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            ALASKA MIGRATORY BIRD CO-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
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11
                       FALL MEETING - ZOOM
12
13
                             VOLUME I
14
15
                         October 5, 2022
16
17
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19
20
     Members Present:
21
22
     Ryan Scott, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
23
     Wendy Loya, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
24
     Brandon Ahmasuk, Kawerak
25
     Cyrus Harris, Maniilaq
26
     Gloria Stickwan, Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission
27
     Priscilla Evans, Chugach Regional Resources Commission
28
     Taqulik Hepa, North Slope Region, Barrow
29
     Coral Chernoff, Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak
30
     Gayla Hoseth, Bristol Bay Native Association
31
     Peter Devine, Aleutian/Pribilof Island Association
32
     Randy Mayo, Tanana Chiefs
33
34
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36
     Executive Director, Patty Schwalenberg
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0002	
1	PROCEEDINGS
2	10/5/0000
3 4	(ZOOM - 10/5/2022)
4 5 6	(On record)
7 8 9	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: The time is 9:05 I call the meeting to order at 9:05 this morning. If we could go into a moment of silence.
11 12	(Moment of silence)
13 14	(Interruption)
15 16 17	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Patty, do you have controls over the computer for muting people?
18 19	MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes.
20 21	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: The public is coming back.
22 23 24	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hi.
25 26 27	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hi. Good morning. You're not on mute just to let you know.
28 29 30	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Good morning.
31 32 33 34 35 36 37	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: We'll just go for maybe we'll have a moment of silence for just a few seconds here and remember those who have we have a lot of people who passed away in this last year who served on a lot of our Regional Councils. So if we could just have a moment of silence for everybody.
38	(Moment of silence)
39 40 41 42 43	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Moving on. We will do seating of alternates. Patty, do you know who we need to seat as alternates today?
44 45 46 47	MS. SCHWALENBERG: I'm not sure how you want to handle our new member Wendy Loya. I'm still waiting an official letter, but maybe we can recognize her as an alternate for now.
48 49 50	MS. LOYA: Good morning. I'm Wendy

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0003
      Loya. I introduced myself maybe a year and a half ago.
      I'm the Assistant Regional Director at the U.S. Fish
      and Wildlife Service for the Migratory Birds Program.
      So I've been working with Eric Taylor as his supervisor
      and I think as Eric has announced he'll be leaving the
 5
      Fish and Wildlife Service to join BOEM, the Bureau of
 6
 7
     Ocean Energy Management. So I'm stepping in to take
      the representation for the Fish and Wildlife Service.
 9
     We will send a letter to Patty to make that official.
10
11
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay, thank you.
12
     Thank you, Wendy, for joining us. We're happy to have
13
     you here. For procedural sake, if we have to have a
14
     letter to serve -- representing the communities that we
15
     serve in the regions that we serve, for formality do we
    need to have that with our agencies as well?
16
17
18
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: When a member steps
19
    down and a new member takes their place, we do need an
20
    official letter from the regional management body.
21
    We've already accepted the alternates for Aleutian
22
    Pribilofs and the Kawerak region up there so Brandon
23
    and Karen, if you're sitting in for Peter until he can
24
     call in, you're set to go too.
25
26
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Peter is on the
27
     line.
28
29
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Oh, he is on the
30
    line.
31
32
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yeah, Peter is
33
    on. I was just wanting to make sure that -- well, I
34
    guess we don't have any action items, that we're
35
    taking, you know, major action items today for voting,
36
    but for procedures I know that we have to have a letter
37
    before we can serve on the Council and vote. So I just
38
    wanted to note that.
39
40
                     I guess then do we need a motion then
41
    to seat Wendy?
42
43
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes.
44
45
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. So anybody
46
    like to entertain a motion.
47
48
                     MR. AHMASUK: This is Brandon.
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0004
 1
                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Brandon made a
 2
     motion. Anybody seconds?
 3
 4
                      MR. DEVINE: This is Peter. I second.
 5
 6
                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Peter second.
 7
    Any discussion.
 8
 9
                      (No comments)
10
11
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: All those in
12
     favor of seating Wendy Loya as U.S. Fish and Wildlife
13
    representative signify by saying aye.
14
15
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
16
17
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Those opposed
18
    same sign.
19
20
                     (No opposing votes)
21
                    MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Motion carries.
22
23
    Welcome, Wendy.
24
25
                     MS. LOYA: Thank you very much.
26
27
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: If we could have
28
    roll call, Patty.
29
30
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: U.S. Fish and
31
    Wildlife Service.
32
33
                     MS. LOYA: Here. Thank you.
34
35
                    MS. SCHWALENBERG: Alaska Department of
36
    Fish and Game.
37
38
                    MR. SCOTT: Ryan Scott is here. Thank
39
    you.
40
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Aleutian Pribilof
41
    Islands Association.
42
43
44
                     MR. DEVINE: Peter Devine here.
45
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Association of
46
47
    Village Council Presidents. Is Jennifer online?
48
49
                     MS. HOOPER: Good morning, Patty.
50
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0005
 1
      Jennifer is here. Martin may be in and out. We've got
      a tribal consultation this afternoon, so I'm not sure
      when he'll be able to join.
 4
 5
                      MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay, great.
 6
      Thanks. Bristol Bay.
 7
 8
                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Here.
 9
10
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Chugach Region. Is
11
     Priscilla on?
12
13
                     (No response)
14
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Kawerak.
15
16
17
                     MR. AHMASUK: Brandon is here.
18
19
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Maniilaq. Cyrus.
20
                     MR. HARRIS: Here.
21
22
23
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: North Slope Borough.
24
25
                     MS. HEPA: Taqulik is here. Good
26
     morning.
27
28
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Morning. Sun'aq
29
     Tribe of Kodiak.
30
31
                     MS. CHERNOFF: This is Coral. Good
32
     morning.
33
34
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Hi, Coral. And
35
     Tanana Chiefs Conference. Randy.
36
37
                     MR. MAYO: Here.
38
39
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Good morning.
40
     Madame Chair, we have a quorum.
41
42
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH:
                                          Thank you, Patty.
43
     Did we have anybody here from Ahtna?
44
45
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Oh, how did I miss
46
     that one. I'm sorry. Is Gloria online?
47
48
                     (No response)
49
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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Not yet, but she did report to me that she's retiring from Ahtna but she will still retain her seat on the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. All right. Thank you, Patty. Next we'll go to introductions. I can start with myself. My name is Gayla Hoseth. I'm the director of Natural Resources here at Bristol Bay Native Association located in Dillingham, Alaska. I'm also the second chief of the Curyung Tribal Council here.

I've been working with AMBCC for 10 years now and happy to see all the issues that we've been working on move forward. This is one of my favorite councils that I serve on and I'm just thankful for this time and thankful for the relationships that we've built over the years.

I'll turn it over to Ryan.

MR. SCOTT: Good morning, everyone. My name is Ryan Scott. I'm the Assistant Director with the Division of Wildlife Conservation, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, down here in Juneau. It's interesting that Gayla would mention 10 years. I'm no where near that, but just this morning I was out walking around thinking this is my fourth year with AMBCC. I totally concur that I've enjoyed it a lot.

I'll take this opportunity to actually recognize Gayla and Coral and Randy. If you weren't aware of it, last August we had a Pacific Flyway Meeting here in Juneau and those three individually along with Patty and Lili as well did a wonderful job of talking about the AMBCC and traditional use of migratory birds in Alaska for the Flyway Council and I can tell you it's been amazingly received. It's been asked for copies of the video and a number of accolades.

Anyway, I'm glad to be here, but I wanted to thank all those people who are really doing a great job last August.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Ryan.

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0007
 1
      Wendy.
 2
 3
                      MR. LOYA: Good morning, again. Yes,
 4
      I'm Wendy Loya. I'm based in the Fish and Wildlife
 5
      Service Regional Office and I'm obviously very new to
 6
      this although I recognize a few names from past
 7
      involvement in some of the North Slope and Western
     Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group. So glad to see some
 9
     familiar faces. I'm looking forward to meeting
10
     everyone.
11
12
                     Given that I am new to this know that I
13
    have the backing of a phenomenal staff in the U.S. Fish
14
    and Wildlife Service. Many that are on the call to
15
    help make sure we can work through all the ideas and
16
    issues that show up here. So thanks for welcoming me.
17
     I'm looking forward to this.
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: All right.
20
    you. We'll go with Peter.
21
22
                     MR. DEVINE: Good morning, everyone.
23
    Peter Devine here in Sand Point representing the Qagan
24
    Tayagungin Tribe in the Aleutian Pribilof region. Been
25
    here since 2003.
26
27
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Peter.
     I just want to point out that I think Peter is our
28
29
     longest standing original AMBCC member. So thank you
30
     for being with us this long, Peter. Jennifer.
31
32
                     MS. HOOPER: Good morning. Jennifer
33
    Hooper with Association of Village Council Presidents,
34
    Waterfowl Conservation Committee and the Natural
35
    Resources Program Manager for AVCP.
36
37
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Good morning.
38
    Cyrus.
39
40
                     MR. HARRIS: Uvlaalluataq. Cyrus,
41
    Kotzebue, Alaska. Work for Maniilag Association.
42
    represent well Maniilaq Association in the Maniilaq
43
    service area.
44
45
                     Thank you.
46
47
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thanks, Cyrus.
48
    Brandon.
49
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8000 1 MR. AHMASUK: Good morning, folks. 2 Brandon Ahmasuk. I'm the VP of Natural Resources here at Kawerak in Nome, Alaska. I'm also the Acting Subsistence Resources Program Director, Acting Reindeer 5 Herders Association Director. Just like Gayla 6 mentioned, this Bird Council it is one of my more 7 favorite councils to be participating in. My other one 8 is probably the Ice Seal Committee. 9 10 I think both Gay and I started about 11 the same time, about 10 year ago. I think a few 12 meetings ago I did mention I'm trying to step down from 13 this just because I'm the VP of Natural Resources now 14 and I'm spread extremely thin, but here I am still 15 attending, so you haven't got rid of me yet. Yeah, 16 thank you. 17 18 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, 19 Brandon. Tagulik. 20 21 MS. HEPA: Hi. Good morning. My 22 camera is not working for some reason. I'll figure it 23 out. Uvlaalluataq. Taqulik Hepa and I'm from 24 Utqiagvik. I work for the North Slope Borough, Department of Wildlife Management. I'm representing 25 26 the North Slope Regional Management body. I really 27 enjoy serving on this commission as well or 28 co-management group. I look forward to the discussions 29 and continuing our dialogue into the future. 30 31 Good morning. 32 33 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Good morning. 34 Coral. 35 36 MS. CHERNOFF: Good morning, everyone. 37 This is Coral and I am a representative from Kodiak 38 Island area representing about I think 10 tribes in the 39 area. It's great to be here. 40 41 Thank you. 42 43 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Good morning. 44 Randy. 45 46 MR. MAYO: Hello, everybody. Randy 47 Mayo here, Tanana Chiefs Region in the Interior. I'm 48 an enrolled member of the Stevens Village Tribe. 49 on the TCC Regional Management Board representing the

0009 1 13 tribes in my subregion and work with six other subregional board members and have been in this 2 3 capacity as chairman for maybe nine years or so. 4 5 So it's pretty enjoyable work. 6 really like the team effort and reporting back to our 7 region on all that goes on with migratory birds. So 8 thank you. 9 10 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Randy. 11 Patty. 12 13 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Good morning. 14 show my picture, but it's weird. I don't know what's 15 going on with my face. I'm missing in action. (In Native) This is Patty Schwalenberg. I'm an enrolled 16 17 member of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior 18 Chippewa Indians from Northern Wisconsin. My mom and 19 dad are Leonard and Jeannie Brown. My grandparents are 20 Sadie and Marie and George and Paul. 21 22 I'm happy to be here today and I'm glad 23 everyone is able to make it. I'm looking forward to 24 our next meeting, which I'm pretty sure should be in 25 person. For those of you that don't know, I'm the 26 Executive Director of the AMBCC. Welcome to the 27 meeting. 28 29 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Patty. 30 What I'm going to do at this time is, Ryan, if you 31 wanted to go ahead and call on your team that you have 32 on. I don't know everybody who is a part of which with 33 the State and with U.S. Fish and Wildlife. So, Ryan, 34 would you please call on your staff. 35 36 MR. SCOTT: Certainly. I can't see 37 everybody, so if I miss somebody let me know. First 38 I'd like to introduce Jason Schamber. He's our 39 Waterfowl Program Leader out of Anchorage. Also I'll 40 introduce Lili Naves. She's with the Division of 41 Subsistence Department. Is anybody else on there? I 42 can't quite see all the names. 43 44 (No response) 45 46 MR. SCOTT: I guess not. That's our 47 group today.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Ryan.

48 49

0010 1 Wendy, if you want to call on your staff to introduce 2 themselves, please. 3 4 MS. LOYA: Yeah, thanks. We have quite 5 a number. I'll start with Angela Matz. 6 7 MS. MATZ: Good morning, everybody. 8 name is Angela Matz. I'm the regional spill response 9 and contaminants coordinator for the U.S. Fish and 10 Wildlife Service here in Alaska. I am based in 11 Anchorage on the traditional homelands of the Dena'ina 12 people. I grew up in Colorado. I am going to talk to 13 you later today about avian influenza and Mike Brooke 14 from the ANTHC will be joining me for that. He's not 15 online right now. 16 17 Thank you. 18 19 MS. LOYA: And Crystal. 20 21 MS. LEONETTI: Waqaa. Good morning, 22 everybody. (In Yup'ik) My Yup'ik name is Ciisquq and 23 I also go by Crystal Leonetti. I'm the Alaska Native Affairs Specialist for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 24 25 based on Dena'ina homelands in Anchorage, Alaska. 26 27 I've been in this position for about 11 28 years. So I'm right there with Gayla and Brandon at 29 the 10, 11 year mark on attending AMBCC meetings. Of 30 course I love hearing everybody's voices and seeing you 31 all. Hopefully next one will be in person. 32 33 MS. LOYA: It is. So that's great. 34 How about Chuck Frost. 35 36 MR. FROST: Hi, everyone. I'm Chuck 37 Frost. I'm a biometrician with the Waterfowl Program 38 here in Anchorage with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 39 Look forward to the meeting as always. 40 41 MS. LOYA: Thank you. And Dave Safine. 42 43 MR. SAFINE: Good morning, everybody. 44 My name is Dave Safine. I'm a waterfowl biologist in 45 the Migratory Bird Management Program here in 46 Anchorage. Good to see everybody. 47 48 MS. LOYA: And Heather.

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0011
 1
                      MS. WILSON: Hi. Can you hear me? I'm
 2
      Heather Wilson. I'm a pilot biologist with Migratory
      Bird Management. I'm with Tamara Zeller and we are
 4
      flying brant surveys in Cold Bay, but we're down on
 5
      weather, so we're listening in today.
                                            Thanks for
 6
     having us.
 7
 8
                      MS. LOYA: Great. So is Tamara with
 9
      vou?
10
11
                     MS. WILSON:
                                 She is, yes.
12
13
                     MS. LOYA: Can she go ahead?
14
15
                     MS. ZELLER: Hi, everybody. I'm Tamara
16
     Zeller with Migratory Birds. I'm an outreach
17
    biologist. Yeah, I'm out here with Heather doing brant
18
     surveys. We have a really long delay, so it makes a
19
    billable awkward.
20
21
                     MS. LOYA: Glad you guys could join us
22
     for a little while and welcome. Also on our Migratory
23
     Birds Waterfowl Team Julian Fischer.
24
25
                     MR. FISCHER: Good morning, everyone.
26
    This is Julian Fischer. I'm calling from my home in
27
    Anchorage. I work with all these folks that have just
28
    been introduced within the Migratory Bird Program. I
29
     supervise the Aerial Waterfowl Survey Program.
30
31
                     Good morning and I look forward to this
32
              Thanks.
    meeting.
33
34
                     MS. LOYA: How about Robb?
35
36
                     MR. KALER: Good morning. Robb Kaler,
37
    Migratory Birds. I'm a seabird specialist working with
38
     all these other great staff at Migratory Bird. I will
     be presenting an update on seabirds for the group as I
39
40
     have the last couple meetings.
41
42
                     Good to see everybody and look forward
43
     to sharing some information on seabirds. Thanks.
44
45
                     MS. LOYA: Thanks, Robb. How about
46
    Will?
47
48
                     MR. LACY: Good morning. I'm Will
49
    Lacy. I'm the Migratory Bird Budget Analyst. I work
50
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0012
      together with all the regions in doing their grants and
 1
      answering any financial support type questions. I'm
 2
      glad to be here this morning.
 4
 5
                      Thank you.
 6
 7
                      MS. LOYA: Thanks for joining us, Will.
 8
     Bobbie Jo Skibo.
 9
10
                     MS. SKIBO: Good morning. There's not
11
     a lot of familiar names, so this is exciting small
     state small community. I'm Bobby Jo. I'm actually in
12
13
     Palmer, Alaska. Just moved from Juneau and have taken
14
     on a position with the Fish and Wildlife Service.
15
    Actually it's almost a year on the 10th. So I'm pretty
    new to the Service. Don't know much about migratory
16
17
    bird management, but I'm a planner and I am actually
18
     the coastal plane coordinator right now. I'm leading
19
     the supplemental EIS for the Oil and Gas Program.
20
21
                     But my role here is to listen in, learn
     from all of you. I am hiring our first indigenous
22
23
     knowledge liaison and hopefully you've heard about it
24
     or you know candidates that have applied. So I always
25
     keep an ear towards the indigenous knowledge
26
     integration into these types of efforts and I'm really
27
     excited to see how that kind of plays out here or, if
28
     it doesn't, how we can have that play out into the
29
    future.
30
31
                     So thank you. I will be cutting in and
32
     out due to other needs today, but I'm going to try to
33
     join as much as I can. Thanks.
34
35
                     MS. LOYA: Fantastic. Thanks for
36
     joining us, Bobbie Jo. I think that's it for Fish and
37
     Wildlife Service. Am I missing anyone?
38
39
                     MR. FISCHER: I think there's a couple
40
     Refuge employees on from Yukon Delta.
41
42
                     MS. LOYA:
                                Okay, great. Can you help
43
     me call them out. Oh, I see Bryan Daniels, okay.
44
45
                     MR. FISCHER: Yeah, and Chris Tulik is
46
     on as well.
47
48
                     MS. LOYA: Okay, great. Thank you.
49
     Sorry.
50
```

0013 1 MR. DANIELS: My name is Bryan Daniels. 2 Can you hear me? Hello? 3 4 MS. LOYA: We can. Go ahead, Bryan. 5 6 MR. DANIELS: Hi, my name is Bryan 7 Daniels. I'm the waterfowl biologist at Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. I have been here for six 8 9 years and attending the meeting for six years and 10 always enjoy all the information I get and listen to 11 everyone. So thanks for having me. I plan on just 12 being a fly on the wall today unless I'm needed. 13 14 I'll go ahead and introduce other 15 people from our refuge. We have a couple Refuge 16 Information Technicians on. We'll have Chris Tulik go 17 first. 18 19 MR. TULIK: Good morning. My name is 20 Christopher Tulik. I'm a Lead Refuge Information 21 Technician for the refuge here in Bethel. I came back to work for the Service in 2014 and I've been here 22 23 since then. We also have two other RITs who are also listening on this meeting and I'll have them introduce 24 25 themselves. We have one who should be joining us here 26 later on. Quyana everyone. 27 28 Emmet. 29 30 MR. DANIELS: The next would be Emmet. 31 32 (No response) 33 34 MR. TULIK: Oh, sorry about that, 35 folks. I have Emmet Nikorai here and they don't have a 36 microphone in their office. Go ahead. 37 38 MR. NIKORAI: Hi, my name is Emmet 39 Nikorai and I'm a Refuge Information Technician here in the Yukon Delta. It's my first year. I've been 40 41 enjoying the meetings in the previous past year. 42 43 MR. THERCHIK: Hello. This is David 44 Therchik, Refuge Information Technician from Toksook 45 Bay. 46 47 MR. TULIK: That's all of us. Quyana. 48 49 MS. LOYA: Thank you. I think that's

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0014
 1
      it for Fish and Wildlife Service.
 2
 3
                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Wendy,
 4
      and welcome. I also see that we have Todd on the line.
 5
      Todd, would you like to introduce yourself.
 6
 7
                      MR. SFORMO: Sure. This is Todd
 8
      Sformo, wildlife biologist, North Slope Borough.
 9
10
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: And we have John
11
     Pearce.
12
13
                    MR. PEARCE: Good morning, everyone.
14
    Waqaa. Lalotuq. Good to see everyone. Thanks so much
15
     for the invite to give an update this morning or
     tomorrow, whatever it ends up being, but it's just
16
17
    great to be here. It's always nice to hear updates
18
    from everyone. So thanks again for the invite and I'll
19
     see you for the next couple days.
20
21
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Nice. Thanks for
22
     joining us. Do we have anybody else from any other
23
     agency or any affiliation on the line?
24
25
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: I think we have
26
    Michael Opheim and I don't know if Karen Pletnikoff
27
    introduced herself.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Oh, okay.
30
31
                     MR. OPHEIM: Mike Opheim, the
32
    Intertribal Liaison for CIRC.
33
34
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hi. Good
35
    morning, Michael. Karen.
36
37
                     MS. PLETNIKOFF: Hi, I'm Karen
38
     Pletnikoff with the Aleutian Pribilof Islands
39
    Association.
40
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Good morning,
41
42
    everybody. I think we have everybody. And we have
43
    Tony McKee. He's online. He's one of our public
    attendees today. Anybody else from the public?
44
45
46
                     MS. SIMS KAYOTUK: Carla Sims Kayotuk
47
    with the North Slope Borough Subsistence Research
48
    Coordinator sitting in.
49
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0015			
1	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Welcome, Carla.		
2			
3	MS. SIMS KAYOTUK: Thank you.		
4			
5	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. I think		
6	that we have everybody. I know that people will		
7	probably be coming and going in and out of the meeting		
8	and we welcome you to join us at any time throughout		
9	our meeting today and tomorrow. Do we have Sara Boario		
10	on with us, Patty?		
11			
12	MS. SCHWALENBERG: No. She did let me		
13	know that she's traveling to Bethel with the Assistant		
14	Secretary today, but she's going to be joining us		
15	tomorrow. So I would like to hold that item off until		
16	tomorrow.		
17			
18	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. We could		
19	have her introduce herself. It looks like I did get		
20	some members of the public already. So I'll move on		
21	down to review and adoption of agenda. We could have a		
22	motion for the agenda and then we could add things.		
23			
24	MS. HEPA: Madame Chair. This is		
25	Taqulik. I'd like to make a motion to approve the		
26	agenda for today, October 5, and tomorrow, October 6,		
27	2022.		
28			
29	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Do we have		
30	a second.		
31			
32	MS. LOYA: Wendy Loya. I'm happy to		
33	second.		
34			
35	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Discussion		
36	items. I know that we wanted to add discussions of		
37	meeting and I guess that would probably be date and		
38	place of next meeting, but maybe formalities of		
39	in-person meetings versus virtual meetings and when our		
40	meeting schedule will be. We can talk about that under		
41	date and place of next meeting. I think that would be		
42	appropriate. I know a lot of people wanted to be in		
43	person for this meeting and we will have it on the		
44	agenda to talk about that.		
45	- 3		
46	Is there any other additions to the		
47	meeting agenda?		
48			
49	(No comments)		
50	,		

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0016
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                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing none. I
      quess what I also wanted to add too is so we're not
      running too late in the day and we have a lot to
      discuss, are you guys all okay with ending at 2:00
 5
      today and reconvening tomorrow at 9:00?
 6
 7
                      MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Gayla. I
 8
     mentioned earlier I am going to have to get off
     tomorrow at about 2:30 at the latest for jumping in on
 9
10
     another meeting, but it shouldn't hold you back from
11
     taking care of business, I guess. Another hat that I'm
12
     wearing.
13
14
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yeah, we all have
15
    many hats. Any other discussions or additions to the
16
    agenda.
17
18
                     (No comments)
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20
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: All those in
21
    favor of the agenda signify by saying aye.
22
23
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
24
25
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH:
                                          Those opposed
26
     same sign.
27
28
                     (No opposing votes)
29
30
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH:
                                          Motion carries.
31
     Do we have any public comment today?
32
33
                     (No comments)
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35
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing none.
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    We'll move on to adoption of Council action items.
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    April 7th to the 8th, 2022. Patty, did you want to go
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    over that?
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: I'm looking for that
    document right now. I just received that from Fish and
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42
    Wildlife Service with the transition of Eric some of
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    the things kind of fell through the cracks. We had
44
     last minute doing action items. So let me find them
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    and I will pull them up. Sorry.
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                     MS. LOYA: Thanks, Patty. That was my
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     failure to get that in to her until today.
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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Well, no. You didn't even really know all the responsibilities. lot that goes into being a partner. I got it now. MS. LOYA: Thank you. MS. SCHWALENBERG: Oops. supposed to be spring meeting, but yeah. 

MS. LOYA: I'm sorry. I copy and pasted. Did you want me to talk to this, Patty?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, I guess that's what the Council usually does, so yeah.

MS. LOYA: Okay. Great. Thank you. So I guess scroll down to the motions. The meeting was called to order. We approved the Executive Director report provided. Also the action item report from the previous fall meeting. The other action item was to approve the Cordova bird and egg subsistence harvest estimates that I believe Liliana Naves had presented. And then finally the meeting was adjourned.

Other key items that happened at the spring meeting is remembrances for a number of people that have passed and left us, so we had some really nice, kind words around the contributions and meeting participants. We had an update from Dr. Bob Gerlach on highly pathogenic avian influenza and the importance of the Council members in communities in monitoring and surveilling for this virus. I'd say that really was a great message. We had a lot of input this summer.

It looks like I have a typo right there. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife -- oh, I failed to return. We also shared a flier on highly pathogenic avian influenza. That went out and was posted and seen in many of the communities so that people knew what to do if they -- to recognize sick birds and what to do when they found them.

The next part of the discussion was the discussion of their regulations booklet and how to make it more accessible. A good amount of the conversation happened around supporting having a PDF available through the AMBCC website as well as the regional website so that hunters could download it to their phones and have it in the field.

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0018
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                      There were regional reports provided by
 2
      those members present and we had a number of detailed
      committee reports from the Technical Committee and the
 4
      Outreach and Communications Subcommittee on Emperor
 5
      Geese. Dave Safine with the Service presented on the
      need and process for revising the 2016-2021 Emperor
 6
 7
      Goose Management Plan. So that was a more detailed
     presentation as well. Then other important special
 8
 9
     reports that were listed in the agenda were presented
10
    by the Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game
11
     and the USGS.
12
13
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH:
                                           Thank you, Wendy,
14
     for going over that. We will take a motion to approve
15
     the adoption of the Council action items. Entertain a
16
     motion.
17
18
                     MR. HARRIS:
                                  So move, Madame Chair.
19
20
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Cyrus.
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22
                     MS. HEPA: If I could second it.
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    is Taqulik.
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25
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: It's been moved
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     and seconded. Any discussion.
27
28
                     (No comments)
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30
                     MR. HARRIS: Question.
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32
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: The question's
33
    been called. All those in favor signify by saying aye.
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35
                     IN UNISON:
                                Aye.
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37
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH:
                                           Those opposed
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     same sign.
39
40
                     (No opposing votes)
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42
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Motion carries.
43
    Moving on to Staff Report. Patty.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: I forgot to take
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    myself off of mute. Let me go back to the meeting
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    packet. Hold on. First, we just found out like a
48
    little over a week ago, maybe two weeks, that Eric
49
     Taylor is going to be retiring from the U.S. Fish and
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Wildlife Service and he's accepted a position with BOEM. So I just wanted to take a moment -- we didn't really have time to put anything together, but I did want to take a moment to thank him and ask the Chair if you would like to say a few words of thanks for Eric.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Patty. Too bad Eric wasn't here online with us today. I know that we've worked with Eric -- I've worked with Eric since I've been serving here on AMBCC. Wendy, if you could please -- if you have contact with him, please extend our gratitude for his years of service that he's brought to AMBCC and we appreciate all of our conversations that we have had over the years. It was an honor to serve with him on the executive team of AMBCC as well.

 I think that all of us with all the issues that we've had over the years, you know, we've formed friendships and bonds with everybody. We might not always see eye to eye on some issues, but at the end of the day things are -- we're all here for the same purpose. So if you could please extend our gratitude to Eric.

MS. LOYA: Thank you. I will. I know that he has really appreciated this engagement and opportunity to work with you all and unfortunately was not available to join us today. Thanks so much.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you. So in the interest of time I'm just going to give the highlights of my report. It's written and in the packet that I sent out. So we did have meetings of the Emperor Goose Management Committee and the Emperor Goose Management Outreach and Education Committee. So those reports are there and I'll be giving a more detailed report on the outreach in a few minutes.

Our proposal submission period, as you know, is coming up November 1st through December 15th. One proposal that we've been kind of working on with a gentleman from Southeast Alaska who wants to open up a goose hunt in the Yakutat area, so we're working with him and encouraging him to submit his proposal through the Yakutat Tribe. So we're kind of facilitating that right now. Hopefully it will be ready to go during the submission period.

A list of the Regional Management body meetings that were held is included in my report and then I also -- as Ryan mentioned earlier, we attended the Pacific Flyway Council meeting in August and we put on a workshop for the AMBCC for the Pacific Flyway state representatives and their study committee and non-game technical committee members. There was about 25 people there. We gave information about the harvest survey, about the AMBCC history, some of the regulatory process, some of the initiatives we've been working on, subsistence in general, Alaska Native cultures and a little bit about co-management.

So I think it was very well accepted and I was really pleased that Gayla and Coral were able to join us and Randy on the line. I felt like it was really important for the Flyway Council members to be able to engage personally with the Native Caucus members because it really does a lot to help them understand the importance of birds to Alaska Natives and subsistence users. Also just to help build that partnership. So I felt that it was very, very valuable for those Native Caucus members to attend and I really appreciate it.

The only other thing I wanted to report briefly is there was some time we spent towards the end of the fiscal year working on the statewide management contract with the Fish and Wildlife Service. They were going to put it out for bid, but what ended up happening is they extended it for three more years. There's been many changes to the budget due to the budget cuts, so I'm sure Will Lacy will be discussing those later on in the meeting as well.

That's it for my report, Madame Chair.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Patty. Any questions or discussion on what Patty just reported on?

(No comments)

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Oh, I do have one thing to add. The gathering. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was generous enough to supply \$100,000 to put together a three-day gathering. Right now we are working with all the partners to identify a date. So we've set November 30th as the deadline for when we

will have a hard date for the meeting.

The end of December we will have a venue and facilitator and we will be working with each of the regions to develop several award agreements for the travel. So that's all going to be done -- Michael Opheim and Willow are kind of heading up that initiative. Then we'll be working with all the partners to craft the agenda.

That's it. Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Patty. Thank you for adding the gathering. I think the gathering is going to be a really nice opportunity for us to gather across the state with all of our regions and bringing some of our Council members into that meeting. So that's going to be really beneficial and healing and we'll get some really good information out of that gathering. It's well needed.

I just wanted to say at that Pacific Flyway Council meeting that we had in Juneau I have to extend gratitude and thanks to everybody who was there as well. Patty, Coral, Randy, Ryan, Eric and Jason was there. Dave, were you there? Yeah, Dave was there. I'm going to try to think of who I recognize around the room.

So I also want to extend gratitude for that meeting and I think that it was really well received. We had conversations with people after that meeting and I hope that continues especially to give —we do hunt differently up here in Alaska and it has a different meeting. I think for us to bring that education and our experiences to that meeting I think it was beneficial. So thank you to everybody who was involved.

 $\label{eq:condition} \mbox{Any other questions or discussions on Patty's report.}$ 

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Patty, do we need to approve this report for our minutes?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, please.

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                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okav. Someone
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     make a motion to approve Patty's report.
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                      MS. LOYA: This is Wendy Loya.
 5
     make a motion to approve the Executive Director report.
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                      MR. SCOTT: Second.
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                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: It's been moved
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    and seconded. Any discussion.
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12
                     (No comments)
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14
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing none.
15
    All those in favor signify by saying aye.
16
17
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Those opposed
20
     same sign.
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22
                     (No opposing votes)
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24
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Motion carries.
25
    We'll go down to regional representative reports. I
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     just want to be mindful of our time. We will be taking
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    breaks throughout this meeting. I know sometimes we
    could go on and on. We'll get through a couple
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29
    regional reports and take a break here in just a little
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    bit. We could start with Peter.
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                     MR. DEVINE: Yes. Thank you, Madame
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    Chair. Regional reports. We had our spring meeting
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    this year and our fall meeting. Our fall meeting was
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    on September 27th. Nobody had any concerns. We had
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     five of our 11 communities call in. We had St. Paul,
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    Yakutat, Sanak, False Pass, Sand Point. Arlene
38
    Gunderson was out on Sanak Island and said there was
39
    snow. They do surveys on the island out there. There
    was no bird die off this year. No dead birds washed up
40
41
    like in previous years.
42
43
                     Cold Bay has no birds yet. That was
44
     two weeks ago. Nelson Lagoon had Emperors up there in
45
    August. Had a really good berry season, so birds
46
     should be fat and happy. That's all I have.
47
48
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Peter.
49
     Does anybody have any questions or comments for Peter?
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0023 1 (No comments) 2 3 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Peter. 4 Jennifer. 5 6 MS. HOOPER: Good morning. For the 7 AVCP region our Waterfowl Conservation Committee met on 8 August 9th here in Bethel. There's been so many things happening the last several months personally and with 9 10 work. I'm trying to recall through my notes everything 11 that was discussed. The big thing was the Emperor 12 goose conversation and the WCP agreement that there 13 should still be some conservation measures taken 14 including continuing the egg harvest restriction. 15 16 We did meet in person and had a few 17 partners participate in person, so that was nice. I 18 have not heard since then any issues regarding birds 19 and hunting. I've seen a lot of pictures that people 20 have posted as you keep heading south in really large 21 numbers. We've had a very wet, cool summer into fall. 22 23 24 I was just kind of commenting yesterday 25 that it's August 4th and now 5th and this is like 26 September 4th, 5th weather. So we seem to be, at least 27 from my experience, about a month behind, I guess, 28 weather-wise. There's still a lot of rain up in the 29 mountains. I guess sort of local knowledge it was 30 shared with me that it's probably not going to cool off 31 for a while because there's been so much rain. 32 33 Like I mentioned, we're having a tribal consultation this afternoon, so I will be out for that. 34 Martin Andrew , our chairman, is also going to be 36 attending that, so I don't think he'll be on at all 37 today. I do have the packet printed for him. 38 Hopefully he'll be able to join tomorrow. 39 40 I think that's it. Thank you. 41 42 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, 43 Jennifer. Does anybody have any questions or comments 44 for Jennifer? 45 46 (No comments) 47 48 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, 49 Jennifer. I'm glad you guys were able to meet in

person there in Bethel and get together.

I guess I'm next for Bristol Bay. We weren't able to have a spring or fall meeting. We were going to have a fall meeting and I wasn't able to establish a quorum for our meeting because I think a third of our council have passed away. We had some long-standing council members from the beginning and when we went to go try and call a meeting I didn't have a quorum.

So we're in the process of putting out representatives from the village councils in the Bristol Bay region from all of our 31 tribes to get our subregional reps and start having our meeting. So I'm thinking that we'll probably have this done before the proposal deadline on December 15th and have a meeting and I will definitely let ADF&G and U.S. Fish and Wildlife know when we are going to have that meeting to see if you guys would be able to attend our meeting in person or via Zoom or Teams.

I've been trying to spend down some of our funds that we have, but just not meeting in person has really took a toll on not spending any of our money. I don't really have much more for Bristol Bay Native Association. People did participate in bird hunting this spring. It's usually a fast season for us as the birds migrate through Dillingham.

For weather reports I could give -- you know, we had a heck of a winter last year. We had a lot of snow. We had record amounts of snow. I heard that we're going to have a lot of snow again this winter. I didn't hear of anything impacting any of the bird migration patterns when they were flying through this spring. I did have some conversations with people.

That's all I could think of off the top of my head for Bristol Bay. Does anybody have any questions or comments?

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Then we'll move on to -- did anybody join us from Chugach Regional yet, Patty?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: I don't see anyone. MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. We could always come back if they join later. Gloria is not on yet I don't think. MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, I haven't seen her yet either. MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Brandon. MR. AHMASUK: Good morning, folks. Where do I begin. So we did not have a spring meeting either due to travel restrictions in region and at the local community level due to Covid. The spring migration that seemed to happen around normal. My apologies. I didn't attend last spring's statewide meeting. It was my understanding that avian influenza information was handed out, but the flyer that was sent out was confusing, at least on our end. Within our region not

waterfowl die-off.

To the best of our ability we're trying to make the reports as best we can. On the flyer the confusion part was don't touch the birds, leave them alone. You know, absolutely necessary for health issues concerns. However we had waterfowl that were dropping dead out of the sky in communities. You know, children were curious, picking them up. Dogs running around, picking them up, eating them, whatnot. According to the flyer, don't touch them.

only did we have the seabird die-off, we also had

 We did ask if we could send these birds out to be tested. And I think early on or even the whole summer normally we don't have -- we're not testing for this or whatever the reason was. But it took a while and I think finally Gay Sheffield got a few birds sent out and they did test positive for avian influenza.

The call in number for the avian influenza hotline -- I'm just going to say it -- it was poorly staffed. So, yes, thank you to Eric Taylor. He was answering it, but at the same time he was in the Lower 48 somewhere I believe at the same time trying to take care of a sick family member and he was the only

one answering this phone line. It should have been better staffed.

In our region again we had numerous bird die-offs, both seabird and waterfowl. So much to the point that we had airline pilots calling in to Gay Sheffield. The local, smaller commercial airline pilots calling Gay Sheffield. Oh, man, we've seen several dead swans in this pond or in that pond, dead geese, dead ducks here and there.

So the avian influenza -- I mean, yes, thank you for the flyer, thank you for the information, but this is our food, this is our resources out here. When the concerns started piling in, it wasn't handled very well. The last how many years in our region we've been reporting seabird die-off, seabird die-off, seabird die-off. Whereas, you know, what's causing this still I don't think there's a definite answer other than that they're starving, but why are they starving. Some of the birds are testing positive for, my understanding, the harmful algal bloom, the toxins in the ocean, but they don't know at what extent, I quess.

This last spring, at least here in the Nome area, we did go out to Sledge Island just west of Nome here. Just my guess, and we did report it, I'm forgetting to who at the moment. It might have been Robb Kaler or somebody else. Just my guess there was about 80, 90 percent of the murres were gone. It was so evident that they were gone. The cliffs looked like it was all seagulls when normally it's a mix of seagulls, murres, cormorants, auklets and whatnot. Again, wondering what's going on here.

Other communities they seem to fare a little bit better than the Nome area. I didn't hear any bad reports from St. Lawrence Island or Diomede about being able to harvest seabirds and their eggs. Maybe we're on the turnaround, but it still seems to be an issue here in the Nome area. Others I talked to, at least going to Sledge Island, hadn't harvested any eggs either.

The bird harvest more or less it seemed to be okay. Again, I didn't hear any bad reports. Nobody was not able to harvest any waterfowl and/or seabirds. Another area of concern I mentioned the

harmful algal blooms. Prior just marine mammals were testing positive for the harmful algal blooms, but now I'm forgetting the research vessel that was out in the ocean out here. They were taking water samples and now our waters are testing positive for harmful algal blooms. I believe the nearest one to the Nome area I think was just outside of Shishmaref that tested positive.

So I mean it's another concern. Again, these are our food resources. This is what we rely upon out here. Quite often when I have agencies come to Nome talking about food security, our food resources, you know, I ask them when you're out and about, even here in Nome or if they happen to go to any one of our communities, when you come back tell me where the Costco is. Tell me where the Kentucky Fried Chicken is or any of the major fast food places or major food grocery stores. We don't have that out here.

We're on the verge of a complete ecosystem crash. I don't know how else to say that. You just have to say it for what it is. Once one resource starts falling we have to start pulling from another resource. Even the fish, the salmon, we've had a multi-regional salmon crash, but that's going to force us to start harvesting more birds, but the birds aren't there. Then we're going to have to start harvesting more moose, more caribou, whatever it is, to put food on our table.

Again, we didn't have a spring regional meeting. I apologize I didn't attend the statewide meeting back in April in our region. We're still having Covid issues. I'm trying to think if there's anything else. Maybe on the last one -- well, I did mention just how all the resources are tied together, but here we are stuck in the middle trying to make ends meet, trying to make sense of everything that's going on.

Maybe the last thing I want to mention several years ago I did mention a proposal, I think a statewide, but for the fall/winter swan hunt to either get rid of the quota of three or expand it to like 10 or something. Especially with the concern of all of our other resources crashing. At the time the swan population there was no concern. If I remember from

Julian or Eric, the statewide swan population was like almost 100,000.

Hold on. In the comments, I guess Jack Fagerstrom reported about the number of pink salmon being released by the hatcheries affecting the health of birds. I'm not entirely sure about the comment itself. Anyway, the swan population — there was no swan population concern, but it was asked several years ago if there's no concern, why have a — at least from the subsistence viewpoint, you know, again trying to make ends meet, put food on the table, the quota of three it seems to be excessive.

Anyway, that was just I guess food for thought for future discussion. The swan proposal to either get rid of the quota or extend it to a higher number. If you have any questions, I'll be happy to try and answer them.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Brandon. There's a lot going on up there and especially with these storms that are coming your way. I was curious of how that's impacting your wildlife and the birds. I seen some wash up of -- I'm not sure. There was a big wash up on the beaches up there of the krill. Was that in your area of the wash up of the -- I seen some pictures of that.

MR. AHMASUK: So I was forwarded a picture. I think it was just outside of Shishmaref. I'm just guessing, but millions upon millions of krill. It was after the storm, not during the storm. I think when I talked to Gay Sheffield -- she's the UAF MAP agent here in Nome, the Marine Advisory Program. I think some samples were sent to her. They were going to get them tested for harmful algal blooms.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Make sure everyone's phones are muted, please.

MR. AHMASUK: Again, to me, that ties back to that question of all of our resources are tied together. What affects one is going to affect the other. You know, krill, they are a very important food resources. Not just for bowheads or any of the baleen whales, but also our seabirds, you know, and so on and so on up the food chain.

Maybe with that I strongly encourage the agencies, Fish and Wildlife Service, Fish and Game, to really start information sharing within the agencies. It does seem quite often that Fish and Wildlife Service here is this information being shared with the Polar Bear Division or the Walrus Division. Fish and Game, is this information being shared with Commercial Fish, Sport Fish, Subsistence Fish Division, so on and so on.

It does seem like when I attend these meetings information isn't being shared within the agency. I'm just going to say it. When they can open the door and be like, hey, Bill, did you hear about this. Maybe it's not quite that easy, but that's my suggestion is that the information needs to start being shared now rather than later. Again, to try to get a hold on everything that's going on with the resources.

I don't know if that -- maybe I blabbed too much there, Gayla. But, yeah, it's -- we have another storm coming. Hopefully it's not as bad as the last one. We'll have to wait and see what comes up. From the last storm I haven't heard any reports from St. Lawrence Island of thousands upon thousands of seabirds washing up, so hopefully they faired good during the last storm, which it was a pretty bad one. Again, we just have to wait and see.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. With all the die-offs and looking at our agenda, I see that Angela Matz is going to be on to give us an update. Would it be okay if we address those concerns with the die-offs during her report? Because I'm sure there's going to be a lot of questions for that. Definitely we could address that and, Angela, if you could take note of what Brandon was reporting on and then we'll circle back around that when we get to the avian flu and the bird die-offs.

Is there any questions or comments that anybody has for Brandon?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, this is Patty. I just wanted to clarify Jack's comment. He called this morning and then he called again last week. His report was that he was reading in a Popular Mechanics magazine of all things that there's a study about the number of hatchery pink salmon that are released from

hatcheries from the United States and other countries, but how they are preying on other species and food in the ocean leaving less food for the birds and that may be having an impact on the die-offs.

So I emailed that to Fish and Wildlife Service and Fish and Game last week or the week before, so it's been noted, but I just wanted to share that as well because it speaks to Brandon's point about how everything is connected.

Thanks.

MR. AHMASUK: Madame Chair. I did have the one more thing I wanted to bring up. At least in the Nome area what always seems to happen is that we're under constant attack by the mining community. So thank you to the Fish and Wildlife Service for opposing the mining operation by IPOP that was going to happen just east of Nome. Thanks to other agencies for opposing that operation.

Maybe the suggestion I'd like to come about from that and remind me because there was -- I think it's -- I'm not quite sure what agency it is, but I think it's USGS. What I'd like to see out there, especially for our estuaries, like Safety Sound, Imuruk Basin, is an eelgrass study. My understanding for the Safety Sound, Bonanza Channel area, there has never been an eelgrass study conducted, but yet the high importance of eelgrass not just for migratory birds but for the ecosystem itself.

So fortunately again that mining operation, IPOP, their permit was denied, but it was also my understanding that the Fish and Wildlife Service or maybe it was Army Corps of Engineers didn't have background information necessarily to prove eelgrass was or wasn't in the area. But it's very well known in the Nome area, the Safety Sound, Bonanza Channel area that eelgrass is everywhere. How that resource ties everything together.

Anyway, suggestion for eelgrass study for all of our estuaries, not just in the Kawerak region but all of our regions. Aquatic plants, the importance of how that is a trickle effect to all of our other resources.

0031					
1		Thank you.			
2					
3		MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you,			
4	Brandon. Patty,	if you could note for that swan			
5	proposal that wo	ould be probably statewide Board of Game			
6	and that would b	e in a couple of years since we just			
7		So that would be something that we			
8		could work on for a good proposal if it comes from			
9	AMBCC or Native Caucus. Just so that we tag that and				
10		put that in a parking lot so we could bring that back			
11	and have time to work on that proposal, but I think				
12	that would be really good to address that situation in				
13	your area. Then the information sharing is the key				
14	point.				
15	poine.				
16	п	hen also the eelgrass study. I know			
17	that there's a lot of grant opportunities out there and				
18		I think that that would be something if we did a			
19	statewide eelgrass study as well. So, Patty, if you				
20					
21		could just keep note of that as kind of an ongoing thing as we go through the discussion.			
22	chilling as we go th	ilough the discussion.			
23	1.	IS. SCHWALENBERG: Yep, I've got it.			
24	14	is. Schwalenberg. Tep, I ve got It.			
25	7.	INDIME CULTD HOCETHI. Okar Thank way			
26		MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Thank you.			
27	Any Other reedbac	of comments for Brandon.			
28	,	No comments)			
29	<b>'</b>	No commencs)			
30	7.	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you so			
31		We'll talk about the avian die-offs and			
32	*	er on in the agenda.			
33	the avian iiu iat	er on in the agenda.			
34	-	f it's okay with everybody, let's take			
35		and we'll come back in 10 minutes.			
36	a 10-minute break	and we'll come back in 10 minutes.			
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		IADAME CHAID HOCEMH. Olors In			
41		MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Is			
42	everybody back?				
43		ID OCCUMENT VALUE TO THE PARTY.			
44		IR. SCOTT: Yes, ma'am. I'm here			
45	anyway.				
46	_	D AUMACHIK TI. ' D '			
47	Ŋ	IR. AHMASUK: I'm here, Brandon.			
48	_	ADDINE OURTE HOOFIEH OF THE			
49	M	MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. We had			
50					

0032 1 some people join us since we did introductions and I'll just kind of circle back. We have Priscilla Evans that's joined us. Priscilla, did you want to introduce yourself. Right now we're doing regional reports and 5 if you could give your regional report for Chugach. 6 7 (No response) 8 9 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: She was on. I 10 don't see her name anymore. 11 12 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Maybe she's not back 13 from the break. 14 15 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. And then 16 we have Debra from TCC. Are you on the line? 17 18 MS. LYNNE: Yes. Can you hear me? 19 20 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yes. 21 22 MS. LYNNE: I'm listening in for Tanana 23 Chiefs, taking some notes. These are really important information for even the Interior hearing what's going 24 25 on on the coast. I think it is continuing to show that 26 it is all connected and it's very important. So I'm 27 just listening in and going to provide notes back to 28 Tanana Chiefs. 29 30 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Great to 31 hear your voice. I was just kind of going through 32 housekeeping to make sure to recognize everybody who's 33 on the phone. 34 35 With that being said, we'll come back 36 to Priscilla if she joins on, Patty, for that report. 37 We will move to Maniilag, Cyrus. 38 39 MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Madame Chair. 40 Just like the Bering Straits we didn't have a spring 41 meeting due to the high rise of Covid during that time, 42 but the greatest thing is we did have a face-to-face 43 meeting in August. I don't have a written report, but 44 I do got my minutes. Eventually I'll get this into my 45 annual report. 46 47 So August 12 we did have a face-to-face 48 meeting here in Kotzebue. All the regional 49 representatives were present including we had in

attendance Eric Taylor with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, we had Brittany Sweeney from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and a PHAP student that works under my program, Joanna Barton, was involved with the meeting. Patty called in virtually to the meeting.

So there was a lot discussed. It was good to be able to have a face-to-face meeting after a good number of years. Some of the interesting parts of the whole agenda was the AMBCC reports from Patty and updates from Eric. A lot of discussions, a lot of topics.

The AMBCC report. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service bird report. Lots of talk about the avian flu. Then going into some of Brandon's questions about not touching them. At the time we did -- there were some sightings of some unusual birds around our area that's really questionable being out in the field. Don't have any rubber gloves or anything to deal with them. You know, wonder what the heck is wrong with them type of thing.

I did call Eric on several incidents. Well, I called him on the hotline number and Eric did answer. The main purpose we had not touching them is there was really not much known about the avian influenza and how it would affect people just by touching them. So I did run into several unusual sightings of birds and got a couple of them out of their misery and then just buried them. There was really nothing much I could do about it. I couldn't confirm it was avian, but it was unusual bird behavior.

 We had some reports from the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge and some updates on what happens here in Kotzebue within our area and some information that they were able to talk about birds, but this will eventually get broken down to a regional report, a summary.

A lot of discussions most interesting with the Northwest Arctic Region being together. We did have a very successful field report. So this field report just pretty much explains what happens within each village. A lot of discussions were about the physical environment and freeze-up, break-up, timing

compared to previous years. So there was a lot of discussion behind that. Winds and storm, a lot of discussions behind that. Rain, snow and water levels. Any unusual weather or other noteworthy items.

Of course a lot of discussions were on birds and the community's first sightings of birds, when were birds present in their area compared to other years. And a lot of discussion behind that. There was also another bullet point of noticing or hear reports of more or less different species of birds. So there was a lot of discussion from that from our regional folks. This will be cut down to a summary report. And discussions on unusual sightings. Pretty interesting reports on that. Of course other comments.

Yeah, I didn't have time to put this into a short summary to go word by word just to cut it short. Eventually it will happen. It will be a part of my regional report that I will submit for my annual report. I believe we have a grace period. I just so happened to be jumping out of two different meetings to jump into this one here to get caught up from where we last left off.

So if I needed to go word for word on the field report, there's a lot of interesting stuff that happens. A lot of it is based on climate change and what we're experiencing with climate change. One thing that usually gets me is during these high tide surges. Oh, part of my report too is we did have a couple of storms in July, which is very unusual.

The first one we had a high tide surge along with it. It wasn't even reported at the weather station where they announce the weather. It even got them by surprise. So they were telling everybody put their stuff on low-lying areas. That was after the fact. So that kind of got us by surprise and it was a pretty good sized one for July. Several days later there was another one, but not as big as the first one. Of course, you know, we've all heard about one that happened about three weeks ago.

A lot of that's got to do with climate change. A lot of other meetings that I attend have a lot of discussions on climate change and the effects that's taking place. We hear earlier about krill wash-up and over here in our area there was a lot of

little fish, like herring and blue cod, tom cod, that did get washed up. But it happens during the time we have these high tide surge storms. I mean just the pressure of the water and the swells running up into the shores kind of push a lot of those birds. This is my first time I see that. I did see that on Facebook from the Shishmaref side about that large amount of krill that did get washed up.

I often wonder how does it -- in a situation like that how -- you know, that's a big loss for a lot of other fish and other sea mammals and what's going to be the effect of that going on more frequently than before. Anyway, that's my report for the Northwest Arctic Region.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Cyrus. We'll address the avian flu stuff later on as well. Does anybody have any questions or comments for Cyrus's report?

Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Madame Chair. Not necessarily a question, just an add to what Cyrus said. He mentioned lots of little fish washing up. One of our communities also had the same thing. I'm just trying to review the picture I received. Again, just a guess. Hundreds of thousands if not millions of little fish that had washed up, but I believe that again was also after the storm.

Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you. Anybody else have anything.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Cyrus. I'm glad you guys were able to meet in person. I'll probably bump into a lot of you guys at AFN. If nobody has anything for Cyrus, we will move on to Taqulik, North Slope Borough.

MS. HEPA: Thank you. Still I can't get my video to work. Let me try one more time. Nope.

Just very quickly. Thank you for the reports before. Very good and informational. We did have our regional management body meeting in June and it was just a basic information, a few updates that were presented, so it was good to have a face to face.

We are planning to have our more in-depth meeting in Kaktovik in September, but the cost to get us all to Kaktovik was beyond our amount that we would receive from the grant to host the meeting. So we postponed the meeting and I'm glad the grant could be spent throughout the fall.

 Our next meeting that we will have for our regional management body meeting is going to be scheduled the last week of November or the first week of December. So we hope to get invites to various presenters to give us updates on migratory bird related issues.

I just wanted to mention very quickly that we did take advantage of the 30-day closure at the discretion of our hunters and the conditions in the spring. So we did request for an extension for about 10 days for the closure. Early in the spring we had a fairly warm spring and we thought things were going to be on track, but as spring was moving on it got really cold. So birds were not laying eggs as they would normally do on a regular spring season. So it was good to go through that experience again in setting the 30-day closure. This was just for everything but the eiders.

I wanted to also mention that for avian influenza we had a couple of positives. The first one was a Snowy owl that was found dead on the tundra. We sent it out and it did test positive. So that was one based out of Utqiagvik. We also got information that there was four rayens out of Deadhorse.

 Other than that the harvest throughout the spring from our communities we heard that birds were very healthy. They were abundant during the spring and summertime. I want to note that this year, just traveling to some of our communities, that there was a notable abundance of snow geese here in Utqiagvik all the way to Kaktovik. Lots of snow geese were very notable and we did hear that from hunters from our communities.

For black brant and white-fronted goose I didn't see as many as we have on the fall return. On the fall migration return passing through Utqiagvik I didn't see as many as we have seen in the past. They did come and stage within our community. A lot of snow buntings were present and being very active. That's all that I have. Thank you. MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Tagulik. Does anybody have any questions or comments for Taqulik. (No comments) MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you for your report and I'm glad that everybody was able to have at least one in-person meeting this year. I'm glad people are getting together. Moving on our agenda. Kodiak, Coral. MS. CHERNOFF: Good morning. This is Coral. So we had a spring meeting in March. We didn't talk about anything unusual. We did launch into our second year of the spring road hunt. So that has just ended. That season has just ended. We've not had any reports in those two years. I know there was a concern that there would be conflicts with other users like photographers or bird watchers. We've received no reports of conflicts at all. 

 Currently I think that only half of the permit harvest reports have been returned and I think in the middle of October, beginning October, Liliana will be sending out mailings for people to return those reports.

 I think right now the flocks of geese and ducks are returning to Kodiak for the winter. There seem to be some -- it seems to be pretty normal. There's a lot of Emperor geese on the local beach on the road system. I would say a couple times I drove out there I probably see 400 at a time, which is pretty normal. So the Emperors seem good. I've seen flocks of other sea ducks coming in.

This spring when I was out gathering

eggs there seemed to be a pretty healthy population of seagull and kittiwake, which are mostly what I gather. Sometimes I go looking for ducks, but I did not go looking or duck eggs this year.

While I was kayaking around this summer I saw less puffins than I've seen in the past, so I don't know if there are less puffins or if they're just moving around. One of the places where I go called Puffin Island usually kayaking has been taken over by terns. I don't know if they're Aleutian or Arctic terns. So maybe they have kept the puffins away. I don't know how that works, but I have seen a lot less puffins.

Then as far as the terns go, I don't know if this is unusual because I'm not familiar really with terns, but I was out on the beach July 27th and that seemed rather late, but there was eggs all over the beach, there was eggs with -- or there was nests with eggs and then there was new little hatchlings. So I don't know if that's a usual time for terns to hatch, but July 27th seemed pretty late. So I don't know if anybody knows anything about that. Let us know.

And then I was just out in Cold Bay for a subsistence regional advisory committee meeting and we took the Izembek bus and got a tour. I forget the end of the road where you can look out into Izembek Lagoon. I've been out there two other times for meetings and this time I would say I was kind of shocked with how few birds that I saw. I would probably say that I saw about a quarter or a third of the birds that I've seen in my last two visits.

The locals there -- I probably spoke to three or four people locally have said that -- they said to them it seemed like there was about half the amount of birds for this time of year. They did report that they had dead birds in the spring out there and they did send two in for testing and they tested positive for avian flu. I believe there's someone from USGS monitoring out there right now.

I guess speaking on how everything works together, while our birds around here things seem to be happening fairly normally, we haven't seen die-offs or dead birds, we did see some big changes in fishing. We had a closure in our stream close to town

where people get their subsistence red salmon and silvers. There was a closure during the red salmon season.

 I had gone up one time and looked at the weir and normally where there's a couple hundred going by the weir at a time there was like zero. So we did have a closure on the Buskin River for red salmon and then all of a sudden a bunch of fish poured in, so they opened it again, but I still think we haven't quite reached the numbers that they'd like to see go up the river.

Then in the fall here it was closed for silver salmon. They switch over and manage for silvers. I don't know what the date is for that.

Maybe August. There was a closure for silver salmon. I don't know. I never watch the weir numbers for the silvers, so I don't know those numbers, but I do know it was closed for subsistence and sport.

The salmon season commercially also closed down fairly early for silver salmon. Into September I think it was open like once a week or something because there was so little silvers and then they wanted to, of course, not have those trickle in at the cannery working every day, so they just processed once a week.

Right now I have a friend's son is fishing pollock and they have not been very successful. They have almost caught nothing. He said their last three-day trip and they're getting ready to just kind of hang that season up because it's much more costly to run the boat and they're not catching any pollock.

So around here we're seeing big changes in the fish that are out there. Like you said everything is connected and worthy of reporting for sure. That's all I have.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Coral. I see Brandon has his hand up. Go ahead, Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Madame Chair. Not a question for Coral, but a comment. It reminded me when she was talking about seabird die-off and fishing. I truly believe the Fish and Wildlife Service needs to start looking into bycatch of seabirds. It is

my understanding the large scale bottom trawling in particular -- I'm forgetting where I saw the numbers. It was years ago.

At least for murres they're caught as bycatch in the millions, but with our seabird die-off going on, reports from several different regions, less and less seabirds at nesting sites, seabird communities, it's -- I guess where I'm going with this is that I foresee if this continues and it becomes like an ESA concern, an endangered species, there's going to be restrictions imposed upon us as the subsistence user, yet we don't harvest anywhere near what commercial industry does as bycatch.

My understanding all those that are caught as bycatch they're tossed overboard. They're wasted. You know, they're not kept. So I think it's past time that the Fish and Wildlife Service needs to step up and look into this more, bycatch of our seabirds.

## Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you for bringing that up, Brandon. I guess that question will go to you, Wendy. Do you know if U.S. Fish and Wildlife is involved with the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council on issues in regards to seabirds?

MS. LOYA: Thank you, Madame Chair, and Brandon for that comment. Robb Kaler, are you available to help me with this?

MR. KALER: You bet. Yeah. So depending on the fishery, the offshore fishery that's managed by NOAA, so NOAA is monitoring the bycatch. Nearshore is managed by the State and that's the gillnet fishery for salmon. So that's something that — there's a meeting later this month on the 24th. AFDF and kind of the — it's the Marine Sustainable (Stewardship) Council, which justifies — rather certifies a fishery.

There's been a complaint put forward by Bird Life International with regard to take of murrelets, kittlitzes marbled in the gillnet fishery, which is again managed by the State. Then in terms of the offshore fishery, the trawl, that is managed by

NOAA. Fish and Wildlife Service advises on that, but that's really in the hands of the NOAA folks. We do continue to interact with those people.

Liz Labunski, my counterpart here at Mig Bird for the Seabird Program, is more involved in that process. A lot of the take is mostly concerned about short-tailed albatross, but I think we're -- you know, from a seabird perspective we're concerned about all of it.

 I do appreciate that comment, Brandon. I'm happy to follow up. I mean there's a lot going on, of course, but I think that's a great point. Again, yeah, NOAA is actually the managing agency on bycatch in the offshore fishery. Hopefully that helps, but happy to answer any questions or follow up during the seabird update that I'll provide later.

MS. LOYA: Madame Chair, you're on

mute.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you. So I guess that would be -- is there a report that we could have access to maybe at our next meeting of what is bycatch for seabirds and any other birds within NOAA or Fish and Game for bycatch reports?

MR. KALER: Yeah, the current governor stepped up a -- I even had it pulled up from -- I was listening to NPR last night, but Alaska Bycatch Review Task Force. So Governor Dunleavy created an Alaska Bycatch Task Force. I think that's mostly focused on bycatch in the fishery of non-targeted fish. I'm a little confused by it myself.

Yeah, let's make that an action item that Fish and Wildlife Service can better coordinate with our NOAA partners. Shannon Fitzgerald, he's based in Seattle, but he's been our counterpart for Fish and Wildlife Service. What we have often -- they have fish observers on board and we try working with them, document bycatch of seabirds in that fishery. Again that's -- there's several different fisheries.

The trawl net fishery I think is kind of a big one and then setting out Toray lines or essentially lines that go off -- if they're doing hook and line fishery and that's kind of been shifting to

pot fishing, which of course kind of -- it's very expensive. You need a much bigger vessel. A lot of challenges, but -- yeah, make that an action item and we'll be sure to follow up with the AMBCC on that.

Thanks.

 $\label{eq:MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Thank you.} \\ \text{Brandon. Is your hand up from last time or you have} \\ \text{more to add?}$ 

MR. AHMASUK: No, I had my hand up again. Thank you, Madame Chair. Maybe I'm confusing what was said. I'm not fully understanding NOAA, National Marine Fishery Service. You know, they're the agency in charge of fish, but did I understand it that the Fish and Wildlife Service -- I'm trying to think how to word this. They don't really have authority to protect resources under their jurisdiction or under their authority.

It's my understanding that the Fish and Wildlife Service is the go to authority on migratory birds and there should be measures put in place to protect the resource, not leave it to a different agency that is just there to waste hundreds upon thousands, maybe even millions of migratory birds as bycatch and wasted.

I'm just going to say it here. It's like the issue we have in the Bering Strait Region as well as other regions. It's a huge topic of concern, different views, whatnot, but yet in our region in times of closure -- and we're coming upon that here very soon just like other regions -- we've got our salmon crash, NOAA, the National Marine Fishery Service, they're in charge of bycatch of salmon. This last season there was a bycatch of, I believe, over 500,000 chum salmon. All wasted. Yet me, as a subsistence user, I cannot catch one.

So again maybe -- forgive me if I misinterpreted that, but it's my understanding that the Fish and Wildlife Service has the duty, the authority to protect the resources under its wing so to speak, and not just let another agency dictate and do what they want.

Thank you.

MR. KALER: Madame Chair. I can try to respond to that. I appreciate your frustration, Brandon, with that and I think that's a valid point. Of course the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council that's one other entity. I know our recent Congresswoman is advocating for more involvement on the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and will hopefully raise that. I certainly don't mean to just be a bureaucrat passing it to the other agency. We do try to work very closely, but I appreciate your comment, Brandon. Absolutely, I think that's something we need to elevate.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you for the follow up on that. I think this would be a good agenda item that we talk about because it is an issue across the state with bycatch. Maybe Wendy and is it Robert, right?

MR. KALER: Yeah, Robb. Yeah, Robert, Robb. I answer to both. Just don't call me late to dinner.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. These are big issues when we're facing our subsistence resources and it seems like the subsistence users are always the first ones, like Brandon stated, the first ones to have reductions or restrictions on us for us to even harvest some of the species that we live off of out here in rural Alaska. So if we can maybe have that as an agenda item.

I know, Wendy, you're new here to this group and then just kind of like these are some major concerns that we do have. I did see Lili's hand up. Lili, did you have anything more to add or did you have a question?

MS. NAVES: Thanks, Chair. It's a question. We hear more about the bycatch of seabirds, but my question is about vessel strikes, what's another issue with seabirds too. I don't know to which extent that is understood or happens here in Alaska. Would you have something about that, Robb, or someone else?

MR. KALER: I'll just quickly follow up that they -- yes. With a lot of tanker traffic, liquid

natural gas. Unfortunately most of that traffic is on the other side of our EEZ, the exclusive economic zone, so we don't have a lot. Our Fisheries Ecological Services they have come up with some guidance in terms of how particularly research vessels might use their lights and of course during the -- as we get towards the later season where we don't have 24 hours of light during the winter -- or, sorry, during the summer. Definitely something.

11 And I'm part of the East

Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership. We of course are sharing our bird resources with that flyway. The World Seabird Day is coming up and World Migratory Bird Day. A topic is light pollution, so that's something that's actively going on and being discussed. Definitely in terms of vessel lighting a big concern for us as well.

While I don't have anything to contribute right now, that is something that our ecological services branch is trying to address, but not sure we'll be able to inform much across the Bering Strait and the other side with our vessel strikes and lighting with these really large liquid natural gas transports going on. Thanks for the question, Lili.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you.

29 Karen.

MS. PLETNIKOFF: Thank you, Madame Chair. I just wanted to note for the body that the folks at AMBCC represents have just as much right to non-consumptive uses of these birds and their ecological services and their abundance, inherent abundance for subsistence, for handicrafts, for just being stewards of our land. So we don't have to only focus on the crisis of denying subsistence access when there are these other takes of these resources. We can call for it earlier like I'm hearing here. So I just wanted to say that for everyone.

Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Karen, for that input. Any other questions or comments on Coral's report from Kodiak.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Coral, for bringing the information. We had good discussion with some of the issues that you raised and some follow-up items that we'll bring up at our next meeting.

I'm going to circle back to Randy, TCC.

MR. MAYO: Hello. How is everybody doing? For the TCC region this past year we had a spring regional meeting just before the statewide meeting in April. We had our late summer/early fall meeting in August, but in between then during the summer months I participated in some of the committee meetings, harvest survey and also the Invitation to Hunt Committee meetings. Also participated in the statewide meeting and the special meeting discussion. So we'll be participating in the upcoming statewide meeting. Besides just myself bring in more of my council.

Also too during the past regional meetings aside from giving their reports from the statewide meeting, Eric did participate in our spring and fall meeting and other agency folks. So there was good interaction and information sharing. One of the highlights of our regional management body work was to start incorporating and bringing in the youth to pass things on along to the upcoming generations to continue this work and also guidance of our elders.

One of the things that came out of our fall meeting was to further the work in this region of the traditional native names for the different migratory birds in our region. As our region is very wide and large, there's a great many different dialects and different tribes here. So not only just to identify the birds and try to incorporate as many of the dialects as possible, but then the discussion went on further that this would lead up to resurrecting our -- mostly for the younger generation, our traditional belief system.

We have to do it now. As like in all regions, a lot of the traditional knowledge keepers, the elders, the ones that have the real high knowledge are passing on. We need to capture that right now. So this will be good, reinstituting our spiritual, our whole way of being, and it will go back to the creation

stories. Once you resurrect and bring back the language components, then the ceremonies will naturally follow, will wake up here, get back to our traditional way, which has been dormant for recent years here.

So we had a follow-up meeting with our regional elder councils, their chiefs and then some of our language instructors that know how to write the words down and put it on the paper. There was a lot of excitement. We're going to continue that work. It all started with birds. Like the discussion here by the different membership that everything is connected, you can't just put things in little boxes because everything depends on everything else.

One of the main reasons is that this knowledge, this cultural knowledge will give the future generations a better -- this is the reality that is going to make this work here with regulations, make sense to our people and give us validity. So it will be a good work project here.

Up in our region one of the things is that it's a big, wide region that covers a lot of territory. We've got a lot of tribes. There's six of us that represent the whole region. One of the things we want to work on is to try to bring the region a little more closer so we could know what's going on with migratory birds and the environmental conditions and seasons and weather that affect the birds so we know what's going on across the region.

I get reports by word of mouth when I run into people or at other meetings and I get different reports on the conditions, the arrival of the birds and the departure. All I can see is right around my immediate traditional hunting grounds that the geese were slow to come in, but later on this fall there was quite a few.

I didn't really see them gathering up in August like they usually do. So right now the lakes are freezing and the black ducks they're coming out of the lakes onto the main Yukon. They're the last to leave. Once they go all the birds will be gone for the season. That's one of our big concerns.

Also too, just listening to the other reports, like the bird bycatch issues along with salmon

bycatch. In our region we're looking more and more at what's being said here, that everything is connected. The agency response or regulation on all of these activities there's a lot of regulatory agencies involved and some of them they're not -- we don't even know about some of them. We just know some of the local ones like Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Fish and Game.

It's an issue because one hand doesn't know what the other one is doing. Like one agency might not have authority or another one does. So everything is like in little boxes. That's not how people living off the land -- that's not our way. We look at the whole big picture. But it's a big issue that -- and it's alarming what's going on with big industrial, commercial activity out in the seas.

You know, people can't continue to just take, take, take, then as the people living on the land we're denied being given something to eat, but big commercial and industrial they're allowed to just take until there's going to be nothing left, not even for them. It's wrong and something has to -- you know, we need to raise that voice more and more.

There's going to be I understood in our area a consultation going on. I might not be able to make it. It's very concerning. What's going to be the result there's not going to be nothing left for us to eat or we're going to be regulated out of existence while the rape and pillage of the lands and seas is allowed to continue just for the money.

So I am in real agreement with the other board members here on that concern even though we're way in the Interior. What goes on in other areas it affects us too. I'm pretty thankful for the other board members to raise this. We'll go back to our regional management body so we can continue to work on these areas of alarm and concern jointly.

In our region we're -- some of the reports I'm getting that due to change in times and patterns that, you know, those are of concern too. People are going to have to -- are relying more on birds because of the salmon crash issues. Also too that moose hunting just wrapped up recently and I wasn't successful. I know a lot of people I talked to

they weren't successful either. We all know last winter statewide it was a pretty harsh winter. That also affects everything we live off of including migratory birds.

 $\label{eq:that concludes my verbal regional} % \[ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2}$ 

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Randy. Good information. There's a lot of work that is being done. You know, this is a good example. Those of us that have been serving on this Council for a long time are the same people who are on here as tribal representatives, as the Native Caucus, and we have a revolving door within the Federal agencies that we work with, State and Federal agencies that we work with that we're always educating our traditional ways of life, customary and traditional practices and it's something that we're going to have to continue to do.

I'm glad that youth are being involved within your guys's bird councils up there because we do need to educate the up and coming younger generation to replace us on this Council and all the other boards that we are a part of.

A lot of us here on this Council work together in different areas; Board of Fish, Board of Game, Federal Subsistence Board. I'm not heavily involved with North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, but we probably need to be more involved in that area as well. This is an issue that we see and we talk about it all the time. Just kind of the stories.

As we share around the table here, it's just hitting me that a lot of our things don't change and we have all these different impacts that are facing us from all these different directions. I hear the frustration that everybody has. We're trying to advocate to continue to live our subsistence way of life. The increase of food, meat, chicken, pork, all that stuff is so expensive. Everybody relies on moose, fish, caribou, birds, berries, plants. We do live off of the land.

I think it's also good for people new joining this Council to hear -- you know, this is one of the best parts of the AMBCC is our regional reports.

0049 1 Finding out what's happening throughout the state of Alaska. Through this is how we can make good, positive change as issues are brought forward and then we move forward to try to address these issues one by one. Some of them take years. Some of them don't take very 5 6 long. I am taking notes and so is Patty. 7 8 Does anybody have any questions or 9 comments for Randy? 10 11 (No comments) 12 13 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing none. 14 Thank you, Randy. I also see that Gloria has joined 15 us. Gloria, did you want to introduce yourself and 16 give a report from Ahtna. 17 18 MS. STICKWAN: Good morning. Gloria. 19 Sorry I'm late. We did not have a meeting yet this 20 fall. We're meeting later on. Our scheduled migratory 21 bird camp that we were planning to hold did not take 22 place because other projects (indiscernible). Other 23 than that fishing was okay this year for us. We'll 24 have a meeting soon and that's about it. 25 26 Thank you. 27 28 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, 29 Gloria. I'm glad you're able to join us here today. 30 Does anybody have any questions or comments for Gloria. 31 32 (No comments) 33 34 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing none. 35 Did Priscilla make it back on? 36 37 MS. EVANS: Yes. I was going to ask Patty Schwalenberg to give the report for the Chugach 38 39 Region if that's okay. 40 41 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, 42 Priscilla. Patty, did you have a report to give for 43 Chugach? 44 45 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah. Pretty short. 46 As I reported during my Executive Director report, 47 Michael Opheim and Willow have been working on the 48 gathering I mentioned earlier. The grant with the 49 three-day meeting together for next year. So that's

been taking up some of their time.

We did have a fall meeting September 29th, which went very well. Much of the time spent this last quarter was spent on grant work modifications and the budget modifications that we had to do and then there was a little bit of discussion about the statewide management of the AMBCC, whether they're going to put it out for bid or not. Eventually decided to do a three year instead of a five year with CRRC and so that's in the works right now.

Then I just wanted to mention a little bit about the book chapter that we had been talking about the past year or so. All that information, as I reported in the spring, has been submitted to the editors and the publishers and they're looking at a publish date of spring 2023. So hopefully it will come out before the meeting and, if so, we can provide copies to all the members.

Then if Priscilla has any information to share about the hunting season or any observations, I'd ask her if she could do that now. I know there's an issue about speckled-bellies they were talking about earlier. Priscilla, can you add anything else that you feel is relevant?

MS. EVANS: Well, I know a lot of the hunters around Nanwalek were saying that the elders were afraid of the bird flu, so they kind of stopped hunting. I haven't heard of any of the speckled-bellies coming back here. So they're still leery about the bird flu in Nanwalek. They're just going by what the elders are saying to the hunters. Hopefully they get more than just grouse this fall.

That's all I have for here.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  SCHWALENBERG: That's it, Madame Chair. Thank you.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Patty and Priscilla. Does anybody have any questions or comments for Patty or Priscilla.

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing none. I

just wanted to say I'm glad for Patty, you serving as our Executive Director since the formation or being a part of AMBCC from the beginning. I'm glad to hear that the proposal is going to CRRC and that you're able to fill that role. It caught us by surprise within the AMBCC for the proposal process for managing AMBCC.

So I just wanted to put that on the record because you've been doing an excellent job and we really appreciate the work and dedication and the history and the knowledge that you have within AMBCC and being an advocate for AMBCC on a statewide level, at the Pacific Flyway Council meetings and across the nation there and with SRC and bringing these issues forward. The expertise that you have is recognized by Native Caucus and we want to thank you for your time and dedication that you've had to AMBCC. So thank you.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you. That's very much appreciated. Thanks.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yes. I think that would be something that we want to talk about too of maybe a future agenda item for the funding. We definitely do need to talk about funding of the AMBCC and how things are laid out. I don't see -- oh, we do have a budget update, so maybe we could address some of those concerns under the budget update. We do have some concerns with the budget. How things are handled, how things have been done and some surprises that came along the way this year. So I just wanted to bring that forward.

Thank you very much, Patty.

We appreciate you.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: No problem.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: I think we have circled and we hit every regional representative report. We'll move on to old business. We have Council committee reports. Emperor Goose Management Committee, Dave.

MR. SAFINE: Thank you, Madame Chair. I appreciate the opportunity from the Council to provide you guys with an update. Give me one second here. I'm going to try -- Patty, is it okay if I share

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Dave, as well, FYI.

you guys see that screen okay?

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48 49 50 my screen? I've got a PowerPoint presentation.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: There are two documents I included in the packet that are yours,

MR. SAFINE: Thank you for including those, Patty. I will allude to those documents during my presentation. Just give me one second to pull my screen up here and hopefully I grab the right one. Can

IN UNISON: Yes.

MR. SAFINE: Okay. Thank you, guys. I never know if I grabbed the right one. Like I said, I appreciate the time on the agenda here. What I want to do today is provide you guys with an update on what the Emperor Goose Management Committee has been doing over the past six months to nine months time period here.

Later on you're going to hear a lot more about general waterfowl status from Julian Fischer's presentation. I'm just going to touch briefly here on Emperor geese and the information we had available to us this past summer as we were required to make regulatory decisions for the upcoming regulatory year.

So for Emperor geese the survey was done on the Yukon Delta back in late May and early June. If folks can see here, the last data point we had for 2022 came in just above the yellow threshold into the green threshold or the open zone at 28,864. That was the index value for 2022. So that index number is consistent with an open season. So that was the information we had available to us.

So what I want to do is kind of go through the process that the Emperor Goose Committee went through to make regulatory decisions. Both for the spring/summer hunt, so that was the AMBCC committee and then I'll briefly talk about what the Pacific Flyway Subcommittee did as well.

The committee met on July 18th to discuss that index number that I just presented and we made some additional initial recommendations. The initial recommendations that we made were to generally

follow the advice of the management plan and that was for 2023 to have an open hunt with no restrictions. That is what the management plan prescribes.

So that was our initial recommendation, but we noted that we did not have feedback from some partners at that meeting and we were really very curious about the thoughts about the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region and wanted to get feedback from those folks. So we knew they were going to meet on August 9th.

So I went out to Bethel and met with the WCC at their meeting and gave a short presentation hoping to get feedback. The WCC was -- you know, thought about the information that we presented and their input was that the best course of action was to be a little bit more conservative than the management plan prescribed. So to maintain the current harvest restrictions like we were still in the yellow zone.

So currently the egg harvest is closed statewide and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region felt like the best course of action would be to maintain that harvest restriction. So that was the input we received.

After that the full subcommittee or the full committee met on August 10th, the next day, and we decided that we would incorporate that feedback into our recommendation from the committee to the AMBCC's Executive Committee. So we wrote up a formal recommendation to the Executive Council and distributed that on August 17th. In that document we put forth a recommendation for no change.

We heard back on the 19th of August that the AMBCC's Executive Committee was in favor of that recommendation for no change to the regulations. The three parties at that time, Eric Taylor, Ryan Scott and Gayla Hoseth, approved that proposal.

So we then brought that forward to the Pacific Flyway Council as the Subsistence Season Framework. That's what it's called when it goes through the Flyway Council and at the end of August the Flyway Council endorsed a recommendation for no change. Then the final step in that process is that that recommendation will go forward to the Service

Regulations Committee, which will meet next week.

So that's what we did and that's kind of the timeline of the events that have to happen between when we get that information in in early July on the status of Emperor geese to the series of events that happen after that so we can set those regulations for the next regulatory year. Again, we voted to continue the recurrent regulatory restriction of no egg harvest statewide.

Similarly, there's a process to set the regulations for the fall/winter season. That is set by the Pacific Flyway Council's Emperor Goose Subcommittee. That Subcommittee met on August 22nd. The official members of that Subcommittee are myself and Jason Schamber at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, but also present at that meeting were the other member states on the Study Committee Patty Schwalenberg and Coral Chernoff were there as well in person. We had that subcommittee meeting.

That subcommittee recommended also no change to the Alaska season framework for the 2023 season. They voted to also maintain the current regulations, which were for a restrictive season and a 500 bird quota. So that's what we currently have. That was approved by the Council on the 26th of August and again that recommendation will go forward to the SRC for review next week.

So for both the spring/summer and the fall/winter hunts both the AMBCC's committee and the Pacific Flyway Council's subcommittee recommended no change to the current regulations. So that's where we're at for regulatory actions for next year, so 2023 spring/summer and 2023-24 fall/winter.

Are there any questions on that, the process we went through to set those regulations?

(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Looks like there's no questions, Dave.

MR. SAFINE: Okay. Thank you, Madame Chair. I will continue on. My next slide here is just kind of a reminder of where we are with the current

hunts. So this is sort of a transition period that we went through about a month ago. So the 2022 spring/summer hunt, the last day for that season was August 31st and then beginning September 1st is the first day of the fall/winter hunt. So that's when we change which hunt individuals are going to be hunting under.

So the fall/winter hunt opened on September 1st in some areas and then in other parts of the state in three of the seven hunt areas it doesn't open until sometime in October depending on where you are. So I'm just noting that depending on where you are your opening dates are going to be variable. You're still under the 500 bird quota for this year. Like I said, we will continue to be under that quota for next year.

Registration permits are available through three different -- you have three different ways to get them. One is they're available online. They're also available at the Department of Fish and Game's offices and then they're available in rural coastal villages where Emperor geese are hunted. So there's three ways to get those permits.

I just want to note that the permits are important, both getting and reporting your harvest on those permits are important. Particularly what I'm going to talk about later as we revise the management plan because it's our only way to evaluate the harvest during the fall/winter hunt. So we just want to make sure folks are getting those permits and reporting their harvest so we can better evaluate the use of that resource.

I just want to note that and make sure people know how to get those permits. Follow-up questions on that. Obviously Jason Schamber is the one that very carefully manages that hunt and periodically reports harvest to the group. So any questions you could likely follow up with Jason on that.

Any question on sort of that transition from spring/summer to fall/winter hunting?

(No comments)

MR. SAFINE: All right. Not hearing

any. So then I'll move on to the last part of my presentation, which is an update to the Council and other interested folks on what we've been doing in the Management Committee with respect to revising these two management plans.

So as folks know there's a Pacific Flyway Council, an Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council Management Plan. So there's two plans. Both of them had the same terms when they were signed back in the fall of 2016. So they were originally set up with the term of 2017 to 2021. So those terms have ended. That doesn't mean the plans are no longer valid. The plans are still valid and will still be used until we have new plans signed. What it does tell us is it's time to do our best to try to revise these plans if needed. We may determine we don't need significant changes or maybe just minor changes, but that's generally why we're in the process of revising these plans.

Another reason that we're trying to revise the plans is that they were originally developed without data on harvest during an open season. We hadn't had an open season in 30 years, so we didn't really know what to expect for harvest when we did open the hunt and then how the population would respond to that. So now we have data that we can use from 2017 to 2022 to update the original modeling that was done by Erik Osnas and others, so that's another good reason to try to update the plan.

Then lastly, because we've now had this hunt open for five, six years, we can use some of the information we've learned during that time period to help potentially do a better job of managing Emperor goose harvest. We have an opportunity now to consider objectives that were not incorporated into the harvest strategy the first time.

One example of that would be what we call regulatory stability. So the idea that in the current management plan we sent regulations based on an annual index and it may be that in one year we're below a line and the next we're above and then we're back below.

So that creates a situation where we're potentially changing regulations annually and that's a

hard process for all the individuals involved whether you're a hunter or whether you're a management agency. Changing regulations frequently doesn't necessarily benefit any of us. So that's something we do want to try to incorporate into this revision process.

So a few different reasons of why we're going about revising these plans. Again, we are revising both plans simultaneously because in the past iteration that's how we did it. We worked on both plans together.

So I just want to talk a little bit about the process we're going through to do this and where we are in that process. So right now we're using this process here where we start out by framing our problem. We then move into gathering objectives from all the stakeholders. Next developing alternatives, so these are different options we could move for. Different types of harvest strategies to manage Emperor geese.

Then we do something called evaluate consequences. So that's us, in this case generally, doing some type of statistical modeling to evaluate if we try this approach what happens to the population, what happens to harvest, what happens to that stability I was talking about, the frequency of going from open to closed season. So all those things that we care about that we identified as objectives. How do these different options we identify how are they affected.

Once we get through that process we have alternatives. We understand there are consequences and the trade-offs we can then select a preferred alternative and then move forward to implementing the action, which in this case would be formalizing a new management plan and signing that plan. So both councils would then sign the plan.

The green color indicates that we have gone through those steps and are generally done. We're currently in the process of evaluating consequences. I'm going to note that there's little -- so there's dark arrows going one way and there's little arrows going back, meaning that just because we sort of move through a step doesn't mean we're never going to go back to that. In fact, we are likely to return to steps. We may evaluate consequences and realize that

we're missing something. We may develop new alternatives. So it's kind of a process where we're going to move back and forth during this whole phase.

 We did start meeting as a committee back in January 2022 to formally start this process. There are two groups that are working on this together. One is what we call the Emperor Goose Management Plan Revision Working Group. So that's a small group that works behind the scenes to strategize the process and think about the best ways to move forward. That group consists of myself, Erik Osnas, so we're both Fish and Wildlife Service, Jason Schamber, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Gayla and Karen Pletnikoff are also in that group representing the Native Caucus.

So we have representation from the three components of the AMBCC. It's been a great group to work with because we can all bring our unique perspectives and do our best to make sure that when we bring the full committee in to meet that we've done our homework in the background to make sure that's as efficient as possible.

I want to take this time to acknowledge the working group and the support we've received and I really appreciate everything that's gone on in that group. Thanks, Gayla, Karen and Jason for all your help there.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MADAME}}$$  CHAIR HOSETH: Dave, it looks like Brandon has a question.

MR. SAFINE: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see that. Go ahead, Brandon.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: That's okay.

MR. AHMASUK: Dave, I wasn't sure if you were done. I can wait until you're done with your presentation. I just had a quick question.

MR. SAFINE: Go ahead now. If it fits in with this, I'd say go ahead. Otherwise I can take it at the end.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  AHMASUK: It was more at the beginning. My understanding in the past they tried to do the survey at the beginning or towards the start of

the migration. I'm just curious. I mean so the prior years, prior to this one, you know, it looked like the population was going down and maybe even at one point it might have been in the red or we might have had to start considering closing it possibly.

I'm just wondering if this year's survey if it was, how do you say, conducted more in direct line with when the migration is actually happening as opposed to, you know, like two, three weeks before, two, three weeks after, you know, when stuff really starts slowing down or just picking up.

I mean I guess where I'm going with this is, you know, quite often I get asked the question out here, you know, like marine mammals or even birds, when does this hunt happen, and my only -- the easiest answer I can give them is springtime. Well, what dates does it happen. Well, springtime. No, no, no. We need a specific date when this happens.

There is no specific date. The further you get away from south Alaska, I guess -- I mean further north -- I'm just going to use the Bering Strait as an example. We could have a spring that could happen as early as beginning of April or more what I'm accustomed to when I was little, you know, end of June into July.

Anyway, my question is was there any indication that this year's survey happened right at the beginning, I guess the heart of the Emperor goose migration?

Thank you.

MR. SAFINE: Okay, Brandon. Good question. Appreciate that. So this survey -- basically when this management plan was signed in 2016 we made the change from the previous survey that was used for Emperor geese, which was the spring survey, and then we moved to the current survey, which is the Yukon Delta. So it's been the same survey since 2017 used for management purposes here.

As far as timing this year versus other years, I would say this survey is controlled for timing to the extent that we can. The crews are very careful about watching weather, snow melt, getting observations

from folks like Bryan Daniels and others on the Yukon Delta to understand how things are progressing in the spring.

So I think the timing with respect to differences in spring chronology is as good as we can do. So I don't think timing was off this year. As far as the data that we saw of that component -- so you're right. The numbers had been -- 2016 was like a record high and then since then we had a few years that were decreasing and then this year went back up a little bit.

One of the things I noted in looking at that was that there was a higher component of flocked birds this year. So the actual number of what we call breeding birds, so those would be single or paired birds, was a little bit higher than the previous year, but not much different, but the component of flocked birds was quite a bit higher. That can happen for a bunch of different reasons, but this year there were more birds out there in larger groups.

So that was one of the reasons the count was higher. Again, that could be due to differences in the number of birds that were breeding this year. Could be due to the previous year's production being pretty good, so there could have been a lot of juveniles that were not nesting but present. It could be related to issues caused by avian influenza and things like that.

Good questions, but to the best of our ability the timing is as consistent as it can be. It differs every year as we do our best to adjust for that. So those are some of the factors that could have been why that count was a little bit higher.

But, importantly, you know, I think that the Yukon Delta Region they looked at that data and their input was that, yes, it was in the green zone, but not very high into the green zone and they didn't feel comfortable lifting that restriction with where it was. Even though the management plan said we could, they felt like it made sense to be a little more conservative. So, anyway, that's my comment on that.

Brandon, does that answer your

49 question?

0061 1 MR. AHMASUK: Yes. Thank you. 2 3 MR. SAFINE: I see Karen has a 4 question. I'm sorry. 5 6 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: That's okay, 7 We'll call on Karen. I just wanted to -before we call on her if we wanted to break for lunch 8 at noon and do a half an hour lunch from 12:00 to 12:30 9 10 if that works with everybody. Then we'll call on Karen 11 and then we'll come back and come back to your Emperor 12 goose presentation. Would that work? 13 14 MR. SAFINE: I do have an appointment 15 at 12:30 for about a half an hour. So I would be happy 16 to entertain questions after lunch, but I won't -- I 17 think I can come back about 12:50 or something. 18 19 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. 20 I know that some of us need to take call on Karen. 21 lunch at 12:00 and I don't want people to get angry. 22 23 MR. SAFINE: I'm happy to break 24 whenever. Perhaps we could move on to another topic 25 and then when I get back online, I can be available for 26 questions. 27 28 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. 29 sounds good. Go ahead, Karen. 30 31 MS. PLETNIKOFF: Thanks. I wanted to 32 note that I'm part of that smaller subcommittee that's 33 working on the Management Plan rewrite and that I've specifically asked for more transparency, a better 34 35 understanding of the models that are being used for 36 this Management Plan. Especially in the context of 37 understanding what level of climate change impacts and 38 swiftly changing conditions, like primary production, 39 have on the species and on our Management Plan and on 40 where that number falls. 41 42 With the population hovering right 43 around that number, obviously this is an important thing to understand and we all want regulatory 44 stability. But I think we -- especially when we thank 45 46 and acknowledge the continuing (audio drop-out) in the 47 Delta and further north who are (audio drop-out) are 48 making sacrifices, so what are the appropriate levels

of proactive conservation that we can do for

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understanding swiftly changing climate and changing baseline production?

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I haven't really many response from the Wildlife Service and from the subcommittee members on this, what I think is a fairly important aspect of this Management Plan. It keeps getting pushed to the end farther and farther down the line and I think that we will get to a place very much like the first time this Management Plan was approved where in the room there was aggressive and dismissive responses from folks on serious questions about how the model works and what are the assumptions in the model that are important aspects than functions and what outputs it gives.

And I think it's really important that this body knows that that's been an ongoing issue with this group and I hope to see it resolved in the next meeting, but without some real concerted effort on the parts of our managers I'm not feeling really optimistic.

MR. SAFINE: Gayla, did you want me to try to address that comment now or did you want to take a break now?

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thanks for bringing that up, Karen. I know that we've had -- you know, we've been working on these Emperor Goose Management Plans, the models, the hunt for a number of years now and it could get pretty contentious at times when we're talking about things.

The model is a question I think that we should circle back and kind of go over the model. I know that when we did have that discussion there was the State model and then there was the U.S. Fish and Wildlife model. If I could recall, I think that something changed in the interim of which model we were going to use.

We're happy the Native Caucus is a part of this working group now or on this level where it's not just the State's and the Fed's and that we have Native Caucus on board. That's where Karen and I come in. As decisions are being made, to make sure that we're making co-management decisions with all three parties involved.

I think that we should bring back, when we do go over this, the model. Does that help answer your question, Karen, or the issue that you're bringing up? Because I know that it is an issue.

MS. PLETNIKOFF: Yeah, thanks, Gayla. I mostly just want everybody to understand that it is an issue and that we do need some thought put towards it. I'm not trying to suggest that I know what the answer should be, but if we can't explain it and share it and be really transparent with it, are we doing our best for this species.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: I understand and I think that we definitely need to bring that up because I remember a model being selected when we were in that meeting room at your office, Karen and your guys's boardroom, and through that transition a different model was used. That's where those of us who have been on here for a long time can remember that history as we try to move forward. I think that we should definitely bring that back and look at that. So thank you for bringing it back.

MR. SAFINE: Madame Chair. I'll just add that -- I was going to talk about this later. My plan is to get together our working group hopefully in November to kind of talk about exactly what you guys were just talking about, the modeling and sort of the plan for the models, the key assumptions on certainties and some of the things Karen identified. So we would be talking about those with Erik Osnas, who is the one who is actually doing the modeling effort.

Then our goal would be to get the full committee together in December or January to review the results. Erik is hoping to have some results available on the initial modeling efforts by about mid December.

Like I said, it's an iterative process and so we may determine that our first round of whatever we're working on we miss some key uncertainties or made assumptions perhaps we shouldn't have and we're always open to revising things if there are better ways to running it.

Yeah, we are absolutely open to having the modeling efforts and any of the work we're doing as

transparent as possible. I think we're really working hard this time to be transparent in all steps. Everything we've done so far has been circulated to all the members of the committee.

I was going to mention we have a decision context document, objectives and all these things we're all working on together just to make sure everybody is on the same page and has the same information available.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: That sounds good. We could take advantage when we do scheduling and stuff. I know that Karen is in Anchorage, you're in Anchorage and so is Erik. Maybe we could get together for some in-person meetings to have some discussions if our schedule allows, if people are open to that.

With the time, if you don't mind, Dave, we're going to break for lunch and come back at 12:30. If you have an appointment, we could bounce on down our agenda to outreach and communications and then we could come back to your presentation. Would that work for everybody?

MR. SAFINE: That sounds great to me. As soon as I get back on, I'll just pop my screen on and you'll know I'm here. So I appreciate that.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. That sounds good. Let's take a half an hour lunch break everybody and see you guys back in a half an hour.

Thank you.

(Off record)

(On record)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: We can get started back on track and I believe Dave is going to join us in 20 minutes. Patty, did you want to do Outreach and Communication Committee while we wait for Dave to come back?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah. So I put two attachments in the meeting packet. The first one, Tab 6, was the PowerPoint that Tamara provided to the committee as to what the meeting was going to be about

and the type of things we were going to cover and some of the history. So you can read that when you have time. The next document under Tab 7 are the actual minutes from the meeting or notes I should say. I just want to kind of run through that real quickly.

So we did meet on September 15th and looked at the results of the survey. We reviewed the regulations for 2023. We reviewed the updates from the harvest strategy revision and then we looked at some of the outreach efforts that have been done so far. We did a little roundtable where everyone shared the outreach efforts that they've been doing in their areas. We talked about revisioning, revising the outreach efforts. No decision was made on that actually. Then create a task and timeline list, which I don't think we got to that.

 We did look at the current outreach plan and suggested revisions to that. So one of the questions was whether or not their plans to reflect the annual variation of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Survey that determines the harvest strategy or whether they should just be more constant due to the concern over the interpretation and annual variation of the survey numbers. We didn't want to confuse people. The committee did not really come to an agreement on that — or not an agreement, but a decision was not made. It wasn't that people didn't agree. Just there was no decision made on that.

We talked about improving the outreach efforts to recognize the sacrifices of rural Alaskan hunters. We waited 30 years to open harvest. Harvest was opened and then the population numbers went down and so we did more outreach and the numbers went back up. So the committee thought it was important to recognize the subsistence hunters for their conservation efforts so that the population numbers would be more in the positive area.

Then we asked the community members to draft a message or a story about this so that it can be posted on the website or on the regional newspapers recognizing the sacrifice that people made so that this could happen.

funding and the amount of time. So we all agreed that some level of outreach needs to continue while the Emperor goose is still open for harvest.

This next page is just a reiteration of what Dave has been talking about, the population index, and then the SRC meeting and the revision to the management plans. So the main message that the Outreach Committee has developed for the Emperor goose is that the Emperor goose is Alaska's goose and it's different from other arctic nesting geese. They have a slow population growth rate and then there's some biological information that we share on some of the materials.

The second one is Emperor geese are an important subsistence food and part of the Alaska Native culture. This hunt provides a special opportunity for a special food and that egging is closed statewide. This is where we are recognizing the past sacrifices that were made.

Then the third main message is that if you hunt Emperor geese, there are specific things you can do to help the population and then we list them there, like taking other arctic nesting geese, avoid taking family groups, harvesting the juveniles in the fall instead of adults and reminding others that egging is closed statewide.

So the materials were developed in '21 and '22. We developed a logo and we used that to print on stickers and magnets. We updated the info-graphic on action and the range map with and without the logo. So those are the materials that were developed.

Some of this -- I don't know if it was all, but it was through a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which required a match. So I'd like to thank the Chugach Regional Resources Commission for providing -- I believe it was up to a \$5,000 match by purchasing additional outreach materials and staff time and working on this project.

The delivery methods. We went around and asked what people did. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta distributed the stickers and magnets through the Waterfowl Conservation Committee. Bryan Daniels outlined what they did for the Refuge; radio shows,

0067 1 Facebook post, waterfowl, WCC meetings, newspaper articles and ads. Then distribution of stickers and 2 magnets and placement of posters at the library and 4 community centers. 5 6 In Kodiak, Coral and Kelly coordinated 7 their meetings, the start of the subsistence 8 committees, with three tribes. The placement of the 9 posters, info-graphics and distribution of stickers and 10 magnets. 11 12 Then I did mention that Chugach 13 Regional Resources Commission ordered floating 14 keychains, notebooks and dry bags with the Emperor 15 goose logo and they'll be distributed to AMBCC members 16 and regional management bodies once they get delivered. 17 18 The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 19 Tasha DiMarzio and Jason Schamber, also distributed 20 stickers and magnets. 21 22 The next thing that we talked about was 23 the effectiveness of the outreach efforts. Tamara went 24 through this information at a previous meeting, so I 25 quess you can take the time on Page 8 to read all the 26 information that were put into the Outreach Plan. 27 There was a lot of work that went into it. 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

We did some on social media. We did some podcasts and putting ads on web pages so they would pop up. Yeah, pop-up ads. Those were I guess really effective and one of the most effective things that we did. We had feedback better than any other client that GCI had that helped us with that. got pretty good results from our outreach efforts.

That is the end of the outreach report, Madame Chair.

Thank you.

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49 50 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: If there's any questions, I'm happy to answer them.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Patty. Does anybody have any questions or comments for Patty?

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(No comments)

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: I think that the stickers and magnets are awesome and they look really nice and we've been distributing that information or that stuff here within the Bristol Bay region. I just had a question. If we have leftover funds from our grants, would we be able to allocate some of our funds to do outreach and to go towards some of this stuff? It looks like there was some things that were wanting to be purchased. Would we be able to add some of that or transfer funds to the outreach efforts?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: I think that is a good question for Will Lacy. Is he on this afternoon?

MR. LACY: Hello. This is Will. Just for clarity can you repeat the question.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hi, Will. I just had a question as to -- you know, with a lot of our grants we're in a position where we're not able to spend down the money that we wrote in for travel because we haven't had any in-person meetings. I was wanting to know is there a way that we could transfer some money or purchase some things towards the education/outreach portion of AMBCC.

MR. LACY: You can do that. You would need to do that this month. You can't hold any meetings with these funds that you may have on your books.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. If I wanted to say \$2,000 to go for more education outreach material for AMBCC or we could purchase some things before our grants end in October?

MR. LACY: Yes.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: T-shirts we're wanting, swag, bringing awareness.

MR. LACY: Yes, you can go ahead and purchase items. I'm sort of getting ahead of my briefing tomorrow, but I think it's relevant that I mention this now. The extension to the grant was for the sole purpose of attending this meeting. That's what the extension was for. Whereas if you were to

hold a meeting, that's out of the scope of the grant because all meetings were supposed to be held before the statewide. But if you're purchasing items, your advertisement things, that's going to be okay because that's still within the scope of the award that you have. Just in case somebody is wondering why I'm saying it's okay to buy things but not use the funds for a meeting, that's why.

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> MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Thank you. That's helpful. We would have traveled in person with these funds and I guess we'll bring that up when we're at the date and time and place of next meeting. would have loved for us to be in person. But we can use some of our leftover funds to help with education/outreach. I think just bringing awareness to AMBCC as a group would be good too with hats, coffee cups. We had magnets before. Things like that. So thank you.

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Ryan, did you have your hand up

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MR. SCOTT: I did. I was just going to say thank you to the committee for all the work and the products that went out and the scope of the outreach. It's impressive and very much appreciated.

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MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: I agree. other questions or comments for Patty for the Outreach and Education Committee.

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(No comments)

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MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing none. We'll hop back over to you, Dave, if you want to pick up where you left off.

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MR. SAFINE: Thank you very much, Madame Chair. Just give me a second to get my screen back up here. Hopefully that is pulling itself back So where we left off was we were talking about the revision process that we went through beginning approximately last January and I was just updating folks on the progress we'd made and some of the products that came out of those different steps and just reminding people that these steps are iterative to the extent that we may be going back and forth and redoing some things as we determine needs for them.

So from the first component of the process here, the problem framing, we wrote something called a decision context document. It started in the working group and then it went to the full committee for review. So we incorporated comments from a variety of different folks and I think we have a really good document right now.

Patty did include that in the packet, so I appreciate that, Patty. Folks are free to review that. If you have additional comments, please email them to me at any time. This is a living document and can be changed. Basically it just lays out what we're doing and why and some of the factors that are affecting the decision we need to make.

One of the next things we did is work on defining a list of objectives. So we do have a list of objectives. We're continuing to work on that and refine it. We're trying to make sure the objectives are measurable so when we talk about harvest what exactly are we talking about. Annual harvest, multi-year harvest, et cetera. So we have a list of objectives and then how we would measure those objectives. That is also available. I think it's in pretty good shape, but we'll continue to revise that as needed.

The step that we were on in the spring, which was developing alternatives, currently, for the sake of simplicity and just getting a start on this modeling process, we're going to evaluate the consequences of two different alternatives or options. I'll talk about that on the next slide here. Like I said, of these two alternatives, the next step is doing the modeling to evaluate the consequences of those.

So that's kind of what we've done, where we are and some of the products we've delivered from those different stages.

Okay. So this slide kind of talks a little bit more about those alternatives or options if you will. Right now we're just going to compare two very simple options. One being this Option A, which is what we're currently doing. Our current harvest strategy has three different tiers. We have a closed zone, we have an open zone and we have this conservation measure zone. So that's what we're

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currently using.

Later down the road if we like this model we can further refine that to have additional areas within a conservation zone, but the concept is that there's an open, closed and something in the middle. Again, the details of that can be refined later, comparing that with an option that is just open and close.

So we're going to start off by evaluating these two very simple models and what we're going to do is we spend a lot of time talking about conservation measures and different things and I think we realize that probably the best way to go about this process instead of trying to figure out what conservation measures are and things like that, the first thing we should do is just put in an assumed level of harvest for these different regions.

And this is a level of harvest that to the best extent we can is based on data that we have and then look at how these two potential harvest strategies would perform with respect to the population and then decide which one we like better. If we like the one better with the yellow zone if you will, then we can talk about what that means. What are we going to do in the yellow zone. What are the conservation measures that we would take.

If we don't like what that does to our objectives, then we can stick with this one and we're not really talking about conservation measures anymore. So we want to start off at the broad scale just thinking about do we want a harvest strategy with conservation measures in it. Then, and if so, then we will focus on that discussion.

So to do that for the green zone we do have data for three years when the harvest was open from 2017-19, so we have an average harvest. It's a little bit under 6,000. So we would be able to use that information for estimating harvest in that zone. We have quite a bit of data on harvest during the closed period, so all the data from prior to 2017 and that was a little over 3,000 approximately. In the middle we're just going to set that harvest level to something in between. So say approximately 4,500 birds.

Just for the purposes of the modeling effort to say if we were able to have a conservation measure that would cut the harvest to the intermediate level between the open and closed season and then see how that affects our objectives. So things like harvest, you know. One year's harvest, multi-year harvest, how many open seasons do we have in a block of 10 years or something like that, how does it affect the future population size and then how does it affect the frequency of regulatory change between open and closed seasons.

So we would look at these two potential options and see how that affects these objectives here. And again from that if we determine that we like the model that includes a conservation zone, if that seems to be a better fit for what we want, then we'll spend some time figuring out what those conservation measures are. The trick there will be finding conservation measures that will get us to that harvest level of approximately 4,500 or whatever we determine is a good intermediate level.

So that's kind of the approach that we're going to take right now and that is the modeling that Erik Osnas will be working on this fall and we're hoping he will have results available to share in approximately December or January. So that's kind of what we're doing right now.

Do people have questions on that process and the general approach to the modeling that we're taking?

(No comments)

Okay. Not hearing any, I'll move on.

MR. SCOTT: Hey, Dave, I do.

MR. SAFINE: Go ahead, Ryan.

MR. SCOTT: I've got a couple, I guess. One, is this just dead birds or are we including egging as well?

MR. SAFINE: Okay. That is a great question. Yes, I think we have data on both. We have data on bird harvest and egg harvest, so we would want

to incorporate both of those for sure. That's a good clarification.

MR. SCOTT: I guess I'm a little confused, but I get the gist of how you came up with somewhere in the range of 6,000 birds, eggs, whatever, while the season's been open. I guess that doesn't really quite jive with me thinking about some of the harvest data we've seen from Lili. We can talk offline or whatever. I'm just kind of curious where -- a little bit more detail on where that 6,000 birds came.

MR. SAFINE: Okay. Sure. That's another good question. So the 6,000 birds is basically -- and the real number is something like 5,800. It's the average of the estimated harvest that we had from the AMBCC's HAP program, Harvest Assessment Program, from the years 2017, '18 and '19.

So the estimates I think in the first year was pretty low. It was 2,000-some odd birds. The second year was around 10,000 and the third year was more moderate around 5,000. So that's the data we have. So I'm just saying the average of that is in the neighborhood of 5,800 or so.

MR. SCOTT: Okay. That's fair. I wasn't thinking about some of the low harvests that would bring it down. Okay. Thank you.

MR. SAFINE: Yeah. So what we want to do is just use the data we have available. We have a lot of years of data under the closed season, so we're pretty confident that that harvest is in that 3,000 bird range. Then, like I said, just basically plugging in something in the middle just to see if we could get harvest to that moderate level, how is that going to affect our objectives.

Any other questions on that piece?

(No comments)

MR. SAFINE: Okay. And then, like I said, based on the results that we see from this effort and the ensuing discussions we may have on conservation measures, we may realize we left something out or we feel like we left something out. Well, this one we like, but what about this and we realize we forgot to

include an objective or something early on. Like I said, we could go back and add that in.

If we feel like we're missing something, process allows us to go back and make adjustments. So we'll be thinking about that throughout this process of things we missed and the reasons that we may not be satisfied with the outcomes of these various processes. Just know that none of it is set in stone until we sign the plan basically.

Okay. So kind of where we're going with this. The working group, I'm trying to get folks together to hopefully meet in November or as soon as we can sometime in November and that's the five of us. Basically plan our path forward for our winter meeting cycle. So perhaps between November and say May all the meetings we're going to have and try to plan out how we're going to do those. Last winter we met monthly and that seemed to work reasonably well for a lot of people, so I might propose something like that again.

 Anyway, first by getting the working group together and then ideally we get that full committee together once the results of that modeling effort are available that Erik is working on. Ideally mid-December or January. So I know it's around the holidays, so it's going to be a little tough to get folks pinned down and we may not be able to meet until January. That's our general plan there.

I believe that was my last slide. So any other additional questions on the effort that the Management Committee is undertaking?

MR. SCOTT: Can you go back to your timeline there, a slide back.

MR. SAFINE: Yes.

MR. SCOTT: So I'm just curious. I know you don't got a glass ball, but when do you think the Executive Committee will see something you'd want us to take action on?

MR. SAFINE: Okay. That's another good question. When are we going to have a product in front of you guys. I would hope that by -- okay, the next time this statewide group would meet would be April. I

would hope -- I'm not going to say we're going to have a final draft. I'm shooting for a final draft of the plan by fall 2023.

So perhaps by the spring meeting we would have what I would like to see is a pretty reasonable concept of the harvest strategy for the full AMBCC to review. So between now and the spring I'd like to see us work toward getting that harvest strategy on paper that's at a reasonable place that most folks are agreeable with it. If that seems like a reasonable timeline for everybody.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SCOTT: I'm not pushing. Just curious. Thank you.

MR. SAFINE: Yeah.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: That sounds good. Would it then be in time for the SRC meeting in the fall for them to -- if we have a final Emperor Goose Management Plan or AMBCC one, would that then go to the SRC for final approval in time for their fall meeting?

MR. SAFINE: Okay, another good question. This one is a little tricky. The management plans would be approved by the two different councils, AMBCC and Pacific Flyway Council, but they don't require approval by the SRC. So the plan itself is just approved by the Council. Any regulatory actions that come from those management plans would need to be approved.

So if we did have a new management plan and it said, hey, underneath the new plan we're going to recommend action A, B and C, which is some type of regulatory change, then, yeah, we would have to propose that by next fall's Pacific Flyway Council meeting. My guess is we won't be that far to propose a new regulatory action based on a new plan if we're just signing it in the fall. Hopefully that clarification helps.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Is the Pacific Flyway Council meeting in the fall then if we were having a final in the fall?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SAFINE: Right. So the Pacific Flyway Council would be meeting probably next year in

0076 1 August or September. So, yes, if there is a final available, it could be signed by that Council around that time after a meeting in August/September of 2023. 4 5 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. 6 7 MR. SAFINE: I quess similarly this 8 management body could sign the plan at this meeting 9 next year potentially. 10 11 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Thank you. 12 I'm in favor of the monthly meetings again, but just 13 not Mondays at 8:30 a.m. Maybe we could do Tuesday. 14 15 MR. SAFINE: I would agree. Monday 16 mornings are no good. So perhaps a Tuesday through 17 Thursday. Here's a question. We were meeting this 18 past winter from 9:00 to noon approximately, so we 19 could propose either a Tuesday/Wednesday or a Thursday 20 from 9:00 to noon. Does that seem reasonable to 21 people? 22 23 24

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yeah, I think that would be better. A Tuesday would be better than a Monday.

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> MR. SAFINE: I think what we did last winter was the second week of the month for whatever reason. I could propose we do the same thing again if folks like that idea.

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MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Karen.

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MS. PLETNIKOFF: Thanks, Madame Chair. I just wanted to note that I'm looking forward to this process, but the concerns I have about the basis for the model, the new information going into the model and how these different scenarios play out with that modeling and understanding those interactions.

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I feel like we really need to get going on that to have a thorough discussion about that and that that part of it was the weak point of the previous plan where it basically got discussed at the last minute at the last meeting and then we had to move forward or we weren't going to have an open harvest.

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I think having an active management plan is a goal we all have, but I think we're better

0077 1 off having that thorough discussion about how these actually play out before committing to it rather than pushing back these discussions until we get to a place 4 where we were rushing it like last time. 5 6 I just want to encourage the staff from 7 both of the managing bodies to come with all that you can to these meetings so that we can really see what 9 these potential outcomes, these potential decision points are. 10 11 12 Thanks. 13 14 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Good points, 15 Karen. 16 17 MR. SCOTT: Karen, I appreciate that 18 comment. What I'm hoping is that you and I, Gayla, 19 Jason and Erik can have that exact discussion in 20 November. That's what I'm kind of hoping for. I think 21 I sent an email out to folks to try to pin down a day 22 for that meeting to occur and that would be a great 23 time to talk with Erik Osnas about where he is in the 24 process and offer input at that time and think about 25 what are the key assumptions and make sure we're 26 comfortable with those key assumptions. 27 28 Let me know if folks on the working 29 group can meet and what the best time is in November 30 and then we'll have that conversation at that time. 31 32 Thank you. 33 34 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you. 35 other questions for Dave. 36 37 (No comments) 38 39 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Hearing nothing. 40 Dave, did you have any more information to present? 41 42 MR. SAFINE: That's all I have, Madame 43 Chair. I appreciate the time today and I appreciate 44 everybody's continued interest and participation in 45 Emperor goose management. I also really appreciate the 46 process we went through this summer and the work that 47 the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region went through to make

sure to provide their feedback to us and let it be

known that they felt like we should be more

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0078 1 conservative at this time. So I appreciated that process in getting an opportunity to work with the WCC. 3 4 That's all I have. 5 6 Thank you. 7 8 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yeah. Thank you 9 for all your work, Dave, and keeping this on track with 10 the meetings and the work that you are putting into 11 this. We all have a lot of work in the Emperor goose, 12 but I appreciate all the work that you've done. 13 14 Brandon. 15 16 MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Madame Chair. 17 I'd like to request that the Chair recognizes Ben 18 Charles as he has a question. 19 20 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Oh, yeah. 21 you. Go ahead, Ben. 22 23 MR. CHARLES: Quyana. Thank you for 24 allowing the public to attend. My name is Benjamin 25 Charles with Inuit Circumpolar Council of Alaska. 26 Thank you for all the informative information and 27 different reports and presentations. 28 29 This question -- I won't take up too 30 much of your time -- is directed to Dave. My question 31 is related to the holistic accumulative effects both 32 natural and anthropogenic of the populations of 33 migratory birds for instance within your model. 34 there room that would include humans as part of this 35 food system or within this model? 36 37 That could be in the form of a variable 38 of food security and requiring to adapt and relying on 39 other food sources and decisions that could be made for 40 managing that population. 41 42 MR. SAFINE: So our main human 43 component currently that we're thinking about is really 44 just in the form of harvest and then I guess anything that humans are doing to influence the environment in 45 46 carrying capacity to how the population may respond to 47 environmental factors and harvest.

So we don't have anything in there

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related to food security, but we would be happy to entertain any ideas. So if you have some thoughts on how we could incorporate that, please let us know if you're interested in attending the meetings. We'd be happy to listen to that.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  CHARLES: Thank you. Thank you for the answer. Appreciate the opportunity to ask the question, Chair.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SAFINE: What are your thoughts on how -- I guess could you expand on that a little bit so I can make sure I understand that.

MR. CHARLES: I'm just thinking of the quantifiable calculus variables that could be integrated within a formula that could account for human adaption in harvest numbers. Like, for instance, Brandon described the ability to or the need to adapt in relying on other food sources if one population is lower than individual subsistence users or for relying on food security would have to adapt in harvesting another species or rely on harvesting greater numbers of different species. If that clarifies your question or answers your question.

MR. SAFINE: Okay. Now I think I understand that comment better. Unfortunately right now most of our models are all single species models, so we're not really thinking about them in the context of the ecosystem and sort of switching among resources. But that's a good point and something we should be thinking about.

The good thing in the case of Emperor geese is that the other species of geese that people may harvest instead of them are generally doing pretty well, particularly White-fronted geese. They are generally more abundant. So we do have some good options for hunters to harvest other waterfowl resources that are currently plentiful. That's a good point.

Chuck, I see your hand is up.

MR. FROST: Yes. Thanks, Dave. And thanks, Madame Chair, for the opportunity here to

weight in on this. Ben, that's a great point and I think the way that this currently works now, we often have just a population model that we use to sort of project the population into the future under various circumstances.

This is one rare case in harvest management in general where we've actually got the harvest model as well as it's been optimized over the value system of the three agencies that are represented here today. When the model was developed, we had elicited the values for population size from the Native Caucus, from the State and then from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. So we actually have food security built in as it is represented by just the number of Emperor geese that exist in the world.

What I mean by that is we take the population model and then project forward various scenarios of harvest. Early on we had a large range of harvest built into there because as a group we knew almost nothing about the harvest. We knew there was some harvest, but probably not tremendous harvest. But we built tremendous harvest into the model just to sort of make a more conservative decision in the face of food security.

So just in case there were a lot of geese harvested in one year or died by some other manner there was still a cushion built in in the optimization, in the yellow and red zone, that said we can still close the season for a year because that gives it that ability to bounce back for, you know, in your case, what you call food security.

We don't have like a multi-species food security built in there, but inherently the difference in this model and the model that the State had presented way back when was that we explicitly tried to model and optimize over the value system of the three agencies. If that makes sense. I'm happy to elaborate on that.

MR. CHARLES: It does. Thank you. Appreciate it.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you for bringing that up, Ben, and thank you for participating from the public. There's going to be an opportunity

0081 1 that we're going to have public comments towards the end of the meeting, but if you see something, go ahead and raise your hand. I didn't know that you had a 4 question. Thank you for bringing that to the table. 5 6 Any other questions or comments for 7 Dave. 8 9 (No comments) 10 11 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thanks, Dave. We 12 will move on to -- Patty, do we want to do that today 13 or right now with the agenda change or are we talking 14 about after we get through old business? 15 16 MS. SCHWALENBERG: After old business, 17 but we can mention it as long as you brought it up. 18 Representative Wendy has to leave for a flight 19 tomorrow, so we requested that -- we put Will Lacy up 20 as first under new business so that she's available to 21 answer questions. 22 23 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. So you're 24 just going to be with us today? Did we want to -- I 25 know that we never approved for an open agenda. 26 guess we would have by consensus of the group for 27 moving agenda items around. Is anyone opposed? 28 29 (No opposing votes) 30 31 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Did we want to do 32 the AMBCC budget now then and move that up or tomorrow? 33 34 MS. LOYA: We'll do it tomorrow. I was 35 just asking in order to make sure I'm here to help 36 address questions around the budget that we do it 37 earlier in the day. I'll have to leave at 12:30. We'll 38 get a motion to have someone sit in for me when I do 39 have to leave if the meeting is continuing past 12:30 40 tomorrow. 41 42 MS. SCHWALENBERG: We can do Lili's 43 report. Hopefully we can get it done today and then 44 adjourn at 2:00 and we can do Will first thing tomorrow 45 morning. Will that work, Wendy? 46 47 MS. LOYA: Fantastic. I appreciate it. 48

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: That sounds

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great. Thank you. So we will now turn to Liliana Naves with ADF&G for the Harvest Assessment Program. Hi, Lili.

MS. NAVES: Thank you, Madame Chair. I will ask to share my screen so I can have a visual there as we move along. Are you seeing my screen?

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yes, we do.

 MS. NAVES: Okay. Thank you. So I usually provide a written summary for the topics related to the Harvest Assessment Program and the bird related work done at the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. So those materials start on Page 48 of the meeting package and it starts with one or two page summary there. I'll have some additional slides to illustrate some topics.

Starting on item number one of my update is just a quick record that the AMBCC has decided to cancel the annual harvest survey in 2022 because of insufficient funding and the AMBCC is still to decide how to move forward with the annual survey in the years ahead. So we're not getting data collection this year and we are up to date with the final reports for all the previous years of surveys. So we're current on reporting.

A brief budget update on item number two. Fish and Wildlife Service has established a predator agreement with the Division of Subsistence of Fish and Game to cover specifically the work related with permit reporting for the 2022 Cordova and Kodiak Island roaded area permit for the spring season and all other work done by the Division of Subsistence in the report here today are covered by other grants and soft funding that we have been able to secure to competitive grants and using matching funds from the Division of Subsistence.

An update on staffing. Lara Mengak that had worked with us for the last two previous years she recently left her State job to pursue grad school. She moved to Oregon. So I'm again back to one person working with birds there at the Division of Subsistence. As both her position and my position are based on soft funds, I don't have plans to refill that position in the short immediate term here.

Going down to item number three. I'm working with the local partners for the permit reporting for the 2022 Cordova and Kodiak Island Roaded Area Permit Reporting. The local partners issue the permit on demand at their local offices. So the local partners are the Forest Service and the Eyak Tribe at Cordova. The tribal councils for Tatitlek and Chenega, this is for the Cordova permit, and the Shungnak Tribe for the Kodiak permit. So we work closely with partners to implement the required harvest reporting for those permits.

Data collection is done by mail. We receive the information for permits issued from our local partners and we made three ways of reminders and forms for the permit holders to report their harvest. They're mostly done with data work for Cordova because their season closed earlier in the year. So far we have 63 percent reporting rate and some still trickling in. For the Kodiak permit we just mailed the first mailing, so we still have two more to go. Right now we're about four to five percent response rate, but we still have more to come.

So I would like to thank for the collaboration and working together with our local partners for this work on the permits.

 Moving on item number four. This relates to the permit reporting for 2021, so last year for the Kodiak area. We have shared results and worked with Fish and Wildlife Service and the Shungnak Tribe to address comments and questions. We discussed the results on the March meeting of the Kodiak Regional body, but there was no quorum to vote on adoption. So just a reminder that's standing there and I'll keep in touch with our regional partners there to get that all wrapped up.

That is the summary for the Kodiak 2021 permit results. That's on Page 50 of the meeting package. It has three pages.

Now moving on to the Emperor Goose Harvest Management Projects. So when we started working with Emperor goose with different questions related to harvest management and some gaps in harvest data, the Division of Subsistence obtained PR funding with a match from the Division of Subsistence back in

2019 to conduct four projects that addressed different questions related to Emperor goose harvest management.

We are now halfway through that work. We have mostly completed the work on two of those projects. There are summary results on the meeting package starting on Page 53 for these projects. So one of the projects that is now mostly wrapped up we're just working on final reporting for those projects that are published as peer reviewed articles. We already have those reports reviewed by the AMBCC.

We shared presentations at past AMBCC meetings. We already shared this one-page before. So this is just to keep this fresh in our memories that these studies exist. The intent of conducting them were to help inform the review of the management plans and we hope that these studies will be helpful with that as we move forward.

So one of the projects was based on expert opinion and we worked with Native managers, managers at State and Federal agencies and the researchers that work with Emperor goose to identify priorities for information needs and conservation action. Also to clarify perspectives of different groups.

One of the results of this study it seems that there is a difference in perspectives between Native managers and biologists and Federal and State managers regarding the value of egg harvest as a conservation manage. Traditionally in population dynamics it's understood that eggs contribute a little to population growth because there's lots of mortality that happens between the egg state until birds are ready to breed two or three years later, as in the case of the Emperor goose.

So I think that this may be where biologists and Federal and State managers come with the perspectives that maybe egg harvest may not be a very effective conservation measure. I mean closing egg harvest. But that seems important for Native users and Native managers. That came up on this study. We see continuing through the support of the AVCP for continuation of the egg closure, the egg harvest closure.

So it will be interesting to understand better how Native users and managers understand how curtailing egg harvest helps with conservation. Maybe it's not taking the eggs per se, but maybe there are other things that happen that they understand that's important.

So when you do studies like that sometimes we clarify which are the differences, but we didn't have all the information to understand why this is different in perspective. So this was one of the results. There are other things in this study that came out to similarities and adversity of perspectives.

The other study that is largely completed we took a look at fall/winter harvest management. We compared the results from the permit reporting with household harvest surveys. We also did a survey of permit holders. One of the results of that study is that there is data that suggests that people that get a permit they are reporting their harvest. The reporting rate is 96 percent. But for two regions for which we had data it seems that not all hunters are getting the permit.

So the household surveys are indicating a higher harvest than indicated by the permits. This has already — household permits are known to perform better than permits in many cases. For instance those results also mirror for moose tickets, for salmon reporting on fisheries and also for the swan permit. So Emperor goose is not an isolated case. This is just one result of that study. The full set of results are in the one pager.

So there are two other projects about Emperor goose that we already completed data collection in 2021 and now we are completing that analysis in writing results. Our next step now is to get things set up to do data review at the community level with the people that worked for this study. When data review happens at that level we will bring our results for review at the AMBCC.

 So one of these studies the project summary is on the meeting package on Page 57. So one of the studies was to try to better understand local and traditional knowledge of subsistence users related to Emperor goose and the perspectives of subsistence

users about harvest management and conservation.

So data collection for these projects happened during the height of Covid, so we had to improvise and do what we could do at that time. So for this project we did key respondent interviews by telephone, which the Division has not done before. We understand the challenge with that, but that's what would be possible to do at that time.

On this map here we see the communities where we interviewed people across the distribution range of the Emperor goose. The smaller circles are the communities where we interviewed one or two people. The larger circles are the communities where we interviewed three to five people.

I'd like to thank our AMBCC partners and the people in the communities and other management bodies that helped us identify potential candidates for those interviews. They identified more than — about 117 people and we were able to complete 37 interviews. Understand that for lots of those people we couldn't find, we could not get contact information or could not get a hold of them. But 37 key respondent interviews is pretty robust information for traditional knowledge studies and we are now working on those results. All interviews have been transcribed and such we are moving down the line there with this project.

The fourth project about harvest management for Emperor goose that we are doing was bird harvest surveys in the Aleutian and the Kodiak regions. So those regions have not been included in the AMBCC annual harvest surveys, but this data gap became more apparent when we started work with Emperor goose harvest management. So we conducted a bird harvest survey including all kinds of birds as well as Emperor goose to get harvest data for these regions for which we don't have much harvest information.

So again the data collection for this project was conducted during the height of Covid in April and March 2021. We worked with the tribal councils and the local research assistants to get surveys delivered door to door and people completed the surveys on their own and send them back to us by the mail. We did surveys in eight or nine communities and I'd like to thank the tribal councils and the local

research assistants that helped in that data collection and I'm going to name them.

So that was Mik Turnvall for Adak; Carmen Bereskin for Akutan; Michelle Gronholdt for Sand Point; Aaron Lestenkof and Paul Melovidov for Saint Paul; Marilyn Arneson for Larsen Bay; Renae Kewan for Port Lions; Danielle Butts, Daniel Hernandez, and Dahlia Berns for Kodiak City; Emilia Hakansson for the Kodiak Road connected area; and Alicia Short-McEwan for Womens Bay. A big thank you also go to all households that completed that harvest survey.

Surveys were delivered to about 2,600 households. We boosted sample sizes with phone surveys. In total for all communities we completed 565 surveys. The intent of the surveys is to generate harvest estimates at the regional level. So we're going to use the data from all those communities and generate harvest estimates in a broader geographic area.

Here is the map for the communities in those areas. So the blue dots are the communities that we can look at the survey in 2020. So the survey has to cover 2020 harvest and the other communities in the regions are the red dots on the map.

Next I'll try to give an update on two relatively new projects that we are conducting at the Division of Subsistence to generate updated harvest estimates for waterfowl and/or ptarmigan and grouse. So those are two separate projects, but they have lots of similarity in the sense that they don't rely on new data collection. We are using all data that's already published and publicly available to generate updated harvest estimates for those two groups of birds that are very important subsistence resources.

So for waterfowl the statewide overview that was last done was in the mid '90s and the waterfowl was about 85 percent of the total bird harvest, so it was time to refresh those harvest estimates. For ptarmigan and grouse, they are bird resources. They account for at least 10 percent of the total bird harvest in the state. But because of the management history we have had much more attention on the harvest assessment for migratory birds, but not much attention on our resident birds. So this would be

the first time that you are taking a look on those important subsistence resources of our resident species.

For those harvest estimates I'm pulling together a large dataset that includes published data from the AMBCC harvest survey as well as other surveys conducted over decades by the Division of Subsistence, which are publicly available in the community subsistence information system, which is an online publicly available database.

They also include as available surveys conducted by other entities such as universities and Native organizations. For instance Kawerak has conducted harvest surveys and the North Slope has a strong tradition in doing harvest surveys in the North Slope. So we try to gather all data that is available and compatible when we try to put all data together. draft report for review and input by AMBCC partners.

This is also funded with PR funds and Jason Schamber of the Waterfowl Program at Fish and Game is a partner for the waterfowl component and Rick Merizon with the Small Game Program at Fish and Game is a partner for the ptarmigan and grouse study.

Next I'd like to give an update on work ongoing with the shorebird outreach in the Y-K Delta. There is material also in the meeting package for this project and I have a few additional slides here that will show what I'm telling.

We have been hearing concerns about the conservation status of shorebirds. This is back to 2012. I was receiving data requests at the flyway level regarding harvest of shorebirds in Alaska. In 2017 we were able to secure funds to generate an overview of shorebird harvest for all the rural areas in Alaska.

As part of that project we also conducted key respondent interviews to better understand traditional knowledge and perspectives of indigenous peoples about shorebirds in the Y-K Delta. So the harvest estimates over all the rural regions —for the indigenous knowledge part we focus on the Y-K Delta because we cannot do everything. That was what we could do at the time.

We interviewed about 80 people in five communities along the Y-K Delta. A little bit about the background. Alaska is a very important place for shorebirds that breed all across the world. There are some of the materials that were developed for the outreach program. We see there four different kinds of shorebirds that breed in Alaska and migrate to very different parts of the world.

In the top right we have the bar-tailed godwit that breed in Alaska and then winter in New Zealand and come back to Alaska on the Asian side of the Pacific Ocean. On the top left side we have the whimbrel that breeds in Alaska and migrates south along the Pacific Coast.

On the bottom left side is the buff-breasted sandpiper that breeds mostly on the North Slope of Alaska but also is scattered a little bit in other places. It migrates to the central part of North America and go to winter in south Brazil and Argentina. So this bird, the buff-breasted sandpiper rings home with me because I'm originally from Brazil and I lived there in south Brazil on the border with Argentina for 10 or 15 years of my life. So I was there in the wintering grounds with this bird. Yeah, it rings home.

The other bird is the Pacific golden plover that winters in Hawaii, so its migration is more a straight line between Alaska and Hawaii. So that tells that Alaska is a bird egg basket for the whole world. The shorebirds really tell a story in a very clear way.

So this is what's happening with the shorebirds. Since the '70s shorebird numbers that breed in North America reduced by 37 percent. So we should look on the flock there in the '70s on the top. So this is kind of what is behind this work that we are doing with shorebirds.

Native peoples in Alaska are important conservation partners because the shorebirds and other birds are an important food and culture resources. So it's very important we include Native peoples in Alaska in this worldwide discussion and concerns that are going on about the conservation status of shorebirds.

So talking with people during the

interviews we learned that -- first you've got to understand better about the basics of the shorebird local names and ethnotaxonomy. This means how local people name and group those birds in different categories. So we're able to create a common vocabulary to communicate when we talk about shorebirds.

We also heard from local people that they have seen fewer shorebirds in their area. We also heard that the younger generations are less familiar with the shorebirds and their traditional names and that the elders and the older generations are more familiar with the traditional bird names.

We also heard that people were interested in learning more where those birds go because lots of people they know that the birds go south when comes fall, but they don't know where those birds go.

So we developed a place- and culture-based outreach project that would allow us also to further share the results of that study with the local communities. So shorebirds are a great educational team. They produce a context and materials for lessons, culture, social/emotional, language arts, science, geography and social studies.

The activities and materials we developed for this program are aligned with the latest curriculum standards and we partnered with the Wildlife Conservation -- or Wildlife Education Program at the Fish and Game. They have staff that has special training and experience. The network of working with the local school districts and Brenda Duty is our partner there at the education program.

So we had planned to go to schools and have staff visits and we obtained village consent to formal tribal resolutions with the tribal councils to visit the schools, but then during Covid we were clearly unable to visit schools. So we expanded and made a robust program to work with the local educators. So this program now is largely working in collaboration with the local schools, the local educators and the school districts.

We offer a kit, a package of materials

for the local educators. We can help getting started with those materials via workshop. The educators can choose and adapt the materials to better meet the learning needs and goals that they have. Now we can have a staff visit to schools to help educators using those materials. Before and after the activities there is a quick online survey for students and educators so we can assess how learning changed with the use of the program and for them to provide feedback to improve the program.

 So in the last year, in winter to spring last year, the program was used in eight communities in the Y-K Delta. This was in Nunapitchuk. The kids were painting godwits. Using materials for the program the school at the Hooper Bay reached out to Pukorokoro Miranda Shorebird Center in New Zealand where the bar-tailed godwits winter.

Working together the school in Hooper Bay and the Pukorokoro Center arranged a gathering via Zoom, including participation of Maori Culture there, so Maori are the indigenous people from New Zealand and they have lots of strong connections with godwits that are very interesting to learn about and a big point of connection for Native peoples across the migration route of the bar-tailed godwit.

Following the activity the kids painted a shorebird flock on wooden silhouettes and they sent that down to the Pukorokoro Center in New Zealand and these are the birds from Hooper Bay that are there embellishing the lounge in the Pukorokoro Center in New Zealand. So this activity that we used on the outreach project is also being used by other places along the flyway as a way to connect the peoples and the cultures along the migratory routes of the shorebirds.

For more information about this program there is a folio for the program on Page 59 of the meeting package and through the QR codes there you can access the website for the program and the second QR code are for educators that are interested in participating in the program. There is contact information for myself and Brenda.

We are now planning on activities for the fall/winter, but with the storm that just hit in western Alaska we are giving some time for the local

communities and schools to kind of get grounded again and we may resume activities when conditions are more favorable.

Also in the meeting package is a pamphlet that was produced in English and Yup'ik that has the core material or the core content and message for the outreach project and other activities and the materials pulled from this pamphlet.

As a last update I'd like to invite everyone in Anchorage to attend the presentation that I was asked to offer at the Alaska Zoo next week. They have a program during the winter on Wednesdays that's called the Wildlife Wednesdays that is a public program targeted for adults and teenagers. We already did a presentation there a few years ago when we had this Migratory Bird Treaty Act. We talked about bird harvest and subsistence bird harvest and the impacts of the Migratory Bird Treaty on the traditional harvests.

This time I'm planning to talk about the wild foods in the economy of Alaska remote communities and talk some about the bird harvest and the importance of birds in Alaska Native cultures. So it's a public program and everyone can attend.

When I do presentations like that I like to bring a first voice. So when talking for instance about the importance of birds in Native cultures I like to share codes for interviews that we have done in traditional knowledge interviews about birds. So I share those codes so we can have a first voice of the indigenous peoples speaking from themselves.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{Thank}}$  you very much. That's what I have for my update.

If you have questions, I'll be happy to take them.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Lili. You covered quite a bit of topics. I had some questions, but I wanted to see if anybody had any questions from the group for Lili.

(No comments)

1 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: I had a question 2 for you, Lili. Going back to the survey results for the harvest survey data. I don't remember what page it was on where we had the harvest survey results and it 5 was on the Emperor goose with the number of permits and 6 the number of birds harvested. There was a little 7 graph, a little table. 8 9 MS. NAVES: Would you like to go back 10 to that? 11 12 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: And if you could 13 There was one that had 1,900. Was that for explain. 14 the 2018? Is that the one with just in general the 15 harvest survey results or was that specifically with 16 Emperor geese. 17 18 MS. NAVES: Let me navigate to my pages 19 here. Okay, I found it. I'll try to share that. 20 21 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: While you're 22 looking for it, thank you for all the work that you're 23 doing. 24 25 MS. NAVES: Thank you. So I don't 26 waste too much time sharing the screen and such. 27 is on Page 55 of the meeting package. For some reason 28 my PowerPoint got stuck. 29 30 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Which document is 31 it, Lili? I can pull it up maybe. 32 33 MS. NAVES: Oh, thank you. So that is 34 on Page 55 of the meeting package and it has kind of 35 yellow banners on the top and bottom of the page. 36 37 MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Right there. 38 There it is. It starts off Human Dimensions of 39 Fall-Winter Emperor Goose Harvest Management at the 40 top. 41 42 MS. NAVES: Yes. So this table there 43 we look at numbers of birds reported on the permits. 44 Number of birds reported on the AMBCC harvest surveys by rural hunters only. So that's rural only because 45 46 the AMBCC does not cover hunters in other parts of the 47 state, so I had to narrow this comparison for the rural 48 areas only. It has the estimated harvest based on the 49 AMBCC survey. This is only for the three regions for

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which we had data.

So for 2017-2019 from Bering Strait Region for instance, in 2017 three geese were reported via the permit -- for the Bering Strait Region on the first three years of the permit we never got a bird detected harvest there via the permit system. But if you look at the raw data from the AMBCC survey, we had the three birds in 2017, 42 birds in 2018 and 0 birds in 2019. On the last column there to the right side is the estimates based on these reported numbers.

So for the purpose of AMBCC survey what matters is the estimated numbers. The reported numbers is just raw data. But for Emperor goose as well as other birds that are harvested in relatively low numbers the harvest estimates have a wide confidence interval. That is just how the data is. There is lots of variation in data. It's intrinsic to the data and there is really not much that can be done to narrow this confidence interval. It's just intrinsic to the data.

But there has been lots of debate on using this data for harvest management because the confidence intervals are wide. So the AMBCC has asked to report the raw numbers. So what we're seeing there are the raw numbers reported on the AMBCC annual reports and the harvest estimates that go along.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Thank you. I just wanted to circle back to that table. I just had a question as you were going through. Karen put a thank you for all the work that you are doing as well and how important this data collection is. So we really appreciate the work that you do.

Ryan, you have a question. Go ahead.

MR. SCOTT: Just a comment. Another comment about the AMBCC workshop that we had down here. Lili did a lot for that as well. Not only did we have all the partners from the AMBCC, but Lili put in a ton of time with other Division of Subsistence staff. For folks that came up to this they had -- which is different for them. It's largely unique to us, the subsistence use of wildlife resources like we do. I just wanted to say thank you, Lili, for all that.

And good luck at the zoo. I wish I could be there. I think it would be pretty fun.

2 3 4

 MS. NAVES: Thank you. So for the shorebird work -- I'm seeing that Wendy chimed in there on the chat box. I'd like to acknowledge funding for that project. So that project was initially funded by a grant from the NFWF, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. That grant is a 50 percent match and used a match from the -- at the time with the funding that we had from the Wildlife Conservation for Fish and Game. Now funding for that program, for the Shorebird Outreach, is coming from the Science Applications Program for Fish and Wildlife Service. So we have funding for one more year or one more round of the shorebird work and I really appreciate the funding from the Science Applications Program from Fish and Wildlife Service for that.

Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MADAME}}$$  CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you, Lili. Anybody else....

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  NAVES: One more thing before I forget. Sorry.

MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: That's okay.

MS. NAVES: It would be important for us to coordinate with Dave Safine and Chuck Frost and other folks working on that so we can coordinate for harvest data that is coming regarding Emperor goose. For instance, we have preliminary harvest estimates for the Kodiak and Aleutian areas, which we didn't have in the past at all. So this data is for the period after the opening. So this is coming soon here.

Also we have statewide harvest estimates for Emperor goose that are coming with the waterfowl project. For that part of the project we narrow the data for Emperor goose just for the period prior to the opening because we didn't have much data after the opening. So with this we had a clear cut there from the management timeframe. So to make sure that we have those numbers that are the most current as we go along. I'm thinking about the timeline that Dave Safine was explaining. I'm afraid I'm a little behind there as it goes data review and such, but let's try to

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0096
 1
      coordinate for that.
 2
 3
                      Thank you.
 4
 5
                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: You got a thumbs
 6
      up from Dave. Anybody have anything else. Oh, there's
 7
      that picture of the krill that we were talking about
 8
      that got washed up on the beach. So you guys can get a
 9
      picture of that. I don't know if you guys seen that.
10
     Is that you pulling that up, Patty?
11
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah. Brandon sent
12
13
     it to me.
14
15
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Okay. Nice.
16
    Yeah, that was surprising how many there are there.
17
18
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Crazy.
19
20
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Thank you for the
21
    presentation, Lili. I don't think that anybody has any
22
    questions for that. It looks like we're about three
23
    minutes to 2:00. Looking at our agenda we would be
24
     able to just start fresh tomorrow with new business and
25
     we could put Will Lacy right at the top as requested if
26
     there's no objections to that. I believe that we'll be
27
     able to go through and have good discussion with the
     survey results, USGS, the seabird die-off and then the
28
29
    avian influenza. We'll have a lot of issues to talk
30
    about with that presentation as well.
31
32
                     Do we need a motion to recess or could
33
     I just recess the meeting?
34
35
                     MR. SCOTT: I think we could just
36
     recess. It's not adjourn.
37
38
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH:
                                           Right.
39
40
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: I think so too.
41
42
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: I think we need a
43
    motion to recess and then we'll just go into recess.
44
45
                     MR. LOYA: Wendy Loya will make a
46
    motion to recess.
47
48
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH:
                                           Thank you.
49
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0097
 1
                      MR. HARRIS: Second.
 2
 3
                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Who seconded it?
 4
    Priscilla?
 5
 6
                      MR. HARRIS: Cyrus.
 7
 8
                      MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Oh, Cyrus. Okay.
 9
     It's been moved and seconded. Any discussion.
10
11
                     (No comments)
12
13
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: All those signify
14
    by saying aye. Oh, did you have something, Gloria?
15
16
                     MS. STICKWAN: We convene at 9:00 in
17
    the morning?
18
19
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Yes, at 9:00.
20
                     MR. HARRIS: Is that with the same link
21
    that we got on today or is there going to be a new link
22
23
    for tomorrow morning?
24
25
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Same link.
26
27
                     MR. HARRIS: Same link. Okay.
28
29
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Good discussions.
30
    Good meeting. All those in favor of the motion signify
31
    by saying aye.
32
33
                     IN UNISON: Aye.
34
35
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Those opposed
36
    same sign.
37
38
                     (No opposing votes)
39
40
                     MADAME CHAIR HOSETH: Motion carries.
41
    We'll recess until tomorrow at 9:00.
42
43
                     Thank you, everybody.
44
45
                     (Off record)
46
47
                  (PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONTINUED)
48
49
50
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0098	
1 2	CERTIFICATE
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
4	) ss.
5	STATE OF ALASKA )
6	,
7	I, Salena A. Hile, Notary Public in and
8	for the state of Alaska and reporter for Computer
9	Matrix Court Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify:
10	
11	THAT the foregoing pages numbered 02
12	through contain a full, true and correct
13 14	Transcript of the ALASKA MIGRATORY BIRD CO-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING recorded via Zoom;
15	COONCIL MEETING Tecorded via 200m,
16	THAT the transcript is a true and
17	correct transcript requested to be transcribed and
18	thereafter transcribed by under my direction and
19	reduced to print to the best of our knowledge and
20	ability;
21	
22	THAT I am not an employee, attorney, or
23	party interested in any way in this action.
24 25	DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 12th
26	day of January 2023.
27	day of danuary 2020.
28	
29	
30	Salena A. Hile
31	Notary Public, State of Alaska
32	My Commission Expires:9/16/2026
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34 35	
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