ALASKA MIGRATORY BIRD CO-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

FALL MEETING - ZOOM

SEPTEMBER 29, 2020

Members Present:

Ryan Scott, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Eric Taylor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Gloria Stickwan, Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission
Priscilla Evans, Chugach Regional Resources Commission
Brandon Ahmasuk, Kawerak
Cyrus Harris, Maniilaq Association, Kotzebue
Taqulik Hepa, North Slope Region, Barrow
Coral Chernoff, Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak
Jennifer Hooper, Association of Village Presidents
Heidi Kritz, Bristol Bay Native Association
Peter Devine, Aleutian/Pribilof Island Association
Randy Mayo, Tanana Chiefs

Executive Director, Patty Schwalenberg

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Email: sahile@gci.net

PROCEEDINGS

(ZOOM - 9/29/2020)

(On record)

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, good morning everybody. I'm Ryan Scott with the Department of Fish and Game down here in Juneau and we did this once before, last spring, and that went pretty good. But I'm going to go out on a limb and suggest that all of us have learned a lot about Zoom in the last three or four months and it's -- you know it's not perfect, obviously I think we'd all really prefer to be in the same room with each other but at least we can continue to do business and address things that the Council needs to.

So I guess I will call the meeting to order at 9:05 this morning.

 Next item on the agenda is a moment of silent to consider our work here and those who are with us and those who aren't with us. So if you'd join me just for a second for a moment of silence.

(Moment of Silence)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: All right, thank you very much for that.

 Before we get to -- just making sure we've got all the folks that need to be at the table, virtual table that is, seating of the alternates and everything else, I guess, you know, this platform, it can be challenging for all of us. I don't know all the ins and outs and I'll just state that up front and ask for your forgiveness over the course of the day. I know there's a place somewhere to raise your hand. I'm also great at just looking and seeing if people raise their hands on video, if you're on video, you can do that, and if you're on the phone, you know, just let us know that you have a comment or you would like to discuss something.

Patty, I don't know, if you could maybe help me kind of monitor that as well. I'm not sure I -- I don't actually know where the hand raising thing is.

Page 3 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, I can help. 1 2 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you. All right, 3 moving on then. Let's just confirm that we have all 4 the Council members present and we have the alternates, 5 if there are any alternates for this meeting. Anybody 6 7 filling in today? 8 9 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman. 10 If I could share my screen. 11 12 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, ma'am. 13 MS. SCHWALENBERG: We have an alternate 14 for the Bristol Bay Native Association, Heidi Kritz is 15 16 on the line I believe. Heidi, are you on the line? 17 MS. KRITZ: Good morning, yes, I'm 18 19 here. 20 21 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Good morning. is going to be sitting on behalf of Gayla Hoseth for 2.2 23 the Bristol Bay Native Association. And that is the 24 only alternate that I am aware of. 25 26 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Well, thank you 27 for joining us Heidi. Thank you for filling in for Gayla. 28 29 Patty, do you want to call the roll and 30 we'll officially find a quorum. 31 32 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, I can. 33 34 35 Association of Village Council Presidents. 36 37 (No comment) 38 39 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Jennifer. 40 41 MS. HOOPER: Oh, sorry, can you hear me 42 43 now? 44 45 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah. 46 47 MS. HOOPER: Sorry, I have my phone muted in the computer. Jennifer Hooper here. I'm not 48 sure if Martin Andrew was able to call in for the 49 50

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|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | meeting so I may | be the AVCP rep. |
| 2 3 | M; | S. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. |
| 3 4 5 6 | B: | ristol Bay Native Association. |
| 6 | | |
| 7 8 | n. | EIDI: Good morning, I'm here. |
| 9 10 | | S. SCHWALENBERG: Chugach Regional ion. Is Priscilla on? |
| 11 12 | (1 | No comment) |
| 13 | | S. SCHWALENBERG: Ahtna InterTribal |
| 14 15 | Resources Commiss | |
| 16 17 | M | S. STICKWAN: Yes, Gloria Stickwan. |
| 18 19 | M | S. SCHWALENBERG: Hi, Gloria. |
| 20 21 | Ka | awerak, Jack or Brandon. |
| 22 23 | (1 | No comments) |
| 24 25 26 27 | | S. SCHWALENBERG: Brandon, is Jack on, on Brandon? I thought I saw you on |
| 28 29 | (1 | No comments) |
| 30 31 32 | M; | S. SCHWALENBERG: Oh, maybe he got cut |
| 33 | | here was I. |
| 35 | | |
| 36 37 | | leutian/Pribilof Island Association. |
| 38 39 | M | R. DEVINE: Peter Devine, here. |
| 40 | M | S. SCHWALENBERG: Good morning. |
| 42 | Si | un'aq Tribe of Kodiak. |
| 44 | | S. CHERNOFF: Yes, this is Coral, I'm |
| 45 46 | here. | |
| 47 48 | Cyrus. | HAIRMAN SCOTT: Maniilaq Association. |
| 49 50 | | |
| | | |

Page 5 MR. HARRIS: Cyrus Harris here. 1 2 3 MS. SCHWALENBERG: North Slope Borough. 4 5 (No comments) 6 7 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 8 9 10 MR. TAYLOR: Good morning, everyone. This is Eric Taylor. 11 12 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Tanana Chiefs 13 14 Conference, Randy. 15 16 MR. MAYO: Here, along with Staff Deborah Lind and possibly some of my regional board 17 members may be listening in. 18 19 20 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. 21 MR. HONEA: Yeah, Don Honea sitting in. 22 23 24 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Hi Don. 25 26 MR. HONEA: Good morning. 27 MS. SCHWALENBERG: And then Department 2.8 of Fish and Game. 29 30 31 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Good morning everyone, 32 I'm here. 33 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Good morning. 34 35 Chairman, we have a quorum. 36 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, gosh, if we 37 don't get anything else done today at least we got that 38 one. Nice work everybody. 39 40 41 MS. SCHWALENBERG: I'd like to remind everyone to mute their microphones if they can. And 42 Brandon said he's here but his computer locked up so. 43 44 This is Carla from Kaktovik. I 45 CARLA: 46 can barely hear what's being said. Is there a way for 47 -- my volume is turned all the way on my phone. 48 49 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Is that any better? 50

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Page 6
     If everyone could turn their volumes.....
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                     CARLA: Yes. Well, it was at
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     first....
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                     (Cell phone interruption)
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: That's a great
     ringtone.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Sorry about that.
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     It's called whatever my phone can be that's the
     loudest.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: All right. I hope
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     everybody....
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: I think we can go
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     on.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I'm sorry, I didn't
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     hear you.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: I think we can move
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     on with the agenda.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great.
                                              Thank you.
     Thanks everybody, again, for joining us this morning.
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     Next up is introductions and we'll start with Council
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     members.
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                     Eric.
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                     MR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
                   I'm the chief of Migratory Birds here for
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     Eric Taylor.
     the Alaska Region for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
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     Welcome.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      And, Heidi.
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                     MS. KRITZ: Good morning. My name is
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     Heidi Kritz. I work in the Natural Resources Department
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     at BBNA.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Great.
                                              And, again,
     I'm Ryan Scott, from Fish and Game down here in Juneau.
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Patty, could you introduce -- Patty 1 2 and/or Eric, the Staff members that are helping us out today. I don't know if Cheryl's here. 3 4 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Let's see.... 5 6 7 MR. TAYLOR: Patty, I'll be happy to introduce the Fish and Wildlife Service folks if you'd 8 9 like. 10 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, and then for 11 the State we have Liliana Naves and Laura 12 (indiscernible) who both work in Subsistence Division. 13 Dr. Jim Fall at the Subsistence Division (indiscernible 14 - garbled) with Migratory Birds. 15 16 MR. TAYLOR: Thanks. Julian, would you 17 like to introduce yourself. 18 19 20 MR. FISCHER: Yeah, good morning. 2.1 Julian Fischer, I'm here with the Migratory Bird Program and I supervise the waterfowl section. Good 22 23 morning. 24 Thanks, Julian. 25 MR. TAYLOR: 26 27 Dave. 2.8 29 MR. SAFINE: Good morning. Dave Safine here. I work in the waterfowl section for Julian here 30 in Anchorage. Good morning. 31 32 33 MR. TAYLOR: Thanks, Dave. 34 Will. 35 36 MR. LACY: Good morning. I'm Will 37 Lacy, I'm the budget analyst for Migratory Bird 38 Management. Good morning. 39 40 41 MR. TAYLOR: All right, thanks Will. Let's see, am I missing anyone. I don't see anyone on 42 at least my screen. If anyone else is from Fish and 43 44 Wildlife Service could you please pipe up. 45 46 MR. FROST: Hey, Eric and others. is Chuck Frost, biometrician with the Migratory Bird 47 Division in Anchorage. 48 49 50

MR. TAYLOR: All right, thanks, Chuck. 1 2 3 MR. STARK: Yeah, good morning 4 This is Rory Stark. I'm with the U.S. Fish everyone. and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement. 5 6 7 MR. TULIK: Good morning everyone. name is Christopher Tulik with Yukon Delta Refuge. 8 9 a lead Refuge Information Technician. 10 MS. SWEENY: Good morning. 11 This is Brittany Sweeny. I work for the 12 Fish and Wildlife Service in (In Inupiaq), Kotzebue. 13 The homeland of the Inupiag and I'm happy to be here. 14 15 16 MR. DANIELS: Good morning. Waterfowl biologist at Yukon Delta 17 Brian Daniels. National Wildlife Refuge. 18 19 20 MR. TAYLOR: Is that everybody. 21 MS. PLETNIKOFF: Hi. This is Karen 22 23 Pletnikoff with the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands 24 Association. 25 26 MR. OSNAS: This is Erik Osnas from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird 27 28 Management. Thanks. 29 MS. DUBLIN: This is Robbin Dublin with 30 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence, 31 32 listening in. Thank you. 33 MR. PEARCE: Hey, this is John Pearce 34 35 with the U.S. Geological Survey in Anchorage, Alaska. Good morning. 36 37 MR. MATHEWS: My name is Vince Mathews 38 with Yukon Flats. I will stay off the video because 39 40 the bandwidth, there's a whole bunch of problems with 41 the internet. 42 43 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: All right, is that all 44 the Staff members. 45 46 (No comments) 47 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: It looks like it but 48 49 things are changing, they're moving. 50

Page 9 All right. And I saw a minute ago, 1 2 Todd Sanders, are you still with us from the Pacific Flyaway Council. 3 4 5 MR. SANDERS: Yes, thank you, Mr. Todd Sanders, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 6 Chairman, 7 Pacific Flyaway representative. 8 9 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you Todd. 10 Other guests and members of the public 11 or anybody else who hasn't had an opportunity to 12 introduce yourself. 13 14 MS. SCHWALENBERG: I think the Native 15 16 Caucus was -- needs to introduce themselves. 17 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Please do. 18 19 20 MS. HEPA: Good morning, Patty and Mr. This is Taqulik from the North Slope Borough 21 Chairman. Department, Wildlife Management. 22 23 24 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Good morning. 25 26 MS. STICKWAN: Good morning this is 27 Gloria Stickwan from the Copper River region. 28 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Don't be bashful 29 folks. 30 31 32 MS. CHERNOFF: This is Coral Chernoff 33 representing the tribes of Kodiak Island. 34 35 MR. DEVINE: Good morning, Mr. Chair. Peter Devine representing Aleutian/Pribilof region. 36 37 MR. MAYO: Yes, Mr. Chair, Randy Mayo 38 with the Tanana Chiefs region and a few of my board 39 40 members may be on the line also. 41 MR. HARRIS: Good morning. 42 43 Cyrus Harris representing Maniilag Association 44 representing the Northwest Arctic region. 45 46 MS. HOOPER: Good morning. Jennifer 47 Hooper with Association of Village Council Presidents. 48

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MS. KRITZ: Good morning.

This is

Heidi Kritz representing the Bristol Bay region. 1 2 3 MS. KAYOTUK: Good morning. Carla Kayotuk from the North Slope Borough. 4 5 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, anybody else out 6 7 there that we haven't heard from. 8 9 MR. SIMON: Good morning. This is Jim 10 Simon. I'm a consultant for the purposes of this meeting for Tanana Chiefs Conference and the Ahtna 11 InterTribal Resource Commission. Good morning. 12 13 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thanks, Jim. Good to 14 15 see you. 16 (Pause) 17 18 19 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, Patty, I think 20 we -- if we didn't get everybody I apologize. I'm going to say we got the Lion's Share however and I'm 21 sure we'll hear from folks throughout the day. And, 2.2 23 again, thanks everybody for joining us this morning and 24 being here and working through the Zoom platform and doing a little bit of, you know, just adjusting to what 25 we have to do in the world as we know it right now. 26 27 Next is review and adoption of the 2.8 agenda. I hope folks have had an opportunity to look 29 at it. It looked like this morning, Patty, there might 30 have been some email challenges getting packets out to 31 32 everybody, does that seem largely taken care of? 33 MS. SCHWALENBERG: 34 Mostly but a lot or 35 some of the Native caucus members were unable to receive such a big file. 36 37 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. 38 39 40 MS. SCHWALENBERG: And I tried to email 41 out as many documents as I could one at a time and I got maybe about one-third of the way through them. 42 43 I'll probably be sharing the screen for some of the 44 items. 45 46 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yep, I think that 47 would be great, there's a work around around that. 48 49 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Any suggested changes to the agenda, and, I don't know, Patty, do you want to potentially share your screen now so if folks haven't had an opportunity to look at it we could just at least give them a glance at it.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Sure.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I think part of the take home message is we have a full day.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Very full.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, thank you, Patty. I know that's really quick for some folks and for that we certainly apologize. Is there any additions or changes that folks would like to see on the agenda.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I don't know, do we need a motion to adopt the agenda?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes.

MR. DEVINE: This is Peter. I make a motion to approve the agenda as presented.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Second.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. So we have a motion to adopt and it's been seconded. Can I ask for unanimous consent?

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I didn't hear any opposition so I think we're good to go. We've got a road map for the day. Thanks everybody.

Next, we're going to talk a little bit about Dr. Jim Fall with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. And Patty I believe you have something prepared.

 $\,$ MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, I do. So we learned a couple weeks ago that Dr. Jim Fall will be retiring from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

and so I included in the packet a letter from the Chugach Regional Resources Commission for Jim. But we also prepared this write up for you and I'd like to read that now.

Recognition of Dr. Jim Fall upon his retirement presented at the fall meeting of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council September 29, 2020.

The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council would like to thank and recognize Jim Fall for his extensive contribution along several decades supporting sustainable subsistence harvest and uses of Alaska's foods and resources (indiscernible - garbled) Migratory Birds.

In December Jim is retiring from his position as the research director for the Division of Subsistence for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

 Along Jim's career in Alaska starting in the 1970s Native cultures have experienced an accelerated pace of change in (indiscernible) economic and cultural context within subsistence uses that fish and wildlife take place. As modern harvest management continues to evolve in Alaska, Jim has played a key role helping crafting harvest regulations that are meaningful and cultural appropriate for Alaska's indigenous people.

 Following the amendment of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1997, Jim worked with many partners to document customary and traditional uses of birds in the regs. This work was and is essential to establish eligibility to participate in the subsistence harvest of migratory birds. Customary and traditional use findings are also key for consideration by the Alaska Board of Game of subsistence uses of birds in the fall/winter season and Jim has helped in that area as well.

Jim has proactively served on many AMBCC committees such as the Technical, Harvest, Survey, (indiscernible - garbled) fall/winter harvest and Emperor Goose Management Committee. He was also instrumental in developing and fine tuning the AMBCC harvest survey and related research. Merging social and biological sciences, Jim has fostered consensus

amongst the partners in support of regulations proposed by the Native Caucus to legalize sustainable subsistence harvest practices. Jim has always been very respectful of other people's perspectives and his calm and thoughtful demeanor has helped us all, especially when addressing contentious topics.

We thank you, Jim, for your hard work, guidance, and the pleasure of working with you. Our upcoming leaders shall look to your contributions as the AMBCC continues to strive to support conservation with co-management. We wish you much health in your retirement. And in my language we say (In Native).

Thank you.

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And now I'd like to invite the Executive Committee of the Native Caucus to say a few words starting with Taqulik Hepa.

MS. HEPA: Thank you, Patty. I just want to take the time to congratulate Dr. Fall and also to thank him on behalf of the Native Caucus. I know my experience in interacting with him and working with him, learning with him, from him over the years has been very helpful, meaningful, and I know that he had a big heart in trying to understand and learn the ways of rural Alaska, our Native ways on how we hunt and sustain ourselves through the resources, in particular, with migratory birds.

So I just wish you the best and thank you for all the work that you have done and the things that you have taught each and every one of us throughout the different regions in the AMBCC.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Taqulik. Now I would like to invite Eric Taylor to say a few words.

MR. TAYLOR: Thanks, Patty. Jim, congratulations on your retirement. I was listening to Patty's letter that the AMBCC drafted and I think the remarks on you being respectful, calm and thoughtful are, indeed, your most endearing and impressive characteristics. I had the benefit of working with you on the AMBCC Technical Committee, the Emperor Goose Management Plan Committee and most recently on the revision of the Harvest Survey. You were always

prepared. You always listened. You offered up sound, relevant, reasonable and defensible ideas. You also did not shy away from asking tough questions.

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I want to say from the Fish and Wildlife Service, thank you, for your persistence, your passion and your professional dedication, not only for the conservation of migratory birds but also on the Alaskans who depend upon subsistence for their livelihood. I wish you good health, happy trails to you and yours, and, again, congratulations, and thank you.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thanks, Eric.

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And, finally, Ryan.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Patty. Well, Jim, as a relative newcomer to the AMBCC, but certainly not to the Department, I -- it's hard to follow statements after, you know, Patty, Taqulik and Eric because all those things ring true.

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I guess, for me, I've learned a lot from you in just a few years and I've always very much appreciated our conversations about a variety of topics. One of the things that strikes me and it picks up sort of on other comments where you're calm and cool but willing to do the hard work, I think that an organization and a group of people, such as us, with this Co-management Council, it is such a wonderful thing, and many people on this Council, you know, serve like this as well, but to have those anchor points. To have somebody who's a constant and consistent, who is willing to get in there and get their hands dirty and do the hard work and ask the tough questions and provide guidance and suggestions, whether it be data or a historical context, whatever it might be, and you've been able to -- I've seen you do that just, in again a few years.

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So thank you for your time and your dedication to the AMBCC, all the members across the state of Alaska.

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From a Department perspective, we're going to miss you, you know, we see people that have the longevity that you have and the knowledge and the experience, you know, it's great that you made it to

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retirement, I'm super happy for you but we're going to miss you. So thank you again for everything and good luck to you and best wishes in your next endeavors.

Thank you, Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: And one final thing, Jim, before I ask you to say a few words, is, we ordered a jacket for you, it's a three-in-one (indiscernible) jacket, it has the logo on it (indiscernible - garbled) and we hope that it provides you warmth, not only from the winter cold but our gratitude and best wishes for you.

Thanks, Jim.

DR. FALL: Well, thanks everybody for your kinds words. I think over the years I've really tried very hard to be supportive of the work of AMBCC and, more broadly, all the good work that all of you do. I have to say that it really means a lot to me to hear this acknowledgement that those efforts have been appreciated. It really, really means a lot.

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 I should add, however, that I'm not going to disappear. I'm not moving to Montana or the Bahamas or even New Jersey, I'm staying here. And I do intend to arrange for some volunteer work with the Division so there will be ways to find me, maybe not all the time but, again, I'm not going anywhere, at least not too distant. So, again, thanks, and in the language of the Dena'ina people of Cook Inlet and Anchorage, (In Native). Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thanks, Jim. It's good to know you're going to be around and we could find you. We'll make sure Lilly keeps tabs on you as well.

Okay.

So Item No. 8 on our agenda, an invitation for public comments. Do we have any members of the public that would like to comment to the Council.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: All right, hearing

none. Item 9. Adoption of Council action items, and, I believe, Patty that was part of an email that went out this morning?

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, let me see if I can bring that up.

(Pause)

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Oh, here we go. These look a little different than normally because we didn't have (indiscernible), so Eric very bravely jumped in and provided the action items and so I really thank you for that. Thank you, Eric.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: So I guess we'll just start at the top under Action Item No. 1. Everybody's aware, I imagine, but if not, there are -- a Board of Game proposal was submitted to eliminate the non-resident season for Emperor geese. The proposal book for both the January and March meetings are now available online. We're not doing, I understand, our Board section is not going to be printing a hard copy book this year. It's a cost saving measure, frankly. But that proposal from the AMBCC is in there. I'm sure, you know, we'll get to talking a little bit about this but there are also 80 other Emperor goose proposals.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Holy.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: It got a lot of attention. And Jason Schamber, I'm very appreciative of his time. He's been working on organizing those and getting information ready for those and it'll be -- because we have two Board meetings, we'll be putting Department comments out -- our first one -- our first group for the Region 4, kind of the Southwest and Central Alaska areas, I believe they will be out in November. I'll have to doublecheck that, but that's the target date. And then the others will follow sometime in late January for the statewide meeting.

So Action Item No. 1 was accomplished. And it was a good proposal and we'll provide some additional background here in the coming months for that.

Any questions on No. 1.

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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, hearing none.
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     Action Item 1A. I don't know if there was -- oh, that
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     was, again, associated with that Board of Game
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     proposal.
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                     Action Item No. 2.
                                         Interest in an EIS
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     for National Parklands on enforcement. I have to say I
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     did not do any followup on this and I apologize,
     Gloria, after that discussion. But I would be
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     interested if anybody else on the meeting has any
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     additional information on that item.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Is that a Federal
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     EIS they're talking about on National Park Service
     lands?
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      That's how I interpret
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     it, yeah.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG:
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     apologize I did not followup on this either since we
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     got the action items but will look into this and get
     back to the Council again.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Well, we can certainly
     -- I will make sure that myself and I can talk to
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     Patty, and whoever else wants to be involved, and we
     can dig into it.
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                     Rory, I know that National Park Service
     is not your bailiwick but since it's an enforcement
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     item, I'm just curious have you heard anything about
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     this?
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                     MR. STARK: You know, I haven't heard
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     anything about it.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Okay, great, well,
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     thank you. yeah.
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                     MR. STARK: Yep.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: So we have that one
     left that's still outstanding and by the time we get
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     back together next spring, if not sooner, I'll see if I
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     can dig anything up on it.
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Page 18 So, Patty, procedurally, do we need to 1 2 vote on these? 3 4 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, we need a motion to approve the action items. 5 6 7 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Can we get somebody to make that motion please. 8 9 10 MS. EVANS: I'll make a motion. This is Priscilla Evans. 11 12 13 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Priscilla. 14 MS. HEPA: This is Taqulik. I'll 15 16 second it. 17 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Tagulik. 18 Okay, we have a motion to adopt the action items and 19 it's been seconded. And I think I can ask for 20 2.1 unanimous consent again. 22 23 MS. PLETNIKOFF: Mr. Chair, this is Karen Pletnikoff. May I just clarify, if the motion at 24 the Board of Game does not go through, is it possible 25 26 to reconsider doing some education and outreach. 27 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, that's a great 2.8 question, Karen. Absolutely. I would say that that 29 should go forward regardless of what happens at the 30 Board of Game meeting. Yeah, so thank you for bringing 31 32 that to -- yeah, for putting that out there for us to 33 consider. 34 35 (Teleconference interference participants not muted) 36 37 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: All right, we have a 38 motion and it's been seconded. All those in favor say 39 40 aye. 41 42 IN UNISON: Aye. 43 44 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you very 45 much. The motion is adopted. 46 47 Okay. Moving on to No. 10 on our agenda, Staff reports, from Patty. 48 49 50

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. So the narrative report from me is written. I'm not going to read it all but it goes over the Emperor goose I worked with the Emperor goose committee information. at the Pacific Flyaway Council. I participated in a meeting of the InterAgency Arctic Research Policy Committees Coastal Resilience Collaboration Team, and John Pearce from USGS invited me to participate to share information about working with communities during the Covid19 pandemic. So that was a really good meeting and it actually introduced me to this group and I've been following along with their activities as it relates to climate change and the migratory birds. it's been pretty good actually.

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The one other thing I wanted to bring up is this paragraph here about us being invited to participate in writing a chapter for a book on tribal natural resource management. So Liliana Naves and Laura Mingak of the Subsistence Division called and said that they had been asked to collaborate on a chapter of this book that's being written by the North American Bird Conservation Initiative. So I'd like a motion to approve our participation in this project if the Council members are supportive. So we would just be writing a chapter on subsistence bird, in would include the history and perspectives of indigenous participation and co-management. We wanted to conduct interviews with all the partners to get their perspective on the history and the developments that have occurred since our -- and we've been talking about writing a -- or through the AMBCC for a long time anyways, so this is kind of a good opportunity for us to do that.

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So if the Council is supportive I'd like a motion for us to participate in that.

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45 46 I ran down the committee meetings that were held during this period and items that I've been working on. I'd also like to introduce Carolina (Indiscernible - garbled) who is on the line, we have been working with them on their Inuit Circumpolar (indiscernible - garbled) to serve on this group for their food sovereignty projects. So Carolina are you on the line and I just wanted to let her introduce the report that came (indiscernible - garbled).

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UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Hi, good morning.

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Yeah, thank you, Patty. Just to clarify this report is different than the food sovereignty initiative which is facilitated by my colleague Renee, but it should feed into that initiative. So this was a report that was conducted following up on our food security report, which recommended looking at co-management structures across Inuit (indiscernible) so in other areas. And so it looked at management structures in the Nugalet* settlement region of Canada and here in Alaska. But it legally looked at those structures but very importantly it strongly highlights and puts at the forefront this, and also numerous recommendations. And so it's thought that this report can help the food sovereignty initiative in its moving forward. And I hope that Elvee* will find the input from all of the Inuit contributing authors and the recommendations of value.

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Right now we're submitting a grant to be able to print more copies and so hopefully in the near future we'll be able to provide all of you with a hard copy but for now you can also access it online and please feel free welcome to contact us with any questions at any point about the report.

23 24 25

Quyana.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Carolina, can you send me the link to that and I can share that with the Council members then.

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UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, absolutely.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay.

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(Indiscernible)

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UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No, it gets a little confusing because they're the same names but it was intentional that they were the same names because one is supposed to feed into the other so -- but, thank you very much.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. And that's it for my report, Mr. Chairman. If we can just get a motion or a vote on my request for working on the book chapter.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you, Carolina and Patty for all of that. I think it's a great opportunity for us to capture the AMBCC history

Page 21 and recognize folks and the important work that gets 1 2 done here for Alaskans across the state. certainly would entertain a motion to approve that. 3 4 MS. HEPA: So moved, Mr. Chair. This 5 6 is Taqulik. 7 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, ma'am. 8 9 I get a second. 10 MR. HARRIS: Second. 11 Cyrus. 12 13 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Cyrus. We have a motion to approve contributions or being 14 involved in that chapter and it's been seconded. All 15 16 those in favor say aye please. 17 18 IN UNISON: Aye. 19 20 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Anybody opposed, 21 please say nay. 22 23 (No opposing votes) 24 25 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Hearing none. 26 I think you're good to go. 27 2.8 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Great. Thank you so 29 much. 30 31 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you Lilly and 32 Laura and look forward to seeing that. 33 It's interesting to me, we just got 34 done talking about Jim Fall and it seems like he would 35 be a pretty good contact for some of that. 36 37 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yep. 38 39 40 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, thank you again, 41 everybody. Moving on, No. 11. Regional representative reports. And, Patty, I don't know if you have a 42 43 thought process on how to move through those. It might just be easy just if you call on each individual and we 44 could hear from them and just keep going down the line. 45 46 47 MS. SCHWALENBERG: (Indiscernible garbled) since we don't have a cable (indiscernible -48 49 garbled). 50

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Patty, you were a little broken up, it might have just been me but I'm not sure who you called on first.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Jennifer Hooper from

AVCP.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Jennifer.

MR. SANDERS: Yeah, this is Todd. It's really breaking up a lot.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Just me?

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah, Patty, this is Eric. You are breaking up so maybe you could speak a little bit closer to your microphone.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay, is that any

better?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, much better, thanks.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Sorry. Go ahead,

25 Jennifer.

MS. HOOPER: Thanks, Patty. So I'm trying to think back. I guess Martin Andrew, the new WCC Chair, he was elected back in February. We were able to squeeze in our regional meeting, you know, prior to everything happening and he's from Kwethluk. Have not had a lot of communication with the WCC since that meeting. We elected to not hold a fall meeting. It's just -- you know, technology is not the easiest to work with, you know, out in rural Alaska and without, you know, surveys happening, and they're not being -- you know, a lot of new information to share, we elected to not have a formal WCC meeting.

 I did get a request after that from the Refuge to see about, you know, the potential for bringing the group together to talk about a few issues specific to the 30 day closure out here and it's been — we had our convention last week and have not had a chance yet to get with administration to see what they, you know, think about trying to reconvene everyone, at least by teleconference, to meet with the Refuge.

I think our spring 30 day closure

process went pretty well. We had several back and forths, as we usually do, and then the Refuge, you know, made the ultimate determination, you know, it was pretty close to what, you know, a lot of people were asking for.

And I think we've had a fairly normal weather year, you know, summer -- spring, summer, fall, weather-wise. It seems to be a little, you know, more closer to, you know, what we've been used to in the past. I think everyone's just, you know, gearing up -- we had, I'm sure, you know, a lot of people have seen in the media especially, lately, the Yukon fisheries really tanked terribly and so we're working on, you know, potential fishery disaster requests for the Yukon specifically, and then going to a separate conversation here this week for the Kuskokwim. We're also working with AFN, who is, I guess been asked by the Department for some guidance and feedback on the Federal Cares Act funding that came through for the State.

And I think everyone's just preoccupied with, you know, Covid. It's really -- has taken priority for a lot of people's time and resources and we've had several, I guess, you know, for rural Alaska, large, you know, positive case occurrences and had a couple of communities that had obvious community spread. Hopefully things have calmed down from that. But it's starting to pop up slowly, you know, throughout the region in other villages so I think that's the focus right now on everyone's mind, along with, you know, trying to prepare for the winter.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Jennifer. Does anybody have any questions or comments for Jennifer.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Patty, who's up

43 next?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: I forgot to unmute.

Heidi Kritz is next.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Could you repeat that

49 Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Heidi Kritz with 1 2 BBNA. 3 4 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you. Heidi, are you still with us. Oh, there you are. 5 6 7 MS. KRITZ: Good morning, yes, I am here. I am the program activities coordinator for the 8 Natural Resources Department. This year we -- or this 9 fall we were not able to have a YKC meeting due to 10 Covid. But right now people are out and about hunting 11 birds and they're getting some ducks and geese and 12 there's a lot of spruce hen out here this year. 13 14 Yeah, everyone in Bristol Bay has been, 15 16 you know, preoccupied as well with Covid and trying to adjust from working from home and getting all the 17 technology set up. So that's been a little bit of a 18 struggle but we're getting there, and it looks like 19 it's going to be getting better. 20 21 22 I don't have much to report. 23 24 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Heidi. 25 Anybody have any questions or comments for Heidi. 26 27 (No comments) 28 29 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, thanks again. And, thanks again for serving in the Bristol Bay seat. 30 Appreciate that. 31 32 33 Patty, who's next on the agenda there. 34 35 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Next we have Priscilla Evans with the Chugach region, and she has 36 asked me to provide the report. 37 38 39 So we did have a spring meeting early 40 on before -- well, I guess it was during Covid but it 41 was all held via Zoom. Our next meeting is scheduled for the end of this week, I believe, on Friday, and 42 43 it's also being held via Zoom. And besides the climate change projects (indiscernible - garbled) water quality 44 for ocean certification, and so that's going 45 46 (indiscernible - garbled) but we're also working on a bird ID guide for the (indiscernible - garbled). 47

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my plan is is to start with the Chugach region

(indiscernible - garbled) and move to other regions

(indiscernible - garbled) endeavor that we've embarked 1 2 on. 3 4 MR. TAYLOR: Patty, this is -- Patty, sorry, this is Eric. Could you speak a little bit 5 closer to your microphone, please. 6 7 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Is that any better? 8 9 10 MR. TAYLOR: A little bit, thanks. 11 MS. SCHWALENBERG: I'm (indiscernible -12 garbled) but anyway, we'll be working on this bird ID 13 guide this coming next fiscal year and once it is 14 complete (indiscernible - garbled) if the regions are 15 16 interested in participating. 17 And that is it for the Chugach region. 18 19 20 MS. HEPA: Patty, I think it would help 2.1 if we ask people that are on to mute their phones when they're not talking because I think that's where it's 22 23 getting difficult for us to hear you because you could 24 hear the echo, right. 25 26 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah. 27 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, thank you, 2.8 Patty, for the report and Priscilla for working with 29 Patty. Any questions for Patty on the Chugach region. 30 31 32 (No comments) 33 34 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: 35 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Next we have Ahtna 36 Intertribal Resource Commission, Gloria Stickwan. 37 38 39 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, Gloria, you're 40 up. 41 MS. STICKWAN: At our fall meeting, 42 43 migratory bird meeting (indiscernible - garbled) 44 chinook, water was high most of the year and we seen a few birds fly, tundra swans. And that's about it, I 45 46 guess. Jim might want to add (indiscernible -47 garbled). 48 49 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Gloria. 50

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Page 26
     Jim, did you have anything else you wanted to add on.
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                     MR. SIMON: Thank you.
                                             I don't believe
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     so because I think further on the agenda will be the
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     recommendations that went to the Flyaway and for the
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     permit system. I think that will be covered later,
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     right.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Okay, great. Thanks,
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     you guys. Any questions for Gloria and/or Jim.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, hearing none.
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                     MR. FISCHER: Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Oh, go ahead, Julian.
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                     MR. FISCHER:
                                  Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah.
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                     MR. FISCHER: So just looking at the
     Zoom screen here I can see there's a few people that
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     are not muted and I don't have a name but phone number
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     (907)468-1034 might be causing difficulty for other
     folks to hear because I see their phone lighting up
2.8
     quite a bit. It looks like Todd Sformo also might not
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     be muted. And No. 386-6190. I barely heard anything
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     that Gloria said because of the disturbance.
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     also a number 360-604-2500, they're not muted either.
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     Perhaps those folks can mute and then we'd be able to
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     hear the speaker better.
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                     Thanks.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Thanks, Julian.
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     it....
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                     MR. SFORMO: This is Todd, naming names
     and numbers, man, that's a tough. Just so you know I'm
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     on the phone actually so I don't have audio on the
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     computer so it's going to look like I'm not muted.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Thank you, Todd.
     Yeah, folks just.....
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                     MR. DEVINE: And this is Peter, I'm the
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7386 number and I'm on mute.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thanks, Peter. Yeah if everybody just doublechecks and it's interesting, it's coming through different depending on where we

6 7 are.

Kawerak.

Okay, Patty, who's next.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Next we have (indiscernible - garbled - echo) Did you hear that?

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I heard it three times, yeah, there's definitely an echo out there. Could you repeat it, Patty, please.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Brandon Ahmasuk with

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MR. AHMASUK: Hello, good morning. Everybody can you hear me okay -- okay.

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So this year we did not have a regional meeting either in-person due to Covid and/or teleconference. I believe it was agreed upon by our Board, you know, not to -- to keep everybody safe, not to worry about anything else other than keeping their families safe.

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This year, the spring harvest, at least to the best of my knowledge went as normal. I didn't hear anything bad in regards to the spring harvest. There may have been a little less egg harvest on the islands, again, due to the bird population declines. This -- let's see what was it, about middle of this summer, and it's been continuing on until now, regionwide we've had a marine debris event. A lot of trash, plastic, like starting fluid cans washing up on our shores from, I think St. Lawrence Island to Nome, Shishmaref to I think Golovin. The majority of the trash was, I believe, from an Asian country. I don't think they've narrowed it down yet to where it came from. It has Asian writing on it. The Coast Guard has been notified. Again, they're trying to figure out where it's coming from. Again, large scale marine debris event going on.

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Another thing that's been ongoing again this year, the seabird die-off. We've had numerous

birds in Nome here, I think even up by the Shishmaref area, you know, bird carcasses washing up on our shores. We've notified Gay Sheffield, I forget who else -- oh, Cathy Conitz, Robb -- I'm forgetting their names right now but we try to get the information out as soon as we can, you know, sharing this with other regions as well the best that we can.

This fall, the harvest, again, I haven't heard anything unusual. It's -- pretty much the harvest of everything has been business as usual.

This year I haven't heard of any birds acting weird, per se, I mean from the harmful algae blooms that have been occurring in the oceans out here. It still sounds like the birds are showing up emaciated.

Yeah, I don't think I have anything else to add other than that, if anybody has any questions I'm all ears.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Brandon. Any questions or comments for Brandon.

(No comments)

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I'll just mention you talked about a marine debris event and that extends all the way down into Southeast Alaska. And exactly as you described it, friends of mine and colleagues up in Yakutat are spending quite a bit of time on the beaches trying to clean things up and it's an uphill battle it sounds like.

MR. AHMASUK: Yeah, it's -- I'm trying to think of -- I don't think it's been coming in surges, you know, like every month or so, I mean it just kind of constantly coming in. Again, efforts to try to clean it up, I think a few of the pictures I've seen, what was it, 10, 20, you know, 55 gallon drum garbage bagfulls of just plastic trash, other types of trash washing up. Again, just trying to figure out where it's coming from. Austin Ahmasuk, he's our new -- I shouldn't say, new, but he's our marine advocate for Kawerak, he's been in constant contact with either the Coast Guard, I almost want to say DEC, you know, just trying to keep on top of it, keep reporting it the best that we can.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah. Yep, thank you 1 2 for your efforts for sure. 3 4 Okay, Patty, next up. 5 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Next we have Peter 6 7 Devine with Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association. 8 9 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you. 10 Peter. 11 12 MR. DEVINE: Thank you. As what 13 everyone else, we haven't had a fall meeting due to 14 Covid, and it's really hard to get a teleconference 15 16 done in our region. It took us three times just to get a marine mammal thing on. And, you know, with these 17 sun spots and stuff that are going on right now it's 18 really hard hearing everybody too. I'm getting a heck 19 20 of an echo. 21 22 But everything in the region seems to 23 be pretty good except for about a month ago we had a 24 big puffin die-off right after that big storm went through. I don't know if it was because the birds 25 trying to land back up in their burroughs or nests and 26 27 hitting the bluffs or whatever, but there was a large puffin die-off. 2.8 29 And the fishermen are reporting lots of 30 whales this year that died. Don't know what, you know, 31 32 the water temperatures were on this side, I was out of 33 the region and I just got back a couple days ago. 34 35 But that's all we have on this end, Mr. 36 Chair. 37 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Peter. 38 Yeah, I know, again, down in the Southeast region, 39 40 there is some additional whale die-offs as well. That 41 sounds like a West Coast issue is, you know, folks are seeing that pretty commonly these days, and that's 42 unfortunate. 43 44 45 Any questions or comments for Peter. 46 47 (No comments) 48 49 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, thank you again.

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Page 30
     And, Patty, who's next.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Next we have Coral
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     Chernoff with the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak, Mr. Chairman.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you. Coral.
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                     (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Did we lose Coral --
     oh, nope, there she is.
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                     Coral, we can't hear you, I'm not sure
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     what's happening.
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16
                     (Pause)
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                     UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I see in the chat
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     box that Patty muted everyone, I think you have to hit
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20
     star six on your phone if you're using a phone.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Oh, good catch, thank
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23
     you.
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25
                     (Pause)
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27
                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: I believe she's
     unmuted now. Coral, can you hear us?
2.8
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                     (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, do we want to
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     come back to Coral, and see if we can address our
     technical difficulties.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, let's do that.
     The next one on the list is Cyrus Harris from Maniilaq
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     Association.
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                     MR. HARRIS: Good morning.
                                                  Can you
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    hear me now?
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43
                     (No comments)
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                     MR. HARRIS: Hello?
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, sounds good
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     Cyrus.
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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, we can hear 1 2 you. 3 Okay. Yeah, just as well 4 MR. HARRIS: as all the other regions, we didn't have any meetings 5 up this way. We attempted to have a spring meeting 6 last March, I believe it was, and that got cancelled 7 due to the Covid. We didn't attempt to have a fall 8 meeting, mainly because of this Covid19 pandemic travel 9 10 restrictions, village hunkering down, so there was a lot going on in that area. 11 12 13 So on my personal observations along 14 the coast here, along Sisolik, where I live, a fair amount of Canadian Geese as we speak, wigeons, nice 15 16 healthy and fat. I had some sightings of some snow geese that were flying through. 17 18 Tides are changing. We had a fair 19 20 amount of below low tides, of course that happens with north wind. But I see the tides coming in and out a 21 lot more faster than normal. A few swans. 2.2 23 majority of the cranes already headed south. 24 It's been freezing this past couple of 25 26 days but we're seeing some warmer weather coming in 27 here. Didn't really see much debris, but, of course, 28 knock on wood, we didn't have our real fall storm yet. Up until that happens we will get a lot of whatever is 29 out in the ocean to wash up. 30 31 32 But, yeah, not much more to report on this side. 33 34 35 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Cyrus. questions or comments for Cyrus. 36 37 (No comments) 38 39 40 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Patty, who's 41 next. 42 43 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Next we have Tagulik 44 Hepa, with the North Slope Borough. 45 46 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you. 47 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Taqulik. 48 49 50

MS. HEPA: Hi. Thank you, Patty. Can you guys hear me good?

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. HEPA: Okay. So as others, our fall meeting was postponed. We were going to have a meeting tomorrow but due to our hunker down status and community spread we decided it wasn't in our best interest to do so so we'll wait to see when we can actually have a meeting as others have indicated as well.

For spring hunting, we had a good, successful hunt for geese and eiders across the North Slope, as well as egg picking. And there was a bit of confusion about the regulations for this year. We thought that we were going to do the regulations where we communicate with the egg pickers to decide when the 30 day closure was going to start and because the regulations weren't reflective of that we postponed that for a year until they could be correctly noted in the regulation booklet. But we did practice some of the protocols in some of our communities. Identified local egg pickers to help us identify when it was time to wrap up the -- to prepare for the 30 day closure and thanks to Todd and Carla and others who've helped with that effort.

We had a good year for geese nesting near our community and I haven't heard from other communities but near Barrow lots of white-fronted geese near -- or nested very close to Barrow. And just recently they left, about a week ago, most of the white-fronted geese have left. I was kind of watching to see what triggered and it was the changing of the color of the grass and ponds starting to freeze up.

We had a pretty cold summer. I think, you know, when we hit 42, 43, 44 degrees it was a really nice day. So I kind of remember 39 degrees as our -- probably our most common or average temperature for the summer.

But it was good to see the Black brant pass Barrow on their way back to their wintering grounds and that happened not too long ago as well.

But anything else I'm missing Todd or

Page 33 Carla. 1 2 3 Nope, it sounds good to me. TODD: 4 5 MS. HEPA: All right, thank you. 6 7 TODD: There was one plant -- I was just going to remind you one fireweed that did not even 8 9 flower. 10 MS. HEPA: Thank you, Todd, for 11 bringing that up. Yeah, so we -- again, the cold 12 weather changed our Arctic plant growth around 13 Utqiaqvik. 14 15 16 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Taqulik and 17 Todd. Any questions for those guys. 18 19 (No comments) 20 21 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I'm glad working with the local egging folks worked out and that's a great 22 23 idea to get some practice in that and I'll be --24 that'll be interesting to hear how it goes in the upcoming seasons. But I'm glad you were able to put 25 26 some of that in place. 27 Patty, who's next on tap. 2.8 29 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Next, is Randy Mayo 30 with Tanana Chiefs and then we'll go back to Coral. 31 32 She tried hanging up and calling back in and so we'll see if that works. 33 34 35 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you. 36 37 Randy. 38 (Pause) 39 40 41 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Did we lose Randy. 42 43 MR. MAYO: Can you hear me Mr. Chair. 44 45 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: You're in good shape, 46 loud and clear. 47 Randy Mayo here MR. MAYO: Okay. 48 49 representing the Tanana Chiefs region. 50

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Due to the Covid thing when it first started becoming an outbreak and we -- TCC region didn't have a spring meeting but we were able to have our fall meeting with teleconference. Patty was on the line with us and we were able to do the fall meeting for the TCC region. And I followed up with my own subregion and gave a report to gather input and what not. Now there's 43 tribal communities in our region. It's spread far and wide. I, myself, represent, like 13 tribes so, you know, trying to -- what we're working on is our communication strategy for our vast region and try to get input and observation so we can -- so I can have more accurate picture of what's going on across our region. It seems like on our -- on our subregional teleconference there were no issues with regulation and people didn't indicate that they weren't getting their needs meet through the spring hunt.

 I did notice that, you know, concern in the falltime up in my area, the geese really didn't gather up they just kind of disappeared and left, you know. But I noticed an increase in some swans around my home community, out hunting. And this is just a little while ago so people out hunting were running into, you know, a duck or two to get something to cook on the fire for supper while we're out looking for moose.

But kind of one of the things in my immediate region or the Western Yukon Flats, I had a conversation with Vince Mathews about what I noticed. I was looking at some USGS map of our area from the 1980s that indicated there was large water bodies and I remembered those big lakes and what not, and then I mentioned to him that I looked at the internet satellite map, what they call Google, it's that Google Earth, right, oh, yeah, and then I noticed that a lot of the water isn't there anymore. And, you know, how is that going to affect the reproductivity for the Yukon Flats area. So I wanted to follow up with him on that a little more, you know, where a lot of these were really big lakes and what not. When I was out hunting and stuff noticed some of the difference.

Because I was out hunting that I missed the harvest survey committee meeting that took place recently. I'm on that committee. And I guess it concerned the 2020 harvest survey work. But I did follow up with Jim Simon and Liliana Naves and Vince

Mathews on the topic and based on that I gave my input on that endeavor.

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So when we had our fall meeting, one of my fellow Yukon Flats Board member, out of Fort Yukon, when he gave his report at -- you know, like Taqulik mentioned, that we had a very like more normal summer where it was how it used to be, you know, on the cool side, but it was very wet and there was a lot of high water on the Yukon River, not so much in the lakes but on the main river, that, you know, it was observed that due to that high water, you know, it affected the accessibility for, you know -- well, not only the high water but how the break-up's been going lately, weather changes, the ability to harvest spring birds and one of the things that was observed is all that high water may have affected geese nests that, you know, nest out on the islands and bars in the Yukon -- you know, sand bars in the Yukon River may have been washed down stream during the -- the water didn't even go down even -- even this past fall it was still pretty up there for this time of year.

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28 29 So then, you know, we put the word out about are these -- you know, due to changing environments does the regulations still work for us to meet our spring needs, and so far the indication we're getting back from our large region is, you know, so far it's still -- those spring dates still work for us in the region.

30 31 32

But that's just about it, the TCC

33 34 35 report.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Randy. Any questions or comments for Randy.

36 37 38

(No comments)

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41 42 43

(Pause)

44 45

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, still not hearing you Coral. Patty, is she unmuted on your end?

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, she is. And she hung up and tried to log back in. Does anybody

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48 49 50 Parrish.

Page 36 have any suggestions, I don't know what else to do. Is LILLY: Here is Lilly. If Coral call my cell phone, I can put on the speakers here and I get Coral, this is Julia One thing you might try is going to the microphone in the bottom left corner, pushing the up button and then hitting test speaker and microphone. That sometimes will automatically turn your audio on. CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, well, Coral, do

21 (Pause) 2.2 23 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Let's give her just a 24 second and see if she's able to just get on her phone. 25 26 (Pause) 27 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Patty, do we have any 2.8 29 other regional reports or is Coral the last one? 30 MS. SCHWALENBERG: She's the last one. 31 32 So maybe we can continue working on that and we'll let 33 her slide into the agenda when we have this resolved. 34

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Absolutely.

The next thing on the agenda are the

MS. SCHWALENBERG: So the next thing on

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Patty, all of a sudden

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Oh, I might have

your volume turned all the way up Coral.

(No comments)

her to my audio on my computer, for instance.

MS. PARRISH:

you want to just try to call in on your phone.

(Pause)

Computer Matrix, LLC 135 Christensen Dr., Ste. 2., Anch. AK 99501

the (cuts out)....

you went to mute.

Goose subcommittee.

done that.

Council Committee reports and the first one under that

section of the agenda is Jason Schamber with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game reporting on the Emperor

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you.

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Jason.

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MR. SCHAMBER: Good morning everyone. For the record my name is Jason Schamber. I'm with the Waterfowl Program at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. I also serve as the Chair of the Emperor Goose subcommittee so I'll be providing an update of a committee meeting that we convened on August 17th via Zoom videoconference.

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That meeting was attended by most of the committee members. They were able to make it as well as a couple of other invittees.

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The purpose of the meeting was to begin discussions of possible revisions to elements of the two Emperor Goose Management Plans, those being the Pacific Flyaway Council Plan and the AMBCC Plan. Both of those plans contain similar elements. They were structured to be complimentary to one another. The meeting that we convened in August was considered the first of a couple of additional future meetings on this topic.

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So if folks recall, that the management plans were signed in 2016, and they included a disclaimer of sorts that the management framework for Emperor geese that we agreed to and outlined in the management plans when they were formulated were more or less considered interim for the first three years the hunts were open. And at the sunset of those three years, which 2019, was the final year in that series, the subcommittees would review available data and that would include any data that was collected during those first three hunt years and reevaluate the major elements of the management framework for any updates or adjustments that may alter the course of how we manage Emperor geese. And those elements that were identified in the management plans to be considered for reevaluation were the population objective, which if you remember was set at an index of 34,000 birds. population assessment method, which was -- is the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta coastal zone survey that's conducted on an annual basis by the Fish and Wildlife Service during the summer period. And then finally the harvest strategy which is basically a set of population thresholds that define regulatory packages by which we

manage the harvest of Emperor geese. So these population thresholds determine if the seasons are open under certain conditions or the seasons are closed.

So any modifications or revisions that the committee might recommend to these elements I just mentioned and approved by the Councils would be considered amendments to the plans for the remainder of the five year term limit. Now that term limit ends in 2021, so next year, so we're bumping up on the end of that five year timeline.

At the meeting we spent most of our time reviewing available information including harvest data from the spring, summer and fall, winter hunts these last three years. The underlying population model that was constructed by Fish and Wildlife Service, if you remember, that's the thadilogistic model and that was used to inform the prescriptive population thresholds that we set in the harvest strategy. Those are the thresholds that determine the regulatory package that we use for a given hunt year. And we also reviewed aspects of the outreach and education efforts, both past and present, but primarily present efforts given that we're currently in a zone of population status that would require conservation measures to be implemented. One of those being an increase in outreach and education.

We did engage in some initial discussion later in the meeting of possible adjustments to elements in the management plans. We identified a couple of items for additional review at future meetings. One being the population objective, there was a question raised about the necessity of having the population objective. So that'll be discussed at a future meeting. We also discussed things that could be done to update the thadilogistic model that underwrites the harvest strategy. Any updates or modifications may lead to renewed discussions of prescriptive population threshold values and whether those may need to be adjusted based on any model updates.

Finally, we recognized the need to deal with instances where we lack survey data to inform regulatory decisions. As you all know this actually occurred this year when the survey on the Yukon Delta was cancelled due to the Covid19 pandemic. So the committee met in late spring, early summer to discuss

the issue and decide on a course of action, given that regulatory decisions for the 2021 hunt seasons were to be made by this fall. So at a future meeting we'll review and discuss some potential available options to address this issue.

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In general, though, committee members agreed that the current management framework that we're using for Emperor geese is working and folks were comfortable with what was initially established in 2016 when the management plans were formulated. However, with a few additional refinements or adjustments that I just mentioned. But folks felt that we didn't really need to engage in any major revisions or complete overhauls of the elements of the plans.

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Near the end of the meeting we identified a couple of tasks to be accomplished between now and a future meeting to possibly help frame the discussions at the next meeting and allow us to dig a bit deeper into the content. First of which was the Fish and Wildlife Service and Fish and Game will work on putting together options for dealing with the absence of survey data. Those may be using a three year average of the survey data or a different modeling approach. So we'll present those options so that the committee can weigh the advantages or disadvantages of each of those options and maybe move toward a decision on adopting a reasonable or workable approach should another instance like this last summer arise in the future. As well the two agencies will be working on updating the model that underlies the harvest strategy with some new information that we gained the last few years, and possibly with some needed input values from partners that would include the Native caucus. And we recognize that the model updates could spark additional conversation at a future meeting about the need for adjustments to the population thresholds and the harvest strategy. And finally a few agency folks will put together updates on various research projects that they're working on that could help inform decisionmaking. Those include an Emperor goose management project that's conducted by Fish and Game Division of Subsistence and Lilly Naves will provide an overview later on at this meeting. Also some research that the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Brian Daniels is conducting in Western Alaska. And then finally some satellite telemetry work that Fish and Game is also conducting currently.

So the committee agreed to continue evaluating the available data and further our discussions at a future meeting and that's likely to be scheduled for later this winter or early spring.

So to close, I'll mention that the minutes of the meeting were compiled by Patty, big thank you to her for that, and they appear in the packet so if anybody is interested in a little more detail about what transpired at the meeting they can check those out, or, alternatively, give me a call and we can chat about it further.

So with that, that concludes the update and I'd be happy to take any questions.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great. Thank you, Jason. Any questions or comments for Jason.

(No comments)

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, I guess I have one. You know thinking about changes that'll be recommended by the committee and brought to the AMBCC to the management plans for Emperor geese, what's the sequence of events as far as involving the Pacific Flyaway Council with that?

MR. SCHAMBER: I think the Flyaway Council would primarily be focused on the count -- the Pacific Flyaway Council Management Plan itself. I'm not sure that they would weigh in on the AMBCC plan necessarily.

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great. Yeah, that makes sense and I would assume that the Council, not having been there when the AMBCC went through this the first time, I imagine the Council does, you know, at least have an opportunity to see it and read it and that probably helps really inform their decisions for harvest strategy and population management.

 MR. SCHAMBER: Yeah, and I guess I should mention that because the plans are complimentary they share many of these elements that we're discussing, and so a change to one plan would mean a change to the other plan so.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you. Any

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Page 41
     other questions or comments for Jason.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, hearing none.
     understand Coral's back with us.
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                     (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: We can see you.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: But we can't hear
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     you.
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                     (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, maybe she's
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     going to give it another try. So we're into old
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     business and Council committee reports. I've been
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     trying to watch the time here, we've been going at it
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     for about an hour and 45 minutes or so, do folks need a
     break to stretch their legs and maybe grab a cup of
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     coffee, something along those lines.
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                     MS. EVANS: Yes, please.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. I was just
     waiting for one, thank you, Priscilla. Patty, are you
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     okay if we take a 10 minute break.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: No, no, that's fine.
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     That's what I was thinking.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. All right
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     everybody I think that it's 10:42 by my time, yeah,
     let's try to be -- let's take, you know, 10 minutes or
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     so and we'll pick back up with old business so we'll
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     see you in about 10 minutes.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG:
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Thanks, everybody.
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                     (Off record)
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                     (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. It's about
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     10:53 by my clock and I'm sure we'll have people in and
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out a little bit, that's one of the beauties of Zoom meetings. But Patty let's go ahead and get started again.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. Tamara is going to join us so she' (indiscernible - warbled).

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you.

Welcome Tamara.

 MS. ZELLER: Hi. Thanks. Yeah, I apologize to folks, I was in a training earlier so I'm just joining now so hopefully, yeah, I'll catch up. But let me know if you can't hear me. I'm kind of doing the phone thing, which I've never done before through a Zoom so as we're all learning, I'm sure, if it's glitchy let me know.

 So I was going to provide an update on Emperor goose outreach and what folks have been working on, myself, and just a few other notes. So hopefully you can all see my screen. I think we're all pretty familiar by now sort of why we're here and why we're doing outreach and education for Emperor geese. It actually started in 2017 when the hunt was legally opened. In the fall of 2019, the AMBCC decided to increase efforts in response to the fact that the survey indicated Emperor goose populations had fallen into what we call the yellow, according to the harvest management strategy and that just triggered a decision to increase these outreach and education efforts in order to keep the hunt open. That is what -- how I've framed our goal.

So I'm just going to report on our efforts from May to August 2020, the most up to date info.

The Fish and Wildlife Service began working with a contractor and part of their mission was to work with stakeholders to try to understand attitudes and values around Emperor geese and harvest. Obviously our vision for this whole effort was pre-Covid, and as everybody is experiencing, we've had to adjust and adapt and that has presented a lot of challenges with communication. Ideally we would have loved to have been in the villages talking with community members but that obviously couldn't happen. So the contractor did some stakeholder interviews,

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about 18 of them, and to try to, you know, understand, like I'd mentioned, attitudes and values on Emperor geese and harvest specifically. And some of the key findings from those interviews is that most folks didn't know that there was an apparent decline in Emperor geese populations and that there were really varying attitudes on harvest management. they definitely want to conserve Emperor geese but don't want government to dictate, and things that we've heard, I think, all along. So in the midst of while they were conducting these interviews, the spring season happened upon us really fast so in the interim they created this poster that you see on your right, basically taking messages that the Emperor goose outreach team had created previously, and everybody seemed to still agree were relevant, so this was used in the spring and handed out -- passed along to AMBCC members and other outlets for use such as YK Delta put it in one of their papers and what not.

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Recently, I think, it was in August there was a two hour stakeholder workshop to get draft core messages and product concepts and so I guess I'll back up.

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So after the spring poster was launched and the stakeholder interviews were conducted, the contractor then got together to create sort of prototype messages that they heard from stakeholders and create prototype new posters and PSAs, incorporating the new information they got. So after that was done there was a two hour stakeholder workshop to get feedback on these draft core message and product concepts, so this is now moving forward.

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So currently we are at the stage of they're just wrapping up all those products and I'll give you a preview in the next slide about what that looks like. But in the interim, the YK Delta at the Fish and Wildlife Service placed this poster that you're seeing in your view in the newspaper and they did radio ads using outreach messages that we agreed upon at the fall 2019 meeting.

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I also created an Emperor goose question and answer document for the Yukon -- for the website and other media materials and those are currently being posted. I'm working with our web guru on that.

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Yeah, so like I mentioned these are the new posters based on all the work that the contractor did over the course of the summer. And it says draft there but these are pretty darn close to being finished. Like I said this incorporates feedback that they received during interviews, it incorporates any feedback that we were given during the workshops and they can be used throughout Emperor goose range and hopefully distributed widely. And that's sort of the next step is working on distribution and getting these out.

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There's also a video PSA, public service announcement and radio public service announcement and those are a little bit further from completion but I'm hoping actually by the end of this week to have those done as well. So looking for really the best way to get these out, these messages out, so I'll be relying heavily on folks at this meeting for ideas on how to get the posters and what not to places that need to hear it.

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Some other efforts going on.

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I've been working with a Native Alaskan from Quinhagak. We're talking about a concept to produce a video and a photography essay exploring the relationship between Alaska Natives and Emperor geese and Emperor goose harvest management. We're still in the talking phase and I hope which we begin sort of the outline and exploring how to do this in the fall. one of -- I had written a great -- a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant back in the fall of 2019, it seems longer than that, and part of it was -- one of the goals was to look at basically climate change and any possible effects on Emperor geese. You know we've heard over and over again the burden -- it feels like the burden to reduce take -- the burden to conserve Emperor geese falls on the subsistence hunter and by reducing take, maybe, you know, the one thing we can do, which is, you know, I still think is true, but I also heard numerous times, you know, what about these other factors. So this particular goal is to explore the effects of climate change on Emperor geese populations and, again, this was a pre-Covid project working with Audubon and Alaska Conservation Foundation go into communities and develop these community resilience plans. And those -- that has been -- hit a pause.

(Echoing)

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MS. ZELLER: Can you hear me -- all right, I got some funky feedback.

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Anyway, so with Covid, obviously we can't travel and also a lot of the non-profits are experiencing severe economic hardships, cutting staff that would do this work so hitting the pause button on that unfortunately. But I wanted you to know that I hear those discussions, I hear those concerns and I'm trying to incorporate that into our outreach effort.

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And then I am still looking to hire an artist to create some type of emblem for this effort and I would really, really love to hire an Alaska Native artist. I've kind of hit a roadblock so I'm asking again if anybody has any ideas on how to make that happen. And it would be used on different products, it would sort of be the face of our effort so I think it's super important that it come from folks that hunt Emperor geese, and really represent the cultural and spiritual meaning of Emperor geese to those communities.

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And I just wanted to say, like I think I mentioned, the success of these outreach efforts really relies on participation of everybody. I think success for this effort means that we preserve hunting opportunity for Emperor geese in the future and I -- so we need everybody's help to share these messages as community members because if it's just me going out there, or not even going out there but pushing this effort, I can only achieve so much. I live in Anchorage. I don't hunt waterfowl. And I'm White person. So I think if you're paying attention to anything in the news, you know, it needs to come folks that are really in the communities and take part in subsistence hunting. And so I really am asking for help from everybody on the AMBCC. And I guess this last sentence, increase outreach and education was an AMBCC decision so it should be an AMBCC effort. I am happy to be doing my part but it's become apparent when I've reached out to folks in the communities that there is not a great understanding of what the AMBCC is and so all they hear is the word Fish and Wildlife Service, and I can't deny who I work for and I'm proud of who I work for so it's really, I think, important that we work on this together. And I'm not saying we aren't.

Page 46 But I'm just asking for help. 1 2 So with that I will answer any 3 4 questions. 5 6 I'll leave that up there. 7 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you very much, 8 Any questions or comments for Tamara. 9 Tamara. 10 (No comments) 11 12 13 MS. ZELLER: Wow. Okay. 14 This is Todd in Barrow. 15 TODD: 16 Go ahead, Todd. 17 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: 18 19 MS. ZELLER: Oh, yeah, hi, Todd. 20 2.1 TODD: Hello. Hey, just a quick question on that Slide 2, it mentions somebody had 2.2 23 interviewed 18 stakeholders, and then the next -- the 24 bullet, is, most folks interviewed did not know about the apparent decline. I'm not on the subcommittee so I 25 don't know a lot about this, I'm just looking at what 26 27 you have on the screen. With that bullet mark and then you look at the poster on the right, it doesn't really 2.8 29 talk about the decline either, right, so I guess I'm trying to figure out, should they have known that there 30 was a decline, or is it necessary for the stakeholders 31 32 to know there's a decline? I'm not asking it very well 33 but I'm just trying to figure out, there may be a decline, but how is the word getting out that there's a 34 35 decline and with increased conservation efforts, of course, trying to, you know, conserve more of these 36 birds, but I'm just -- it's kind of disconnected to me, 37 that first bullet and then the poster on the right, I 38 quess. 39 40 41 Thanks. 42 43 MS. ZELLER: Okay, good question. back in 2017 there was a different flier created and it 44 actually shows that graph here on the slide, and then 45 46 it gets more into the decline reasons. If you'll notice the very first sentence on this flier it says 47 Emperor geese numbers have been declining so it's not 48

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as prominent maybe as in the past fliers. And, you

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know, just interviewing 18 people, that's not a very large sample and so -- and it's not placing blame that, you know, outreach efforts haven't conveyed that, it's just basically an observation so that we need to do better, obviously, explaining there is a decline and I think it just speaks to more -- need for more outreach. So we've tried to tackle it a number of ways and so I quess that's the best answer I've got.

Does that help?

TODD: No, that's fine. I just couldn't make the connection between the poster there and then the comment. It does, you know, like you said, it does say decline in the first part, it seems like it would be helpful just to have, since, you know, being -- since the reopening of this hunt or something like this, because I didn't know how to take that exactly, it was just a general comment, or is this, you know, something specific to this time period.

So, thanks.

MS. ZELLER: Gotcha. Those are great comments. Thank you. I appreciate the feedback.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, thank you, Todd. Any other questions or comments.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chair, this is Eric,

31 can I jump in here.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir, please do.

MR. TAYLOR: All right, thanks. Todd, great question. And the point that caught your attention most folks did not know about the apparent decline in Emperor geese caught, I think, all of our attentions, particularly Tamara. And it's something I think Tamara's calling out for help. Later today, you know, Julian Fischer will give his presentation on status and trends and abundance of geese, including Emperor geese and that presentation, as you know, was given at both the spring and fall AMBCC meetings. We also have, in the past, when we've been able to meet in-person, Julian, Tamara, Dave Safine, or myself, have gone out to regions like Kotzebue and Bristol Bay and Bethel to also present that same information to stakeholders. We also share it with Refuge Information

Technicians, particularly on the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta. 1 2 And, you know, we've also done public service announcements when the season was first opened but then 3 also concern -- but, you know, I think the point you're 4 making is that whatever we're doing, there appears to 5 be some needed improvement. And whether that's making 6 7 sure that Julian's presentation gets in a format out to the regional representatives, particularly in this 8 case, the ranges of Emperor geese so that you, and 9 10 Brandon and Cyrus and Jennifer and others can have something to distribute to rural residents in villages. 11 I think that's something we're considering. 12 13 But, anyway, your point's well taken 14 15

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and we would jump at the opportunities if anyone has ideas on how we can be more effective in getting that message out about Emperor geese, we're all ears. thank you for bringing it up.

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MR. AHMASUK: Mr. Chair, this is

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Brandon.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, please, go ahead, Brandon.

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MR. AHMASUK: So, yeah, thank you Eric for bringing that up. During our past regional meetings, even through email, we try to -- at least here in the Bering Strait region, you know, the information on Emperor geese we do our best to get the word out, share these fliers, you know, so our region, we do harvest Emperor geese. In our past regional meetings, you know, it's been one of the bigger topics. So I mean again we do try our best to get the information out so people are aware.

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I just wanted to mention that real quick, but, thank you.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thanks Brandon. guess I had a couple -- a question and a comment.

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One thing that appears to me that given the Board of Game schedule and the intense interest in Emperor geese, I'd like to try to find a way to get this information into the Board book. I think that's another way to get it out there. If nothing else, we'll -- I'll ask Jason Schamber to be sure to include this in the Board presentation when he goes through the

proposals. But we may be able to actually get it in the Board book as well and I think that'd be helpful for everybody.

The other thing is, you know, the grant notwithstanding, with the two organizations that you mentioned, is funding for these efforts pretty solid and that might be a question for Eric as well. I was going back through all the packet stuff trying -- I believe it was funded by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Are we in good shape there to keep going?

MR. TAYLOR: I'll let Tamara address that because she's in charge of the budget for the outreach. But the Covid certainly delayed the efforts. I know Tamara's been frustrated, the contractor's been frustrated, but the funding did not go away. So Tamara mentioned that she had written a grant to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that was ultimately funded and Tamara I'm going to let you jump in here relative to the status of your funding but I -- in terms of the Service and our program, you know, Tamara has -- this is part of her performance plan and both for this year as well as next year, but in terms of National Fish and Wildlife Service funding -- Tamara, do you want to jump in.

MS. ZELLER: Sure. Can you hear me. I'm not -- I didn't mute myself, right?

MR. TAYLOR: Yep, you sound good.

MS. ZELLER: Okay. Yeah, like Eric mentioned, so the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant was for \$50,000 and that has not gone away but I have asked for a year extension because it was supposed to end -- I can't remember, in like 2021 or something, and just what we need to accomplish, given Covid, is just, you know, hard. So I did get an extension for another year. It doesn't increase the money. That was reliant on match, which where Audubon and Alaska Conservation Foundation come in, so there's that. has been very generous to allow my time being paid out of our program to work on this as well as other Emperor goose efforts. Jason's been awesome to provide input and his time as well as several AMBCC members. Staff time alone, I don't have a number for that, I anticipate that will keep going. I don't think anybody's said don't talk to me anymore.

And as far as other sources of funding, 1 2 I did get a generous amount of funding from the YK Delta. They had some funds that they were not able to 3 use because of Covid and so they've put a significant 4 amount of money into this effort. That, I was able to 5 carry over to next year. 6 7 So beyond that, you know, our budget 8 9 always changes, you know, but I think for the near term 10 we're sitting pretty good. And that's just -- and that, again, is sort of relying on everybody's 11 willingness to, you know, act as messengers and, you 12 know, use their networks to get this message out as 13 14 well. So I'm sort of counting on that. 15 16 I hope that answers your question. 17 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, it sounds pretty 18 good. And I guess if you need any support as far as 19 getting an extension or something like that, you know, 20 let me know and I'm happy to talk to whoever I need to. 2.1 22 23 MS. ZELLER: Okay, thank you. 24 25 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you. Any other 26 questions or comments for Tamara. 27 (No comments) 2.8 29 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, hearing none. 30 Well, thank you again, Tamara..... 31 32 33 MS. ZELLER: All right. 34 35 CHAIRMAN SCOTT:for being here and getting us updated and, you know, everybody who's 36 been involved in this, it looks good. I think it's --37 it looks pretty good. You know there's been some 38 comments here.... 39 40 41 MS. ZELLER: It's getting there. 42 43 CHAIRMAN SCOTT:and there, it's 44 -- yeah, I think it's getting there for sure. 45 46 MS. ZELLER: Yeah. 47 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: And I think it's 48 49 incredibly important and very appreciated, everyone's 50

efforts. 1 2 MS. ZELLER: Yeah. Yes, I echo that. 3 Thank you to all the folks, and I'll be leaning on you 4 some more. So thank you. 5 6 7 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, ma'am. 8 9 MS. ZELLER: All right, I'll attempt to 10 stop sharing and all that good stuff. 11 It worked. 12 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: 13 MS. ZELLER: All right. 14 15 16 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah. Okay, I believe 17 we're going to circle back around to Coral. Coral, are 18 you there? 19 20 MS. CHERNOFF: I think I am here, can 21 you hear me? 22 23 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, ma'am, loud and 24 clear. 25 26 MS. CHERNOFF: Yea. Okay, so I guess, 27 you know, we all know we've been going through some tough times with Covid so on this end I think, you 2.8 29 know, a lot of people haven't been getting together to communicate about, you know, their hunts and everything 30 that's going on. 31 32 33 So in my experience, just in the friends and family group that I've seen, people were 34 not going out hunting and gathering as much this spring 35 for the spring hunt, it seems, as we're usually doing. 36 That also includes myself. My work involves a lot of 37 -- in my art business, involved a lot of contact with 38 the public and without being able to do that I've had 39 40 to take on some extra things, you know, to make -- to 41 pay the bills and all that so I've had less time hunting and fishing this year and more time, you know, 42 trying to make other things work. 43 44 45 So we had approved at one of the State 46 meetings, hunting for the road system for this spring, that unfortunately did not happen. I guess partly 47

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49 50 weren't published and so therefore we couldn't have the

because of Covid, we didn't have the -- the rules

hunt and so we don't really know what's happening with that. This was going to be a three year trial so hopefully moving forward I think we were going to ask for an extension on our three years at some point so that this springtime was not included in our three year trial since it didn't happen.

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We've had some concern in town. have had a development of a new dock in a major area, the feeding grounds for two- to 400 emperors almost daily, for sure, you know, several times a week. I quess we knew there was going to be a dock there. There was a change in plans and permitting. And I was kind of surprised that I could not find anything in the permitting and comments where Fish and Wildlife Service, or any division of Migratory Birds kind of raised concerns over this dock going in. It's an 11 acre development. There's eelgrass there. And it's a feeding ground and hangout spot for all winterlong for ducks and most especially Emperor geese, so they're not going to have that area anymore. A bunch of gravel was pushed out over the beach in shallow waters, of course, to deeper areas to make a dock. I'm not sure -- pretty sure nothing can be done about it now. But in looking through I was kind of concerned that it looked like they had checked with Fish and Wildlife Service and maybe looked at -- I'm not sure they directly contacted them, but they did have a chart in their permitting that mentioned it looked like endangered and threatened species, so there was mention of one of the eiders and sea lions and some whales but nothing -- I didn't see any mention of migratory birds or their concern over emperors. And I guess that surprised me being that we've been talking about emperors for three, four, five years, for so long and had a plan. So anyway that's -we're going to, I guess Tom Lance at Sun'ag and I are kind of talking and I guess we'll sort of monitor like where the geese are going because a large population, like I said, did go there, sat there everyday, probably two tides everyday and fed or hung out there so I guess we'll see where those have been -- those will be -we'll see where they go now.

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So there was the road hunt. That new dock that was put in.

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I guess lastly I guess I just kind of want to acknowledge -- oh, well, I did want to say everything seems, as far as weather, fish and wildlife,

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everything -- everything this year seems to be like kind of what we used to call a normal year, although in the last four or five years we don't have any normal years, but there seemed to be no decline in species, no -- I haven't heard any die-offs. We have had, it seems like a lot more sightings of hummingbirds at people's feeders, even as recently as about two weeks ago, there was a hummingbird at someone's feeder. So we have been, over the last four or five years seen more hummingbirds on the island, and later in the season which is interesting.

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And then lastly I would just really like to acknowledge, we have an air service here, Island Air, that provides service to -- what do we have, six or seven villages and they provide a service where they will fly subsistence foods into town and around, you know, from town to the villages, they will fly subsistence foods for no charge and so I know people have put on buckets of clams. Just the other day I was reminded because someone sent us in some smoked salmon from Karluk. And I would just really like to acknowledge our air service, Island Air, for providing this service for the people around the island. There are lots of people who grew up in some villages who now live in town, or lived in town and now live in other places around the island so I know I, and as well as a lot of other families appreciate that service. So I'd just like to thank Island Air for that and acknowledge that that is something that they do.

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And I think that is all I have to

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Coral. And thanks for hanging in there and keep trying to connect. That effort's appreciated. Any questions or comments for Coral.

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MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chair, this is Eric.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Go ahead.

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MR. TAYLOR: All right, thanks. Coral, thanks for your report. I wanted to address a couple of things that you brought up. Indeed all of us were frustrated that after all of your work and the Sun'aq

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report for now.

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Tribe to open up the road system this year, that we were unable to do so. The Final Rule for the subsistence season still has not published, and as everyone knows we're almost a month after the season closed for this year. I just sent a note to headquarters asking where it is and apparently it's still within the Executive Secretary Office and so we're hoping to get that published, and, obviously it's too late for this year. So I do apologize for that. We did everything we could. In fact, the Assistant Director, Jerome (Indiscernible) for Fish and Wildlife Service, I know, is contacting the Secretary's office to see if we can break that free.

 Your point about that it was a three experimental season and that we lost the first year is something that Todd Sanders and I talked about. And we went back to the proposed -- or the regulation and it says three years and because it says three years we're able to start that first year in 2021 as opposed to this year. So other than I think I will include that in the proposed rule just as a point of information as well as alert the Service Regulations Committee. First off, I don't think it's going to be a problem, second off it's not going to be that much work.

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Boy, your 11 acre dock development caught me by surprise. We have a program in the Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services, the conservation plan assistance program, and when we take a lunch break today I'll fire off a note to the program manager for that to see where that stands. Typically on a project like that you're exactly right, the Migratory Bird Program would comment and provide comments to the Conservation Plan Assistance Program that submits the letter for the Fish and Wildlife Service so let me circle back with that manager and find out where that project is and if comments were submitted and see if we can get a comment. certainly you're right, 11 acres, eelgrass beds and a wintering area for Emperor geese and other migratory birds should have been -- we should have commented on that.

I'll also check with Robin Cochorane, the migratory bird biologist for Kodiak Refuge to see if Robin has any information on that as well.

Pretty neat news about hummingbirds.

Not surprising. But Jim Johnson, our land bird coordinator will be interested in hearing that the last few years you've seen more of them and you've seen them later.

And let's see, finally, boy, I actually flew Island Air a long time ago on a hunt in Kodiak for goats, and I'll leave this to you, but typically when something good like that happens, at least in the Fish and Wildlife Service, our Regional Director is happy to provide a letter acknowledging or kudos to an agency, organization or industry representative or whatever, so anyway it may be something for you to think about whether you'd like the AMBCC, I'll leave it up to the Native Caucuses, and Ryan, in terms of Fish and Game on whether they'd be supportive of that. But it sounds like something that maybe the AMBCC would like to fire off a quick letter of acknowledgement thanking Island Air for their support for subsistence users.

Anyway, great report. I'll get back with you on that dock development.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Eric. Anybody else with questions or comments for Coral.

(No comments)

 $\mbox{CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, Coral, I guess I} \\ \mbox{have a question and a comment.}$

 First off, speaking of the dock construction, I, too, was unaware of it, but I'll do some digging on the Department's, as well, likely it was handled by our Habitat Division so I'll see if I can get more information and share that with you.

The other -- the question is, recognizing that the road hunt didn't happen and, you know, that's a bummer, but it's good to hear that the three years can go on and start new, do you have a sense for how people in Kodiak are feeling about it, I mean has there been talk about it and are people concerned? I'm sure some folks are very excited about it, just, yeah, what's your take on how the community sees that hunt?

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ CHERNOFF: Yeah, my take is just like you said, people who hunt are very excited about

it, and people who don't enjoy people hunting are not very excited about it.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay.

MS. CHERNOFF: So it's just -- you know, it's a mixed bag for sure.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah.

MS. CHERNOFF: And in reference -- and actually in referencing that dock that has gone in, I did not mention Alaska Department of Fish and Game because I did see that they did have a letter that they sent in and I have several letters as well as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, I think the plan, and just some background information if you wanted to contact Tom Lance, he has all their communications and emails about this project.

 I know one of his concerns was the project -- there was permitting and then at some point in time, like by the next year, the scope of what they were doing had changed, and then when they received notice of this, there was a one month comment period, which was a pretty short comment period. But, yeah, we do have Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Habitat letter that expressed only their concerns of the use of vibratory hammers and impact hammers.

But, yeah, I can send -- I can forward the information that I have. I have taken pictures out there and I see that they're filling in even more beach, it looks like, the last time I was out there. I'd be happy to go get drone footage and -- which I intended to do this week anyway and forward those to you guys.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, and I'll probably touch base with Habitat as well, but, yeah, I'd be curious to see what, you know, correspondence is out there and available.

Thank you.

MS. CHERNOFF: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Any other questions or

49 comments for Coral.

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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Hearing none,
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     we're still into old business and now we have the
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     Harvest Survey Committee. Lilly, are you on with us?
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                     (Teleconference interference - lines
     put on hold - line beeping)
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                     (Pause)
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Lilly, if you're there
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     we can't hear you.
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                     (Pause)
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: She just sent me a
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     text message and said she's having a little trouble.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Okay, we'll give her a
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     minute.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, just give her
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     a couple minutes.
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                     MS. NAVES: Okay, I'm here now.
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     for patience.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Perfect.
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                     MS. NAVES: Let me get myself together
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     here.
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                     So the Harvest Survey Committee,
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     recently, we work mostly to address Covid again.
     that's major part of everyone's life and business
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     nowaday. So we felt the need to get together and work
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     -- found -- needed to find alternatives to in-person
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     interaction for the data collection in 2020 AMBCC
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     harvest survey. So the Division of Subsistence of
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     Alaska Department of Fish and Game develop preliminary
     set of options and a risk analysis for the data
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     collection of the harvest survey, including different
     approaches, such as mail, online and phone surveys.
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     This document, together, with the usual work plan for
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     the harvest survey is included with the meeting
                 And the options that were developed did not
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     materials.
     involve change in the sampling frame, the five regions,
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levels, community selection, household selection and data analysis, all that -- the idea was to keep with the plan that you already have. And the options referred only to alternative approaches for data collection instead of local surveyors doing in-person interviews, how else they could reach out to the households.

So the Division of Subsistence has a key role in the implementation of the data collection, coordinate with all partners and we are responsible for making things work in a certain way and the Fish and Wildlife Service also have a key role due to funding related responsibilities. So Fish and Game met with Fish and Wildlife Service on September 10th to preliminary discuss this options and in that event still working with the Harvest Survey Committee and following this meeting Fish and Wildlife Service provided a letter on their perspectives on the alternatives that had been put forth. In this communication from Fish and Wildlife Service is also included in the meeting materials.

So the safety of the local communities and the local surveyors is naturally top priority and those include the concerns that the survey work may indirectly lead to in-person interaction such as to compile and update household lists or to help households complete the mail surveyor, so we were worried about the direct and kind of indirect ways that the survey, who the -- with people doing their best to prevent the spread of Covid.

So the AMBCC covers a very large area and diverse area, including five regions that are surveyed every year. So this is Bristol Bay, YK Delta, Bering Strait, Interior and North Slope. accordingly we discussed many factors that are likely to play a role in the harvest data collection, such as, community sizes. Small communities operate a little bit different from large communities in terms of collecting harvest data so what would work in small communities and what would work in large communities. Sharing just phone numbers especially in large surveys, there is was interest in the option of a phone survey. Also steps to set contracts across agencies and many local and regional partners. We also talk about the issues that the local communities are handling to keep their essential functions going on during the pandemic.

And also we considered the need for a strong communication plan, especially including local and regional partners.

So at the Harvest Survey Committee went into detail in all the pros and cons of all the different options, this is a complex discussion because there are many factors and uncertainties.

Eventually we narrowed it down to two options.

Experimental mail survey that would be sent to all P.O. Box in communities randomly selected and maybe complimented by phone, or not to do survey in 2020.

And during the meeting as we considered all these things, we're not leaning in an obvious direction so we decided to give more time for the committee meeting members to follow up with people in their region, gather more information and have more opportunity to share perspectives. And that was followed by mail vote, where people could vote in a mail survey, or no survey, and if they had any comments.

At the Harvest Survey Committee we also thought that this was a complex decision and it would be helpful if we could provide a recommendation to the AMBCC just because it's been a long discussion to arrive to the point where we are and the meeting today, especially by teleconference, it would be hard to go through all those ins and outs of all the options. So we voted to develop a recommendation on what to do about the 2020 survey based on the input from the Harvest Survey Committee.

So the Harvest Survey Committee has 15 members. Six members voted for a mail survey in 2020. Seven members voted for no survey in 2020. And two members did not vote.

Although the votes are evenly distributed between mail survey and no survey, we didn't find broad support for a mail survey across the five regions that are included in the survey, so despite some support for a mail survey, in respect to the perspectives of the partners in the survey, the

regions, the Harvest Survey Committee recommends for not conducting a harvest survey in 2020.

And this concludes the report of the Harvest Survey Committee. And the report and all the materials that were put together when we were discussing these options are available with the meeting package and I'll be -- I'll invite the members of the Harvest Survey Committee, if they would like to offer input on what I've discussed so far.

Thank you.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Lilly, before we go into that, I just want to mention that we would like a motion to support the decision and recommendation of the Harvest Survey Committee when you're done getting input from the other members.

MS. NAVES: Thanks, Patty.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, thank you, Patty. And thank you Lilly for that.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Questions}}$, comments for Lilly, or other members of the committee.$

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, while folks are thinking I'll ask one. So long-term, what should we consider is the impact for not doing a survey this year?

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ NAVES: I'll let other people chime in if they'd like.

(No comments)

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ NAVES: Or if not they can try -- oh, sorry.

MR. FALL: Well, this is Jim Fall. This did come up in the committee a bit. And I think it's unfortunate that we will have a gap in the documentation of the subsistence harvest, but on the other hand it's not unusual to have such gaps in any monitoring of harvest. A single year, you know, is not a fatal blow to understanding patterns and trends in

those harvests. The Division of Subsistence, during that committee meeting, we thought that the mail survey could be a good option because we couldn't talk to people directly and we did share that, more broadly, the Division is testing other ways to collect information because we can't do it face to face.

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And in Unalaska we are working with the Qawalangin Tribe there to test a mail survey of a comprehensive survey, which is much longer than the migratory bird survey and, there, the Tribe, did not want to postpone or cancel that work because of how important they felt the results of the work would be and there isn't annual documentation and funding for such work. So we will see how that mail effort goes there, whether we achieved the sample that we need. And we know that we'll only succeed there if we have tremendous outreach efforts, education and outreach efforts, which is going to depend a lot on our tribal partner there to do.

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In the Kuskokwim River area which is an annual survey done face to face, for salmon, an annual survey done face to face in dozens of communities, we are combining methods there, but the primary method there will be phoning. And the reason we can do phone calls there is that in the annual survey we do have phone numbers for fishers, for many fishers. Now, we're finding that many of those phone numbers are disconnected, but we're having good success so far, that just started a couple weeks ago and we're confident that in that case, the phoning will work. And, there, missing a year of harvest information would be bad because of the problems with the salmon returns, the low subsistence harvests, and it was worth it to try to figure out an alternative way to do that. because of the -- the long time series we have there and the understanding we have of that fishery we will be able to evaluate the performance of the phoning. And some mail, there may be even some online work there, we will be able to evaluate that against other years just to see just how it performed.

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But that's a long way of saying that for the migratory bird work, we thought that we could have tried something just to see, especially since we don't know where we'll be sitting a year from now either. And testing out the mail work -- mail survey would maybe have prepared us for another year of

alternative ways of going about this. But we certainly respect the views of the partners and we can't do this without substantial investment of time and energy and knowledge from the partners to reach out to people to participate.

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So if we don't do it this year, it's not the end of the world, but hopefully we'll not be in this position a year from now.

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So, thanks.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, thanks Jim. mean I completely agree, missing a year is not the end of the world, and, you know, other efforts, often times require a lot of followup. So I'll be curious to hear how things go out in Unalaska as well. And, certainly, you know, we may have to -- we probably will have this discussion this year if we're in the same boat that we are this, in the future.

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So thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT:

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Other questions for Lilly.

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MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chair, this is Eric

Yes, sir, go ahead.

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Taylor.

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MR. TAYLOR: Thank you. Thanks, Lilly, for your report, very nicely done as usual. I haven't had a chance to talk to Dave Safine or Chuck after their attendance at the meeting, but I was curious, assuming it is an off year, was there discussion by the committee on -- a couple of things come to mind: One, is looking into the mail-in survey a bit more in terms of understanding the concerns raised by the regions or what options there might be to address those concerns

or if, indeed, it could be a viable option in the

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And then my second question, any discussion -- assuming that we do not do a harvest survey this year, the other, I know potential alternative that we discussed in the Migratory Bird Program was the development of a smartphone application, you know, that we're seeing applications on phones that can do about anything, whether it's

49 50 future.

order your food from a grocery store or check on traffic or whatever, but, anyway, was there any discussion on recommendations on if we do not move forward with the survey this year, on areas that you and the committee could work on.

MS. NAVES: There was some discussion on what energy and funds could be allocated, if not doing a survey this year, I think that we may have to go on decisionmaking by steps because thinking the first part was already complex decision to come to the point where doing a survey or not doing a survey and lots of the discussion circled around that. I don't think that we considered a more complete set of options of what can be done to better meet the priorities by the AMBCC. So I think that this is the next step on the discussion here.

MR. FALL: This is Jim, are you done

Lilly?

MS. NAVES: Yes.

 MR. FALL: Yeah, this is Jim Fall. Yeah, again, as I said before we thought the mail option was a viable one to give a try to. But, again, it would require commitment from all the partners and we'll have more information if we're in this position next year from the Unalaska experience and what we're learning in the Kuskokwim River and maybe elsewhere.

 In terms of developing some alternative data collection methods such as a smartphone app or online, we did talk about that at length, actually, for Unalaska and for the Kuskokwim and our tribal partners and others pretty much rejected doing -- going that route as the primary data collection method because of connectivity issues and development issues and the severe uncertainty about just how that would bias the response rates and the character of the responding households and individuals.

So we did not support looking at those methods even over the next year as the primary way to collect information because of those limitations there. Probably as a communication tool, as a way to facilitate getting information to people, that's worth looking into but in terms of a data collection tool we're pretty far away from that and the methods that

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we're using now, without the -- if we didn't have the limitations on face to face data collection and hiring local people to help us we would be moving forward with the current design, which is, as we know, is still being implemented, we're three or four years into implementing and evaluating that design that we developed collaboratively and it's not the time yet to start going down a new path.

We're in an unusual circumstance now and trying to do our best to address that. But when this circumstance is over I think we'll be back, primarily, to the design that we collaboratively developed.

Thanks.

MR. TAYLOR: Okay, thanks Jim.

TODD: This is Todd.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Go ahead, Todd.

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TODD: Thank you. Yeah, I was just wondering during the committee meeting, was there any discussion and maybe this is what Jim was just saying, is there any discussion in trying to figure out a way of sort of testing, not a new design or anything like that, but testing in a limited way, a mail-in survey, so that -- the design wouldn't be specifically to, you know, compliment the current design that we're operating under, but to test some aspect of future mail-in efforts in case this continues, you know, for another year or some other type of epidemic takes place. So I thought maybe this was an opportunity to make some type of a very limited testing of supplementary type of design.

Thanks.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ FALL: Well, this is Jim again, I can respond to that.

Yeah, Todd, I mean the mail-in option that we voted on, we did see it as basically experimental. We didn't know what kind of response rates we were going to achieve. We knew it would only work with a lot of effort and a lot of outreach. We didn't really talk about limiting that effort to a

subset of regions or communities because we wanted to maintain the design, as Lilly described, we wanted to retain that sampling design that the current approach has with the five regions and the randomly selected communities and the household targets there. So it was.....

TODD: Right. Now, I understand. I just thought maybe this was the opportunity, though, to do sort of a real experimental test so that you're not trying -- the goal isn't to maintain the current sampling design, but to test some aspect for future problems like this.

Thanks.

MS. NAVES: I think that the Division of Subsistence is going through this effort through different projects that we conduct in partnership and on behalf of our partners. For instance, there is the Unalaska survey that it's going through lots of process of adaptation to kind of collect data despite the pandemic and, within the Division of Subsistence, lots of our work rely on in-person interaction for data collection, so since the beginning of the pandemic, we really have had at the forefront of our minds on alternatives and the approach and how to keep doing the work that you do, to some scale, despite the pandemic.

So I think that we're going to learn from those efforts conducted by the Division of Subsistence.

Another opportunity for that is within the context for the Emperor Goose Harvest Management Project that we have been conducting with PR funds, that project -- and they'll give an update about it later at this meeting, it has several components. One of the components were to conduct harvest surveys in under-surveyed areas in Alaska, specifically the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands. And those surveys were originally planned as in-person interviews so we realized that now that's not an option anymore. So we planned to adapt those harvest surveys that could be conducted in context of that project -- to be conducted with not in-person interaction, with likely mail option and we have worked with the local communities, starting working last spring on community concept to do the survey, but then the pandemic hit, but when we get -- I

slow down on the fall season, we started again touching bases with those communities working on the village concept, to work on a modified version of those harvest surveys and we are going to propose an experimental mail survey for next project. So I think that there will be some experience gained within the projects conducted by the Division of Subsistence.

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MR. FROST: Hi, this is Chuck Frost. I would like to weigh in on a couple things.

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From a Fish and Wildlife perspective, one of our recommendations that Eric mentioned was development of online or mobile applications that would assist in the data collection or address the other bias' that are involved in the survey. And at least in the five years or so that I've been involved in these discussions, every year we talk about a different bias that was in the survey in the current year, whether it was households that didn't get surveyed that should have, or communities that didn't get surveyed that should have or potential to only survey high harvesters and that's why an estimate is high or a reason why an estimate is low. And a mobile application, while it wouldn't be the primary source of data collection, or an online tool would not be the primary source of data collection, just like a mail survey can't be counted on to be the primary source of data collection as we heard in our committee meeting, that a lot of those would just find their way to the trash like all the other things do. But the mobile application and the online tool, I mean we're in the year 2020 right now and online and mobile applications for data collection have existed for over 20 years, so it's not -- we shouldn't be far off from this. I mean the technology to do those things and to try them out is now being implemented by high school students in high school classes.

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So we could use this time and money that we've got now not doing a survey this year, as Todd mentioned, to try out some of these other methods. Whether it's an experimental mail-in survey or concurrently mail-in surveys and online form to collect data and a mobile application that would address all of the other bias' that we deal with, whether it's recall bias, or timing bias, or response rates, these are all things that are going to continue to be a problem until we address them. And so from the Fish and Wildlife

perspective, our recommendation was to use the time and money that we've got now without doing the survey to start to explore some things that we haven't in the past.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you, Chuck. I know that, as Patty mentioned, we are -- we're going to need to have a motion to vote on whether or not, on your recommendation, I guess. So I don't want to lose sight of that. Are there other comments or questions on this topic for Lilly or Jim or others.

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Mr. Simon.

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MR. SIMON: Hi. Thank you, all. Yeah, I think that, you know, the use of the internet and mobile apps, it's -- from an urban perspective, yes, it seems like this has been -- we're in the 2020, 21st Century, but rural Alaska is quite different. And I think that without expanded high speed internet capacities, increased cell phone service capabilities, that's going to continue to be a challenge for this kind of electronic approach to harvest reporting. I know the Department of Fish and Game has been -- that some in the Department of Fish and Game have been advocating for moving to online reporting processes, but if you spend any time in rural Alaska you'll quickly learn that there are some capacity and infrastructure issues associated with making that move forward.

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One of the things that I've been contemplating since the Harvest Survey Committee meeting is whether or not in the next spring, whether or not there couldn't be, you know, the random community selection and household sample design deployed and perhaps sending out, like a harvest calendar kind of a situation, to help those chosen households in the communities -- selected communities to record their information throughout the season. know in the past, anyhow, in the Kuskokwim salmon surveys, that has provided very quality information, but the response rates were very low for that Kuskokwim salmon process. But many people who did use those calendars each year, you know, when they were late being sent out or something, people would ask where are the -- where is my harvest calendar, and that might be something for the Harvest Survey Committee to consider after getting more Subsistence Division perspective on

these alternative data collection approaches, you know, in light of the pandemic, to consider in the spring, so that that might be able to be mailed out.

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> Now, that being said, you know, I live in sort of rural Alaska, I'm on the road system, but just to get a letter from Healy to where I live, between Delta Junction, it takes over two weeks for a regular piece of mail to reach me. And so we also have some serious postal service delivery challenges currently. But anyhow I think the mail out harvest calendar to that sample for the 2021 season might be something that I've, at least, want to continue to think about and to get the expertise of Liliana and others at the Subsistence Division as to how that might be able to help to let people know who -- if they are randomly selected so that they might do their recording on their harvest calendar through the spring and summer I know in my discussions and, Randy Mayo, season. please correct me if I've mischaracterized anything that you've shared with me recently, but, I believe that Randy would like to see an improvement of the local involvement in documenting the harvest and to really better address some of the local concerns about the accuracy of the information. I, personally, agree with what Jim and Liliana have said about this new sample design, research design that's been deployed. don't think it is time to redesign it, but, again, I'll just circle back to, I wonder how harvest calendars might be able to help given these challenges.

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Hopefully the pandemic will be over and this will be moot and we can return to the existing program with face to face, but I do know that Randy has suggested that he would like to have more Harvest Survey Committee discussions about addressing some of the bias' both that the agency Staff have as well as tribal representatives have about this program.

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Thank you.

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MR. FROST: Hi, Jim, this is Chuck again. I totally -- I just want to clarify. I totally appreciate the comment about the connectivity issues in rural communities. And just to be clear, a mobile application does not mean connectivity is required or anything else. That would -- we wouldn't use that for the survey data collection per se but, you know, to keep a catalog in there could be an educational tool

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that keeps a catalog of all the different species of waterfowl and their current statuses and things like this that somebody could look at and then if the misidentification potentially, species identification being asked six months later to identify the number and type of birds that were harvested, I think that's along the lines of what you're saying with your calendar. But they'd be able to just take a -- anyone that has a cell phone and could go out, take pictures of the things that were harvested, and then when the survey rolls around six months later, there you go, you saw that you took six of whatever species and five of this other one that you potentially didn't know what it was at the time and now you've got somebody there that can look at a picture and figure it out.

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So that's primarily not for data collection for the survey but for education and data collection to address bias.

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MR. SIMON: Yeah, thank you, Chuck. And if it's all right, Ryan, I could respond.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, go ahead.

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MR. SIMON: Yeah, I appreciate that Chuck. And let me just say that there are, like on the Kuskokwim River, the Kuskokwim River InterTribal Fish Commission in partnership with the Bering Sea Fishermens Association, we have been collecting inseason salmon harvest information using mobile apps with community-based surveyors, you know, young people from, I think it was only four communities this year, because of funding limitations, and they do record the information on their mobile app but then they have -we've worked with providing them access to be able to upload that information into some sort of server, I don't know the details of it, but that has been working well. But there are certain communities that there are greater challenges because even having teleconferences and the cell phone service and even regular land line service in some communities along the Kuskokwim make that very challenging and especially they're -- in some of those cases there's no smartphone capabilities, it's just voice.

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So I'm not suggesting that we aren't in a position to be able to slowly move forward with more digital data collection efforts but I would perceive it

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as simply in the beginning stages. And I don't know what the status is recently but I do know that the Division of Subsistence was using tablets to collect information and then finding a source to be able to —a connection to be able to upload that information, and that might also be something for us to talk about at the Harvest Survey Committee of now that the Division of Subsistence has experimented with that, how is it going and is that possibly a method that could slowly be integrated into migratory bird harvest monitoring.

Thanks.

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great. Thanks everybody for that. Any final questions or comments, because we do need to address the recommendation from the committee.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Lilly, Jim, others, do you feel like you got what you needed to at least move to the next step or in consideration, not looking for a final project, but do you need any other suggestions or guidance that you were looking for today?

MS. NAVES: I think that the recommendation of the Harvest Survey Committee focus on the first step of the decisionmaking process, mail survey or no survey. And so I think that the motion that would go with this recommendation would parallel with the intent of the recommendation.

Naturally, we are going to have to need a decision on how to reallocate the funds and efforts that otherwise would be put in a survey this year, so I think that I would like to ask guidance to the Council on the process to move forward with that other step of the decision. I think that there is a bit of complexity on considering what to do and all the ins and outs of online applications and such. I think that a larger discussion than we can complete at this meeting today and also it has budget implications because it involves reallocation of funds. So I think that recommendation from the committee providing guidance on how to move forward with the decisionmaking process would be helpful.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, yeah, I can see 1 2 that. But I also think that's a pretty complex discussion, I would imagine, and well down into the 3 weeds. 4 5 So I think what I would suggest, 6 Uh. you know, depending on how others feel about it is that 7 we take up a motion on the harvest survey, on the mail 8 out survey on whether or not to conduct that this year 9 10 and I think it'd be best if we voted on it and we have a record for it, just in case there's questions down 11 the road. 12 13 And then depending on the wishes of the 14 Council, you know, we can go into that discussion on, 15 16 you know, further guidance for the committee and I can envision that might be as simple as, you know, can the 17 committee get together and bring some suggestions to 18 And, you know, identify some of the details that 19 we do need to think about, the budget aspect, you know, 20 other things that I can't -- I don't know, you know. 2.1 Or it could be a very long and in-depth discussion. 22 23 But I, you know, we have about half an agenda yet to go 24 today. 25 26 So with that can I get a motion to 27 adopt the recommendation from the Harvest Survey Committee. 2.8 29 30 MS. EVANS: I'll make a motion. 31 32 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Priscilla. 33 Is there a second. 34 35 MS. CHERNOFF: I'll second, this is Coral. 36 37 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Coral. 38 we have a motion to adopt the recommendation and it's 39 40 been seconded, any discussion -- further discussion on 41 this. 42 43 (No comments) 44 45 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, hearing none, 46 Patty, can you do a roll call vote on this one please. 47 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yep. Let's see 48 49 where's my list.

Page 72 (Pause) 1 2 3 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Hold on one second, 4 just bear with me. 5 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: No worries. 6 7 MR. TAYLOR: Jim, this is Eric. I was 8 9 wondering if you, again, could repeat the motion to 10 make sure that everyone understands what we will be voting on. 11 12 13 Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Eric, did you want me 15 16 to repeat that? 17 MR. TAYLOR: Yes, please. 18 19 20 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Yeah, no 21 problem. 22 So the motion we'll be voting on is to 23 24 accept the recommendation from the Harvest Survey Committee to not conduct a mail out survey this year. 25 26 27 MR. TAYLOR: All right, thank you. 2.8 29 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir. 30 31 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. Association 32 of Village Council Presidents. 33 34 (No comments) 35 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Jennifer. 36 37 MS. HOOPER: Yeah, sorry, I'm trying to 38 think here. Without having discussed with our Chair, 39 40 I'd go with the recommendation of the committee. 41 42 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Okay. Bristol Bay 43 Native Association. Heidi. 44 MS. KRITZ: Yes. 45 46 47 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Chugach Regional Resources Commission. 48 49 50

Page 73 MS. EVANS: Yes. 1 2 3 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Ahtna InterTribal 4 Resources Commission. 5 MS. STICKWAN: Yes. 6 7 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Kawerak. 8 9 10 MR. AHMASUK: Yes. 11 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Aleutian/Pribilof 12 13 Island Association. 14 MR. DEVINE: No. 15 16 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Sun'aq Tribe of 17 Kodiak. 18 19 20 MS. CHERNOFF: Yes. 21 22 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Maniilaq 23 Association. 24 MR. HARRIS: Yes. 25 26 27 MS. SCHWALENBERG: North Slope Borough. 28 MS. HEPA: Hi. I just want to make it 29 clear that the recommendation was not to do a survey in 30 2020 and I support that recommendation. 31 32 33 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Taqulik, that's correct. Tanana Chiefs Conference. 34 35 MR. MAYO: Yes. 36 37 MS. SCHWALENBERG: U.S. Fish and 38 Wildlife Service. 39 40 41 MR. TAYLOR: Yes. 42 43 MS. SCHWALENBERG: And the Alaska 44 Department of Fish and Game. 45 46 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes. 47 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Mr. Chairman, the 48 motion carries with one no vote. 49 50

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, thank you, Patty. And thank you, Lilly and others who, you know, talked about this topic and so now I guess as a Council we need to decide are we going to go a little further in this discussion to help the committee move forward, provide some guidance with that or -- yeah, or we can leave it up to them, I guess, I don't know, you know, what the other option is.

The other thing I am watching, you know, it's 12:17 now and so we're getting a little long in the tooth again, but what's the wishes of the committee, or the Council -- sorry.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chair, this is Eric

 Taylor.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Please.

 MR. TAYLOR: I'll throw this to Lilly and ask her opinion as well as Jim, even though Jim's about ready to pack his bags here. And, again, I have not had a chance, Lilly, to catch up with Dave or Chuck, but do you think it would be worthwhile to reconvene the Harvest Committee now that the decision has been made not to conduct a mail-in survey for this coming year, and go back to determine — try to answer the question that you posed in terms of how to allocate the funds that would normally be used to do the inperson survey, and then flesh out alternatives or priorities and then present that to the Council at a later date? I mean is that something that you think is viable?

MS. NAVES: Yes. I think that the discussion is really going to have to be deeper to really get the ins and outs of different options, and also to consider a broader suite (ph) of options and a broader suite (ph) of priorities for the Council as a whole and not only the Harvest Survey Committee. think that this needs more kind of paperwork to develop alternatives and to narrow down alternatives. And I wonder if some of this decisionmaking responsibility may be beyond the Harvest Survey Committee because, for instance the AMBCC has a Budget Committee whose objective is to determine priorities and the allocation of funds. So maybe if you can include the Harvest Survey Committee, but other people, that would represent the Budget Committee or something like that,

other people that should be included in this process.

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MR. TAYLOR: Yeah, that's a good point, Lilly, and I failed to mention that. But since this is Fish and Wildlife Service funding and it is tied to actually conducting a survey, I will -- I'll need to check in with our budget analyst, Will Lacy, as well as our grants and agreements personnel to see what kind of sideboards. I don't foresee a problem. This sort of situation that we all find ourselves in, the Service has been really flexible in looking at providing broader sideboards to address the questions, so I don't foresee that a problem, but I will -- I'll doublecheck and get back, but I don't foresee it a problem off my first blush.

MS. NAVES: So is the understanding of the Council that the Budget Committee should be involved with this or is this in the hands of the Harvest Survey Committee?

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, certainly I think that ultimately there has to be a budget discussion but we really don't know what that'll look like or the framework of that until Eric has a chance to dig into the budget questions and can it be used for other things and so on and so forth.

And you'd mentioned earlier that decisionmaking may be beyond the Harvest Committee's — the Survey Committee's responsibility, and that may be true, but I envision that that committee would actually — and I'm going to go out on a limb, you know, based on what Eric said, that he doesn't anticipate any budgetary issues, then it's really difficult for the Council to — it's a wide open question right now, you know, and we heard it during the discussion, and lots of great ideas. So at this point, I think the committee has it and should, you know, drive that train with coming up with ideas, and thinking about the details of how to implement them, and then we'd have to come back to the Council for a decision, ultimately.

So I think you have the ability to frame it, the committee does, as you think is best, and then ultimately the decision will come back to the Council as a whole. I do recognize there's some, you know, there's some timing issues, right, I mean, obviously, that part goes without saying, and I'm not

sure how to overcome that just sitting here right now. But if the committee could convene soon, and start fleshing out ideas, I would encourage that. And then if we need to, you know, potentially we could even have a short Council meeting, or, you know, we can figure out a way to disseminate the information and get the input and a decision back from the Council as a whole. I think we can do all that stuff I just said.

MS. NAVES: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Does that work for other -- that's just me. And I should preface that. I mean does that work for other Council members?

MR. TAYLOR: It works for me, Jim -- or

Scott.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I answer to everything, don't worry. Okay, great, well, I didn't hear any dissenting there, so -- and Lilly I'll touch base with you as well because I'm kind of -- I'm interested in this and we can connect and stay connected that way too.

So, thank you for that.

Thank you, Council members for voting on that and voicing recommendations, suggestions, concerns, those are all -- I think everything was valid and kind of got a little bit of a blank canvas right now to work on.

So okay before we break for lunch --well, Lilly, was that all, I'm sorry that was -- I didn't mean to cut you off, did you have any more on the harvest survey?

MS. NAVES: There is the report of the harvest assessment but maybe I can do that after lunch.

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: That'd be great, thank you. I got a note from Brandon, he asked me to circle back around and he wanted to provide some additional information to the Council.

So, Brandon, I apologize, I didn't go

right to you after Coral but here's your chance.

3 MR. AHMASUK: That's no problem, thank 4 you, Mr. Chair.

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> So actually in Coral's report it reminded me of something happening in our region. So she mentioned, I believe, wet lands, or eelgrass beds, so an ongoing problem for subsistence users here in the Nome area, east of Nome, the IPOP LLC Mining has been trying to get a mining permit for the Safety Sound area. The Safety Sound area, Bonanza Channel, it's a huge wetlands, you know, eelgrass, very abundant in the area, I believe it's been ongoing for about three years, at least, now. Again, many subsistence users in the area are very concerned. It's a very large mining operation. The -- I think in their report, they mentioned in a single season, spring to freeze-up, they're mining outfit can fill up a large football stadium in a single season. Where they're intending to mine, again, I can't stress this enough, you know, it's an eelgrass bed area, many resources including migratory birds, you know, it's an estuary, many birds land there, having their nests, laying their eggs in the immediate vicinity. Again, a very large concern for subsistence users in the Nome area. If granted, this operation has the very real -- I'm trying to think of the word -- it'll negatively impact subsistence users for a very, very long time.

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34 35 The -- in the drilling program, you know, where they're trying to find the gold supposedly, I've heard that there is very little to no gold at all. If so, it's very, very deep, and their mining operation isn't even capable of getting down to the depth to get the gold anyway.

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But, anyway, I just wanted to bring that up. Sorry, if I took a little bit too long, but, again, it's a concern of subsistence users, not just for migratory birds, but all resources in the area.

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But, again, thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Brandon. and thanks for putting it out there. You know, after our discussion with Coral, I'm glad you said something so, you know, at least on Fish and Game's end I can poke around a little bit and find out, you know, how

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engaged we've been and make sure that, you know, the concerns have been voiced and I imagine the Service would be in a similar position.

All right, well, it's coming right up on 12:30 and I think we should probably take a break at this point and is an hour okay for folks, is that too much, any concerns or comments on that.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: One hour is good.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's good.

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Well, folks, let's break now for lunch and we'll go for an hour so we'll meet back here at 1:30 p.m. And, Patty, are you just going to leave this up and running?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, I am.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, great. Okay, everybody, we'll see you in about an hour and the meeting will be open and you can stay logged on or call back in. Enjoy your lunch.

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: On the agenda we're still in old business and Lilly, I think you were still on. It looks like you probably covered 2020 harvest data collection but you had a few more topics you wanted to discuss.

MS. NAVES: Yes, thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

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The report for the harvest assessment is on Page 166 in the meeting package and it overlaps well with the icons on the meeting agenda but not completely so I will go back and forth between these two lists of items.

At some point here I will ask to share my screen, Patty, if you could please help me with this when time comes and that's going to be in a few minutes from here.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Sure.

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MS. NAVES: Thank you. So in the -- I usually provide a report on work completed and ongoing work from the harvest assessment at every AMBCC meeting. In the last spring meeting was Bridget, so this time I will provide a report going back to October last year. Catching up on where we stopped after the fall AMBCC meeting.

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Soon after the fall meeting, after the AMBCC last year, I worked with Dave Otis to do the third optimal allocation analysis, the third round, third and final round of optimal allocation analysis for the sampling design of the harvest survey so that specifically is the number of communities that you survey per region, the number of households surveyed in each surveyed community and we put together a report for that and that report starts on Page 167 of the meeting package. It outlines the sampling design that we work on -- that had started working on for the 2019 survey and the plan, along with the survey review is that we stick with that for at least five years before changing it again. So that was the closing work of the survey review, that we work together with the Colorado State University team between 2004 [sic] and 2019, five full years on this survey review process. report is in your materials there.

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31 32 Also other work recently completed, I would like to talk about the 2018 final harvest survey report. And I would like to ask to share my screen, please. I think I can do that here.

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And this report got a little delayed because, I mean finalizing and completing the report because we had a little delay on the review of the data but we completed it recently and finalized the report, and I'm working to send the hard copies in the mail and the electronic copy is already available online. So what you are seeing on the screen there is the cover of the report and the -- things are moving a little slower on my side.

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So every year on the cover of the report, I try to find a picture that depicts people and birds in Alaska Native cultures and the broader context as a whole. So for the 2018 report I highlighted presentation of Native partners and the representation

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of indigenous cultures in the meeting of the American Ornithological Society that happened here in Anchorage last summer. So there on this group of pictures is Cyrus Harris there on the T off diversity, so you can go down here -- there's always a caption that give the context of what's on the picture. So here on the caption of the cover picture it has a summary of all the activities, events and the participation of Native partners, the AMBCC representatives and otherwise partners too of that meeting. It was a big bird meeting, nationwide, and also international, because the American Ornithological Society is the biggest bird association in the world. So that is about the 2018 report.

So now the cat's out of the bag, the report is out.

Ongoing work also it refers back to what we already discussed, the options for avoiding inperson interactions for data.

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So the next item is an update of the Shorebird Outreach Project in the YK Delta. So that one's based on working with kids and schools in the YK Delta and local teachers and under the pandemic we discussed it with many partners, that was not really an option, we didn't think that was viable to try remote interactions for that because the schools themselves are already facing many challenges. So we postponed the project until fall next year and when we start coming to that spot next fall we will reassess what the recommendation to take on again on this work.

Now, I'd like to go to an agenda item and the talk about the transition of Staff at the Division of Subsistence of Fish and Game. So as you know I supervise a position there and in the past that used to be Jackie Keating that was there for a couple of years but Jackie moved into another position into the Division of Subsistence around November or December last year and that position was vacant for about eight months. In June this year we were eventually able to complete the hiring process for that position and I would like to take this opportunity to introduce Laura Minjack (ph), that now works with our group. So this position, just a little background there, it's largely supported by grants projects and the -- so Laura has a bachelors in ecology and a Masters in fisheries and

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wildlife sciences. She has the specific education and the experience and lots of interesting human dimensions of wildlife, management and conservation and specifically related to birds. So Laura is active with the human dimensions working groups of the Wildlife Society and the North American Bird Conservation Initiative. So Laura has been, already, since June, she kind of went on running and she brings lots of new perspectives and fresh perspectives and new connections to our group. For instance it was via Laura's connections there with the North American Bird Conservation Initiative that she put us in touch with the editors of this book on indigenous participation in wildlife management. So it's nice to be in touch with other experiences that indigenous people have in wildlife management in the Lower 48 so this has been, I think a project with lots of potential.

So maybe I'd like to put Laura on the spot and see if she'd like to say a couple of words there on her behalf.

 Laura: Hi everyone. I'll turn my camera on so that people can see me. I know we're not in person so trying to get a little bit more personal. But thanks Lilly for introducing me. I'm excited to be here and to be involved in these efforts and I'm excited to bring my experience and my perspectives and hopefully have some helpful skills to help move forward especially in these interesting and really challenging times. I have a particular interest in working with people, a background in social science and wildlife sciences and I am very excited about doing work that involves human communities and bird communities.

 MS. NAVES: Thanks Laura. So Laura is deeply involved on the Emperor Goose Harvest Management project that we are working on. And she'll get into the shorebird outreach project when we eventually get to work on that. And she's also been happening with different things related to the AMBCC work that we do.

But I think that making the connection there to the Emperor Goose Harvest Management project, this is the next item on the update there that I would like to cover.

So quick background there about a couple of years ago the Division of Subsistence put a

research proposal together to address aspects of 1 2 Emperor goose harvest management. We got funding from the PR Program for that with match from the Division of 3 Subsistence and that project has different components. 4 And a few of these components directly relate to 5 gathering stakeholder perspective and different kinds 6 7 of stakeholders so we thought it would have all the bases covered. So one of the components of this 8 project was a survey of fall/winter permitholders, I 9 10 mean Emperor goose harvest, fall/winter harvest permitholders, and that is largely completed. 11 12 mail surveys to everyone that got a permit for Emperor goose fall/winter harvest in 2018 and 2019. The main 13 line there, that would be how to get input from people 14 participating in the fall harvest and understood that 15 16 that would also cover largely sporthunters. We have a preliminary draft off of the analysis that came back of 17 that survey and we review it and sometime soon here 18 share it with AMBCC's partners for your review and 19 input. So having that wrapped up we move into another 20 21 component of this project that was a separate, different survey to gather expert opinion of managers, 22 23 biologists and conservation professionals, people that 24 have been actively involved in Emperor goose research -- I don't know if I said biologists there, but 25 biologists are included too, but people that are 26 27 involved with Emperor goose research and management 28 conservation. So we structured that as (indiscernible) process, that is a process where we do -- they're 29 planning on three rounds. First we start with a more 30 comprehensive survey, analyze the results of that, send 31 32 back to people to people that respond and do that once 33 more. The goal there is to identify common ground and kind of stuff where people agree and also disagree. 34 35 Laura has been super helpful in implementing that. Due to the pandemic and also because of considerations on 36 providing confidentiality of the information that 37 people offer, Laura was key in implementing this is an 38 online survey, we also had an option of a paper option 39 for the survey and also even had people that called to 40 answer the survey over the phone. So we had different 41 ways there for people to provide information. 42 43 Laura completed the first, the analysis of this first round and soon here we are going to send out the second 44 So I believe that most everyone on this meeting 45 46 here received the survey, thank you for participating there, it's really key to have representation from 47 Natives, State, biologists, managers and conservations 48 49 [sic] and to have a broad range of perspectives there. 50

You'll be hearing from us soon again on this. So please keep engaged with us on that process and I'm hopeful that you'll come up with something in the end there that I think that's going to help the group move forward as you work in the review of the Emperor Goose Management Plan.

So now you address, sporthunters, managers, biologists, so we have another component that specifically address perspectives of subsistence users. We had to break it down on different components like that was the way to reach into the different demographics more efficiently, is different, the questions that will be asking it's a little bit different (indiscernible) break this down to differentiate the approaches.

So for getting from the subsistence users. First, we had planned to do that as in-group, group, in-person, focus group kind of interview, tag it to the original meetings -- the meetings of the regional bird councils, but with the pandemic that fell apart. So we had to adapt and instead of doing group, in-person interviews, we're going forward with that as key respondent interviews to be conducted over the phone. So a few weeks ago I sent to all AMBCC partners in the regions where Emperor goose occur, I sent the draft interview questions for this interview and ask your help reviewing that and providing help as we compile a list of potential key respondent candidates. And so I had asked you guys to provide input on that by October 2nd, which is a few days from now so I'm going to send an email tomorrow asking you, please, to help So when you get this email this is about with that. what it is. And the idea is to conduct those interviews in fall/winter now coming.

Another component of that project that I would like to talk about, bird harvest surveys, I already briefly mentioned this before, in this meeting today, bird harvest surveys that were planned from the Kodiak and Aleutian areas, those are areas that are considered under-surveyed, or it just means that there is a lack of information on harvest there for Emperor goose and those regions that are not covered by the AMBCC five region survey, so we had planned to do harvest surveys in a few communities in this areas and it was going to be a one year only in each community, but, again, with Covid, that became no longer an option

so we are adapting plans to make that as mail survey and we will get back in touch with the communities regarding community consent later this fall/winter.

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Are there questions about any of this information that I shared, or comments.

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(No comments)

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MS. NAVES: Okay, so the other item that I would like to cover on the ongoing and the upcoming work is that we completed the 2019 data collection for the harvest survey in kind of March/April this year so that was when the pandemic was already affecting us all so that also affected data collection and we fell a little short of the sampling goal there in some regions more than others. a little apprehensive of what that was going to do to the harvest estimates so I followed the same model that we have done working with Dave Otis from Colorado State in previous year in the context of the optimal location analysis and I did a little evaluation of the performance of the survey on terms of what that makes the confidence coefficient of variance and such and I will say that the results are mostly adequate. I was happily surprised that things are better than what I was expecting. So I think we see some things that is a little bit of different from some years, for instance, in the Bristol Bay area, some ducks that are usually reported as harvest didn't appear on the survey this year. But when you look at the big picture, the statewide estimates, things are mostly in line what we usually see and the performance in terms of coefficient of variation are within largely the range of what I had seen the last couple of years. I don't think that there is a major concern there that this was an (indiscernible) impact on the survey so of course we want to do better than that but given the conditions we had this year, I think it's mostly adequate.

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So this performance analysis and draft harvest estimates are all packaged as a set of tables in a few pages of discussion that was distributed to the partners a few weeks ago. And I work with -- and that's the tables for all the regions. So for the next round of meetings of the regional bird councils, I work with them to set summary set of tables that belong to their individual regions so we can work together on the

data review for 2019 and we should be prepared to work on adoption of the 2019 estimates in the spring meeting next year. So let's be in touch during winter and next spring here to work on that together.

Jim and Laura, have I forgot about anything, or anything that you would like to add there?

MR. FALL: I don't have anything.

Laura: Me neither.

MS. NAVES: Okay, thanks. Are there questions or comments.

MR. TAYLOR: Lilly, this is Eric. Just a quick comment. I wanted to compliment you and Laura on the Emperor goose management survey that you designed and implemented that I completed. I thought it was extremely well done. I thought it was extremely well done. I thought your questions were very relevant and covered a full gamut of diversity. So anyway well done on that. I really look forward to hearing the results on that.

So, thank you.

MS. NAVES: Thanks, Eric. Yeah, really hopeful that this will help us in the decisionmaking process as we move forward. I really appreciate the input of everyone there and reviewing. Because every time that you put a survey out like that, that had been reviewed by a number of people and we have to do pilot tests off of each time that you put a survey out so thank you very much help in reviewing and providing positive and negative feedback on how those things are designed and constructed and helping us piloting surveys and also answering the surveys because that's the final goal.

So thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Quyana.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: All right, well, thank you, Lilly. And, Laura, welcome aboard. That's great that we've got some new faces in the Division and a lot of information there and a lot of work so thank you so much. And I'll echo Eric's comments, I thought the

survey was done very well and looking forward to seeing the results as well.

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Any other questions for Lilly.

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(No comments)

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them all.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Nice job, you answered

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All right, thank you again you guys.

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So moving through the agenda we're up to new business and first on the list is a briefing from Todd Sanders, Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Flyaway Council representative.

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Todd, you have the floor.

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MR. SANDERS: Yeah, thank you, Mr.

Chair. Can you hear me okay?

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir, loud and

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28 29 MR. SANDERS: Great, thank you. So this is Todd Sanders with the Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Program at Headquarters. I'm going to provide a brief overview of four activities in our program.

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The first is the Migratory Bird Treaty The Fish and Wildlife Service has been Act scope. working to define the scope of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, particularly related to incidental take. We published a proposed rule in February and a draft environmental impact statement in June with a 45 day open comment period. The purpose of the proposed rule and environmental impact statement is to codify the Solicitor's opinion about the scope of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Specifically, that the Act prohibits -- prohibitions apply only to affirmative actions that happens for the purpose of taking or killing of migratory birds, their nests or their eggs. We've been preparing to publish a final environmental impact statement and Final Rule. Recently, on August 11th a District Court ordered that the Solicitor's opinion be vacated, the summary judgment indicated that the opinion was unlawful with the Administrative Procedures

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Act and contrary to the plain meaning of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Thus, we continue to wait for guidance from the Department of Interior. First, we wait for guidance on what our current interpretation of the scope of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act is in light of the vacated Solicitor's opinion; and, second, how to move forward with the Final EIS and Rule.

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The current interpretation of the scope of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act would be the no action alternative in the Final EIS. So we continue to wait for guidance there. We'll keep the AMBCC informed as the rulemaking process continues. If the Final EIS and Rule are published, they may be challenged in court similar to the Solicitor's opinion. So we'll keep you informed on that.

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The next issue is common ravens. Common ravens have increased in abundance in some areas in the Western United States in association with the anthropogenic changes across the landscape. raven abundance has resulted in increased complaints and concerns about impacts to imperiled species, human, health and safety and agriculture. At the May meeting I provided that the Fish and Wildlife Service has formed a working group to work through a formal framework to address the conflict and develop a management strategies. We've been requesting information to better understand the conflicts and management options. We did this via public and tribal webinars, tribal consultations and an online portal where we accepted information. The working group is preparing a technical document to present and review available information to help inform possible management options. This document is expected this fall. And once we have that I expect the Service will then make a decision about what management options to pursue. We recognize that it's a complex issue and that it may require short and long-term solutions and multiple scales. For example, reducing anthropogenic subsidies, improving prey species habitats, and possibly direct actions on ravens including non-lethal and possibly lethal methods. If there is a need for any new regulations that would need to be proposed for public comment and may also require the development of an environmental impact statement. So that's some -any new regulations that would come from this are a ways down the road. We haven't started drafting anything in that regard. As I mentioned, the technical

document is in preparation now, and the next step would be to look at that technical document and the management options that are identified there and figuring out how to move forward.

The next item is the general hunting regulations. We recently published final regulations for the current fall/winter hunting season at the start of this month. Significant changes in the regulations include a reduction in the Emperor goose quota in Alaska from 1,000 to 500 birds. Also Scaup and Pintail abundances are well below their long-term averages, nationally, that's 28 and 42 percent below the long-term averages, and this has resulted in reduced bag limits of one or two birds for each of these species across the country. This, however, does not apply to Alaska, Alaska is exempt from these regulations.

We're in the middle of the rulemaking process for the next hunting season. There are a few proposed changes at this point. We do expect Scaup and Pintail restrictions will continue in all four flyaways outside of Alaska. We also expect to remove some restrictions in Oregon and Washington that would increase the light goose bag limits up to the 20 per day allowed in the Pacific Flyaway.

Finally, in regard to habitat conditions in spring and fall, available data indicates generally good conditions in waterfowl breeding areas and drought conditions in the contiguous Pacific Flyaway and that is persisting into the fall and may very well persist into the winter. So birds may find drought conditions when they migrate south of their breeding ranges.

Lastly, subsistence hunting regulations. The AMBCC proposed subsistence hunting regulations for the next season have been endorsed by the Pacific Flyaway Council, they will be considered by the Service Regulations Committee in October and then we will publish those proposals for public comment. I think you're all aware that there is two changed proposals. One has to do with Emperor goose egging, and the other has to do with upper Copper River region permit for invitational hunting.

 $$\operatorname{So}$ just a reminder that the October SRC meeting is scheduled for October 20th and 21st. And we

would hope that there would be AMBCC representation 1 2 there should there be any questions at that meeting. 3 4 Thank you, Mr. Chair, that concludes my briefing. 5 6 7 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Todd. Any questions for Todd. 8 9 10 MR. AHMASUK: Mr. Chair, this is Brandon. 11 12 13 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Go ahead, Brandon. 14 Todd, maybe I heard it 15 MR. AHMASUK: 16 wrong, were you saying there was a limit on white goose harvest, 20? 17 18 MR. SANDERS: Yes, that is correct. 19 20 There is a general framework for snow goose hunting in the Pacific Flyaway and the bag limit associated with 21 that framework is 20 per day and it'd be 60 in 22 23 possession, but, yes, 20 per day. Now, we do have 24 restrictions in certain areas where we're concerned about specific populations of snow geese, for example, 25 26 Wrangell Island snow geese that winter primarily in 27 Oregon, Washington but also parts of California, so in those areas where we have, in the past, been concerned 2.8 29 about that population, specifically Wrangell Island snow geese, there were restrictions that were a daily 30 bag limit fewer than the 20 allowed for the Flyaway, 31 32 but now that Wrangell Island snow goose are doing very 33 well and well over the objective, we're now removing some of those restrictions. 34 35 36 So that's the change I think you would Coming forward for this next year is that 37 expect. those restrictions down to six snow geese per day in 38 Oregon and Washington will be relaxed and 20 per day 39 40 would be the standard bag limit. 41 MR. AHMASUK: Oh, okay, maybe that's 42 43 where I'm getting confused. So this is the sport hunt and for Oregon and Washington? 44 45 46 MR. SANDERS: Yeah, that's correct. 47 MR. AHMASUK: Oh. 48 49 50

MR. SANDERS: I'm talking about the 1 2 fall season, the general fall/winter season is where I was talking about those restrictions would be removed. 3 4 MR. AHMASUK: 5 Okay. Okay. getting it confused with the spring/summer subsistence 6 7 harvest and with the -- I believe it was the Service talking about harvest as many snow geese as you want. 8 9 10 MR. SANDERS: Yeah, my apologies if there was any confusion there. 11 12 MR. AHMASUK: 13 Okay. 14 MR. SANDERS: There is no bag limit for 15 16 the spring/summer subsistence season for snow geese or other species -- snow geese species. 17 18 19 MR. AHMASUK: Okay, thank you for that 20 clarification. 21 22 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Other questions for 23 Todd. Jim, go ahead. 24 25 MR. SIMON: Yeah, Todd, sorry I may 26 have not understood your discussions about the 27 inadvertent take. So what was the -- could you review that again, briefly? 28 29 30 MR. SANDERS: Are you talking about the scope of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act? 31 32 33 MR. SIMON: Yeah, so it's -- was a determination that it only applies to intentional 34 efforts to take and that -- but what I got confused by 35 was that the Solicitor's opinion was vacated, which 36 opinion? 37 38 MR. SANDERS: Yeah, that's correct. 39 40 we've been trying to define the scope of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, whether or not that specifically 41 addresses accidental or incidental take or not and 42 about three years ago the Solicitor's office issued a 43 new Solicitor's opinion that indicated that the 44 prohibitions in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act applied 45 46 only to purposeful take. And so now we've been working to develop -- go through the rulemaking process to 47

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codify that in regulations. As we worked through that,

yes, you are correct, in that I reported that on August

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11th the District Court did vacate that Solicitor's
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     opinion and has indicated that it was unlawful and
     inconsistent with the Administrative Procedures Act.
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     Now, some of that can be corrected, at least the
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     Administrative Procedures Act part of it could likely
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     be corrected by working through the rulemaking process,
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     the proposed and Final rules. Now the court also
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     raised some other issues that I'm not sure that would
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     necessarily be corrected through that process, which is
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     that the Solicitor's opinion was inconsistent with the
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     plain or simple language of the Migratory Bird Treaty
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     Act. So if there is a Final Rule that moves forward,
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     it's likely this will be challenged similar to the
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     Solicitor's opinion.
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                     Does that help.
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                     MR. SIMON: Thank you, Todd.
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     you, Todd, very much. Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Other questions or
     comments for Todd.
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                     MS. STICKWAN:
                                    I had a question.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Gloria, we can't quite
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     hear you?
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                     MS. STICKWAN:
                                    I had a question about
     the Upper Copper River (indiscernible - fades out).
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Sure, go ahead, yeah.
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     Having a hard time hearing you but we'll give it a
     whirl.
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                     (Pause)
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                     MS. STICKWAN: I just had a question
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     about the Upper Copper River hunt.
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                     CHAIRMAN SCOTT:
                                      Okay, what's your
     question, go ahead.
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                     MS. STICKWAN: Have they considered
     about that?
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                     MR. SANDERS: Yes, so the two proposals
     from the spring, both from the Alaska Migratory Bird
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     Co-Management Council will be going before the
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Service's Regulations Committee in October. So that's just the normal process. They would be heard by the Service Regulations Committee and they would decide whether or not to move forward with those. If we do move forward with those and I assume we would, then we would publish those in the Federal Register for public comment and then finalize those in a following rule.

But it was just a reminder that those two proposals are moving forward in the normal process, and that the Service Regulation Committee is coming up in October, middle of October to consider those proposals. They have been in -- they have already been supported by the Pacific Flyaway Council.

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MS. STICKWAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: And I'll just hit on something that Todd mentioned having, you know, AMBCC engagement in that meeting. I'm not sure, and Todd you can probably help us out here, I'm not sure how that works and it seems like Patty and maybe Patty attends that, normally I would be there as well but I have a conflict for that meeting. So we have identified an alternate to sit on the SRC for me and I'll be sure to touch base with the two people who will be going for the Pacific Flyaway Council as well.

That's a good reminder, thank you,

Todd.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: And I'll be on the line as well, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great. Yeah, that's perfect. Other questions or comments.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, well, hearing none, thank you Todd for joining us as usual and it's good to hear from you and hopefully everything's okay down in your neck of the woods.

MR. SANDERS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: All right, moving on in new business. It looks like Julian, you're going to provide some migratory bird population status and trends information for us.

MR. FISCHER: Yeah, good afternoon. How's my audio coming through?

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Loud and clear.

MR. FISCHER: Okay. Well, hello everybody. My name's Julian Fischer. I work with the Migratory Bird Program in Anchorage in the Waterfowl Survey Program.

 Each meeting I typically provide an update on what our survey program is coming up with, results from our aerial surveys. Like much of what has been discussed in the meeting today about activities of the AMBCC so is true for much of our survey activities this year. So I do not actually have much new information to report in terms of status and trends but I'm going to try to run through this presentation at a much more rapid rate.

But a lot of the numbers that you'll be seeing are equal to what was presented at the last meeting.

So there's a few new pieces of information that are out there and I'm going to share my screen. Let's see here.

(Pause)

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ FISCHER: Can you see the screen here or what do you see?

MR. TAYLOR: Yep, we see it Julian.

MR. FISCHER: Good presentation?

MR. TAYLOR: Yep.

MR. FISCHER: Okay. As you know, the Waterfowl Program is primarily an aerial survey program. We do aerial surveys around the state and we are staffed by pilots, biologists and supported by two quantitative ecologists, both of whom are on the call

today, Eric (Indiscernible) and Chuck Frost.

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In short our surveys are primarily during the breeding season and in the lower right you can see an aircraft going along a transect line we count birds out to 200 meters on either side of the aircraft. We use microphones that are equipped with a laptop computer. That computer is also attached to a GPS receiver. When we report an observation we are marking that bird at a particular location at a particular time and then use that information to come up with density estimates of birds within the surveyed area and then population estimates from that. The crew is trained in aerial identification of waterfowl and flock size estimation.

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This map shows the general location of our primary surveys. Here in the middle is, in this teal color, is the area that's surveyed during a survey that's done throughout the continent. This is the portion that we do, it's called the North American Waterfowl Breeding, Population and Habitat Survey. you can see the lines within those polygons are relatively far apart so this gives us a very broad brush look at the densities in a particular year over a very broad geographic area. The North Slope was not included in the primary development of this survey back in the '50s but we do an aerial survey up there with a separate aircraft at the same time to make sure that that important waterfowl production area is represented. And we also have a breeding pair survey here on the Western Coast of the Yukon Delta. That was set up in the mid-1980s during the goose crises and it was linked in with the Hooper Bay Agreement and the Yukon Delta Goose Management Plan.

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Okay, so from that large scale survey, the North American Survey, I've just presented some of the very long-term population abundance estimates. These are -- of ducks -- ducks that are reported and Liliana Naves' subsistence harvest survey as some of the most important resources in Alaska. The time period for each of these graphs is from the mid-1960s through 2019 and there on the left, the left two figures, mallards and pigeons, a couple of dabbling ducks, both of those, in Alaska, increased quite a bit from the mid-19602 up through about year 2000 and then it dropped a bit since then and been relatively stable for the last five to 10 years or so. Pintails in

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Alaska have been variable but there hasn't been a significantly large change statewide in the numbers. Outside of Alaska, as Todd mentioned in his presentation a few minutes ago, numbers are well below average. Scaup, here, you can see within the last 10 years, numbers of Scaup have been much lower than in the past. This is consistent with what we're seeing across North America, also reported by Todd just now. And the sport regulations have been adjusted in the Lower 48 states to be more restrictive for both Pintails and Scaup for this reason.

Earlier in the meeting today I heard Randy Mayo mention the change in water bodies in the Interior parts of Alaska, a decline in the total water surface area and the shrinking of ponds. That has been one change in the habitat that has been implicated for the change in numbers of Scaup, at least lesser Scaup that breed there. Similarly white-wing scoters, and surf scoters breed in the Interior and may be suffering the loss of water bodies in that region.

Okay. So up on the North Slope, the primarily duck species harvested up there that I have data for are King eiders, Pintail and the longtail duck. Obviously Common eider is a very important subsistence species in that region. We don't have a survey specifically designed for Common eiders. In that region they breed in the Coastal, the Barrier Islands, and we are not currently monitoring that population. But many of the ducks that are -- many of the Common eider ducks that are harvested on the North Slope are actually Canadian breeding birds that pass by Point Barrow in the spring and fall. Nonetheless, king eider numbers have been variable but generally stable over the last 15 years or so. Pintails, they are quite variable from year to year but relatively similar in number from 2007 to 2019. Same with long-tail duck.

 I know I'm skipping through this stuff real fast, folks, but we've gone through this before, if you have any questions at the end of the presentation I'd be more than happy to jump back to a particular slide.

I wanted to touch on spectacled eider real quick here. It's not a primary species of harvest, it's a species of concern for all of us, it's listed under the Endangered Species Act, and it breeds

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in both the Western part of the State on the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta and on the North Slope. Very different pattern of abundance going on here with numbers increasing quite a bit since the 1990s to 2019 in Western Alaska. On the North Slope much more variable. No apparent increase in numbers. And so right now the Fish and Wildlife Service is going through a review process and we're expecting to have a status review completed by the end of the year telling us where the species sits with regards to its recovery status and so that will be shared when that comes out.

I want to move to some goose species in Western Alaska. Cackling geese, Pacific white-fronted geese and Emperor geese all breed in the coastal zone of the Yukon Delta. The vast majority of numbers of these species are in this area only. And so with cackling geese back in the 1980s numbers were very low, harvest was closed in the Lower 48 states and restricted in Alaska and the species responded quite quickly.

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(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

MR. TAYLOR: Eric, can you mute please. Numbers increased quite a bit through the mid-1990s and have been hovering around the population objective since that time.

(Teleconference interference - participants not muted)

 MR. FISCHER: Okay, going on to Pacific white-fronted geese, like cacklers, Pacific white-fronts were also one of the main reasons that the Hooper Bay Agreement was signed back in the 1980s and the Yukon Delta Goose Management Plan was developed. Numbers were very low at that time with harvest restrictions. There was a rapid recovery and numbers surpassed the population objective back in the 1990s and remain well above population objective today.

There's also white-fronted geese that next in Interior Alaska and on the North Slope. This is an entirely different population of white-fronted geese, although they are the same species. They're a different population, in that, they winter down in the Gulf of Mexico area, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana region,

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and we are monitoring that population on the Arctic Coastal plain. Numbers are high. Taqulik mentioned earlier in her regional report that breeding was very successful year, at least in her neck of the woods of the North Slope. So we feel confident that white-fronts are doing well, at least through 2019 and I'm glad to hear that 2020 sounded like a good year for them as well.

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Okay. Emperor geese, always a species of great interest to all of us. This map just simply shows the primary breeding here on the Yukon Delta, the main migration corridor is down along the Coast of the Alaska Peninsula and then the wintering area in blue from Kodiak all the way through the Aleutians, stretching -- a few of them actually make it all the way out to the Commander Islands of Russia in winter, and then they reverse their migration in the spring. As we all know, we have a management plan for both the spring/summer season, the AMBCC management plan, and the Pacific Flyaway Council plan for the fall and winter hunt. Before these were signed we used to use an index derived from a count along the Alaska Peninsula in spring, and with these new plans the idea was to shift to a breeding pair survey on the Yukon Delta. Luckily we had numbers from the 1980s for the Yukon Delta and those are depicted in this table but these are also shown in a figure form here, the numbers from 1980s up through present. And so looking at that a little bit more closely here we all know that the species was closed to harvest for quite some time, it was opened up, the first hunt in 30 years, again, in 2017. And the color here references the harvest strategy given a particular population size. the population's above 28,000 as counted during that survey, the spring/summer hunt is -- follows the rules of a traditional harvest and then following winter there's a 1,000 bird quota statewide. When it's in the yellow zone here, which is between 23,000 and 28,000 conservation measures are considered and decided upon by the AMBCC and the fall and winter the quota drops to And if it's less than 23,000, as measured in the survey, both the spring/summer and the fall/winter hunts are closed. So as discussed in other presentations today, numbers were highest in 2017, dropped a little bit in '18 and '19 -- I'm sorry, this was the 2016 estimate, 2017, 2018 and then in 2019, last summer, we dropped just below that green/yellow line and so we're in that conservation measure phase.

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Jumping on to Black brant. So Black brant also an important subsistence species throughout the state in Coastal areas. So during summer brant breed on both the Yukon Delta and on the North Slope and a few in a few small nesting colonies in other locations, but primarily on the Yukon Delta and the North Slope. The primary colonies on the Yukon Delta have experienced a decline -- a long-term decline since the 1990s. This shows the numbers dropping in 1992 through 2018. I don't have the 2019 numbers to report, unfortunately. These are numbers of nests recorded from the aerial photographic survey. On the North Slope, numbers are more stable with a suggestion of some increase since 2007. There were fewer brant prior to this but I don't have those to present here because we had a different survey design and I didn't want to confuse things by presenting two different survey designs in the same figure. But suffices to say that there's roughly similar numbers now between the Yukon Delta colonies and the North Slope, overall.

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All these brant, along with the brant that breed in Canada, and some that breed in Russia come together in fall down in Izembek Lagoon where they fatten up on the huge eelgrass reserves down there in the intertidal area and the Refuge -- Izembek Refuge, along with Migratory Birds, in more recent years, conducted aerial counts since the '60s. These are represented here. Some of those counts were done once, some with replicates and you'll notice that some of these numbers are really high or really low. should understand that these fall counts represent not just adult birds but young produced each year as well. So in a year of low numbers, we can't distinguish whether that's just a year that there was really poor production and so there were few young birds with them because we can't really distinguish from the air whether a brant is an adult or young. They're much bigger than this by the time they get to Izembek, of course, because they're flying there. But the management index that's used to determine harvest strategy in the Lower 48 states is based on a midwinter survey so after October, in the November, December, January period, all the birds are heading down south, down towards Mexico with a significant portion actually remaining overwinter in Izembek. those birds have been counted since the 60s and this is the estimate here each year. We're still roughly in the 150,000 bird range with no significant change over

that long-term period.

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Okay. So I want to just point out something new that we're doing in coordination with the U.S. Geological survey. We've been working on a way to improve our counts for Black brant in the Izembek Lagoon area during fall. So in fall when we have these birds from all over the place they're appearing in the intertidal area in large flocks. And when we fly low over those flocks there's potential to have them fly so aerial observers are challenged with not only coming up with an accurate flock estimation, flock size estimation, but there's the potential that the birds are moving around during the survey causing a lot of bias in our counts. So to try to improve that, we've embarked on a path to develop an aerial photographic survey from much higher altitudes. So we fly at 2,000 feet. We've set up these transects line across Izembek Lagoon. We set cameras in the belly of the aircraft, there's two cameras here and these are attached to a GPS receiver and a computer. The pilot flies the transect line and at designated points, the camera will trigger when it comes into the location where we've programmed the computer to snap a photograph. provides thousands of photographs of birds along these transect lines from which you can then count and come up with a population estimate. This is one example of a photograph seen from the air. This is all the way zoomed in at 2,000 feet. What you're looking at is the intertidal area with a bunch of specs across it. with tens of thousands of photographs you can imagine this would be an extremely laborious effort to try to count. So what we're doing is we're working with a company that can use auto recognition technology to identify and count these images automatically. So if we zoom in on just one portion of one of these photographs, you can see this group of birds. You can -- hopefully on your screens you can see that this is a different set of birds, these are Black brant -there's four Black brant here, and these are Canada geese down in the lower right portion. By training a computer to identify the plumage characteristics of brant versus Canada geese, we can have an auto recognition process similar to have a smartphone can recognize a person's face in your photo app. This is still in the developmental phase but we're really excited about this technology. We will be able to keep air crews further from the ground. We'll be able to reduce our disturbance to birds. And hopefully come up

with more accurate and less biased estimates of birds in this area.

Okay.

Moving on to snow geese. The snow geese that we see in Alaska are part of the Western Arctic population. They breed on the North Slope and in the Western portion of Northwestern Canada. They pass through the prairies of Canada and then spread out to the West Coast and down into Mexico. Now, this is the Western Arctic population.

The numbers on the North Slope have increased through time. This figure is only through 2007. Prior to 2007 there were very few that were counted. There were some small colonies but the numbers have been increasing. In this one area, Teshekpuk Lake, on the North Slope, we've done a molting goose survey since the mid-1970s. At that time there were very few snow geese counted. But starting around the year 2000 numbers really took off, and they've stabilized a little bit in the most recent years, but they have our eyes wide open. And I'm sure Taqulik can talk about snow geese and how many more she's seeing up there than previously.

Snow geese also occur in Alaska that actually breed way up in Wrangell Island in Russia. So these are the birds that are passing through Cook Inlet, Yukon Delta and Western Alaska. And as mentioned a few minutes ago, the numbers in Wrangell Island have really taken off in recent years, enough so that the regulations for harvest in the Pacific Northwest are now going to be relaxed as Todd Sanders mentioned a couple minutes ago. So snow geese are abundant and increasing.

And then I'm going to talk about swans very briefly here. We have two populations of tundra swans, the Western population winter down on the Western Coast of the U.S., and then the Eastern population, they actually breed on the North Slope but then cross the continent and winter on the East Coast of the U.S. The Western population has been relatively stable since the surveys began in the mid-1980s. And the same is true for the Eastern population that breed on the North Slope, at least since 2007.

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So that's all I'm going to mention on bird status and trends, but before I end it I wanted to just mention briefly that we spent some of the summer working on going through maps that are in the public regulations booklet. Many of you will recognize this is the cover of the regulations booklet for 2020. last -- well, let's see, I can't even remember which year it was now, I think it was spring 2019, there was a regulation change for the North Slope in which the southern and northern unit boundaries changed. reflect that in the new booklet we wanted to update the This is the new map. But since we made this change to this one region we thought we would review all the other maps for the other regions and make appropriate changes. So this summer we looked through all the areas, our goal is to correct any omissions or errors in any of the maps and improve clarity of all the text and the boundaries and then also have an opportunity for you all to review what we're proposing for the different map format.

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31 32 So just an example, looking at the old booklet here, the figures are somewhat vague, difficult to read, we're trying to simplify by having the communities more clear, the boundaries much more readable for the next round of the regulations booklet. This is just an example from the Northwest Arctic, the Interior. And so I will be sending those out to all the regions as we get those worked on and we'd welcome your input on those before they're incorporated into the new booklet.

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So that's all I've got for you today. I would -- before I close my slide show, if there's any questions and you'd like to have me show any of the slides again I'd be happy to do so at this time.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Julian.

Any questions from the Council.

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MR. AHMASUK: Mr. Chair, this is

46 Brandon.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Go ahead, Brandon.

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MR. AHMASUK: Yeah, Julian, if you could go back to the slide with the -- you're talking about how the birds are counted, there's the cameras on the plane, you're up higher -- okay, yeah. With this survey, have you guys -- I mean I'm sure you have, but have you found that less birds are taking off, a more accurate count, knowing that you're flying higher?

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MR. FISCHER: Yeah, so in an area where birds are staging in large flocks, there's natural movement as the tide changes, however, there's also when birds are getting ready to take off, if an airplane goes over they're more apt to blush and get spooked. So with this -- with flying at 2,000 feet we noticed little to no change in movement as the aircraft went over so that is -- that was certainly one of the concerns that we had about the low level survey of staging birds where you could potentially count a flock in one location, the flock would be spooked to another part of the lagoon and you'd end up double counting them. With this approach, the idea is to move across the lagoon without any birds moving. There's going to be some natural movement before you can complete one full replicate but we're trying to keep that to an absolute minimum. So the idea is to have a rapid survey at high altitude and get the count completed before a potential for double counting occurs.

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MR. AHMASUK: Okay, thank you. And then my second question, how soon is this going to be available for Emperor geese?

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MR. FISCHER: That's a great question. You know if we could implement something like this for all species we'd be really excited. The situation with brant at Izembek is a very unique situation where essentially the entire population occurs in a very constrained time period together. So it's a species that is really conducive to this kind of approach. Emperor geese, as you know, are spread out widely across, you know, the entire Alaska Peninsula. So it's not as well suited species for an approach like this, at least for a staging survey. Now, that's not to say that a photographic remote sensing type method could not be developed for a breeding pair survey and, in fact, that's something that we're very interested in doing if the technology could be developed to do so. So that would be a situation where you're flying up -you're flying high and flying along a transect line

during the breeding period but you're going to have birds that are hunkered down on nests and so the ability to detect them would be much lower than in the situation like what we see here when the birds are all out in the open feeding on eelgrass.

So I want to get to what you're talking about but we just haven't grasped exactly how we can do that yet with Emperor geese.

MR. AHMASUK: Okay, thank you.

MR. FISCHER: Yep.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Other questions for

16 Julian.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, I've got one.

MR. FISCHER: All right.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Just kind of curious, you know, recognizing that we're all in a very different world right now and surveys weren't conducted this year, and rightly so, is the Service looking at how to actually -- considering if we're not through this pandemic, is the Service looking at protocols to provide, you know, the opportunity to get surveys done. From the State's perspective, it's been a challenge for us as well, with that said, you know, we do have Staff in airplanes, you know, counting moose, caribou, whatever, so I'm just curious where the Service is at on planning for those.

MR. FISCHER: You know that's a great question. And I think I might defer to Eric on this because he's been -- I know this is a topic of discussion among the Regional Directorate Team, it affects, not just the migratory bird group, but the Refuge program and Ecological Services program as well and I think -- and I'll let Eric speak to this, but my understanding is that we're in the very beginning stages of thinking this through. The Headquarters region as well, the Migratory Bird Program in Headquarters that is responsible for doing aerial surveys across the country is grappling with this idea as well. I mean there's ways we can come up with

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population estimates based on historical data, and we can model forward, understanding how much uncertainty we've had in the past on this particular estimate, you know, we can actually come up with what we believe our best guess would be for the 2021 population. further you get away from actually doing the survey the more uncertainty goes forward. So, you know, if we switch to an entirely different methods for 2021 in terms of counting birds, then we'll be kind of in the same situation that the Harvest Survey Committee came up this year, where they had to consider whether or not to do a mail-in survey. The understanding that you could do a mail-in survey but the results wouldn't be comparable with the previous method. If we switched methods entirely on counting birds then it would be difficult to compare. Now, if we're going to be in a situation well into the indefinite future doing aerial surveys of this type that we typically do, then we're going to have to come up with something that's really alternative and we're just in the beginning stages of thinking about that.

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Eric, do you have anything to add to

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that?

MR. TAYLOR: No, it's a good question, The Regional Directorate Team formed a committee to look at each field project that was proposed, whether it be a migratory bird survey or a Refuge survey once the pandemic hit in March. The Service ultimately landed that almost entirely we cancelled or postponed our surveys, our aerial surveys both for the safety of our employees, because obviously you've got two people in an aircraft in a very close space where six feet can't be maintained and you've got air -despite open windows you still are in a very close area. More importantly we were concerned with the health of rural residents in rural areas. I don't know what the exact count was but I -- we have at least 130 villages in Alaska that either imposed a complete shutdown or had a very tight process to allow people from outside of their area, and rightfully so, as several regional representatives reported earlier today, the incidents of positive cases is now really starting to show up in rural Alaska. But given those two caveats, protection of our employees and protection of rural residents we decided the most prudent measure was to cancel surveys. And the other reason is that almost across the board the absence of one year of data

is not -- will not jeopardize the management or conservation of these species.

Like Julian said, we are looking at that, you know, if we all could look at crystal ball and figure out where the pandemic is going in a year from now I could probably give you an answer on where we're going but we are going to err on the side of caution. We're not going to subject our employees to undue risk and we're certainly not going to subject rural villages to risk. You know if it was -- if a survey could be done absolutely where, you know, we start at Anchorage and land at a facility that has been cleared, like Deadhorse, for example, it'd be one thing, but we all know that mechanicals can occur with an aircraft, weather can come in and all of a sudden you're forced to land and we felt very uncomfortable doing surveys knowing that either one of those things could put a certain aircraft in a village that is closed to visitors and we did not want to do that.

So right now we're looking at it as a case by case basis, but almost across the board we've cancelled all surveys. And at the present time I don't see it opening up in the near future.

 So, Jim, I don't know -- or Ryan, I don't know if that answers your question. If I could give you a better one I would but that's where we're at at the present time.

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: That's great. Your reasoning is very solid and I appreciate that very much. And, yeah, good luck sorting it out. I mean it is a question for us as well and for all the same reasons.

Other questions for Julian.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chair. I'd just like to jump in one more time. You know the topic of the regulations book has come up in previous meetings. I know Jim Simon has graciously told us about some issues in terms of errors with the regulations book. But, you know, Julian gave a couple of great examples of maps that have -- in fact I'm looking at the regulations book to my left here and the maps, the resolution of those are pretty poor but as Julian mentioned, when we're ready we're going to send these out to all the

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regions and I certainly ask folks to take a critical look at the proposed revisions and offer up your recommendations on how to make these better because we can take a guess at what we think is useful but, you know, we're not staying in rural areas trying to, you know, figure out what the regulations are, so we really would appreciate your help and collaboration to make these things as good as we can.

Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you. Okay, well, I think we need to get moving. We've got several things to do yet today and we need to get those accomplished. With that said, I would suggest we step down for five or 10 minutes. I don't know how people are feeling but frankly I could use a few minutes, does that work for folks.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Let's take a 10 minute break and we'll get back here at 3:00~p.m., sharp.

Okay, thanks, everybody.

(Off record)

(On record)

MR. KAYLOR:Kaylor, with Migratory Bird Management based here in Anchorage for Fish and Wildlife Service. I'm going to explore with sharing my screen really quickly and I think I've done it, or maybe I haven't.

So, yeah, so we're going to provide a quick update on the Alaska seabird -- the die-off but as well as the work that we've been doing or haven't been doing owing to the Covid lockdown, and then Cathy's going to talk briefly about a memorandum of understanding regarding the data that has been collected by coastal communities on the seabird die-offs for the last few years and then we're going to hand it to Julia Parrish, who I think is also on the call here and she's going to talk about a NPRB, North Pacific Research Board proposal that has been submitted and hopefully will be funded and will be an example of

using that memorandum of understanding to advance the information and understanding the trends of what we're -- well, what I should say is what you and the village communities are observing.

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So I think you see my -- my opening slide here has many names on it but, again, I just want to call out the folks that have really contributed and helped us. Again, I'm Robb Kaylor but we've got Cathy Conitz and Liz (Indiscernible) from Migratory Bird Management, Heather Renner and her Staff at Alaska Maritime, which I should also talk about Kodiak, and Togiak and Kodiak, both who monitor seabirds and then as well as Ed Wiese for the State, possibly doing some work at Round Island in the Bristol Bay. We have huge support from our partners at the USGS National Wildlife Health Center, Barb Bodinstein and Bob Dussuk and that's more the necropsies to evaluate the carcasses that we're able to get from our partners and submitted to Madison for necropsy and disease testing. And then also getting tissues for harmful algae bloom evaluation and testing the concentration levels of harmful algae bloom in the tissues, if that might be a factor to why we're seeing these seabird die-offs the last few years. Gay for Alaska Seagrant based out of Nome, and then of course Brandon and Austin have been huge partners in tracking these events in the Northern Bering -- the Bering Strait region. Stacia Backenstoe and Heather Coletti from the National Park Service have also been huge contributors. And then, again, Julia Parrish, Tim Jones and Lindsey -- Jackie Lindsey from the Coastal Observation Seabird Survey Team. So the emblems along the bottom are really all of our partners and we have been working through the AMBCC to help track these seabird die-off events and they've been really key. We, of course, sit here behind a computer, currently in my basement, over by the airport, but we really rely on all of our partners so.

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Mr. Chairman, is my screen advancing, can you see that -- thank you.

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So, again, the Covid19 has really set back, I'm sure this has been a repeated part of what has been reported for the AMBCC. There are several components to seabird monitoring in Alaska. Offshore is a huge component. Cathy and Liz collaborate with partners for NOAA, other partners as well, and due to the Covid a lot of that research, the at-sea surveys,

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and that's bird distribution and density of seabirds has been curtailed this year. So very few surveys. And then as well as our other partners, both with UAF, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and the USGS doing the monitoring at colonies has also been greatly reduced if not completely cancelled. So very unfortunate that during all these pretty impressive changes in the marine environment, unfortunately 2020 we don't have much information to help track these trends and identify the factors.

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This figure here, and understanding that many people are probably just calling in and can't see perhaps, but I'm on Slide 256 out of the presentation packet that Patty sent out but essentially this is demonstrating the distribution and abundance of seabirds and the changes since 2017 to 2019. On the left side it shows the Northern Bering Sea, and this is the fish eaters. So for example, the thick billed murres, you see from 2017 to 2013 [sic] their numbers were up but have decreased in the last three or four years. To the right is the three species of auklets, these are the plankton consumers and their numbers have actually increased in the last few years. And then the maps, the red indicates areas where birds have increased compared to normal, or decreased and so the red is increasing and the blue is decreasing. And so these examples are showing thick billed murres and least auklets, which actually have been increasing, so there seems to be a shift further north of the fish eating birds, the thick billed murres, for example, and then these birds, the auklets are remaining a bit north of St. Lawrence Island, which is unnormal, which we don't know if it's because they had a poor breeding season or, you know, perhaps breed early and failed and so just remaining just north of St. Lawrence Island. So just a quick update that we are seeing distribution, or changes in abundance of seabirds in the Bering Strait region.

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And then on to the seabird die-offs, which we always want to, you know, we want to be hopeful and the whole point of my presentation really is vigilance in getting reports from community members to track these changes. We know that there's a lot of changes with lack of sea ice or decreasing sea ice, changes in the fishing, more -- you know, so I'll get to that. But this is a quick timeline starting in 2015/2016 in the Gulf of Alaska we had a very large

wreck, which is the euphemism or term, I guess, for, you know, large mass mortality events, and that was of common murres. And then that continued, October, November in 2016 at St. Paul. Lauren Devine at the St. Paul tribal office tracking a rather large and unusual die-off event along with their partner COSST, the Coast Observation Seabird Survey Team.

So I'll just quickly move through, in September -- yeah, June to September 2017, again, we had more reports from the Bering Sea and Chuckchi. 2018, again, the Bering Sea and Chuckchi from May to August. And I'll show another slide with more detailed maps but the take home message from this is that even in June to September of 2020 we're still seeing a die-off event annually in the Bering Strait region. And, again, the partner emblems at the bottom, this is really -- all of this information is really key to vigilant communities reporting information. Brandon and Austin have been huge, huge in helping us track that as has Gay and then, of course, the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team, COSST.

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 And so just a quick 2020 Alaska seabird die-off update, so we started getting reports in May, continue to get them into September, this year there appears to be about 320 birds that have been reported dead on the beaches. And just to emphasize, that by the time a bird dies at sea, is washed up on the beach and then is counted and then that count actually makes it all the way to us in Anchorage, and then we work with our partner COSST to help, you know, create this map, it's just a fraction of the number of birds that probably died during this year. So 320 is fewer than we've seen in the last three years but it's still a concern for Coastal communities, of course.

The birds have all been emaciated. There was an event at St. Lawrence Island, 20 miles to the east of the village of Savoonga, the birds were emaciated but they were also found with a clear waxy film of oil and those birds had actually ingested that. So while it was on their feathers it was also in their throats and in their lungs. So the cause of death was probably the interaction with the oil and it wasn't petroleum, it wasn't a petroleum based oil, it was actually probably a fish fryer vegetable oil, and so I'll get a little bit more into that. But so -- but those birds were actually in an emaciated condition as

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And as I mentioned that we send carcasses to the USGS National Wildlife Health Center for a necropsy, essentially examining the birds physical condition as well as doing disease testing, infectious and non-infectious disease, and then they'll collect samples, the gastrointestinal track, the stomach as well as the liver and part of the brain, send that back up to Anchorage for harmful algae bloom testing, just to see if there's an additional factor. We know that these birds have been starved so so far we've examined and tested 12 carcasses, all were emaciated and all were negative for Avian influenza. And the harmful algae bloom tissue testing, because of the Covid, the folks are actually just getting into the lab at the Alaska Science Center this week so they have those samples in hand and we'll hopefully have those results back to the communities very soon.

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There is a link in this slide here for our seabird die-off fact sheet and so that includes many regional representatives of the AMBCC as points of contact for reporting so a big nod to you folks for helping us coordinate these reports.

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And so this is kind of a pull-together, so these maps, again, have been developed and compiled by our partner, COSST, Coast Observation Seabird Survey Team, but from 2017 to 2020 the table at the bottom here indicates that we are seeing fewer birds in 2020 but as I mentioned it's still a concern for Coastal communities relying on subsistence foods like seabirds and marine mammals. We often tout seabirds as indicators of the marine ocean health and so the birds are telling us something. So remaining vigilant and continuing to report these observations, tracking both the magnitude, the number of those, the geographic expanse, how, you know, broadly these events are being observed as well just the duration. So from May to September is -- all of it is unprecedented. But we continue to try to look at different factors that might be contributing to this.

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(Teleconference interference - lines put on hold - line beeping)

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ KAYLOR: On a similar but different, so this -- this slide is from the Coast

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Guard, it was provided to me from Gay Sheffield at UAF Seagrant. This was from 2019. But what it is indicating -- and this, you see the map on the left side, those are the consin -- are essentially showing where fishing fleet activity, and this is using the automatic information system, the AIS, that ships can turn that AIS off but this was from the Coast Guard indicating that they really don't have the, you know, rescue and response capacity needed for this amount....

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MR. KAYLOR:of fishing that was observed. So the lower right is the Arctic Prowler, it's 120 feet long, catcher/processor with 20 people on board and what we're seeing is an increase moving further north. The red line indicates where commercial fishing cannot occur further north and as you see in this picture here, many of them are fishing just to the south of that. And, again, this is from 2019, but the point being there are a lot of fishing activity moving further north than had previously been observed.

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And so with that increased fishing and that vessel traffic, in late fall 2019, there was a strike of birds crashing into a boat. It had an observer from NOAA on board, they documented 22 spectacled eiders. Spectacled eiders are protected under the Endangered Species Act, they are a threatened The figure to the right is from Markel in species. 2010 from Greenland, but the message being that these birds are -- with the lack of sea ice we know that the eiders are probably moving around into areas that previously they hadn't. Often they would just be sitting south of St. Lawrence Island, lack of sea ice they're moving a lot more. Increased vessel traffic and fishing traffic, there's much more activity and likelihood of, you know, bird and vessel collision. birds are attracted to the light and probably even distracted by it. So vessel strikes in Alaska 2000 to 2003 were around 4,300. So another thing that I hope everybody remains vigilant in reporting their observations, what they see on their beaches and in their communities.

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And then along with that increased traffic is we've gotten reports -- and so on the upper

right you see Peter Murphy, he is the coordinator for 1 2 NOAA for the Marine Debris Program, he's been doing a great job, and then Brandon -- well, sorry, Austin and 3 Gay have been helping coordinate but there were reports 4 of a pulse of marine debris, it's got Russian and 5 Korean writing on it. Apparently these orange boots 6 7 are also washing up. They're, of course, much more detectable. A lot of it is plastic water bottles. 8 there's also been lubricant cans, you know, for WD-40, 9 10 for example, types of things, and so unfortunately insult to injury during a marine, you know, seabird 11 12 die-off and then you get a bunch of trash and, of 13 course, this directly affects subsistence fishers, people that have nets out. The original report came at 14 late July for seabird -- or, sorry -- it was associated 15 16 with seabirds as well but Ben Pungowiyi from the Native Village of Savoonga reported seeing seabirds as well as 17 all of this marine debris and then additional reports 18 came from Austin and from the Norton Sound. 19 So there is an effort -- the map on the lower right is kind of 20 21 -- it indicates -- I put that red arrow in, NOAA folks tried best they could to hindcast the distribution and 22 23 I mean the goal would ultimately be to assign 24 responsibility to the entity that was responsible. Of course that's very difficult. You've got winds and 25 26 coastal currents but -- so NOAA is working diligently 27 to try to map and hindcast, but, again, remaining vigilant and getting these reports of these 2.8 29 observations so that we can continue to track and part of it is also just educating -- it's an International 30 issue, we don't suspect this coming from the U.S. 31 32 fishing fleet as many of the plastics have foreign 33 writing on them. But these plastics break down over time and they become micro-plastics that will, you 34 35 know, affect marine mammals and marine birds. So much of a concern and something that we remain -- we want to 36 remain vigilant on. 37

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Going back to the Ben Pungowiyi had reported a seabird die-off event, about 10 birds 20 miles east of Savoonga on St. Lawrence Island. They were able to collect a sample. That sample was collected and sent to the Louisiana State University. It was determined that that oil was not petroleum based but rather either vegetable, fish or spent cooking oil. Of course it's all very illegal to dump anything over the side of your boat. Again, going back to we need outreach and education and then the International component of that. But the next step is doing the

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chromatograph, which is on the right side, indicates that it was not crude oil and Angela Matz with our Fish and Wildlife Service Spill Response Coordinator Team, she is working with Texas A&M to further identify what type of oil this was. So it's a process of elimination but something that we're concerned about and, again, asking the communities to remain vigilant in reporting any observations of these types of things and that will help -- it's kind of outside of the purview of the Coast Guard owing to the fact that it's not petroleum based, but we do want to continue tracking these events.

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15 16 And with that, Cathy, if you want to talk about the memorandum of understanding, I can advance and then Julia I can help advance your final slides.

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CATHY: Sure. Let's see, okay, we just mainly wanted folks to know that based on input we've had from all of our partners, communities and Alaska Seagrant, we've initiated a memorandum of understanding between Fish and Wildlife Service and COSST, that's the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team that Robb's mentioned several times now. COSST has been -- have been important partners for us in terms of monitoring for baseline seabird die-off information and collating that and putting together information that we can distribute and Julia will talk more about that. But this is something we started over a year ago. It sort of got pushed to the back burner and, of course we've been going through a lot of other -- dealing with a lot of other issues the last six months or so, but now it's back on track and I think it's about ready to go through. And what this does is lay out the authority -- respective authority and roles and responsibilities of the Fish and Wildlife Service and COSST. And this is in regards to collecting and managing the information on seabird mortality, which can be -- they collected baseline information through regular monitoring of beaches but also helping in response to a large mass mortality event.

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It's a three page document at this point and it's gone through some reviews internally and as well, I think, some folks from -- well, we have sent it to some folks in Alaska Seagrant and Lauren Devine in the Pribilofs, St. Paul, community.

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The main points of it are that we look at authorities and participating individuals to be sure that authorities and other individuals are informed about any unusual mortality event. Monitoring data is available -- is made available in summary form and requested information is provided in relevant forums and in a timely fashion. COSST will maintain a secure database of this monitoring data. The monitoring data that their volunteers collect and that will be given to participating organizations and individuals. And finally that will protect community specific information as requested.

One concern that's come up in the past also is since COSST is mainly supported by grants and some government contracts, it's a university associated organization, volunteer citizens science group, what happens if COSST loses its funded and can't continue this service and this partnership with Fish and Wildlife Service. And in that case, in the agreement, we stipulate that all the bird data and the data base, the data portal, the analytical code that relates to Alaska seabird carcasses will be transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service here in Alaska, Migratory Bird Management.

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So we're glad to -- you're welcome to contact me or Robb about this if you want further information and we'll let you know when it's finalized and that's my summary of the MOU.

Thanks, Robb.

MR. KAYLOR: I'm trying to unmute, sorry. So Cathy, Liz and myself are always available for any followup questions, don't hesitate to reach out. This presentation packet includes our emails.

And with that, I will hand it over to Julia Parrish from Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team.

MS. PARRISH: Thanks, Robb. Hi, everybody. Thank you very much for allowing me to come and be part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife presentation today. I very much appreciate it and appreciate all of the work that you are doing. I've been sitting in today and listening to the regional reports and, as always, it's been very illuminating for me to gather

more information.

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6 7 My name is Julia Parrish. I am the executive director of the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team, or COSST for short, that both Robb and Cathy have been talking about. COSST is a 20 year old organization. We've been working in Alaska since 2006, moving into the Bering and Chuckchi by 2009.

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And so you're looking at a map of all of the places that we've seen die-offs. The graphic is an annual representation of what actually happened in terms of the number of carcasses that we've recorded floating in on various beaches, averaged over all those beaches, those are the grey bars and the little, what looks like an inverted checkmark black line with the yellow wash is just the long-term average, or the baseline, and whenever there's a huge big event, we calculate that statistically -- thanks Robb -- and we put that in red. So those red bars are the die-offs that Robb has been talking about in the Chuckchi.

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We are privileged to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and many, many other partners, many of whom Robb and Cathy mentioned. Both, to be able to come to communities and train people to do regular monthly monitoring. Those are the data that we use to generate these baselines. We also receive information from individuals, from community organizations and from tribal government organizations, both directly and through partners. For instance, Alaska Seagrant or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, we put that all together in mapped form and give it back to our partners, not least of which include the communities. So this gives you a sense of what we do and the service that we provide and in the presentation that Cathy just gave on the MOU, this is what that MOU is about. It's allowing us -- formalizing our ability to continue doing this and work for everybody and make sure at the same time that information is private to community or a government entity stays that way. use that data -- we, COSST, use that data with permission.

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And then that gets me to the last thing that COSST does. COSST does a lot of analysis. We do a lot of science with these data. So we map them and we create graphics like this that show when events happen but we also are trying to get to why are these

events happening, what are the forcing factors that are creating these events and that gets -- thank you, Robb -- to this last slide. Robb mentioned at the beginning of his talk that we have an NRPB, we actually haven't submitted that grant yet and that's part of the reason that I'm talking to you today.

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So in seeking to understand the larger picture of die-offs in Alaska and actually also down into the Lower 48 and all of the ocean factors and the atmospheric factors that might be causing those dieoffs, we wish to apply to the NRPB for a science grant to do that work. And as part of that grant we propose to spend time, either Zoom time, or if we actually ever get an antidote to this pandemic, in community time, presenting the information that we have to date so that everybody knows what data we have and then as we are working through the science process, presenting the results that we have. It's important to us that AMBCC be involved and that the regional reps be involved in knowing what we're doing and being the first folks that are receiving that science and that analysis, along, of course, with our agency partners so that you can give us feedback and interact with us directly on what we're finding, help us shape that and help us think about how to convey that information to communities in the best manner possible since, as both Robb and Cathy have mentioned, these die-offs are really important to Alaskans and definitely, definitely to coastal communities.

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34 35 So I'm here just to say that this is our desire to write, finalize this NPRB grant, but we wanted to, before we did that, come and let you know that this is what we were thinking of doing and have a chance to get questions and feedback from you.

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So that's all I have.

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Thank you, very much, for including me and listening.

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Robb, back to you.

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MR. KAYLOR: Yep. Thank you. And we're open for any questions if we have time, otherwise happy to follow up. And I am going -- I have got an email cued up for Peter Devine, who, I know, gave a report of puffin die-offs in the Pribs, so, Peter keep

an eye out for your inbox, I've got an email cued up.

MR. AHMASUK: Mr. Chair, this is

4 Brandon.

go ahead.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, please, Brandon,

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MR. AHMASUK: So, Robb, if you could go back several slides, there was the showing the increase of murres that are going north and the auklets going north -- yeah -- have you folks been discussing this information with the National Marine Fisheries Service folks, just to like compare data and what not?

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ KAYLOR: That's a good question. I'll pass it to Cathy.

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Yeah, Brandon, it's -- all of CATHY: this work is part of the Arctic Integrated Ecosystem Research Project, among others, where we -- because we partner with NOAA, they're aware of this work and we try -- and we are now in the process of putting it together with fish and plankton data, and what you're looking at here, a little bit of -- it's hard to put so much into one slide but what you're looking at is the difference the last three years, which were the warmest on record in the Bering Sea and the Chuckchi, the North Bering Sea especially, relative to the long-term mean, being from 2007 in this case. That's where we have the best data. So, yes, there's been a decrease in the Northern Bering Sea in many of these fish eating species. The auklet, and the sample down below shows the thick billed murres and they're, in fact, the colony -- the Maritime Refuge data at the colony also indicates an increase in murres at the Cape Lisburne, Cape Thompson colonies, so there is indication that birds -- we're not sure if they're just -- if they're moving north there or they're actually decreasing in other areas and more birds are being successful raising chicks up north. The auklets are a little more complicated, they're plankton eaters and they do nest. Of course, the Cherikoff Basin is actually always a hot spot for them but in -- and after breeding -- and they don't breed up in the Chuckchi, but they go -- move north after breeding to feed, in the past they had, you can see -- well, I don't show the Chuckchi trend up there in this set of maps -- figures.

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But the last couple years when they've had, apparently poor breeding success or no breeding, they haven't moved north after the breeding season, they stayed down in the Cherikoff Basin. So in that case it's not really that there's been a decrease in numbers, or an increase, rather, so much as they just shifted their distribution. Instead of being distributed across the Chuckchi Sea they're now concentrated in the Cherikoff Basin.

So it's different stories, different life histories going on there, but, yes, the short answer is we're working with NOAA and other university led projects to look at what's going on there with respect to birds and their prey.

MR. AHMASUK: Okay, thanks. The reason I was mentioning it is we've had several discussions here in Nome with the National Marine Fisheries Service, the bottom trawl survey folks, but the change in distribution of different fish species, prey species, not only for marine mammals, but for birds as well, a lot of stuff moving north, farther north than normal.

So, anyway, thanks for the explanation.

CATHY: Sure. It's a story still coming together for sure.

MR. DEVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just want to clarify the speaker.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir.

 MR. DEVINE: That bird die-off that I reported was a crab vessel that was coming from dungeness crab fishing in Ivanof Bay and they were en route to Sand Point and seen a huge die-off of puffins. And I suspect that those puffins came from Carpa Island in the Shumigan Islands, not the Pribilofs.

CATHY: Okay. Well, that's interesting information. It would be great to get a specific location and other information like approximate number of birds, what the conditions were and the date.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{DEVINE}\colon$$ Yes. I could talk with the fisherman the next time he comes in from fishing.

CATHY: Sure, that'd be great. You can put him in contact.....

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ DEVINE: And pass that along to Patty.

CATHY: Thank you. I will add that during our at sea surveys, we also track dead birds if we run across them. There've been a couple years where we've had unusually high numbers, which means in the dozens up to close to 100 over the course of the summer, but that compares to just one or two we might see at sea during our surveys in previous years. It's hard to see birds at sea so when you see a number of birds out at sea, we know that most of them don't make it to shore probably when there is a die-off, so it's very useful to have this at sea information and if they saw a lot of birds that indicates a really large die-off probably.

So good information.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Peter. Any other kind of final questions for these guys, we've got to keep moving a little bit.

MR. KAYLOR: It looked like Gloria might have her hand up. I can't see that anymore, but maybe that was old.

MS. STICKWAN: (Indiscernible)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Gloria, I think you said something, I wasn't able to quite pick it out though.

MS. STICKWAN: (Indiscernible)

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, I'm sorry, I'm not hearing it.}$

MS. STICKWAN: No, I did not have a

49 question.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. I think you just said you didn't have a -- it was probably a previous question.

MS. STICKWAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, thank you, ma'am. All right. Well, Robb and Cathy and Julia, thank you for your time and all the good work you're doing and, you know, please stay on and it sounds like you've been on all day and that's great and very appreciative.

You know, we talked -- I mentioned the marine debris aspect a little bit earlier occurring in Southeast and it sounds exactly the same as you just described and that Brandon had described as well. So thank you for that.

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And keep us posted on the grant. I think it's obviously very worthwhile and it's important. Things are changing. Things are different. So, thank you.

Okay.

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Next on our agenda, statewide and regional meetings and Covid19. Options for maintaining effective communication. And, Patty, I don't know if you have some initial information but Cyrus, I understand you submitted this for the agenda as well.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes, Mr. Chairman, Cyrus contacted me and was concerned about the regions being able to have their meetings due to the Covid19 pandemic and was hoping to have a discussion with the rest of the Council members as to how they were handling it and if there were some tools for better communicating with the communities.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: It's a great topic. Cyrus, would you like to lead off.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ HARRIS}\colon$$ Yeah, I brought this up mainly because of this pandemic that's been going on

and we weren't able to have our meeting and so it looked like we got unspent funds and where does that go from there. Would that be a carry over like before, I quess would be part of the question?

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. I'm going to ask Eric to respond to that if you can, please.

MR. TAYLOR: Well, thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks, Cyrus, for the question. Yes, the funds that were not used in this fiscal year can be carried over. The Service is understanding the challenge for regions to hold in-person meetings just like we've had challenges in meetings in our own agencies or conducting aerial surveys.

So I also raised this question to Patty. I know we're pushing up against the time here, but I would like to hear from the regional representatives on what's working and what doesn't work, and perhaps some creative ways that we can put our heads together. So -- but, you know, in terms of funding, Cyrus, yes, it can be carried over.

MR. HARRIS: Okay, thank you. The next question I guess is, you know, this teleconference meeting we're having here and the migratory bird teleconference meeting we've been having, is it justifiable to charge to that, and how does that go about, if so, I mean I know it's going to be a tricky one because it doesn't state it on the contract.

Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR: Cyrus, I'll take a stab at that. But, again, we're interpreting regions having meetings as -- you know, if there are costs associated with holding a Zoom meeting or a Teams meeting or some other format, whether it's network costs or whether it's some other cost, I think it's -- I think it's reasonable to assume that those costs can be charged against your grant. But I -- like I said, I think I would like to hear, at some point, whether it's today or whether I'll just call all the regional representatives on the phone at some point, just to hear your ideas, you know, is it possible to have teleconferences, or, you know, as been mentioned a couple times, does cell coverage prohibit people from calling in, do people have computers that they can use,

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you know, a format like we're using today, or whether that's not feasible. Whether there's some collaboration that regional representatives can use with the Refuges to perhaps use their facilities, you know, all of these are potential options and they're likely going to differ across regions. But I think the main thing is flexibility and ingenuity are the primary terms that we have to kind of put our heads together with.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Eric. Yeah, it's been a challenging situation to try to get our group together, our regional reps anyway with the hunker down and travel restrictions that's been going on up this way, or everywhere else.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, thank you, both, Eric and Cyrus. I agree with Eric, that it would be good to hear from folks and the regional representatives, you know, how things are going. I guess we heard, you know, pretty extensively that it was very difficult to get people together and that's understandable, but other ideas as well. And we'll just kind of open up the floor. With that said, I will mention that Jennifer just sent out a message to everyone that, Eric, you know, if you can confirm that those grants are going to carry over and if it's possible to get something in writing for folks, it looks like that'd be useful.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, we can do that. And later on the agenda Will Lacy's going to give a budget update so all the regions can kind of know where they stand relative to their funding from last year, or from this year as well as some regions from last year carried over. So we can provide an update. I think Will's provided a handout that I think Patty distributed. But I'd be happy to send a note out to everyone relative to that decision.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you.

MR. AHMASUK: Mr. Chair, this is

44 Brandon.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir.

MR. AHMASUK: So, yeah, if Eric, even if he could send out an email, you know, the carry

Page 123 over, that we're allowed to do that for next year. 1 2 know, myself, I have to get with our accounting department and that is something that they've been 3 asking about. So, yeah, if you could get that out, I'd 4 appreciate that. 5 6 7 MR. TAYLOR: Will do. Thanks, Brandon. 8 9 MR. AHMASUK: Thank you. 10 MR. DEVINE: Mr. Chair. 11 12 13 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Sorry, go ahead, my 14 bad. 15 16 MR. DEVINE: Yes, this question is for Eric, this is Peter. Is it okay if we use some of our 17 unspent funds to get a computer for the 18 Aleutian/Pribilof region so I could join in a more 19 20 modern arena? 21 22 MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Peter, that -- you 23 know, that would fall under what I consider needs to 24 modify communication so if that allows you to certainly see everybody's face and contribute yourself, that's 25 reasonable. 26 27 MR. MAYO: Mr. Chair. 2.8 29 MR. DEVINE: Okay, thank you. 30 31 32 MR. TAYLOR: You bet. 33 MR. MAYO: Yeah, Randy Mayo here, can 34 35 you hear me? 36 37 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yep, go ahead, Randy. 38 39 MR. MAYO: Yeah, that was some of the 40 questions we had in our region on allowable costs and, 41 you know, Cyrus touched upon it and Peter just did, so, you know, like a proposal that -- it doesn't cover 42 these details but what I'm hearing Eric say that it 43 44 (indiscernible - fades in and out) justifiable and that when we do the financial reports, we wouldn't just 45 46 question (indiscernible - fades in and out) communication efficiencies. 47 48 49 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, Randy, it got 50

really broken up there, sir, I apologize, I didn't get very much of that.

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MR. MAYO: Oh, yeah, well, you know, that question that we have here was that, you know, Cyrus and Peter mentioned these things, and Eric said that, you know, it would be allowable, so, you know, I'm just thinking about administratively when we do our narrative and financial reports, you know, however creative we have to be to increase, you know, non-in-person meetings, that those would be allowable or how -- how would you -- we wouldn't get questioned on those expenditures?

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Good question. Eric.

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MR. TAYLOR: Randy, it's difficult for me to, you know, render an opinion in terms of what you're thinking but the key term is, reasonable, there, and I -- you know, any expense associated with trying to allow you and Debra or others at TCC to have communications and meetings for your two regional meetings a year would be allowed. You know I'd be happy to give you a call, you know, and talk about what you're thinking. And also I'd be happy to provide you guidance on how you report this on your annual report. But, again, you know, the Service is looking at a pretty broad brush in terms of understanding that people cannot meet in person, and even though that's a requirement of the grant, in fact, that's what the agreement is for, you know, in-person meetings are not possible and so videoconferences, Zoom meetings, Team meetings, teleconferences, those are the obvious options that you and others have to choose from, and if you don't have the capability to do that because of a piece of equipment or internet service or something along those lines, I think those are all very reasonable expenses that we would consider.

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I'd be happy to give you a call and discuss as well as all the other regional reps as well. Randy, did that help?

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MR. MAYO: Oh, yeah, yeah, thanks. Yeah, thank you. Look forward to having a phone call for clarification, yeah, that helps. Thanks.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ TAYLOR: I'll touch base with you later this week and send out a note to everyone else

and set up a time with everybody to go over anything.

MR. MAYO: Okay, thank you.

Other suggestions, quickly, I mean we can -- you know, I think this is a great topic and obviously it's part of our changing environment in all of our situations, and it is, I think Eric used a good word, flexible, and the situation's fluid and likely will be for quite awhile, so identifying ways for us to get things accomplished and it appears the Service is, you know, more than willing and ready to jump in there and that's very appreciative.

Any final comments on this topic.

(No comments)

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 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Well, thank you, everyone and feel free, you know, when it comes to the money side of things, the Service is certainly the contact but you can feel free to call me and am happy to talk about, you know, how we can continue to do this and be efficient and effective without being together in person.

MS. HEPA: This is Taqulik, I have one

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, ma'am, go ahead.

 MS. HEPA: So if we ask for the carry forward to use the existing funds in the coming fiscal year, what about the monies that are expected to come, are we still going to apply for those or -- I think that kind of a clarification and information will be asked by our administrators when we tell them that we're going to request to do a carry forward.

MR. TAYLOR: Thanks, Taqulik for that question. So as has been in the past, and Will can provide this, he's got a table for everyone to take a look at but in essence, if you have the level of funding that you, you know, typically obtain every year and you still have that level of funding regions will not get an additional allocation for FY21.

 question.

MS. HEPA: Okay, thank you, just wanted to make sure we weren't going to be asking for more money than we can handle.

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Well, thank you everybody, again. I appreciate everybody's willingness to be flexible and to try and identify ways for us to do this.

So I just got -- it looks like we are moving through the agenda, let's see here, and the next topic is the AMBCC budget, and we've talked a lot about it already. And then I also have a request to have John Pearce speak, he'd like to provide an update and I would ask the Council if, once we get through the budget discussion, if we could hear from John, if that is okay with everybody.

Hearing no dissent, we'll go with it.

So, Eric....

MS. HOOPER: Ryan.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes.

MS. HOOPER: Sorry, I've got a last minute question related to the budget and everything. It might be helpful -- I know Cheryl and Donna, they always sent out reminder emails on what was due, you know, as we got towards, you know, close out and reporting, I guess it might be helpful to get a reminder maybe a little bit sooner that would also speak to whether we will need to be submitting, you know, the SDR letters, you know, as we plan and prepare to close out '20 and start '21.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR: Thanks, Jennifer. Great question and great recommendation and I'll make sure that happens. We're in the end of the fiscal year and I know the situation has changed over time and what's been required and I know Cheryl worked with folks in the past, but I'll follow up with Will and we'll make

sure to contact everyone relative to what forms are required and at what time, and what information needs to be on them. So thank you for bringing that up.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Eric, the next item on the agenda is a budget discussion and you are highlighted there.

MR. TAYLOR: All right, thanks, Mr. Chair. I'm going to ask Will Lacy, who's the budget analyst for the Migratory Bird Program and is the person that's most up to speed on the AMBCC to join in and share his screen in terms of a summary for all the regions. So, Will, I'll turn it over to you.

MR. LACY: Hello, everyone, I'm Will Lacy. I'm using a combination here of my phone and a desktop. Can I just get a confirmation or a wave of a hand that everybody can hear me.

MR. TAYLOR: We can hear you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Loud and clear.

MR. LACY: Okay, excellent. I'm going to use my desktop to share my screen. For everyone, I'm the budget analyst for Migratory Birds. And what I have here in front of you....

(Teleconference interference - lines put on hold - line beeping)

MR. LACY:is an answer to the question that was asked earlier concerning the amount of funds that are remaining on the grants that was issued. The highlight, of course, is your organization, and the other highlight is the money that's remaining on that grant cooperative agreement.

I'd like to take this time to clarify something that was done in the past and isn't necessary in the future, or at this time.

If you look at your grants closely you will notice that the verbiage for your funding year -- for the funding period goes all the way through 2022, so what that means is a request for carry over is not required. We don't need a written SDR from anyone saying that they need the funds to be carried over.

This is the amount of funds that are remaining on your grant.

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I'm showing this slide first because it's necessary to see this before I talk about the budget. Because like Eric mentioned, we looked at your balances and we know what your normal allocation is from year to year and based on your balance, you know, we determined if we would be funding FY21. This is a document that I believe -- I know Patty has and it is current as of September 28th -- or 29th, the data's from the 28th, but it's unchanged. So if there are no questions about this slide I'm going to go ahead and move on to the next one.

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(No comments)

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MR. LACY: Okay, so this is our projected budget. I'd like to mention it is fluid, mostly given all of the considerations with Covid19 and the impact that it's had. The first half is our administrative cost. Then we have the harvest survey data collection cost, which is, as mentioned earlier, based on a decision not to do harvest surveys this year, the Division, Eric, will be getting with folks to discuss alternatives to, you know, data collection based on future discussions. Then we get down to the bottom part, we're talking about the grants. So on the previous slide I showed the balances that people have on hand and based on that, that's why you see a blank for these organizations right here, we will not be providing additional funding for the organizations that have a dash. We have -- we provide administrative costs to CRC and that administrative cost portion is still planned to be awarded to Ahtna based on your current balance, we would do an award for \$13,000. for the Association of Village of Council Presidents, if you want this additional 605, that would be the difference between what is your balance and what we normally award. But I will be working with each of these organizations directly because, you know, we are using grant solutions and I want to make sure that we're all on the same page, just like you, I think you all have had no experience -- no exposure to grant solutions, because last year that was our goal, was to get all of the grants awarded before grants solutions came on board because we knew there would be delays, but now grant solutions is here and so my office, we've had limited exposure to it and I know you all have had

none. So I'll be working with you all one on one getting the grants processed, these amendments to the grants.

That concludes my briefing.

I'm willing to answer any questions.

And I do want to address one of the questions that was asked. Someone had asked, hey, for reminders of what their next steps are, when they went to grant solutions they did a lot of standardizing terms in the grants so that they apply to all regions. So when -- the question was say, do we need to do anything to sort of indicate that we want additional funding, I will check with the grants office, I will get back with Eric, I don't believe any action is required but I'll get back with you.

Also it was asked for Eric to send out an email saying that the funds that are on Slide 1 are available and are carried over, again, of course, he's my boss, he can go ahead and do that but if you look at the terms -- I just want to reiterate, if you look at the terms of the agreement, you will see that this funding is available through 2022. So if you needed a document that said that, you already have it in possession.

With that, I can take any questions.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Will. Any questions from the Council for Will or Eric on budget items.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Well, you must have been very clear, thank you.

MR. LACY: Let me see if I can get out of this screen now.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: And I'm super happy you guys handle all that budget stuff, thank you.

MR. LACY: Yeah, let's see, stop sharing. You're welcome.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. I don't know if we -- I'm going to imagine there's probably no concern from the Council as far as having John speak here for a few minutes. One thing I would note, given the time and we're starting to push up on stuff, when we get to the update membership on AMBCC committees, Patty and I talked a little bit about it and if you can, it would probably be just as easy if you can email Patty these updated rosters or any changes that happened and then we'll take that -- essentially we'll skip over Item No. 14 today, but we'll take it up in the spring, or Eric can decide if he wants to do that in the spring. that'll save us a little bit of time. I think the last few items are going to -- you know it's good to spend some time just chatting and, yeah, understanding where we're all at.

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So John Pearce, are you with us.

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MR. PEARCE: I am, can you hear me

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir, go ahead, you have the floor.

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MR. PEARCE: All right, thanks very much for letting me just give a quick update at the end of the meeting here. Yeah, I've been here for most of the day and I really appreciate all the updates and all the good work that you all are doing so congratulations and thanks for that and thanks for letting me just give a quick update.

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So, yeah, I'm John Pearce. I'm a program manager for our Ecosystem Research Program in Alaska with U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska Science Center, which is based in Anchorage. And just a quick reminder about what USGS is. We're a Federal research agency within the Department of the Interior. We're not regulatory at all and so our mission is just to provide science information for decisionmakers and the public and so we do that all over the state for a wide variety of species and habitats, and of course we also have people that work on geology and volcanos and water issues as well.

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So I just wanted to talk about some of the migratory bird research that we have going on. Unfortunately most of the field work for that work got

cancelled this year for obvious reasons but I'll just give you a quick list of some of that work that didn't happen this year.

We had planned to start a two year project on the Yukon Delta, kind of doing a reassessment of the status of spectacled eiders nesting on the Delta, so that work has been pushed out to -- hopefully we can start next year on that.

 We had planned to be on the North Slope of Alaska to do our standard banding operations on the Colville River Delta for Black brant, snow geese and also some white-fronted geese and then also we were going to start a project on potential disturbance of molting Black brant in the Teshekpuk Lake special area from helicopters. It's just something that we see potentially happening in the future with expanded oil and gas exploration and development there, that there might be more helicopter traffic. So we're curious about the possible reactions of molting Black brant to that disturbance. So that works also put on hold.

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We were also planning to start some new work on red-throated loons near Prudhoe Bay. It seems the population of red-throated loons on the North Slope might be distinct and declining and so we're trying to get some more information about possible factors involved in some of that evidence for decline on the North Slope of Alaska. So that work has not yet fully started.

 We continue to work with Fish and Wildlife Service and others on the topic of harmful algae blooms, especially in relation to the seabird mortality events that were discussed earlier today so we've been helping out with testing tissue samples from birds, also from fish and from water samples in our lab here in Anchorage and also courting that with our National Wildlife Health Center lab in Madison. So a lot of that work is also on hold.

 And we had planned to start a captive trial at the Alaska Sealife Center this summer on affects of algae toxins in captive common murres to help us understand sort of what's happening out in the wilds, and that work has also been put on hold.

We have a number of reports coming out

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on eelgrass in Alaska that -- work that was conducted earlier by USGS employee David Ward, who's recently retired and those are all unpublished reports from work we did for Fish and Wildlife Service throughout different parts of Coastal Alaska and the Western part of the state and so we're converting those into USGS open file reports to get that information out to the public, along with all the data. So that's information that should be out in the next six months. There's about six of those reports that will coming out on eelgrass assessments. And there was some discussion earlier about Safety Sound, that is not an area that we looked at in the past but it's something that we could potentially look at in the near future.

We continue to do Avian Influenza screening and research at Izembek National Wildlife Refuge every fall. Most likely -- well, that's happening through coordination with hunters this year since we're not out there. And that's been the best place for us to do that annual surveillance for Avian Flu just because of the cooperation with hunters there and the participation with the Refuge there. So we appreciate that help, and we'll continue to do that screening into the future as well.

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 We do a lot of seabird work, and there's a few publications in the works on response of seabirds and other animals to the Pacific marine heat wave from 2014/2016, both in Prince William Sound and in Lower Cook Inlet, and so that's a progress -- or a report that's on its way out and I can keep this group informed of that.

 And then -- oh, I failed to mention that we also have a number of publications about Emperor geese on the Yukon Delta that was based on long-term data collected by Joel Schmutz at Minukok (ph) River Field Camp. Joel recently retired from the USGS but those publications are still in the works so we'll keep you informed of that but they should be out relatively soon.

And then lastly we just recently have been funded by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to do a study on migration of Black brant down along the Coastal part of the Pacific U.S., especially California. There's some potential lease areas off the coast of California that are of concern for migrating

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Black brant and so we have planned to mark some birds with satellite transmitters and other types of transmitters either on the North Slope or at the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and then better understand their movements as they get closer to the coast of California during their fall migration. And folks in California with USGS already have some existing data from greater white-fronted geese that we're using as kind of a pilot study to better understand how we can estimate elevation of birds as they move through these potential lease areas off the coast of California where they might develop wind energy developments. So just trying to apply that information for brant.

So that's about all I had. I'd be happy to take any questions on that. And I'm sorry I don't have a handout for you but I really appreciate being invited to give just a quick update.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thanks, John. Yeah, everybody's in the same boat, lots of stuff curtailed this year for sure. Well, any -- I actually see a hand up. Robb, do you have a question for John.

MR. KAYLOR: I was clapping.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Oh, okay. Well, then I guess I saw two hands up.

MR. KAYLOR: I thought I was clapping, sorry. Thanks, John.

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, sure thing Robb.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Any other questions from the Council.

Eric.

MR. TAYLOR: Thanks, Mr. Chair. John, I was wondering if you had any information on -- I know you folks have been monitoring snow geese on the Arctic Coastal Plain and are in communication with other folks that are monitoring, but I was wondering if you had any additional information that Julian provided in terms of snow geese on the Arctic Coastal Plain?

MR. PEARCE: Yeah, so there was a 1 2 recent report by ABR here in Alaska that seemed to demonstrate a really significant increase in the number 3 of adults and broods on the Colville River Delta 4 between 2018 and 2019 and it's a report that I'm not 5 quite sure if it can be released so I'm trying to 6 7 figure out the status of that report and those information because I think this group would be very 8 interested in that, the increase in numbers, so we can 9 10 have a discussion about that. So I will keep you posted but, yeah, it does appear that there's a 11 significant increase in the number of adults in 12 goslings on the Colville River Delta and likely 13 elsewhere on the North Slope. And I think the North 14 Slope Borough is aware of that as well, so it's likely 15 16 not only a result of local production, you know, really conditions for birds up there but also immigration from 17 other parts, particularly likely Canada, birds coming 18 in and establish breeding on the North Slope. So 19 something we should probably all pay attention to and 20 discuss about more in the future. 21

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MR. TAYLOR: All right, thank you.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Other questions or

comments.

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MR. PEARCE: And if I can, I'll just say I really miss seeing everyone in the communities, in Bethel and Utqiagvik, and, yeah, it's been really hard to not be there to have these meetings face to face so hopefully we can do that soon.

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CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah. No, I agree. Thank you, John. Thanks for your patience with us and for joining.

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Okay.

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45 46 I mentioned that we probably will skip over the discussion on updating memberships for the AMBCC committees, however, Patty has asked that we take up a motion to that effect. And, Patty, do you want it to be detailed, as in like have all the partners work on their membership rosters and then email them to you, or is it a just a motion to table that discussion for this meeting.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: I think just a

Page 135 motion to table will be fine, Mr. Chair. 1 2 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. So I would 3 entertain a motion to table Item No. 14 on the agenda, 4 14A, update membership on AMBCC committees. 5 6 7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So moved. 8 9 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. Can I get a 10 second. 11 MS. HEPA: Yeah, this is Taqulik, I'll 12 13 second. 14 15 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, ma'am, 16 appreciate it. 17 18 Okay, a motion's been moved and seconded, any discussion. 19 20 21 (No comments) 22 23 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. All those in 24 favor say aye. 25 26 IN UNISON: Aye. 27 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. I'm going to 2.8 29 assume we got everybody, thank you very much. 30 Moving down to No. 15, invitation for 31 -- this is our comment period, invitation for public 32 33 comments and then we'll go to Council members and Staff members. Is there any members of the public or quests 34 that would like to make a comment. 35 36 37 (No comments) 38 39 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay. We've had a lot 40 of great presentations from folks, the COSST folks, 41 USGS, others and I very much appreciate that. It's always -- it's very informative and enjoyable, 42 43 actually, to hear those at these meetings. 44 45 Council members. I think I'll just 46 open it up to Council members to make their closing comments, if you will. 47 48 49 MS. HEPA: I think I'll go first. This 50

is Taqulik. I just want to thank you, as the Chair, for conducting a fine meeting. Getting us through the agenda in a timely manner, very good. Good presentations. I agree. And thanks to Patty and her team for pulling everything together, very impressed.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yeah, all the accolades go to Patty. She put it together and did great.

MR. DEVINE: I'll go next. First of all I'd like to thank Jim Fall for his many years of service. It's always been a pleasure working with him, and have fun in whatever you're going to do next. And hopefully the next meeting we'll all get together once we're -- and once we get that shot that the President says is on the way, we'll be able to resume business.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, yep.

Others.

MR. MAYO: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir, go ahead,

Randy.

MR. MAYO: Yeah, I just want to say thanks to everybody that got this meeting together and it's good to hear everybody although obviously we're not face to face but I thought it was pretty productive and look forward to more participation here with this. So thanks everybody.

 MR. TAYLOR: This is Eric, I'll jump in here. As you mentioned, I do want to say thanks to Will, Jason, Todd, Tamara, as well as the seabird group, and Julia Parrish for taking time to join in. Also like Peter said, congratulations again to Jim Fall. It's been a great pleasure to work with him.

 Finally, I want to mention that, Coral, I'll give you a call relative to that harbor project that you mentioned, and same thing with Brandon, relative to Safety Sound, I'll give you a call as well to let you know where the Service is on that.

And, finally, thanks to Ryan, you've 1 2 done a great job in the last two meetings, it's been a challenge to transition to go from a personal face to 3 face meeting to a Zoom meeting, but you've done very 4 well so thanks. 5 6 7 And, again, thanks to everyone for participating, I really enjoyed the regional reports, 8 they're always some of the best parts of the meeting, 9 10 so thank you. 11 12 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Eric. 13 MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 14 Thanks for chairing such a great meeting today. Again, 15 16 like everybody else I'd like to congratulate Jim, it's been great working with him and having him involved. 17 18 19 Yeah, that's pretty much it for today, 20 thank you. 21 22 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thanks, Cyrus. 23 24 Other Council member comments. 25 26 MS. KRITZ: This is Heidi. I would 27 like to thank you guys for putting on this great meeting. I enjoyed the presentations and hearing from 2.8 29 everyone around the state. I wanted to thank Jim for all his hard work throughout the years. I got to meet 30 him a couple times. Gayla would also like to extend 31 her heartfelt, Quyana, for all of the awesome work that 32 33 you've done throughout the years and it was an honor for.... 34 35 36 (Break in recording) 37 MS. KRITZ: Thank you quys. 38 39 40 Thank you, Heidi. CHAIRMAN SCOTT: 41 MR. AHMASUK: Mr. Chair, this is 42 43 Brandon. 44 45 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, sir, you have the 46 floor. 47 MR. AHMASUK: Yeah, just like everybody 48 49 else, a big thank you to everybody for putting on the 50

meeting. Unfortunately it wasn't face to face but 1 2 trying times, we got to do what we got to do. 3 4 Also like to say a big thank you to Jim Fall, all of his hard work, enjoy your retirement, you 5 know, it's -- I forget how I worded it last time --6 7 it's not the end, it's just another chapter in life. 8 9 But thanks again everybody. 10 Thanks. 11 12 13 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Brandon. 14 15 MS. HOOPER: Hey, Ryan, this is 16 Jennifer. 17 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: 18 Yes, ma'am. 19 20 MS. HOOPER: Did I cut somebody off, sorry. Just real quickly like to echo sentiments, you 21 know, shared by everyone, definitely congratulations to 22 23 Jim on this huge milestone. Like everyone has said, 24 it's been an extreme pleasure to work with you, not a whole lot lately for myself, but I know early on when I 25 started at AVCP you became a very familiar name and 26 27 really appreciate all your efforts and go relax and 2.8 enjoy this time. 29 I did want to kind of -- I guess sort 30 of a friendly reminder to Patty, I think it was Robb 31 who mentioned he was on Page 200 -- or Slide 256 or 32 33 something and so I'm not quite sure how large the slide packet was, obviously she knows it didn't come through 34 to many of us who have, you know, size limitations on 35 emails that we can receive. But a friendly reminder, 36 that a lot of the materials didn't get through, so if 37 there's some way to get those out. 38 39 40 And just thank you to everyone for your 41 presentations and the updates. And it's good to at least hear everyone's voices and see some of you 42 43 virtually. 44 Thank you. 45 46 47 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Jennifer. 48

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MS. STICKWAN: Mr. Chair, this is

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Gloria. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Yes, ma'am, go ahead, 4 Gloria. 5 6 MS. STICKWAN: I want to say thank you 7 for a good meeting (indiscernible - fades out). And thank you to Jim Fall, I heard you say about 8 volunteering Jim, you're not retired yet. We heard you 9 10 say that. 11 12 And lastly to Patty, for getting this 13 meeting together. 14 15 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Great, thank you, 16 Gloria. 17 Any Staff members like to make a 18 comment, Fish and Game or Service. 19 20 Ryan, this is Jim Fall. 21 MR. FALL: just like to thank everybody once again for your very 22 23 kind words and good wishes and best of luck to 24 everybody and I'm sure I'll be crossing paths with most of you in the future. 25 26 27 Thanks, again. 28 29 CHAIRMAN SCOTT: It sounds like you'll be getting a call from Gloria. 30 31 32 MR. FALL: It won't be the first time.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Well, I'll just say a couple things and certainly, you know, if somebody didn't get an opportunity to comment, please, let us know and we'll get you in there.

You know the last two meetings have been different for us but I will guarantee you that today went way better than the first one and certainly I imagine that's been all of our experience, adjusting to this new virtual world that we find ourselves in. As a comparison, I think back to the regional reports and presentations we heard and it just really underlines to me how important this Co-Management is, it -- you know, I think there's some obvious things that are we are in this together, you know, that's a term that lots of people have heard. But sharing these

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experiences and observations and data, I think, really is imperative that that happens and so I commend all the Co-Management Council members, Staff members, everybody who's involved today to be able to take the time and you've continued to do what you do and that really says a lot about you and being able to forge ahead in a very different world than we were in six months ago, frankly.

It's been a pleasure to hear everybody and see most folks and I echo everything that has already been mentioned, I certainly wish we were in the same room for a couple days and I very much look forward to that in the future. So I appreciate everybody's time.

Thank you.

Jim, did you have something.

 MR. SIMON: Yeah, thank you, Ryan. Thank you for running a great meeting and it's really an impressive group of people who have been participating in these efforts, and I just want to share my personal comments about how much I appreciated and enjoyed being part of this group.

And, Jim Fall, I know you've tried to retire in the past and have been talked out of it, I'm very pleased to have learned so much from you during my career and thank you very much. And I look forward to running into you and hearing about your post-retirement adventures.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, Jim.

Final comments. Council members.

40 Staff

Staff. Guests.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Okay, hearing none, thank you again everybody for speaking up and providing your input. This is an important time of our meetings and I look forward to it every time.

Now, if I recall correctly, I've got to

click back to the other screen, I get to give Eric the gavel, virtually. I should have made one like out of cardboard or something to hand off to him. So I don't know how this works, I don't remember, but I think you're up Mr. Taylor.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right, thank you, Mr. Chair. I think my only responsibility for the day is to identify a meeting date for the spring meeting. So if folks could pull up -- if you've got your computer handy, your calendar in your right hand side or if you have a paper calendar or if you've got your phone, we typically have our spring meeting in April so I'd be happy to hear proposed dates that people feel most comfortable with, early April, mid- or late April; what's the desire of the group. Anyone want to take a stab.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: We generally have it during the first week of April, Eric, so maybe we can consider it sometime during that week, the first week in April.

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CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right, so that -thanks, Patty. That looks like that would be April 5th
through April 9th, Monday being the 5th, Friday being
the 9th, so typically we kind of have it in the middle
part of the week. How does that sound for folks, do we
want to go for a Tuesday the 6th.

MS. HEPA: I usually have an assembly meeting on the first Tuesday of the month so Wednesday would be much better.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right.

MR. MAYO: Yeah, Eric.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Yeah, go ahead,

40 Randy.

MR. MAYO: Yeah, for me a Monday or Tuesday would be more preferable.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Okay. All right. So Tuesday's out for Taqulik, so either Monday the 5th or Wednesday the 7th. Monday the 5th, it's a bit of a scramble, we just have to make sure everybody gets their materials -- meeting materials, et cetera, on

Friday the 2nd, it gives you the weekend to study up. Anyone have concerns on Monday the 5th?

MR. DEVINE: Well, in honor of Herman Squartsoff, couldn't we have it on April Fools. I remember that meeting, that was pretty good.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: I don't remember that, but I do remember Herman and, yeah, a great Council member.

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MR. DEVINE: Yeah, well, Native Caucus had to gavel and we were trying, you know, it was the first — trying to get proposals to go through and nothing was going for us so we went into Native Caucus, come out, next proposal got blown right out and Herman said, meeting adjourned and everybody stood up started slapping their books and binders together and all Fish and Wildlife was standing there with their jaws open and you could hear all the gasps in the room, when, and someone turned to someone else and said, can they do that, and we got to the door and we said April Fools.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: And Doug Alcorn was there, I'm sure Doug probably had cardiac arrest when that happened, so, yeah, thanks for that.

So anyway....

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{DEVINE}\colon$}$ But, no, any day is good for me, whatever you guys decide.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right. Monday the 5th or Wednesday the 7th. I know Randy you really didn't like later in the week but I'm a little concerned with having it on Monday just because people may not read their computers, and they shouldn't be reading their computers over the weekend, so I'm kind of leaning towards Wednesday the 7th.

Does anyone have any conflicts on that one, Randy, can you make it?

MR. MAYO: I may. I can't say for sure but if I can't we'll have representation though.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: 1 Okay. 2 MS. HEPA: This is Tagulik. 3 ahead and work with the -- if we meet on a Tuesday, 4 that'll be just fine, I can call in in the morning and 5 then if there's a meeting on Wednesday, I could fly in. 6 7 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Okay. 8 9 10 MS. HEPA: My assembly meetings are in the afternoon on Tuesday. 11 12 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right, thanks, 13 Tagulik. So we're back to Tuesday the 6th. Any 14 objections on that one. 15 16 MS. HOOPER: Hey, Eric, this is 17 Jennifer. I just wanted to make sure we're all kind of 18 hoping that things sort of get back to normal and that 19 we are able to have a face to face or are we -- I mean 20 obviously we'll have both options, but.... 21 22 23 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Good point, Jennifer. 24 But my guess, if I was a betting person, they're not going to be back to normal by April. Just in my 25 26 understanding, I think, of course, normal is defined 27 different ways but my guess normal won't probably be appearing until fall or winter of 2021. So my guess is 2.8 we'll still be doing a Zoom meeting next spring so -- I 29 wish otherwise but I think that's reality. 30 31 32 So Tuesday, April 6th, is that okay 33 with everyone. 34 35 MR. MAYO: Yeah, that's fine with me. 36 37 MR. SCOTT: Yep, good here too. 38 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right, perfect. 39 40 If there's something that crops up, and is a crises, 41 please give me a shout and we'll go back to the drawing So okay with that I just -- I failed to thank 42 board. Patty again for all of her work. And I know it's been 43 a big challenge with trying to get meeting materials 44 together, Jennifer, you didn't receive them. Part of 45 46 that fault lies with me. Cheryl Graves has been out on sick leave for the past several months and so Patty 47 didn't have the assistance that she normally has and 48

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had to do much of the background work by herself, so

Page 144 that's a bit of the problem in terms of you getting your materials late. So anyway we'll improve on that for the spring meeting for sure. Any other final comments before we sign off. MS. SCHWALENBERG: You just need a motion to adjourn, Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Thanks, Patty, for keeping us on Robert's Rules of Order. Do I have a motion to adjourn for the day. MR. HARRIS: So moved, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Thank you, Cyrus. Is there a second. MR. SCOTT: Second. CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Thank you, Ryan. Ιf no discussion, all in favor say aye. IN UNISON: Aye. CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right, thanks everyone. Thanks again for joining, please be careful and safe and we will talk again in April. (Off record) (END OF RECORDING)

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