

KODIAK/ALEUTIANS SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL **Meeting Minutes**

Cold Bay Community Center
Cold Bay, Alaska
September 17- 18, 2025

Invocation:

Council Member Patrick Holmes provided an invocation.

Call to Order, Roll Call, and Quorum Establishment:

The meeting was called to order Wednesday, September 17 at 9:00 am by Council Chair Rebecca Skinner. Chair Skinner, and Council members Coral Chernoff, Daniel Smith, Brett Richardson, and Jeffrey Wasley were present in person, and Council members Natasha Hayden and Patrick Holmes were in attendance by teleconference for the full meeting. Samuel Rohrer and Karen Kalmakoff were absent and were excused. With seven of nine seated Council members present (Council has one vacant seat), the quorum was established both meeting days.

Attendees in person and via teleconference:

**indicates teleconference attendance*

- **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA):** Dr. Glenn Chen
- **Office of Subsistence Management (OSM) -**
Dr. Jason Roberts, Katya Wessels, Kendra Holman, Jarred Stone*, Brooke McDavid*, Janel Day*, and Leigh Honig
- **Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior:** Sara Taylor
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):** Jill Klein*, Dave Schwenger, Maria Fosado, and Alison Williams
- **Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G):** Aaron Poetter*, Maddie Christiansen*, and Amy Vandervoort*
- **Tribal Representatives and Local Government:** Shanoy Anderson* and Keegan Jones*
(Qawalangin Tribe)

Review and Adopt Agenda:

Motion by Member Richardson, seconded by Member Holmes, to **approve** the agenda as read. The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

Review and Approve Previous Meeting Minutes:

Motion by Member Holmes, seconded by Member Richardson, to **approve** the Council's 2025 Winter Meeting Minutes as presented with the following modifications to the Council's minutes:

- Pg. 9, change Carlson Pond to Kalsin Pond.

The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

Council Member and Chair Reports:

Daniel Smith of Kodiak reported that Emperor geese numbers on the Kodiak road system were strong this year, with increased overwintering birds and over 600 counted in the first fall survey of Women's and Middle bays. This trend contrasted with the statewide declines that had been occurring. Reports indicated few or no geese in southern or eastern Kodiak, suggesting birds may have been delaying movement farther south. Two Aleutian tern colonies on the road system showed higher adult numbers than in recent years (about 200 at Pasagshak Lake/Lake Rose Tead and 40–50 at Kalsin Spit), but nesting success remained low due to predation and disturbance. Only five fledglings survived at Pasagshak and 21 at Kalsin Spit. A statewide Aleutian tern survey had just been completed, with results expected soon. A significant shearwater die-off was observed at Pasagshak Bay and Surfers Beach (50 birds documented), with starvation suspected; harmful algal bloom toxins were being investigated.

Signal crayfish suppression efforts in the Buskin River continued, and the population appeared to be trending downward. Dietary studies showed crayfish shifted to more animal-based food sources in late summer and fall. A full analysis and publication of this study was expected next year.

Sockeye Salmon returns were strong in the Buskin River, which met its upper escapement goal and allowed subsistence harvests throughout the season. Pasagshak also had a strong run. An increase in jack Sockeye Salmon returns to the Buskin River was noted. Pink Salmon returns were above average, contributing to one of Kodiak's largest odd-year harvests. Coho Salmon arrived later than usual due to dry conditions, but Buskin River escapement was on track.

There were 24 confirmed gray whale strandings, more than during the previous unusual mortality event, with causes including killer whale predation and starvation. Despite this, a large group of about 150 gray whales remained off Narrow Cape throughout the summer, actively feeding in an unusually persistent pattern for the area.

Coral Chernoff of Kodiak noted that local berries, fish, and deer populations appeared to be doing well this year. She also reported an unusual lack of seagulls near town; areas that typically held dozens of nests had none, and only a few birds were observed during multiple outings, which raised concern.

Member Chernoff participated in the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council (AMBCC) spring meeting, where the 2025 survey results showed that nesting bird populations had increased from the prior year but remained too low to permit 2026 fall or spring subsistence hunts. Both seasons would therefore remain closed, though trends suggested gradual improvement. Following the AMBCC meeting, she and Member Smith attended a two-day H5N1 (avian influenza) training. The training covered current data on bird flu trends, migratory pathways, transmission patterns, and spread into poultry, livestock, marine mammals, and occasional human cases. Large mortality events among seals and sea lions, particularly in South America, were highlighted. They also received hands-on instruction in safe sampling methods, Tyvek-suit procedures, and safety practices to prevent disease spread.

Brett Richardson of Unalaska reported that Unalaska experienced an unusually warm late fall, followed by winter that started early, was marked by heavy snow, and lasted late into May. Once snow melted, the community had one of the warmest, calmest summers in the past decade, with higher temperatures, more sun, and reduced wind.

These conditions improved access to the inner and outer bays, leading to increased fishing opportunities. Member Richardson noted more harvest activity at McLees Lake, Volcano Bay, and local beaches, with generally average Sockeye Salmon returns. He personally set nets at several locations and had average

success, including catching a Chum Salmon, which is unusual. Coho Salmon harvests were modest. The Iliuliuk River weir documented a strong Sockeye Salmon run (~2,000 fish) and 244 Pink Salmon through July 31. Halibut and cod harvests were reported as average to decent, with better results farther offshore, though weather and boat access limited some community members.

Member Richardson also observed rapidly increasing sea otter numbers, as well as abundant seals, sea lions, and whales. Overall, he characterized the season as average to good, with no apparent declines.

Jeffrey Wasley of Cold Bay noted that the winter had been mild before shifting to cold, spring was wet and lasted through June, while July and August turned unusually pleasant. These conditions resulted in strong berry production across most species, including salmonberries, crowberries, and an abundance of nagoonberries (*Rubus arcticus*, Arctic bramble or Arctic raspberry). Wild strawberries were less productive, however. Ptarmigan appeared to have had another successful production year, and even during the week of the report, family groups with juveniles were still being seen.

Marine fishing for halibut and cod had been productive, with halibut caught in good numbers. He reported that the halibut were slightly smaller on average.

Salmon runs were productive; Pink Salmon were extremely abundant, Chum Salmon returns were average to above average, and Coho Salmon were strong and were still arriving at the time of the meeting. Russell Creek had experienced high flows for several weeks, making fishing difficult before returning to normal. Sockeye Salmon was mixed; some decent fishing was reported at Mortenson Lagoon, while at Swan Lake the unusually high creek flow allowed Sockeye Salmon to pass more easily, preventing them from pooling on the beach where they were normally harvested.

Waterfowl conditions reflected major changes, including the first year without a September brant hunt, which significantly reduced local hunting activity and visitation to the community. Reports from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area indicated very poor brant production, with few young observed so far, though it was hoped that northern populations had better success. The Emperor goose closure remained in effect, but the spring index had risen to ~25,000 and early arrivals showed some promising family groups. Puddle ducks were abundant. The U.S. Geological Survey was able to conduct its 15th year of avian influenza sampling on short notice. They were able to collect over 300 duck samples. Last year, a high-pathogen avian influenza strain had been detected in a pintail sampled in Cold Bay. The strain was later found in Florida and associated with human fatalities, highlighting the importance of continued monitoring.

Natasha Hayden of Kodiak shared that the Afognak culture camp had been very successful, with 27 participants across five sessions and exceptionally good weather in July and August. She reported salmon were harvested at Litnik, along with successful seal and sea otter harvests, and a deer was taken under an educational permit in August. These experiences reaffirmed the long-standing abundance that had supported the Alutiiq people of Afognak and Kodiak for generations.

Member Hayden noted an excellent berry season, with salmonberries lasting well into the summer. For the first time in their 14 years living at their home, a bear entered their backyard, attracted by a productive berry patch. She reported that a bear in the neighborhood was euthanized after becoming too comfortable around people, likely due to heavy food availability. The blueberry season was a bumper crop; however, she noticed that many of the berries dried out before they were ripe due to the unusual dry period they experienced.

Deer and bear sightings were frequent in her area. During a trip to Afognak, she observed many sows with cubs but very few boars, which she found unusual. Seagull egg gathering was generally successful,

but she noted that the number of eggs found during each outing was low and the availability was very sporadic.

Salmon was plentiful and for the first time in several years their household harvested all their subsistence salmon early in the season, rather than fishing into late July and August. She is interested in how the upcoming winter will unfold after a warm, dry summer. Current temperatures were very mild for Kodiak.

Patrick Holmes of Kodiak expressed appreciation for the updates from other regions and reflected on his past work in the Unalaska area. He commended the subsistence and resource-management efforts of the Qawalangin Tribe, the Sun'aq Natural Resource program, and Kodiak Area Native Association's paralytic shellfish poisoning monitoring in Kodiak. He noted that the Sun'aq program continued to prepare subsistence seafood in small portions for senior community members, something he and his family now benefit from after years of sharing their own harvests with others.

Member Holmes reported noticeable declines in glaucous-winged and mew gulls near his home, which he believed were linked to fewer fish processors operating and less fish waste entering the bay. He supported others' observations about exceptional berry abundance; salmonberries were plentiful near his home, though he saw significant habitat changes at traditional lingonberry spots, where alder and spruce growth had expanded due to shifting climate conditions. He also observed fewer early-season bumblebees, but a major increase in serpent flies, which appeared to fill the pollination gap.

Member Holmes expressed deep gratitude to community members: commercial fishermen, subsistence harvesters, and neighbors, who shared fish and game with him and his wife as their ability to harvest declined. He noted they did not dig clams this year but instead gathered limpets, chitons, and new types of algae during low tides. He closed by thanking the Kodiak community for its ongoing support of elders and subsistence traditions.

Rebecca Skinner of Kodiak (Chair) gave updates on recent regulatory meetings. She attended the Alaska Board of Game (BOG) meeting in March, where the Council's opposed Proposals 87 and 123 failed, but Proposals 126–128 allowing night-vision/infrared goggles passed statewide. She noted she personally submitted a proposal for the 2026 Kodiak BOG meeting to prohibit these devices in Kodiak.

She reminded the Council that they submitted a salmon-harvest-timing proposal for the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) meeting scheduled for February 18–24, 2026, and flagged a BOF cod meeting for the same region on October 30–31, 2025, in Anchorage.

Chair Skinner represented the Council at the Federal Subsistence Board (Board) work session in July, speaking to the FY24 Annual Report. She reported Board action on a statewide bear-hide sale proposal and highlighted a major upcoming action: the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's final decision on BSAI Chum Salmon bycatch at its February 2–11, 2026 meeting.

Regarding the Chinook Salmon ESA petition, Chair Skinner noted the Council's planned letter was not sent due to delays in the federal process but remains ready if needed.

She closed with a brief subsistence update, sharing a successful harvest of 22 Coho Salmon at Buskin River after several lean years.

Council Training:

Leigh Honig, Council Coordinator, gave a presentation to the Council on how to make, amend, and rescind a motion, and proposal and closure review procedures.

Katya Wessels, Acting Deputy Director, gave presentation on Council members' roles and responsibilities, and conflict of interest guidelines.

Action Items:

Federal Wildlife Proposals for Kodiak/ Alaska Peninsula/ Aleutian Regions

Kendra Holman, OSM Wildlife Biologist, and Dr. Jason Robert, OSM Cultural Anthropologist, provided an overview of the wildlife proposals and closure reviews for the Kodiak/ Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Island Region to the Council.

WP26-32: Unit 8 brown bear; recognize customary and traditional uses of Kodiak

Motion by Member Smith, seconded by Member Richardson, to **support as modified by the Council**.

The Council supported the proposal with modification to recognize the customary and traditional use of brown bear by all residents of Unit 8, except for those residing within Kodiak Station Census-Designated Place (CDP). The Council also supported recognizing the customary and traditional use of brown bear by individuals permanently residing in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge housing, which is located within a portion of Kodiak Station CDP.

The Council noted that the history and importance of harvesting brown bears for food, and using brown bear parts in traditional handicrafts are well-documented for all of Kodiak Island. Therefore, the Council felt that the customary and traditional use determination for brown bear in the area should not be limited to residents of the off-road communities only. However, the Council felt that excluding residents of the U.S. Coast Guard Base and off-base military housing located within Kodiak Station CDP from this customary and traditional use determination was appropriate due to the differences in the average length of residence, harvest and use of subsistence resources, and subsistence knowledge generally exhibited by these residents. The Council felt that adopting the proposal as modified would not present a conservation concern due to the relatively low number of Federal subsistence permits available for brown bear harvest in Unit 8 each year, the fact that the hide and edible meat of brown bears harvested under Federal subsistence regulations must be salvaged, and the close management and monitoring of brown bears in Unit 8.

The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

WP26-33: Unit 8 brown bear; issue up to four permits to Kodiak

Motion by Member Chernoff, seconded by Member Richardson, to **support** this proposal.

The Council recognizes the long-standing, traditional subsistence use of bears by residents of the Kodiak Island villages and those living in the area referred to as the Kodiak road system. Based on the analysis, the Council does not identify any conservation concerns, as the anticipated increase in harvest would be minimal.

The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

WP26-34: Unit 8 brown bear; allow the sale of handicrafts using any nonedible byproduct

Motion by Member Chernoff, seconded by Member Richardson, to **support as modified by the Council**.

The Council supported the proposal with modification to allow the production and limited sales of handicrafts made from all non-edible byproducts of brown bear, while removing the proposed regulatory language restricting sales of these handicrafts to consignment only, removing the requirement that sales be conducted within the United States only, removing the requirement that transferred or gifted non-edible byproducts be accompanied by a wildlife transfer statement, and removing the requirement that registration permit numbers be retained with handicrafts.

The Council felt that adopting the proposal as modified would allow rural subsistence users to more fully utilize all parts of brown bears harvested under Federal subsistence regulations, while helping to offset the high cost of living in rural Alaska, and maintain subsistence traditions. The Council felt that adopting the proposal as modified would not present a conservation concern due to the relatively low number of Federal subsistence permits available for brown bear harvest in Unit 8 each year, the fact that the hide and edible meat of brown bears harvested under Federal subsistence regulations must be salvaged, and the close management and monitoring of brown bears in Unit 8.

The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

WP26-35: Unit 9D caribou; extend fall season dates

Motion by Member Richardson, seconded by Member Smith, to **support** this proposal.

The Council supported this proposal to extend harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users, recognizing that additional time is important for remote Alaska Peninsula communities and others who rely on this area for food. The population analysis indicated that increased subsistence harvest was warranted and may help prevent another decline in the herd. Expanding the Federal season upholds the subsistence priority and will improve access for those who depend on this resource.

The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

WP26-15: Unit 6D deer; close Hawkins and Hinchinbrook islands to non-federally qualified users

Motion by Member Holmes, seconded by Member Chernoff, to **take no action and defer to home region**.

The Council supported taking no action on this proposal, recognizing that it pertains to an area outside of their region where they have little direct use. Members noted that the biological data does not indicate a need to restrict access to Federal public lands and that such decisions are best left to the home region. Since residents of the Kodiak/Aleutian Region do not typically hunt in Unit 6D, the Council finds it appropriate to defer to the region most affected.

The motion **passed** on a vote of 5-2.

WP26-16: Unit 6 beaver; increase possession limit and extend hunting season

Motion by Member Holmes, seconded by Member Smith, to **take no action and defer to home region**.

The Council supported taking no action on this proposal, recognizing that it pertains to an area outside of their region where they have little direct use. Since residents of the Kodiak/Aleutian region do not typically hunt in Unit 6D, the Council found it appropriate to defer to the region most affected.

The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

WP26-36 Unit 9 wolverine; shorten hunting season

Motion by Member Chernoff, seconded by Member Holmes, to **support** this proposal.

The Council supported this proposal, acknowledging the Bristol Bay Council's concerns about increased harvest of female wolverines and the importance of wolverine fur for local handicraft makers. Wolverines are a low-density species, and the Council finds it reasonable to provide a break during the denning season, particularly given the increased efficiency created by snowmachine-based hunting.

The motion **passed** on a vote of 6-1.

WP26-37: Units 9 and 17 beaver; remove firearms restriction

Motion by Member Holmes, seconded by Member Richardson, to **support as modified by OSM**.

The Council supports this proposal as it increases subsistence opportunity in Unit 9 and aligns with the home region's needs. Beaver harvest provides important food and fur, and reducing some dam impacts may benefit salmon passage.

The motion **passed** on a vote of 6-1.

WP26-01: Move authority delegated through letters into unit specific regulations

Motion by Member Wasley, seconded by Member Richardson, to **support** the proposal.

The Council stated that the proposal would streamline the process, reduce unnecessary red tape, and make regulations clearer and more transparent by placing all relevant information directly in regulation rather than in Delegation of Authority letters. They felt this would make it easier for the public to find and understand the rules and noted that, if concerns arise later, the regulation can always be amended. There were concerns that the change could reduce opportunities for public comment and tribal consultation, which they view as essential to the Federal Subsistence Management Program (Program). They emphasized the importance of maintaining strong public involvement and felt that any internal efficiency issues should be addressed within the Program rather than by altering established public processes.

The motion **passed** on a vote of 4-2. Member Holmes lost connection and was unable to vote; however, the Council maintained a quorum.

Annual Report

Federal Subsistence Board FY2024 Annual Report Reply Summary

Leigh Honig, Council Coordinator, provided an overview of the Board's replies to the Council's FY-2024 Annual Report topics.

Working Group with northern Council's on salmon issues

The Council discussed the potential development of a salmon working group. The Council generally supported creating a cross-regional group that:

- Includes 2–3 representatives from each Council, with at least one member familiar with Alaska Peninsula fisheries.
- Balances local, anecdotal knowledge with solid scientific information, including genetics and high-seas research.
- Has a clear common starting point or shared information base to guide discussions.

Identify Issues for FY2025 Annual Report

The Council identified the following issues to include in their FY2025 annual report.

1. **Goose Declines:** Goose populations continue to drop due to low Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta production, with conditions expected to worsen. Subsistence users face closures while sport hunters absorb most impacts.
2. **Enforcement Capacity:** The lack of law enforcement officers raises concerns about fisheries compliance and subsistence protections. Clarification is needed on cross-training options for Refuge staff.
3. **Population Surveys:** The Council requests confirmation that wildlife population surveys remain consistent, adequately funded, and supported as previously committed by USFWS.
4. **Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program (FRMP) Weir Funding:** The response on weir project funding is insufficient. The Council seeks clear information on whether funding will be provided and on expected timelines.
5. **Buskin Jack Sockeye:** The Council requests an assessment of increasing jack Sockeye Salmon returns to the Buskin River and asks ADF&G to include jack counts in their monitoring.
6. **Mortenson Lagoon Sockeye:** Sockeye Salmon returns in Mortenson Lagoon remain low.
7. **King Cove Processor Closure:** The processor closure will reduce access to commercially caught fish for subsistence and may intensify economic and community impacts on local subsistence users.

Secretarial Review of the Federal Subsistence Management Program

Sara Taylor, Policy Advisor for the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, gave the Council an overview of the Secretaries' scoping process for the Program. The Council then offered the following feedback on the process:

- **OSM Relocation to PMB:** The recent move to DOI Office of Policy Management and Budget is too new to evaluate fully. Council members noted that another move would be disruptive, and more time is needed to assess the completed move effectiveness. Some expressed a desire to have

provided input at the time of the move.

- **RAC Membership Criteria:** The application and selection process is lengthy (around 10 months) and could benefit from progress updates. Some members noted concerns about the current 70/30 composition between subsistence and non-subsistence representatives, suggesting that an 80/20 split may better reflect ANILCA Title VIII's subsistence priority while still allowing diverse perspectives.
- **Federal Subsistence Board Membership:** The addition of public members was welcomed for improving balance and representation, including nominations by tribes. Geographic representation should be considered to ensure all regions are covered. Members are cautiously optimistic and will observe how these changes affect Board dynamics.
- **Federal vs. State Regulations:** Council members emphasized the importance of having regulations published in a single, accessible location. Federal regulations should remain distinct from state regulations due to differing mandates. Efforts to resolve inconsistencies where possible are encouraged.
- **Special Actions Authority:** Support was expressed for maintaining the Board's authority to issue Special Actions, noting their continuing relevance and utility for adaptive management.
- **Role of ADF&G:** State biologists provide essential technical support, but increased engagement in federal subsistence processes is desired. Collaboration is critical, though differing mandates (subsistence priority vs. maximum sustained yield), and lack of clarity in what a "subsistence priority" means under each regulatory system, can create conflicts. Effective local communication and shared enforcement were emphasized as important.
- **Non-Rural Determinations:** The Board's process has shifted to a more qualitative approach, and Council members noted that policies should clearly align with procedures. Consideration of tribal lands under state regulations may require additional review.
- **Online Permits:** There is a need for a modernized online portal for subsistence permits to improve accessibility and efficiency.
- **Subsistence Priority:** Implementation is inconsistent across regions and agencies. Greater clarity and enforcement of subsistence priority are needed.
- **Annual Reports:** The purpose and scope of Annual Reports should be reviewed and clearly stated so that all Council understand the purpose of the reports and what should be included, as they are increasingly used for non-regulatory discussions.
- **Notification and Input:** Councils should be given adequate notice and opportunity to participate in processes affecting subsistence management, consistent with ANILCA Title VIII's intent.

Future Meeting Dates

Motion by Member Holmes, seconded by Member Smith, to confirm the winter meeting for March 4 – 5, 2026, in Kodiak. The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

Motion by Member Chernoff, seconded by Member Wasley, to select September 15 – 16, 2026, in Unalaska for the fall meeting. The motion **passed** on a unanimous vote.

Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program and Partner for Fisheries Monitoring Program

Dr. Roberts gave a brief update on the FRMP, outlining its purpose, current process, and the Council's role in identifying regional research priorities.

Member Smith declared a conflict of interest and was excused from discussions.

The Council provided general feedback for consideration in the ongoing review process. For Project 26-400 (Buskin River Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment and Monitoring), members emphasized the

importance of monitoring and weir projects for subsistence management, encouraged consideration of tribal partnerships as noted by the Technical Review Committee, and recognized the project's long-standing outreach and mentoring component. For Project 26-401 (Chignik River In-Season Subsistence Harvest Surveys), the Council expressed support for the project's low cost, direct harvest data collection, continuity with prior work, and partnership with the Chignik Inter-Tribal Coalition. For Project 26-402 (Estimation of Sockeye Salmon Escapement into McLees Lake, Unalaska), members supported the multi-year approach, noted the importance of escapement data to Unalaska, and discussed Technical Review Committee concerns with staff clarifying the proposal was designed to stand alone. For Project 26-403 (Addressing Priority Subsistence Salmon Concerns in the Buskin Watershed to Enhance Ecological Strength and Food Security of Kodiak), the Council recognized the value of limnological and subsistence information but raised concerns about project scope and noted that invasive species suppression is outside the current bounds of the FRMP. For Project 26-451 (Understanding the Importance of Resource Networks in Alaska: Documenting Subsistence Fish Sharing Networks in Select Bristol Bay Communities), members acknowledged the project's importance while noting the challenges of balancing limited FRMP funding across regions.

Other Business:

Board's 805c Report

Ms. Honig provided a summary of the 805(c) Report outlining Board's action on proposals and closure reviews impacting residents of the Kodiak/Aleutian Region.

Reports:

- *Izembek NWR- Activity Report*, presented by Alison Williams, Wildlife Biologist.
- *ADF&G, Division of Subsistence, Regional Subsistence Projects Update* – presented by Jackie Keating, Subsistence Resource Specialist
- *OSM Update* – presented Katya Wessels

The meeting was adjourned at 5:58 PM September 18, 2025.

Leigh Honig, Designated Federal Officer
U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Subsistence Management

Certified by the Chair for accuracy 1/5/2026

Rebecca Skinner, Chair
Kodiak/ Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

These minutes will be formally considered and approved by the Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council at its March 4-5, 2026, meeting in Kodiak, Alaska, and any corrections or notations will be incorporated in the minutes at that meeting.

A more detailed report of this meeting, copies of the transcripts, and meeting handouts are available upon request. Call Leigh Honig, Council Coordinator, at 1-800-478-1456 or 907-891-9053, email leigh_honig@ios.doi.gov.