignore it 12 completely, I suppose, correct? 13 14 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We'll let 15 Robbin have the floor. Robbin, go ahead. 16 17 MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 18 Members of the Council. The ISC's language will not be 19 included in the Charter. The language proposed by the 20 Council to change their Charter has been presented. 21 There are some small modifications. The ISC recommends 22 not changing. They have two recommendations to change 23 their Charter and the ISC recommends not doing that at 24 this time for different reasons. 25 26 One, for the fact that you're saying at 27 least two times a year means we must do two times a year. Considering that we love to do these meetings 28 29 like three times a year or more sometimes, we'd like to 30 have more All-Council meetings, Katya, yeah, let's go. 31 32 (Laughter) 33 34 35 36 37

MS. LAVINE: But the thing is is that any language like that, any change like that could potentially limit our ability to be flexible, especially in regards to what we can afford in budge and Staff time.

38 39 40

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

41 42

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you.

43 44

45

46

47

48

MS. WESSELS: Yeah, I would like to add something to it because Councils meet only if they have actionable business because all other things that come along, reports, you know, other things, they're, you know, there because the Council is already meeting, but they need to discuss something and vote on it, like

0125 proposals or developing a report or whatever. If in some situation, you know, there's nothing for them to act on, but the Charter says they need to meet at least twice a year, then we are in kind of a Catch-22 5 situation. Like what do we do? Just have a meeting for the sake of having a meeting? 6 7 8 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, and I 9 guess that's what I was just trying to tease out of 10 this, you know, the timeline and then why we're getting 11 this recommendation. You know, making sure we 12 understand the climate, what our Staff is facing. 13 hear all that today. 14 15 So as we look at these things and we weigh our 16 decisions, we're looking at everything on the table, 17 and then it could either lag or something there, my concern there -- you know, because it operates now, you 18 19 know, and we can have the two meetings a year. That's 20 what I'm looking at as a Board Chair, you know, 21 supporting ISC putting forward. 22 23 Thank you. Frank. 24 25 MR. WOODS: I'd make a motion to table 26 this topic until the next meeting. 27 28 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: No, the reason 29 we need to get this passed is they need to sign this 30 Charter so that our RACs can operate. 31 32 MR. WOODS: So opposite then. 33 34 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Opposite of 35 that, yeah. What we're trying to do is make this 36 happen today so that we can forward it to our 37 Solicitor's Office.... 38 39 MR. WOODS: Oh, okay. Okay. 40 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: ....so that we 41 42

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: .....so that we can have that process, you know, start going down the line so they have it and see that we've passed that Charter forward so they can sign it by December. Or else after that, if it's lagged, then we're holding up.

45 46 47

43

44

MR. WOODS: Oh, yep, I've got it.

48 49

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay.

```
0126
 1
                     MR. WOODS: I make a motion we adopt the
 2
     changes before us in the meeting regulations or
 3
     Charter.
 4
 5
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah.
 6
 7
                     MR. WOODS: As presented.
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I'm going to
10
     have Robbin explain it one more time.
11
12
                     MS. WESSELS: We just discussed one
13
     change request or a second one after that.
14
15
                     MS. LAVINE: Mr. Chair. Robbin with
16
     the ISC. So all Councils can request changes to their
17
     Charters every other year. This year only one Council
18
     requested some changes. They requested two. One was
19
     to put in the words at least twice a year, which we
20
     find limiting for financial and Staff costs.
21
22
                     Then the other request to change was to
23
     lower the young leader nominations, which was a change
24
     to the Charters like I think the last two years.
25
26
                     MS. WESSELS: Yeah, we did not discuss
27
     it, yeah.
28
29
                     MS. LAVINE: Yeah.
                                         But that change --
30
     they wanted to lower the age to potential high school
31
     students, which our program is not set up to guarantee
32
     oversight of minors. So for those two reasons -- and
33
     you've got a little bit of the discussion before.
34
     ISC recommends opposing any changes to the Charter. So
35
     if you vote right now, you could say I vote to support
36
     the changes and I'm going to vote to oppose, right?
37
38
                     So we put a motion before the
39
     Board....
40
41
                     MR. BROWER: To change.
42
43
                     MS. LAVINE:
                                  .....to support to change
44
     and then everyone says no or they say yes and this is
45
     why.
46
47
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you for
48
     that, Robbin. Again, just for Robert's Rules all
49
     motions will be to the positive and then you just
```

```
0127
     justify, you know, up or down how you vote for it. So
     thank you for that, Robbin.
 2
 3
 4
                     So there is going to be a motion.
 5
     floor will be open.
 6
 7
                     MR. WOODS: I'll withdraw my motion.
 8
 9
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,
10
     Frank. I appreciate that withdrawal. So now the floor
11
     is open now that we have clarification on the process.
12
     The floor is open now that we.....
13
14
                     MS. LAVINE: Katya may have more
15
     information.
16
17
                     MS. WESSELS: Should I introduce the
18
     second change request?
19
20
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes, let's
21
     finish the process.
22
23
                     MS. WESSELS: And so it's just one
24
     motion then. Okay. So the Kodiak Aleutians also have
     the second request. They are requesting to change the
25
26
     language in the section on membership and designation
27
     of the Charter. What they're requesting is to change
28
     the language that is there. The one non-voting young
29
     leader member. Change it to youth member. And they're
30
     also requesting to change the language from age of 18
31
     to 25 to age of 14 and 18.
32
33
                     They are suggesting that these youth
34
    member, ages between 14 and 18, to be appointed in
35
     non-traveling, non-compensated position. Cross out all
36
     the other language that is in the Charter right now
37
     that this member must participate in subsistence
38
     activities, be otherwise knowledgeable in matters
39
     related to subsistence use of fish and wildlife, or be
40
     engaged in resource management-related field studies.
41
     So they're suggesting crossing that out.
42
43
                     The Council's justification for this
44
     request the Council felt it was important to allow
     youth younger than age 18 to apply for the opportunity
45
46
     to join the Council as a youth non-voting member.
47
     Several Council members expressed that youth ages 14 to
48
     18 often have extensive experience in subsistence and
```

that youth ages 18 to 25 are already able to apply to

49

be voting Council members.

The Council discussed potential concerns related to travel for minors and potential conflicts with school schedules, but noted that opportunities for more participation or flexible expectations could allow younger community members to apply for this opportunity.

So the InterAgency Staff Committee also discussed that request and made the following recommendation. The ISC recommended rejecting the Council request to change the young leaders seat to youth seat, to lower the qualifying age and to make this seat a non-traveling, non-compensated position.

During the last Charter renewal in 2023 the ISC recommended to the Board to support adding one non-voting young leader seat to each of the 10 Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils. The ISC's intent was to engage and train the next generation of young leaders and provide for the next advisors to the Board.

The intent was to have appointed non-voting young leaders to attend the meeting in person, participate in regulatory decisions and learn about complex dual management at a meeting while being mentored by the voting Council members and engage in conversations and networking with Federal and State agency staff, tribal organization representatives and public during meeting breaks.

This kind of engagement would be impossible to achieve if a youth ages 18/14 attends the meetings strictly via teleconference. All Council meetings are open to the public and a virtual option is always available. Therefore, nothing prevents an interested youth to call into the meeting and it does not require Secretarial appointment to the Council to call into a meeting and listen.

Additionally, even if a Council meeting takes place in an appointed youth age 14/18 home community, it might provide to be legally complicated to arrange for supervision of a minor and make arrangements to mitigate conflicting school schedules to achieve adequate participation.

OSM's Council Coordination Division Staff always puts special efforts to invite students from local schools to the Council meetings and, when possible, they come and sometimes even testify to the Councils. ISC commends Council Coordinators for their efforts and encourages them to continue these practices.

This is a pretty lengthy ISC recommendation, but here we are. So two change requests to the language. Are there any questions? And then for the Robert's Rules you probably should put a motion on the floor before discussing anything.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I just want to maybe at this time offer the floor to Rebecca if she had anything. You know, seeing that the ISC did recommend something different than the Board, your RAC Board. So I'll just give you an opportunity at this time.

MS. SKINNER: Yeah, thanks. This is Rebecca Skinner. I think you asked if I had any comments now that I've heard the ISC recommendation. So the first recommendation to change the language to meet at least twice a year I think that the Council really wanted to drive home the importance of the RAC meetings. I think we did talk about the general annual cycle.

So at a March meeting is usually when we would approve the Annual Report and then the fall meeting is when we would usually take action on proposals. So it seemed like there was a reason — like I assume there's always going to be proposals, fish or wildlife proposals, and we're always going to have an Annual Report. So it seemed like there would always be a need to meet.

I have a sense that maybe part of this is also related to the change in administration. So it was really just to signal this is really important that these RACs continue to meet. It wasn't asking for more meetings. It was just asking for the number of meetings that we have now.

Hearing the ISC recommendation, I do understand that sometimes when you're trying to ensure that you have two meetings, so it feels like you're

trying to ensure that you have more, you're actually putting limits on because you're being very specific. When you're specific in this kind of a situation, it does limit discretion.

So I do understand that point, but it certainly doesn't change what our RAC was trying to convey, was the importance of having these two meetings in order to do the work that we need to do and have continuity. I think if we did end up having one meeting a year, there would be a real break in continuity that would affect our ability to be effective.

With a youth seat I think it just came down to our Council felt like it was important to provide an opportunity for younger people -- and we did have at least one of our RAC members said when he first got appointed he would have qualified for the youth leader seat. I think he was maybe 23 at the time.

And so I think everyone looked around the table at each other and it really did carry weight that if you're 18 you can apply for a full seat. So having the young leader seat didn't seem like it was offering as much extra opportunity as if you had the ability for younger people to participate.

We did talk a lot about the fact that if you're under 18, you're a minor. There's challenges and restrictions that come with that, so I can't disagree with what the ISC said. There are challenges. However, I think involving youth at a younger age is helpful.

I think if you can get them pulled in when they're in high school, especially if they have strong subsistence backgrounds, there's a greater chance that they're going to participate as an adult or participate more as an adult or once they're exposed to the system and they see how it works and that you can make a difference -- you might not get what you're asking for, but you actually can make a difference just by showing up. And that learning that and seeing that at a younger age was going to be more impactful than waiting until somebody is 18. However, we definitely acknowledge the challenges with having minors involved in the process.

0131 1 That's it. Thanks. 2 3 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Ms. 4 Skinner. Frank. 5 6 MR. WOODS: Listening to all the 7 information, I guess I'm going to make a motion to adopt the Charter with no change, understanding that 8 9 both meeting times and any differences were fully 10 vetted and that we have information that would -- it 11 will vote itself. Make a motion to adopt the Charter 12 with no change, Mr. Chair. 13 14 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Motion has been 15 made by a Board member. 16 17 MR. BROWER: Second. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Motion has been 20 made and a second. Further discussion. 21 MS. DOEHL: I'm sorry. I may not have 22 23 heard right. Is this a motion to adopt the Charter or 24 a motion to make a recommendation because I understood 25 that what was before was to make a recommendation to 26 the Secretary on whether to adopt the change proposed 27 by the Council? 28 MR. WOODS: We adopt our Charter with 29 30 no change in the beginning..... 31 32 REPORTER: Please use your mic. 33 34 MR. WOODS: Oh. For information I 35 gather is that we're adopting our old Charter with --36 we had proposed changes. Age I understand would 37 include youth and then we also want to clarify that we 38 have a meeting and then reporting meeting and that 39 makes sense. If we're adopting a Charter with no 40 change, it's the year to do it, right? And then we can 41 always adjust or make amendments later. So I'm a 42 little bit confused. Not that I'm confused about what 43 I want to do. 44 45 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I got what you 46 want to do. 47 48 MR. WOODS: Yeah. Yep, yep. And I

want to streamline the process and that would keep it

49

```
0132
 1
     that simple. So, yeah.
 2
 3
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: I think what
 4
     they're trying to get to is that we're not adopting it,
 5
     we're adopting the recommendation. So I think for the
 6
     record of clarification we're looking at this and we're
 7
     adopting ISC....
 8
 9
                     MS. DOEHL: Amend to adopt.
10
11
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Recommending to
12
     adopt?
13
14
                     MS. WESSELS: I believe that the motion
15
     really in this situation that the Board is deciding in
     this concrete situation. Are you going to forward this
16
17
     change request to the Secretaries or not? So if you're
18
     not forwarding this request, you're not forwarding. If
19
     you're forwarding, you're forwarding. So the motion
20
     really should be I motion to.....
21
22
                     MS. DOEHL: Take no action.
23
24
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Here's what I'm
25
     going to do. Can I request the maker of the motion to
26
    withdraw his motion so that we can clarify on the
27
    record that we're not accepting -- we're accepting the
28
    recommendation to not accept the RAC recommendations so
29
    that we can clarify for the record that we're going to
30
    move forward with our original charters and no changes
31
     so that we can reflect that on the record, please.
32
33
                     Frank, could you retract your motion,
34
    please.
35
36
                     MS. WESSELS: With the agreement or the
37
     second?
38
39
                     MR. WOODS: For the record I withdraw
40
    my motion.
41
42
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Concurrence
43
     from the second?
44
45
                     MR. BROWER: Concurring with the
46
              So you're withdrawing the whole motion.
     second.
47
48
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON:
                                             So we could do
49
     it right on the record. Thank you.
50
```

```
0133
 1
                     MR. BROWER: Mr. Chair, just a
 2
     question.
 3
 4
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yeah, go ahead,
 5
    Charlie.
 6
 7
                     MR. BROWER: You're withdrawing it, so
 8
     you're -- there's no motion, but the recommendation is
 9
     to act....
10
11
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: So now that --
12
     you concur with the withdrawal?
13
14
                     MR. BROWER: Yeah.
15
16
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: He concurs. So
17
     now the floor is open for a motion so that we can move
     on the ISC recommendation to make no change. To not
18
19
     forward Charter changes.
20
21
                     MR. BROWER: I so move.
22
23
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Charlie so
24
     changes that we accept ISC recommendation to make no
25
     change. Can I get a second?
26
27
                     MR. BROWER: Second, Mr. Chair.
28
29
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you,
30
     Charlie and Frank. Now that we have a motion made and
31
     seconded and clarified that we're here now accepting
32
     ISC recommendation to make no change to the Charter.
33
     We appreciate the work of the RAC, but at this time
34
     we're recommending to move forward with the Charters
35
     with no changes that the RAC is recommending. That's
36
     where we're at on the record. So that's the
37
     clarification. Any further discussion or discussion by
38
     the Board here?
39
40
                     (No comments)
41
42
                     CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Okay.
43
     Appreciate it. Okay, Dave.
44
45
                     MR. ALBERG: Not a discussion topic,
46
     just a comment. I will say that in the -- and this is
47
     Dave Alberg with NPS. In the three years I've sat on
48
     the sidelines I've always been very impressed with the
49
     involvement of youth at every meeting I've attended in
50
```

one capacity or another. So regardless of this recommendation, however the vote goes, I think that the work of the FSB and the team to make sure that youth are involved continues and has been exemplary to date.

MR. BROWER: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Yes, go ahead,

Charlie.

MR. BROWER: Also in the future when the time comes around there will be some better justification for the recommendation to change the Charter with -- I mean looking at their recommendations for their intent, I just couldn't understand why ISC didn't approve a motion like that. It's going to come around again, right?

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: This is just part of our process we've got to do when we get the suggested changes from our RACs going through the Charter process and then moving it forward. Again, yes, we will have more opportunities in two years to revisit this again. So it's an ongoing process.

Any further -- and I do have food for thought about that in reaching out to some of our youth counterparts that are part of the university. You've seen a whole line of them here and some south. I'll probably be calling Heather myself to say, hey, can you connect these groups. Maybe it's part of their college course to do it.

 When they call you every other week to sit in and do interviews and be a part of their team, then that's the kind of recommendations you can make to these young and impressionable people that move mountains with the technology while we sit here in this annotated system. We're 84 BIA, so I'm sorry, but this is how our offices operate in the villages too.

It's not a pick on you. It's an acknowledgment of the tough systems that we have to work through, you know, and trying to grind out change in our bureaucracies. It's a tough job, you know, and I take my hat off to my constituents about the tough job they have and especially in this transition time. You know, it's hard to sit here and do this job and then feel like you don't even know if you're going to

0135 1 be here. 2 3 MR. BROWER: I call the question. 4 5 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: We have one 6 more comment over here by Greg. 7 8 MR. PERHAM: Yeah, Greg Perham with I know I'm the new guy here, but I guess just 9 10 listening to it and listening to your explanation, 11 Rebecca, I guess I'm impressed by that RAC. 12 active RAC. Those two changes kind of show that. So 13 that's pretty much what I got regardless of the vote 14 here. 15 16 Thank you. 17 18 MR. RISDAHL: Mr. Chair, Greg Risdahl 19 with the Forest Service. I also wanted to say the same 20 basic thing. We appreciate the fact that Kodiak 21 Aleutians RAC really does take this to the next level. 22 Bring the next generation of young people learning and 23 participating in Alaska subsistence to learn about our 24 culture and traditions so we don't lose it. So thank 25 you very much. 26 27 MS. BOARIO: Just one final comment on 28 the youth component, Fish and Wildlife Service. 29 seems like if  ${\hbox{\scriptsize --}}$  I guess the next time these are coming 30 before us is two years. That's ample time to maybe 31 look at other models where there are youth involved in 32 Federal programs and systems and find a way forward. 33 Maybe it's not 14. Maybe it's 16. 34 35 I don't know, but I feel like there's 36 got to be a solution to this especially since they're 37 non-voting, non-traveling positions and figuring out a 38 way with parental, you know, guardian consent or 39 participations there's got to be a model out there that 40 exists that we can figure this out. I just don't want 41 to lose sight of it that we might continue to figure 42 this out. 43 44 CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: All in favor 45 say aye. 46 47 IN UNISON: Aye. 48

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Opposed same

49

sign. (No opposing votes) CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Motion carries unanimous. Thank you. With that I think we'll recess for the day. Oh, wait. One more point of information. MS. LAVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record this is Robbin LaVine, Subsistence Policy Coordinator. I just want to remind everyone who was listening online that while we recess our public meeting we will be reconvening at 1:30 tomorrow. public portion of our meeting. And we will have a time certain to take up Wildlife Proposal 24-01 and then we will complete the remainder of our agenda. For all of our Board members and leadership staff that will be in attendance we are having an Executive Session here. Not in this room, but just down the hall tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. Thank you, Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN CHRISTIANSON: Thank you, Robbin, for the information there. That lines out our schedule for the next day. I appreciate all the hard work today and the conversation and thank our Regional Advisory Council Chairs for all of the work you did in developing the reports and getting it to us. See you guys in the morning. Motion to adjourn. Recess until tomorrow, 9:00 a.m. (Off record) (PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED) 

| 0137<br>1  | CERTIFICATE  |
|--|--|
| 2 3  | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )   |
| 4<br>5<br>6  | STATE OF ALASKA )  |
| 7<br>8<br>9  | I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and for the state of Alaska and reporter of Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:   |
| 11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15   | THAT the foregoing, contain a full, true and correct Transcript of the FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD MEETING, WORK SESSION taken electronically by our firm on the 23rd day of July 2025;            |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20   | THAT the transcript is a true and correct transcript requested to be transcribed and thereafter transcribed by under my direction and reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and ability; |
| 21<br>22<br>23   | THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or party interested in any way in this action.  |
| 24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28   | DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 17th day of August 2025.  |
| 29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>39<br>40<br>41<br>42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46<br>47<br>48<br>49<br>50 | Salena A. Hile Notary Public, State of Alaska My Commission Expires: 09/16/26  |