## VOLUME II

## ALASKA MIGRATORY BIRD CO-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

FALL MEETING

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA SEPTEMBER 22, 2017

## Members Present:

Bruce Dale, Alaska Department of Fish and Game Eric Taylor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Jack Fagerstrom, Kawerak Cyrus Harris, Maniilag Association, Kotzebue Taqulik Hepa, North Slope Region, Barrow Gloria Stickwan, Copper River Native Association Coral Chernoff, Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak Roland White, Association of Village Presidents Gayla Hoseth, Bristol Bay Native Association Chaaiy Albert, Tanana Chiefs representative, Interior Peter Devine, Aleutian/Pribilofs

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Executive Director, Patty Brown-Schwalenberg

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                     PROCEEDINGS
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                 (Anchorage, Alaska - 9/22/2017)
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             (On record)
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: Good morning, everyone.
     Welcome to the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management
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     Council. Our last day here this meeting. First off I
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     want to remind everybody about the snack jar is up
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     there, donations would be appreciated for Patty.
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     There's a lot of good stuff up there. I almost brought
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     in some of Hazel Nelson's smoked fish this morning, but
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     too selfish.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: Full disclosure.
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                                                       I was
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     that close to being a good person. I was going to
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     bring in some of mine too, but I thought that might not
     be a good idea at all for other reasons. Not near as
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     good as Hazel's.
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                     So as a lot of Alaskans and our fellow
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     Americans are battling wildfires, earthquakes and
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     hurricanes, I'll ask all to take a moment of silence
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     this morning.
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                     (Moment of silence)
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: Don't forget to push
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     your buttons this morning too. We did real good
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     yesterday, I think. We're going to go around and do
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     introductions again just because there's new people in
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     the room. It always helps us. I'm Bruce Dale. I'm
     the Director for the Alaska Department of Fish and
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     Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation. Eric.
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                     DR. TAYLOR: Good morning. I'm Eric
     Taylor. I'm the Chief of the Division of Migratory
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     Bird Management with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
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     Service.
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                     MR. WHITE: Good morning. I'm Roland
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     White from AVCP.
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                     MR. HARRIS: Good morning. I'm Cyrus
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    Harris from Kotzebue.
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                     MS. HOOPER: Good morning. Jennifer
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     Hooper, AVCP.
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                     MR. PEDERSON: Uvlaalluataq. Mike
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     Pederson, Utqiagvik, North Slope Borough.
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                     MR. FAGERSTROM: Jack Fagerstrom
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     representing Kawerak.
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                     MS. STICKWAN: Gloria Stickwan, Ahtna
     Intertribal Resource Commission.
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                     MR. AHMASUK: Good morning, everyone.
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     Brandon Ahmasuk, subsistence director for Nome at
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     Kawerak.
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                     MS. HEPA: Hi. Good morning. My name
     is Taqulik Hepa representing the North Slope Borough
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     from Utgiagvik.
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                     MS. CHERNOFF: Coral Chernoff, Kodiak.
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                     MR. DEVINE: Peter Devine, Jr.
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     representing Aleutian/Pribilof Island Association.
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: That's Patty
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     Schwalenburg from AMBCC.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Sorry.
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                     MS. HOSETH: Hi. Good morning.
                                                      Gayla
     Hoseth with Bristol Bay Native Association in
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     Dillingham.
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                     MR. DANIELS: Bryan Daniels, Yukon
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    Delta National Wildlife Refuge.
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                     MR. LIND: Hi. Hello. My name is
     Orville Lind. I'm the Native Liaison for the Office of
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     Subsistence Management here in Anchorage.
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                     MS. NU: Good morning. My name is
     Jennifer Nu.
                   I'm a member of the public and a
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     freelance writer.
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                     DR. FALL:
                                Jim Fall, Division of
     Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
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MS. KEATING: Jackie Keating, Division

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of Subsistence.
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                     MS. NAVES: Lili Naves, Division of
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     Subsistence, Fish and Game.
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                     MR. SFORMO: Todd Sformo, North Slope
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     Borough.
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                     MR. FISCHER: Good morning.
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     Fischer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of
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     Migratory Birds.
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                     DR. OSNAS: Erik Osnas, biometrician in
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     Migratory Bird Management in Fish and Wildlife.
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                     MS. ZELLER: Happy Friday, everybody.
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     I'm Tamara Zeller, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
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     Migratory Birds.
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                     MR. NOEL: Good morning, everyone.
     Ryan Noel. I'm with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
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     Service, Office of Law Enforcement.
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                     MS. DIMARZIO: Tasha DiMarzio, Fish and
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     Game, Waterfowl.
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                     MR. SCHAMBER: Jason Schamber, Alaska
     Department of Fish and Game, Statewide Waterfowl
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     Program.
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                     MR. ROTHE: Tom Rothe, retired Fish and
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     Game waterfowl coordinator and now I'm with Pacific
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     Birds Habitat Joint Venture.
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(Connecting teleconference)

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CHAIRMAN DALE: While they're working on that I'll just kind of recap sort of some of the agenda changes that we brought forward. We're going to talk about in 12(b) other business swan bag limit. The invitation regulation and the apology. These will be informational. Then we also have the Humboldt Bay Aquaculture. Did we already do the training for seabird mortality proposal? Is that concluded?

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: We covered that.

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Page 115 objection to the sort of revised agenda for today. 2 3 (No objections) 4 5 CHAIRMAN DALE: Hearing none we'll do 6 that. Roland. 7 8 MR. WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. don't know if I heard another item that you might have 9 forgotten to mention under 12(c) apology from U.S. Fish 10 and Wildlife Service. 11 12 CHAIRMAN DALE: If I failed to mention 13 14 it, I have it on here, so we'll get that too. 15 includes the apology. 16 17 MS. HEPA: I didn't hear you mention 18 swan bag limits. 19 20 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yes. 21 22 MS. HEPA: Oh, you did? Okay. Thank 23 you. 24 CHAIRMAN DALE: I think I did. 25 26 starting to second guess myself a little bit. We can 27 still amend it if I have forgotten to amend other 28 things. 29 30 All right. This morning we're going to start off with a little bit of unfinished business from 31 yesterday. We have Ryan with us now from the Office of 32 Law Enforcement and I thought we'd take a few minutes 33 to discuss any questions people had for Ryan relative 34 35 to two topics. 36 37 First the Emperor Goose fall season or 38 anything to do with Emperor Geese law enforcement and then there seemed to be some questions on the drives 39 and the white paper. So anything we want to clean up 40 now we have Ryan here. Ryan, if you could find a spot 41 42 up here, that would be great. 43 Just to tee this off there was 44 45 discussion yesterday of the bag limit relative to the fall season and whether or not there would be some sort 46

of discretion used on the part of law enforcement in

the first year for folks that aren't used to having a

bag limit of one per season.

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MR. NOEL: Good morning. Thanks, Mike, for lending me your seat. To address the question about the fall harvest of Emperor Geese the decision was made to limit that harvest to 1,000 birds and the harvest was divvied up by community and then there was a requirement for reporting from my understanding. The State has had the lead on this, so I'll speak to my knowledge about it, but it's not a regulation that we created.

It's my understanding that there is going to be some discretion on the reporting requirements for the harvest of Emperor Geese. I'm sorry if there was ever any misunderstanding about whether or not there would be discretion on the number of geese that could be harvested. To my knowledge there's never been any consideration for allowing for a take greater than what you have a permit to take. There will be no discretion for that this year or in the future.

It's the reporting requirement which I think is unusual for folks to have to think about, so I believe the State in their wisdom has created for the first year anyway an opportunity and what they did was they chose not to criminalize the failure to report within the timeframe. So that's where the discretion is and I don't know of anything else that's been implied or expected.

I hope that answers the questions. If there's any follow up, I'll be happy to take it.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Any questions on that.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN DALE: While people are getting their thoughts together on that I'll just say that because there's not going to be enforcement of failure to report that doesn't mean that the Department of Fish and Game won't be strongly making efforts to follow up with individuals who have registered to make sure that they report.

The reason is because we're limited to 1,000 birds. There was considerable consternation on the parts of many folks when the season came up that we would exceed 1,000 birds. So that's the reason for the

short reporting requirements and also the reason that we will be following up with people that register to see if they harvested a bird or not and get that reporting and it will help ensure the SRC and others that this harvest is sustainable and this fall harvest can be controlled.

Any questions on that or for Ryan.

Cyrus.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Cyrus, Maniilaq Association. The question I got is for the folks that did register online and didn't do a hunt and yet they still need to report, is there a deadline for the ones that didn't use their registration, a reporting time for that?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Three days after the end of the season. So I just was guessing there and I got confirmation. So if you're registered in an area with a three-day reporting requirement such as in your area, you need to report within three days of the end of the season.

MR. HARRIS: End of the season.

Gotcha.

CHAIRMAN DALE: So if the season closes, then you need to report as soon as possible afterwards.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Roland.

MR. WHITE: Thank you. What about for those folks down in Izembek, is it 24 hours?

 CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah. Good question. If it's a shorter reporting period, like 24 hours for Izembek or Kodiak, they need to report within 24 hours of the closure of the season or the season regular end date. Does that make sense? Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So my question yesterday was answered, but I'm still not agreeing with it. Again, remembering the conversations we had in the past. When the birds are flocking up, you don't always have a flock of Emperor Geese only.

You don't always have a flock of swans. You don't always have a flock of Canadian Geese. Sometimes you have birds that are mixed in.

Again, remembering the conversations we had in the past, if an individual wasn't targeting an Emperor Goose because he already got one but he incidently took one that was flying with like -- it was a single one, but maybe he was flying with like 200 Canadian Geese. So, again, my question was answered, but I'm not agreeing with it.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gloria.

MS. STICKWAN: Maybe that should be put in the regulation that incidental harvest is not counted for being given a citation.

CHAIRMAN DALE: That would have to be put in the form of a proposal to the Board of Game because the regulation now states the bag limit is one bird per season. And in terms of the concerns by the SRC, the Service and the Department of Fish and Game about ensuring that this harvest is sustainable, a bag limit of one per person is what we thought we could do and make it sustainable. That's the reason for it.

We're at only a few thousand birds over the range where we can have no restrictions. So it's not like this is wide open at this point. Emperor Geese, if you remember from yesterday, remain vulnerable to harvest. Tagulik.

MS. HEPA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Going back to that example and maybe some thoughts and recommendation from Ryan. They were talking about sometimes when we harvest migratory birds, geese, you shoot hoping to get one and one is the limit, but sometimes three or four fall depending on the type of ammunition or shells you use and whatnot, but that's the reality.

 If, for example, you accidentally harvest more than one Emperor Goose, can you think about some recommendations on how we could not provide — in the future provide a citation to individuals that might be in that kind of situation? Because I know like there are examples of where people self-reported for accidentally shooting birds that are listed or

picking up a bird along the side of the road, you know, that type of thing and we want to avoid that type of interaction because then it just builds that kind of animosity that we don't want to get to.

But if you could think as law enforcement how do you address something like that or is there opportunities for us to submit proposals that could address it?

MR. NOEL: Thank you for your question. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think where we have the most fertile ground to work on those issues is before the season. We spent a good deal of time on the North Slope trying to conduct education to educate the public, the hunting public, about how to identify the target and methods for hunting that would lessen the chance of that happening. I know those things do happen.

Being a hunter myself I know it's often -- you're put in difficult situations, but we ask the hunting public to be responsible and to only select the bird that they have a permit to shoot. So in this case one Emperor Goose. If you have a permit for one Emperor Goose, then we'd ask you to do your very best to limit the opportunity to shoot that one Emperor Goose and not shoot into a flock of perhaps where you may drop two or three.

 MS. HEPA: I'll hear, Tom, but if, for example, let's say that Brandon was out and he saw a group of five. He's targeting one and two fell down. Knowing that there's a potential he's going to get -- he's probably going to report one just so he, you know, doesn't want to get a citation. To me that's not being true to addressing the conservation effort and making sure that there are continuing -- to us as managers it's better encouraging people to report the true number that they do harvest. Maybe Tom has a solution.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Tom.

 MR. ROTHE: I want to make a comment because I've been through this discussion many times and it's real important to be clear. As the agencies say, the regulation is there for a purpose, to limit harvest to one bird. So in any case where you shoot more than one that's a violation, okay.

But I think what Taqulik is getting at is that every enforcement officer, be it trooper, Federal agent, has some discretion to look at the circumstances. I've been out on the point watching Brant come around and I pick one bird and all of a sudden there's six heads lined up. Accidents happen in waterfowl hunting. The Lower 48, one Canvasback, people accidentally take two. So this stuff happens. I think everybody knows it. It's up to the officer to interpret was that an accident or something happened there that I should consider.

So I appreciate what Brandon is saying. The agencies can't say they will never write a ticket because there are some guys out there that should have a ticket if they're doing bad things. But the discretion is there, so if you make a mistake it's always a good idea to, you know, admit it, say oops, I made a mistake and it's up to the hunter to decide if he's going to go talk to somebody.

The other thing I would mention that makes a difference is you might check because in some instances I think a Federal ticket is bailable. If you just want to not be embarrassed, you can put a check in an envelope and your wife will never know about it and all that.

(Laughter)

MR. ROTHE: If it's a State closed season or over bag, that's a mandatory court appearance that most people don't want to do. So just think about those options out there. So I'm hoping that clarifies it. There is discretion. You can talk to people, try to understand what happened there, if it was an innocent mistake, you know, that happens. It's not that you're a bad guy. But the attempts are there to limit the harvest according to the bag limit.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you. That's a good reminder. We've had this discussion several times as well. Thank you. Roland.

MR. WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Following up on Brandon's discussion and the gentleman that was just up here. He mentioned with a Federal section all we need to do is pay a fine and no one will ever know. I have an argument based on that. The

other day I was discussing the issue where I failed to take my harvest ticket and license because my spouse decided to take it out of my snow pants and I usually have them in there. I saw a caribou, I was butchering it, a Federal Fish and Game Service came over. We had a lengthy talk and then he asked for my paperwork. I looked and lo and behold they weren't there.

I ended up paying a fine and he told me that it would never show up anywhere. Years later I decided to look into my background and lo and behold I was a criminal for catching a caribou and I had my license. I sent my license number, a copy of it out and my harvest ticket out and yet that promise that gentleman mentioned if we pay our fines we will not become criminals. If that can be written down in an SOP, it would probably help most of these people out there that accidentally go through the same thing that I went through.

And the other thing with the discretionary portion of the hunting. Let's say I, myself, take my kids out hunting. When they turn eight I buy them rifles and I teach them how to hunt. Let's say my 12 year old I take him out hunting and I give him specific information and we all know kids when they get excited they forget everything we tell them to. He accidentally shoots a flock and two to five fall. Right there and then not just him as well as me we become criminals. What are we going to do about that?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Ryan.

MR. NOEL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. With respect to the ticket you received years ago, I can't speak to that other than I'm not sure how that could have been reported. The gentleman was correct when he said that whenever you're issued a violation notice or a ticket from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service you have an opportunity to pay the ticket and it's considered a no contest plea. It's not considered a conviction or a guilty plea. It's just basically saying I'm willing to pay this amount, this predetermined amount to make this go away.

So I'm not sure how that would actually get reported to I'm guessing probably the National Criminal Information Center, NCIC, who you probably got your report from. I don't know how that could have

happened. So I can't speak to that other than I'm relatively certain that's an anomaly.

As far as your family member who accidentally shot too many birds, I certainly understand that. I had a similar thing happen t me with a young man, a nephew. We called and reported to the game warden and the game warden issued him a ticket. So I can empathize with you on that, but it is one of the responsibilities of every hunter to identify their target and ensure that they're taking what they're lawfully allowed to take.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Any other questions on Emperor Geese before we move on to drives. Peter.

 MR. DEVINE: Well, on this Emperor Goose thing, I mean since the people are only allowed -- I mean with the hunting certain species you are under rules and regulations. You can only have so many shells in your gun. You know, like when you have to put the plugs in, you only get three shells. I mean if you only get one goose, why not only get one shot. I mean that way you eliminate that problem.

If the guy is only allowed to shoot one goose and he has five shells and he lets them all go. Is there something we can put in the regulations to specify -- you know, try to eliminate overtake? Because it is a sport hunt. I mean it's not a subsistence hunt, so I have no problem with imposing restrictions.

 MR. NOEL: Thank you for your question. I'm not sure of the authority of this Council to impose a regulation on the fall sport hunt in that manner. I'd have to seek clarification on that. With respect to the number of shells you can use to take a migratory bird, you're probably a lot better shot than I am because sometimes it takes me two or three to get that one bird. I don't know if that's within the jurisdiction of this organization to be able to limit that.

As you said the sport hunt has a requirement. The shotgun can only be capable of holding three shells. So just for clarification what that means is not only are you only loading three, but it can only be capable. So it must be plugged to not

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hold that fourth or fifth shell.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, that would have to come in the form of a proposal to the Board of Game again. Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm sitting over here getting more and more frustrated the more we talk about this. The example I brought up earlier, let's say I do my part, I single out that one Emperor Goose, but in that same example I gave earlier maybe there's a flock of 200, 300 Canadian Geese and mixed in the bunch you can't even see him there's that one lone Emperor Goose. That's the point I'm trying to get at. You can't even see him. I mean, yeah, you're supposed to be aware of your surroundings, aware of your target.

 Like was mentioned earlier, accidents happen and we're wanting our people to report. What I'm also hearing now is, you know, now we need to limit shotgun shells, we need to limit this. Now we're going to have our people so afraid to harvest other birds trying to put food on their table.

I'm sorry, I'm just getting more and more frustrated the more this -- again, it was my understanding from conversations that we had in the past that if -- like the example I just gave, individuals were not going to get sited, but now that's not the case. Again it's just getting more and more frustrating the more we talk about this.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I understand your frustration, but I guess I do need to remind everybody that in the fall season there's seasons, there's bag limits for every species out there except for maybe coots and a few others. But all the good birds have bag limits and the same problem exists in all those cases. So whether it's six per day and you accidentally drop seven, it's the same situation.

What we have to understand here is we're moving into a new era where we have legal Emperor Goose hunting and we need to do everything we can to keep it. I don't know what else we can say on this subject. It's not a new topic. I understand the frustration. Everybody, every hunter, this hangs over every hunter like a dark cloud. There's no question

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about it, but law enforcement is a conservation tool just like everything else and that's where we stand. I think we need to move on in the interest of time to drives because we aren't making much progress here.

So if there's questions about the white paper while we have Ryan here, I'd like to move on to that. What tab is that? Tab 4.

Gayla.

MS. HOSETH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for coming, Ryan. Was it your department that put out the white paper or your division?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Donna.

MS. HOSETH: Donna did? But I just wanted to thank the Fish and Wildlife Service for doing this white paper to give clarification to explain the existing regulation because under the legal definition of what is currently -- what this regulation does not currently prohibit and listing all of the issues there is new information to the Native Caucus because we thought this was not allowable for the spring and summer hunt for people living in rural Alaska as we're in a dual management area with State and Federal regulations and everybody just kind of fell to the State regulations as to this is illegal for us to do.

So we just want to thank you guys for giving this clarification and we'll work on revising the booklet with the Education and Outreach Committee to make sure that this is defined so that people do know that this is legal to shoot already flying birds moving in a moving boat or a boat with the engine running and then also when birds are flying parallel. It might confuse people even more. You know, as we say this is allowed and then you get into the fall stuff. It is confusing out there and a lot of people don't know.

So I just want to thank you for that section of it. I know that some people want to address the other portions while we have you here.

MR. NOEL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Gayla. Yes, as Patty mentioned, Donna, I believe, and some of the others, Rory Stark also assisted in

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putting this together. I would point out, as you alluded to, there is the distinction between the fall season and the subsistence season those things that are listed here that you can do would not qualify in the fall season. I know we're kind of mixing things up here a little bit right now.

If there's a question specifically to the white paper, I'd be happy to answer it.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter.

 MR. DEVINE: Not a question, just a comment. This is prohibited under methods and means, but this is the only way we could harvest our seabirds is to be in the skiff and chase them down. Hopefully we can change that someday. I mean we don't utilize skiffs for our freshwater birds because you don't have to go out on the ocean, but when you're living on an island and they're out two, three miles away from you, I mean you have to go get them.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay. Anything else.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN DALE: All right. Thanks,
Ryan. Peter, was there some confusion about what this
-- is there a question for Ryan on what's legal driving
and what's not?

MR. DEVINE: No. It's illegal, we know that, but we still do it in the wintertime when our seabirds come in. Therefore we need our fall and winter hunt.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay. Next on the agenda is Pacific Flyway proposals. Jason.

MS. CHERNOFF: Excuse me.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Coral.

MS. CHERNOFF: Are we going to address the handicraft stuff later with law enforcement? We had a few questions.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Ryan, would you come back up. We'll just take care of it right now.

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MR. NOEL: Sure.

2 CHAIRMAN DALE: We didn't have that on the agenda, but let's go ahead.

MS. CHERNOFF: Coral Chernoff, Kodiak. So we had a few questions regarding the handicraft ruling. So handicraft ruling specifically addresses articles, Native handicraft. Now we were discussing whether or not it would be prohibited then to do classroom activities. Like say for birds I wanted to teach how to tan migratory bird hides in a college classroom. I'm getting paid. What's the legality of that or do we have to go back in regulation and address sale of to include teaching or is it currently covered and is it currently legal/illegal?

MR. NOEL: Thank you for the question. It's a very good question. The proposed regulation is specific for the sale of handicrafts. It doesn't address teaching that I can recall. Applying the language that I recall from that regulation to your question, the bird parts that you are using to teach would have to have been taken for the purpose of subsistence or other essential needs and then they would -- they could be formed into handicrafts and then sold by an Alaska Native. I'm guessing, reading into your question, that you'll have non-Native students as well in your class, is that correct?

MS. CHERNOFF: Potentially.

MR. NOEL: If the birds are taken during the subsistence season by somebody who has the ability to do that, either an Alaska Native or somebody who lives in rural Alaska, those bird parts are then lawful to possess. You as the instructor could use those items to teach your class. Those items that are used and fashioned into handicrafts by Alaska Natives could then be sold. Those that are fashioned into handicrafts by non-Natives could not be sold.

MS. CHERNOFF: Okay. So the teaching of them for pay would fall under that ruling. So say I got 20 Cormorants, I ate the Cormorants, brought their necks to Anchorage, went to a college classroom and we tanned them and made things of them. Under the regulation that's all legal?

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That's what I was wondering because sometimes I thought, well, is teaching a handicraft, but then in other parts there's the word article, an article of handicraft. So then I'm wondering is teaching an article of handicraft or does article of handicraft mean an item, like a hat or a coat or something. I didn't want it to be left as a gray area.

Around the state we're having a lot of culture camps, a lot of college classrooms. I've done teaching things at museums. I've gone to New York and done things, the Indian Museum. So I don't ever want to be unlawful about what I'm doing. I've read and reread and looked at the regulation.

 A lot of things, sea otter, seal, sea lion, it doesn't really cover teaching because I think when previously we've passed laws we've just talked about the ability to still be able to make things and sell things. Now we've moved into -- we've grown in our teaching and see that a lot of things are being lost and a lot of skills are being lost, so there's a lot more teaching going on now.

I think that -- I'm not sure the law has caught up with that trend so to say yet. So I wanted to make sure that what I'm doing is legal and what everybody else is doing is legal.

MR. NOEL: It's a great question. I think it's probably one perhaps better for our Solicitor's Office to interpret. I think what it comes down to is what the intention of the treaty is and the treaty does make mention in other sections not specific to the handicraft portion, but specifically to another section where teaching of cultural ways or values is important.

 So I think about that as I'm trying to find an answer for this question. I don't believe you'll find it in black and white within the regulation for the handicraft regulation. So what it would come down to is probably an interpretation from our Solicitor's Office on whether or not that would be lawful or not.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Eric.

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DR. TAYLOR: Okay, now my interest is piqued. If I was interested in taking a course from Coral to understand Native artwork and Coral's description of a Cormorant's skin or feathers from a Cormorant and I was to make a mask for example or something else that Coral said I should try because she knows my elementary skills, so she says something really simple. The question is would I as a student of Coral be able to take that artwork home or would she have to retain it.

MR. NOEL: That's a good question. Unlike the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which I think a lot of us refer back to because we have a longer history with handicrafts there. In this case, because the birds were hunted and taken lawfully, their parts could be possessed. To my knowledge does not restrict who could possess them. The specific language for the handicraft regulation is for the sale and that's what it authorizes and sets the framework for how it can happen, that sale can take place. It does not put new or different limitations on who can possess.

So to answer your question, if you were a student of Coral's and she lawfully obtained those as an Alaska Native or somebody who lives in a rural area could take those lawfully for subsistence purposes and then use inedible portions for the creation of a handicraft. Again, this is down to interpretation. One question better for Ken Lord. My understanding is that then they could be possessed.

MR. FAGERSTROM: But not sold.

MR. NOEL: Not sold.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: It seems to me that -- not to use Coral as an example, but you're going to be the example today. She's selling a service basically to Alaska Natives or not Alaska Natives. I can see how it can be a little gray because she's not making the handicraft herself and selling it to Eric, but she's rather getting money from him to show him how to make it himself and then he takes it home, which to me seems like it should be legal. But it does present a gray area I think.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: The thing is as long as you're not paying Coral for the Cormorant, you're paying her for her skill and knowledge. It's a completely separate thing. The prohibition was on sale. The handicraft law provides for sale around that prohibition. Education was never prohibited, so I think we're on firm ground.

To move this along I think that the subcommittee should take this and write up the request and get clarification from the solicitor. Because we can have all our opinions, but mine is of course correct.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN DALE: I think that's a way to go forward. Are there other questions. Go ahead, Taqulik.

MS. HEPA: While I've got you here and it's not related to migratory birds, but similar. You mentioned the Marine Mammal Protection Act. So we have concerns about non-Natives participating in handicraft classes as well. We hear from local Alaska Natives like I don't think that they can be participating in this class because they're utilizing marine mammal parts or even down to like preparing walrus or seal, that type of thing. So I get phone calls and I should refer them to you, but what is your take on that?

MR. NOEL: I'll be very brief. Non-Alaska Natives cannot possess or transport raw marine mammal parts. I get this question a lot and we give the same interpretation of the law that we've had for quite some time, which is they could not participate. They could use some other medium, whether it's -- you know, if it's a fur sewing class, they could use beaver instead of sea otter or something else and still learn the techniques but just not with marine mammal parts.

MS. HEPA: Thank you.

 MS. CHERNOFF: On that note we had a conference a few years ago in Kodiak and we were told differently. That's why I wonder about clarification and do we need to, I don't know, put it in regulation to clarify these things because we were told that at camp once the sea otter or seal was shot and brought

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back to shore, then everybody in that camp could participate and we were told that by a Fish and Wildlife Service or -- we actually had people from dealing with sea otters and seals, the Seal Commission and sea otter.

So that's always confusing is getting so many different answers. So would you recommend that we do what we can to clear that up and then I guess we would find out here what route that needs to take.

MR. NOEL: Yes, I think it would be a great idea to make sure the language is clear. I would much rather have it in black and white than to be asked for my interpretation. Then that leads to things that happen like you said, if you ask enough people, you'll get -- there will be a different answer eventually. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gayla and then Peter.

MS. HOSETH: Thank you. And any conversations with that if our Executive Director Patty could be involved with that, that would be great.

MR. DEVINE: Okay. The rules and regulations are out there. As it states you have to be a quarter Native in order to participate in hunting marine mammals. The problem I have with that is if my wife is not a quarter Native, she cannot participate. She cannot even drive the boat while I'm shooting.

In the next paragraph right under it the question is, okay, I'm out fishing, can I participate in marine mammal activities while I'm fishing. My captain is white. The answer is yes. Which I have a real problem with because my wife can't even drive the boat, but someone who don't have zero percentage Native in them can drive the boat. You see, so that needs clarification. I mean that needs to be set right. That shouldn't be allowable.

 You know, if a Native cannot drive the boat because he only has one-eighth Native in him, you know, why should someone who has zero percent be allowed to drive the boat. That has to go back and be revised. I finally got the book out, but it's not right. What I'm teaching my grandson is not right. He cannot participate because of the amount of Native

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1 blood.

MR. NOEL: Mr. Chair. I can probably clear that question up on a sidebar conversation if you'll indulge me in that and I probably won't take anymore time with this Council.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Other questions for Ryan. Roland.

 MR. WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. In line with Coral's question earlier, it's a question that just popped up. What about for those individuals who aren't willing to donate their subsistence catches such as feathers for handicraft to the local schools and universities? Because I know in the past there's been some deliberation on that issue even they're noted that they can do it, but some enforcement officers say that they can't do that. Is there any regulation stating that a subsistence hunter cannot sell items to the universities for such use in her classroom?

MR. NOEL: Thank you for your question. I think I'll ask for a little bit of clarification. Were you talking about marine mammals or migratory birds?

MR. WHITE: Migratory birds.

MR. NOEL: So could an Alaska Native hunter donate migratory bird parts to a school for use?

MR. WHITE: No, not donate, sell.

MR. NOEL: Sell. Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  WHITE: To the schools for their use in the classroom.

MR. NOEL: Not the way the proposed regulation is drafted nor do I see an allowance for that in the treaty for raw parts.

MR. WHITE: I don't see much difference between selling it to a non-Native for their decorations in their classroom or not in their classroom, in their homes, whereas for Eric who wants to learn how to make these crafts in Coral's classroom and Coral doesn't have all the necessary items for her

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to teach Eric and no one is willing to sell these to her personally but to the school, I don't see any difference in the reasoning behind anyone buying an object for their homes or an object to use in their classroom for teaching purposes.

So my question is why isn't that allowed? Is there any way to amend the wording so that a school district can buy items such as those to help both Natives and non-Natives understand and appreciate the work that has been made?

MR. NOEL: Thank you for your question. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I guess I would fall back to the treaty and the letter of submittal that explained the treaty to us that birds that are taken for subsistence purposes -- it says here that the sale of these items is not permitted except for a limited sale of nonedible byproducts of birds taken for nutritional purposes incorporated into authentic articles of handicraft.

So I think it's specifically meant to prohibit the sale of parts that aren't fashioned into a handicraft. That's my interpretation on that.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Coral and then Patty.

MS. CHERNOFF: Coral. So can I get your idea of -- so if he went out and shot a bunch of Cormorants and then skinned them, took just the neck and salted them, could that be considered an article -- or Boraxed them or even tanned them and then he could sell them to me? Would that be considered an article of handicraft? Because that is quite a handicraft is the tanning and preserving of skins. How do you see that to be interpreted?

 MR. NOEL: I have to go back to the language of the proposed regulation to see how handicraft was defined. I don't think that salting or preparing a hide alone is -- and again I have to look at the language -- sufficient to create a handicraft and only authentic Native handicrafts may be sold.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Coral.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  CHERNOFF: Because my -- well, my interpretation is that tanning and preserving hides, making rawhide is quite the handicraft. It's a

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handicraft that's been lost and I do a lot of it now and I find that when looking through regulations I find that's kind of an area that I try and sort of interpret into the regulation being that as these regulations are made we try and think of everything, but if you don't have people doing all these handicraft at the table, then that gets missed.

So your interpretation is that you -- it would not be seen as a handicraft to preserve the skin and then be able to sell it or would that be an arguable.....

MR. NOEL: That's my recollection, but I'm looking for the exact language. I don't doubt that it takes great care and great skill and work to preserve a migratory bird skin. I just don't believe that that was in the definition of an authentic Native handicraft as drafted. I'd have to get that and I can report back to this Council.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First I wanted to say I believe the reason why nonedible parts are not available to be sold is because then you could potentially have non-Natives taking those nonedible parts making handicrafts and selling them as Alaska Native handicrafts and that was one of the things that the committee was concerned about was misrepresentation of artwork being sold as Alaska Native artwork and that was one of the things that the artists were concerned about.

And then in regards to your question about tanning skins and selling them to Coral, I don't think there's anything prohibiting the sale between Alaska Natives. So you could certainly do that and she could certainly buy them in my understanding because it's Alaska Native to Alaska Native. So where it gets gray, I guess, is when you're talking about selling to the schools rather than to the artist.

MR. NOEL: I believe you're correct with the sale from Alaska Native to Alaska Native. That is one of the distinctions between Native and non-Native. So it would bring up an interesting question about the use of those inedible portions for teaching non-Natives to create a handicraft and I don't know the

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answer to that.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: So we've got several more good reasons why we decided to keep the Handicraft Committee alive. I'm sure Todd's.....

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MR. SFORMO: Taking notes.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN DALE: .....taking notes over And when we come to committee assignments there too. later, I think we should have already identified some probable volunteers to serve on that committee because, Coral, you make a good point that people who are actually doing this need to be the people that mind this.

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I hope that we don't all lose sight of the significant accomplishment of getting the rule through to provide for the sale of handicrafts. This is no small feat. Yes, there's always the devil in the details. We'll keep the committee alive. We'll see if there should be amendments to the rule, clarification.

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You know, when we get the Solicitor's Office clarifications on a lot of this, then we'll have a piece of paper in hand that will serve as this is where the line is in the sand and we can either adhere to it or we can move the line through regulation. To go any farther with this right now I don't think would be productive because so much is going to hinge on the solicitor's interpretations.

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I would recommend that the committee can work on carefully presenting these questions, identifying these areas where there are concerns and putting them forward to the Solicitor's Office through Patty and we'll make progress on this.

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What I want to do is I want to get the Pacific Flyway proposals done and then we'll take a break. So we're going to shift gears here. Ryan, thank you very much for coming in this morning.

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MR. NOEL: You're welcome. Thank you for your time.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Jason.

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MR. SCHAMBER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Jason Schamber, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The Pacific Flyway Council met in Spokane, Washington on August 25th, 2017 and among other business considered 14 framework proposals from Pacific Flyway states for the 2018 hunt season, fall/winter hunt season.

MS. HEPA: Is it in Tab 7?

MR. SCHAMBER: Yeah. There's a summary of the proposed changes from two states that will be in Tab 7, correct.

 For a large proportion of these regulation proposals the Council recommended no change in the 2018 fall/winter hunt regulations. That includes Alaska's regulations. Next year's fall/winter hunt regulations will be the same as in 2017. Council also endorsed retaining the 2017 subsistence harvest regulations for the 2018 spring/summer season.

 The Council did recommend regulation changes to the goose season frameworks for the 2018 season in two states, Washington and Oregon. As Taqulik pointed out, a summary of those proposed changes can be found in Tab 7.

So I'll step through each of these four regulation proposals and at any point if anybody has any questions about each one of the proposals feel free to stop me and we can discuss it while it's fresh in your mind.

So the first proposal that I'll discuss was for Washington state. The recommendation was to remove the ending date restriction of the last Sunday in January for geese in one of their coastal hunt areas and extend that to March 10th. This regulation was intended to increase harvest opportunity of the Wrangell Island Lesser Snow Goose population segment that winters in Northwest Washington.

That population has surpassed local management threshold of 70,000 geese. The 2016 winter estimate was 103,000 geese. The overall Wrangell Island population is well above objective. They're about 350,000 birds, so there's no concern there.

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This was in response to a management plan that Washington state has to respond and direct action when the population has surpassed these local thresholds that they've put in place. Are there any questions about that proposal or recommendation?

(No comments)

MR. SCHAMBER: Okay. The next one from Washington was a recommendation to modify the boundaries of two goose hunting zones along the coast which will functionally adjust the timing of goose harvest relative to differing agricultural practices and how the birds use the private lands in that area. This was a boundary change only and boundary changes only require the concurrence of the Pacific Flyway representative, so in this case Todd Sanders, and the Flyway Council did not consider this proposal.

There were also two proposals from the The first was a recommendation to state of Oregon. reduce the size of the Tillamook County management area. This is a small county on the coast of Oregon. A portion of that management area is known to winter the segment of Aleutian Canada Geese that breed on the Semidi Islands, which is a group of Islands just south of Kodiak Island.

The regulation would also open the goose season in the areas that would no longer be under that jurisdiction, so it would essentially reduce the size of the closure area to just the portion where Semidi Island geese are overwintering.

And Tillamook County from 1982 to 2007 was closed to goose harvest to reduce the hunting pressure on Aleutian Canada Geese at the time they were listed under the Endangered Species Act. But in 2008 harvest resumed in that area in response to the delisting of Aleutian Canada Geese and also the state of Oregon was receiving increased depredation complaints on private lands from a large number and abundant goose populations in the area at the time.

A portion of that Tillamook County management area remained closed to protect the Semidi Island geese. This regulation seeks to reduce the size of that closure area. Some neck collar information that has been collected by the Oregon National Wildlife

Refuges in the past couple of decades suggests that Semidi Island geese only use a small proportion of that Tillamook County management area.

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So this regulation seeks to reduce the size of that closure area to just the small portion where Semidi Island geese are known to use. And this would allow hunting on private lands elsewhere in the current closure area to help alleviate the resulting goose depredation from a large abundance of geese in that area.

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Questions.

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(No comments)

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MR. SCHAMBER: So the final proposal that Council recommended was to raise the daily bag limit of Canada Geese from four to six geese in the Northwest Permit Zone of Oregon. This area includes multiple counties in the Northwest corner of Oregon state and hunters are required to purchase a permit to hunt in that area as well as pass a goose identification quiz or test to be allowed to hunt in that area.

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This regulation was intended to increase harvest pressure on Cacklers in an attempt to help alleviate crop depredation issues that private residents are having in that area.

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The harvest strategy in the Cackling Canada Goose Management Plan that was recently passed by Council directs that if the three-year average of the projected fall population is 10 percent above the population objective, which is set at 250,000 birds, to change regulations to reduce that population back down toward the population objective. The current threeyear average is over 321,000, so it's well above that 275,000 birds, which is 10 percent above the population objective.

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This regulation will likely increase harvest on other Canada Goose populations and those would include Taverner's Canada Geese, Lesser Canada Geese, Aleutian Canada Geese and the Pacific population of Western Canada Geese.

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The state of Oregon doesn't expect a

large shift away from hunting Cacklers, which currently comprises about 70 percent of the Canada Goose harvest in the Northwest Permit Zone, but there's an expectation of an increase of harvest of Canada Geese populations overall of about 10 percent.

I think a couple estimates of Cackler harvest from two years of phone surveys, 2015 and 2016, suggests that about 13,000 to 16,000 Cacklers are harvested each year. So that's it for that regulation change.

All of these recommendations will be forwarded to the SRC and they'll be considered by that body next month.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Questions for Jason.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN DALE: I did want to mention the action of the Flyway Council. We voted to fund travel from one of the Council members in the Lower 48 to the AMBCC spring meeting every year and that funding will provide -- it's recognition that this Council and its actions are important in a flyway as a whole. While representatives from the flyway frequently -- or from this Council frequently attend the flyway meetings, we believe that it's important for members of the Flyway Council to come to this meeting as well to help better understand the needs of the Migratory Bird Co-Management Council and the importance of the flyway as a whole. So that's a good thing.

Taqulik.

 MS. HEPA: I think that's a good thing too and I hope that they can set money aside to sponsor an AMBCC member to travel to the SRC meeting as well. I know that we've tried to use it within our existing agreements, you know, to have our meetings and whatnot, but if there was money set aside so somebody like Michael can attend the SRC or the Pacific Flyway, that would be only fair.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Patty.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, I just wanted to thank Jason for his work on this. We have never had or taken the opportunity to review the PFC proposals and see how they affect us up here in Alaska, so Jason actually took the initiative to go through those proposals that were being presented to the PFC, identify the ones that would be of interest to us and then write up the summary and present them here. So I think that's a good practice that we should continue. I just wanted to thank you for your work on that, Jason.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay. So I just want to note that we're joined here by Greg Siekaniec, the Alaska Regional Director for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Greg. We're going to take 10 minutes and then we'll get back after it, okay. Thanks.

(Off record)

(On record)

 CHAIRMAN DALE: We need to get started if I can have your attention, please. So we have with us for a few minutes here Greg Siekaniec, the Alaska Regional Director for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Welcome, Greg.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thanks, Bruce. Good

morning.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Push your button.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SIEKANIEC: Press my button. You know how to press my button, Bruce.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN DALE: We have training at the State of Alaska when you get on board.

 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you for the opportunity to join you for a little bit this morning. You've extended this through the whole week. You must be making a tremendous amount of great decisions coming out of this board.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, it's big.

MR. SIEKANIEC: All right. So I was just asked who was joining me here today. I don't know if everybody has had a chance to meet Amee Howard. Amee is in our Legislative or Congressional Services Office and you might guess that they don't let me out of her sight very often.

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So, Bruce, thanks for the opportunity and what I would like to do as much as anything is answer any questions or have a discussion more about the topics that are perhaps relevant that you might want to ask, so we could certainly do that.

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Listening to the Pacific Flyway report was a little bit like a walk down memory lane between Semidi Canada Goose at Alaska Maritime and where they're hanging out and what they're doing and why their productivity might be different than the Aleutian Canada Geese usually in other areas. And my experience out at Izembek Refuge and Lagoon, so, yeah, a little bit of a walk down memory lane in regard to some of the issues.

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I'm sorry I missed the Emperor Goose presentation yesterday because I'm particularly interested in how this harvest for this year is going and the reporting and how the recordkeeping is, you know, how our understanding is of what's happening relative to that population. That will continue to be of a keen interest certainly by me. Well, not me, a lot of people.

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Whether it be the Pacific Flyway or the Service Regulations Committee, there was a great deal of dialogue around the Emperor Goose and I think I was surprised at the amount of energy it took to actually get people in the right place on making that decision to allow that there would be a harvest on Emperor Geese. So all those things that you think are kind of ready to go and teed up and there won't be much on, they always surprise you with a lot more interest than perhaps you think.

If that's all right, if people would like to have specific topics or discussions about specific topics, why don't we do that? Would that be all right?

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Sure.

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Page 141 MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN DALE: Taqulik. 4 5 MS. HEPA: Oh, I'm good. 6 7 CHAIRMAN DALE: Oh, you're good. Okay. 8 9 MR. SIEKANIEC: If not, if you don't 10 have specifics, I mean I can offer a few insights as maybe the bigger picture from where we are in the 11 administration and the Department of Interior and our 12 budgeting. We have a continuing resolution that we'll 13 be operating under for a three-month window thereabouts 14 I believe until December 8. 15 The House of 16 Representatives what they thought a budget should be versus what the President's budget was that was sent 17 forward are quite different, but they are still very 18 much a reduction in available fiscal resources. 19 20 The President's recommendation was that 21 we were to be \$225 million less. The House mark put us 22 23 at about 45 less, but when you add in the cost of employee benefits and various associated costs, we're 24 still at \$60-70 million reduction. You know, and 25 spread across the Fish and Wildlife Service. So that's 26 27 significant no matter how you look at it. 28 I'm guessing that you've probably had a 29 discussion on your budget matters here in this 30 committee. I'm also hearing them when I go to the 31 Eskimo Walrus Commission and to the Polar Bear 32 33 Commission and various places on what available resources there will be for us to do the very important 34 35 conservation work that we're all engaged in here. that will continue to be a challenge. I don't see any 36 37 way around it. 38 It's kind of awkward when you have to 39 say in a perfect world right now the best thing for us 40 could be a continuing resolution. Because what they do 41 is they set that off of the prior year's budget and 42 they tend to not make very many adjustments in there on 43 a continuing resolution. With this administration I 44 45 don't anticipate that happening or surviving very long. 46 They're going to want to really start influencing the Federal budget. 47

Along with that I'm sure you've read

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all the administration's interest. They want a smaller civilian workforce. They're looking for reducing the number of employees that exist almost universally across the Federal government. We're no exception to that. We are trying to figure out what that means.

So far we're able to meet, I think, the interest through -- whether it be retirement, attrition. You won't see a lot of positions probably getting filled with any expediency because it has to be put into sort of a national consideration of where all can we take on these reductions and still be successful at meeting our mission as a whole. So we've got some challenges in front of us from a national perspective and that steps right down here to us here in Alaska.

 You know as well as I do that whether migratory bird or the conservation of fish in and around the state that continues to have a lot of profile around it. You know, the chinook salmon runs this year was great on the Yukon but pretty tough on the Kuskokwim. The Kenai River we had it projected to be sort of in that mid range ended up being reasonably okay. So hopefully we'll be able to continue to put the focus on certainly the salmon runs around the state and keep those as strong and healthy as we possibly can.

You know, we have any number of issues relative to marine mammals. We are going to be putting out a decision on whether or not to list the Pacific Walrus. We were obligated by law to have that done by the end of this month, so that's working its way through the process in our headquarters office.

Taqulik and I work on polar bears. We have a treaty with Russia and then we also have the Beaufort Sea population and the mixing that's going on and we're trying to understand the science behind how we get all those decisions in the right place.

 I guess we've already talked a little bit about exchange of diplomatic notes and various things to try and get ourselves in the right place. So it continues with a lot of different activities that are ongoing and underway.

Anybody come up with any thoughts or questions they'd like to -- Patty.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Greg. The other day we got a report from Eric and Crystal about your strategic planning process in Region 7. Crystal mentioned that Alaska Native relations is at or near the top of the list of priorities. So my question is how does the AMBCC fall in that priority list in regards to funding?

And not only initial, I know we're strapped for cash, but if there becomes funding available, end of the year money or whatever, would the AMBCC be considered to get additional funding or how does that work when you are budgeting the money you get from DC? Thank you.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Well, how the AMBCC works is it sits within Eric's sort of priority. The way I like to challenge our folks that are particularly the leaders in and around the various parts. You know, Migratory Birds or whether it be National Wildlife Refuges or Fisheries Resources I mean you always have to take a step back and say what are our priorities that are going to address the most important conservation issues that we face and then you apply the needed funding appropriately in that regard.

Obviously there's a step above that and that is to determine first what boards and commissions are those that we're going to be able to continue to support. The Department unfortunately is still a little bit quirky on boards and commissions. They still have this review of whether or not they feel we should be supporting all the boards and commissions that we have been actively engaged in in the past.

We thought we had a September 1st date where it became wide open again. Well, that's sort of been pulled back. They're still thinking about whether or not they're willing to support the boards and the commissions that we're actually engaged in. When we get those approved and that, then it goes into a priority-setting basis for us.

 Patty, you're right, in our priorities for me in the region it's to have great relationships with our Native communities and peoples in such a way that we do good conservation and we meet the conservation demands and the needs that the various species have and certainly what the communities have

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for their interest as well.

I can't tell you exactly how that will look. I can't tell you if there's going to be money available at the end of the year that we're going to move out to the boards and commissions. Is that part of the consideration? It certainly always can be.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Taqulik.

MS. HEPA: Just following that discussion, I think as a challenge to you and different heads of agencies within Alaska that have co-management powers or programs.

something.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Responsibilities or

MS. HEPA: Exactly. I think, you know, because of the budget challenges and the effectiveness of co-management, you know, we've been blessed to be able to travel out to our communities and a number of locations throughout the year and interact with the public, but it poses an opportunity for more power to the people. You know, working with the tribes to take on some of the responsibilities of co-management.

When we go out there and talk about conservation concerns, whether it's polar bears or caribou or migratory birds that may be listed, that the people have -- again, going back to the discussion we had the other day, just instill in us how to be conservative when that time is there.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

 MS. HEPA: You know, through observations we know that caribou have a conservation concern and from what we hear from our technical advisors that do research on caribou, but it's the people that know how to adjust their way of hunting to address the issue. So the tribes having the resources to build upon some of the responsibilities that might be in your world of polar bears, walrus or migratory birds I think is an opportunity and we should challenge each other to have discussions on how to do that.

Because in the foreseeable future, until something drastic happens, that funding is going

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to continue to be an issue and how can we be effective in co-managing these resources when we don't have the ability to interact with the people that these regulations impact.

Like I've said, we've had the opportunity to go out to our communities and people aren't informed. You know, just with the funding that we have with migratory birds, that we saved that one pot of funding to go to a different village each year. We just made one full round and we're heading back, but it's been an eight-year process because we have eight communities.

 People in Point Hope, we were just there, they're not aware of what the AMBCC is or what we do. So every time you go to a different community and you get a group of hunters and you try to educate them on this because in the current grant we have no funding for outreach.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

MS. HEPA: And the person that we have hired as an outreach person is grant funded, so she's only allowed to work on opportunities or other -- like the committee covers part of her, like a couple weeks of her time, so she does outreach on that with what resources she has.

 Again I think it's a challenge and I encourage you to think about it. All of us around the table, how can we do things differently to be productive and to continue to be good co-managers.

Thank you.

 MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you. Those are all great points and I think the relationship that we need to have and the way that we need to be informed is, to me, one of the most important parts of those sort of relationships. As we're dealing with the Beaufort and Chukchi Sea population of polar bears, we need to have the understanding of what the communities are facing relative to those bears. That certainly helps inform us and involve us in the decision-making.

The communications part of -- you know, once every eight years, that's a little bit difficult,

but it sounds like you're saying that in-person meetings are the way the communications happens best with villages.

MS. HEPA: Oh, yeah. Because what's the purpose of sitting around doing all of this when the people -- you know, it's hard to get information back to them and it takes a lot of resources to do so. But we know through experience that when you go to the communities and you have hunter meetings, a lot of people come. I mean that's been our experience and you share some of these things.

Sometimes the frustration comes up because they weren't aware. They blame us because we come to the table and we have to take the heat when we go and talk about conservation concern of polar bears or caribou, whatever it is. They ask how could you do that. I was like we're trying to defend and trying to figure out a good way forward with the agencies and with other Alaska Native representatives from around the table.

So we need to -- like I said, I don't think we could resolve it today, but we need to think together on how can we be more effective.

MR. SIEKANIEC: So to make sure I'm understanding. The example you used on the eight communities with the Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, the representatives from those eight communities are part of the Council, so the return of individuals to that community is not necessarily stepping up to meet the communications needs.....

MS. HEPA: Well, these people that are our advisors or committee members are not paid.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

MS. HEPA: They have other jobs.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

MS. HEPA: They can't just go and -you know, they're not paid to deliver the message.
They do attend Council meetings and report to their
respective Councils, but it's a Council. So, to me,
that's not as effective as it is when you go physically

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with the agency.....

MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay.

MS. HEPA: .....and ask together and bring hunters together to have a discussion.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay.

MS. HEPA: But again I don't want to take -- I think that there should be a forum so we could have open discussions like this because I don't want to take it away from your short time with us.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Well, I appreciate that. It helps me understand more of what the challenge is. Okay.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gayla.

 MS. HOSETH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for coming today. As you were talking about budgets and that's something that we're going to enter a new grant cycle, each of the people represented here. One of the concerns that we talked about during our work sessions is the ability to have our regional management bodies come to the main hubs for meetings due to the high cost of air travel.

We're limited on our budget and I know that the budgets are being cut, but since this is a spring/summer subsistence hunt and we need to hear from those regional representatives as to what they're seeing out there and making sure that we can bring them to these meetings. What we did in the Bristol Bay region is -- I mean we're going to have to probably go to one meeting due to the high cost of travel in our area where we were able to have two meetings before.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

MS. HOSETH: And that's pretty much all around the table. And when we're talking about these regulations and stuff and doing it over a teleconference and trying to explain the rules or the changes, it's very hard to sit on a phone and try to explain these things on the phone to the people in the outlying villages.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

MS. HOSETH: So, I mean with the money that does come in for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service I think Eric told us that it was \$4.8 million and looking at what we get for all the regional management bodies I believe it's like 7 percent of the budget. So we're hardly getting a piece of that pie to conduct these important regulatory changes within rural Alaska.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay. I appreciate that. I can't comment on the numbers. I don't know if the 4.8 and the 7 percent relative to what that reference is, but I hear the message.

MS. HOSETH: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SIEKANIEC: I get the message.

 MS. HOSETH: Yeah. I mean just so that -- I mean we can't really afford anymore cuts in our regions and I know that a lot of people can't afford anymore cuts, but living in rural Alaska and this being a subsistence hunt it's really important that -- we're going to put together our wish budgets, which we know that that probably won't happen, but we want -- for us to do the work that we need to get done is really important.

 MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay. I appreciate that. That message sounds awful familiar to me sitting at the table with our other regional directors and saying the work we need to do is important and we can't take anymore additional cuts either. But we do have to figure out how to work within what is going to happen.

 I'm being very frank. It is going to be a challenge for us to meet all of the demands that we have. When we go through our priority setting basis, I don't believe in everybody just taking an equal percentage of cuts. I think we have to look at it from a true priority standpoint.

What ranks out the demand on us to meet the conservation issues of concern that we have to get addressed and you start working your way down. Some of those things near the bottom start to fall off. Unfortunate, but that is what it is.

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I would imagine Bruce can speak pretty loudly to that over the last handful of years, but I think you're in a better spot now. You know, you had a couple of opportunities come your way. It is a challenge, I appreciate that, and we take it as that.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gayla.

MS. HOSETH: Thank you. And thank you for that. I just wanted to bring that forward.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Yeah.

 MS. HOSETH: And one of the other issues that we talked about, I believe it was at our spring meeting, Cyrus brought it up, about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the game wardens coming and confiscating rifles, I believe. Was it in the '60s, Cyrus? And I'll have the regions that are most familiar with this history to bring this forward, but what we were wanting was a formal apology from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of what happened in the Arctic and the Northwest Arctic and I'll divert that to those regions now.

MR. HARRIS: Cyrus Harris, Maniilaq Association for the record. Thanks for bringing that up, Gayla. Yeah, this came from our region on that apology mainly because it affected a lot of the people well before us and me in my younger days to the point to where, you know, we heard some stories of some elderly people as of today still continuing to hide and pluck their ducks mainly because of the threats that they had well beforehand and guns that were confiscated.

Also the guns that were confiscated there was information also shared that it took this one particular person three months of work to make enough money to buy this one shotgun and within seconds just taken away. It was also notified that they were observed at the Fairbanks U.S. Fish and Wildlife....

MS. HOSETH: Cramer's Field.

MR. HARRIS: Yeah, Cramer's Field. That there were a lot of guns in storage that he identified or saw. I'm talking about my respective elder who's a regional representative. But then again

we looked into it after our meetings just to find out, you know, the guns are no longer there. So there were issues brought up about how about returning those guns back to the respective people.

So this is going to be coming along. Thanks for bringing that up. Our folks ask for some sort of apology from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the people that affected our people back then. There's quite a bit more to it. That's just a small handful of information there.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you. About a year ago I attended the first meeting and this issue was brought up and there was again a similar presentation made and the discussion of that. I think Bruce and Pete at the time had talked about it and said that's something we can certainly work towards. So I would expect that we're probably in that same spot still. I'm looking at Eric and Bruce. We could certainly work towards that and figure it out.

The guns I do not know. I'm at a loss. I believe I asked our law enforcement chief even a year ago when this issue first came up and I don't believe that we uncovered anything that indicates we have any firearms in our possession that have been confiscated and still remain in some way. Now I don't know that we know what role we had in confiscation of all those firearms and what the disposal perhaps might have been. I don't know.

Ryan, do you remember anything around that issue?

MR. NOEL: Just that when we were asked to look, and this was the first time I heard was last year. So when Greg brought this to my attention we did a 100 percent accountability of all of our firearms to see if we did have any that were seized in the past and still retained and we had none.

So then I asked our research assistant to go back through all the old case files to see if we had any listing of firearms that were seized. Unfortunately our reporting methods were different back in the '60s than they are today. Today it's all electronically stored and central database nationwide. Very easy to pull things up and get information like

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that. From back then we do not have great records.

So I can't say it didn't happen. I'd love to be able to say that it didn't, but I can't. I don't know that it didn't happen, but I can only say that we have no firearms today that were seized from then and no way of knowing what would have happened to them if they had been seized.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thanks, Ryan. So as far as the interest in a formal apology, I fully believe that's something we should be working on and we can work on. Obviously it will take some communications and work and effort to figure out how and when. I'm sure most people are familiar with, you know, we did do an apology this summer out on the Pribilof Island associated with St. Paul and St. George relative to the World War II and the apology was certainly what role we had as an agency in administering what had become sort of a mandate because of World War II and I would think we can work our way through some sort of similar thought process and get to a place.

I'm looking a little bit at Bruce because you're going to be a partner with us in this.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Yes, yes. I discussed it with Crystal yesterday or the day before that this is something that we're interested in doing and we'll be working towards it. I'm not sure where the ball got dropped and whether there was any progress made, but we'll remedy that.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Okay.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Right, Eric?

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, Cyrus, Maniilaq Association for the record. Anyway this apology didn't mean to be any kind of offense to the agencies and so forth who were involved but more for a healing process for the Native people. It still affects our generation. I mean, you know, being out hunting, being legal, having my registration permit for Emperor Goose and an airplane come by. It scares me, you know, and it's open season. So it's still affecting the people today and the people before.

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Email: sahile@gci.net

MR. SIEKANIEC: Yes.

3 MR. HARRIS: Thank you. 4

CHAIRMAN DALE: You're not the only one that has that reaction, Cyrus. Anything more on that. I think as a way to go forward we'll be drafting something up and bringing it by Patty and kind of making sure that we're on the right track. Of course it's going to be a little bit of a slow process as we run it by all our various entities, but we'll get the ball moving on this. Patty will crack the whip to make sure that that happens. The new Chair. She'll be cracking the whip on the new Chair.

(Laughter)

MR. SIEKANIEC: Well, thank you, Mr. Chair. Obviously with Eric and Crystal they'll have that in there to-do list of things that we want to move forward. Okay?

CHAIRMAN DALE: Any other topics for Greg here. You look like you have your hand on the button all the time. That's why I keep looking at you. Taqulik.

MS. HEPA: I was just saying maybe I should just -- but I just really wanted to reemphasize the point Cyrus brought up. It's a healing process and in order for us to be effective co-managers that we have to build trust and that we have to view each other as a team. Because at the end of the day we're all working toward the same thing.

I think that if an apology is sincere and it went to the people that experienced that, then it's a step forward. I look forward to seeing the outcome and where we take this. There continues to be an increase of animals that we subsist on having conservation concern....

MR. SIEKANIEC: Right.

MS. HEPA: .....and in order for us to do our jobs, whether it's Jennifer, Cyrus, myself, you, the guys at the table there, that we have to work as a team. We have to trust each other and work toward the same -- you know, we're all trying to get to the same

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place.

Thank you.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Thank you for that, Taqulik. I think I experienced the tremendous healing power of an apology when we were on St. George this last summer and it is very powerful and it's very important. So thank you for that.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay.

MR. SIEKANIEC: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and Council members for the time. I look very much forward to working with you on -- you know, whether it be migratory bird management issues or other issues that we face in the state.

Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you very much for coming and talking with us, Greg. So we're back to proposals before the Board of Game. Patty is going to lead that.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As a result of the spring meeting and discussions there we did submit three proposals to the Board of Game and Jason Schamber and I worked on those, so again thank you to Jason. So those proposals are under Tab 7.

The Alaska Board of Game statewide meeting is November 10th through the 17th and it's going to be here in Anchorage. So that's where these proposals will be discussed. The first one is No. 047 and that is to call for a proxy hunt for Emperor Geese during the fall and winter season. Right now there is no proxy hunt, so if a hunter wanted to get a bird for an elder or someone who is unable to hunt, they would have to be using their one bird permit to do that and then they would not be able to get a bird for themselves. So with proxy hunting they would be able to hunt for other people that aren't able to go out. So that's the first proposal.

Then the second one  $\--$  and these were all submitted on behalf of the Native Caucus by the way. The second one is we were requesting that the

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Board of Game consider making their definition of edible meat consistent with our spring/summer regulations. So it would be further defining the definition of edible meat for swans, geese and cranes. It was to add that it would include the breast, back, thighs, legs, wings, gizzard and heart rather than just the breast meat. So that is the second proposal.

The third proposal is regarding the State Waterfowl Conservation Tag or State Duck Stamp. We are requesting an exemption for rural hunters to not have to purchase a State Duck Stamp. That's the third one.

The fourth one was submitted not by the direction of the Council, but as a needed addition and maybe Jason can speak to that if anybody has questions and that was to have a C&T use finding for all the migratory bird species that are harvested by the subsistence hunters.

Are there any questions.

(No comments)

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Nothing. So if there are no questions, then that's -- oh, I should mention the error that we found. Actually one of the Council members brought it to my attention. The language we had proposed for the exemption was misstated and it said under the age of 18 and we meant everyone over the age of 18. So we spoke with the Board of Game staff and they are going to send a note to the Board of Game members and we also can address that in our proposal comments and during the public comment period. So we just need to clarify it to them that this is for people over the age of 18.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gayla.

 MS. HOSETH: Thank you for going over those, Patty. I just wanted to remind everybody that the comment deadline on these proposals is October 27th. So when you do go back home if you guys wanted to get your regional councils to comment for the Board of Game proposals and also spread the word to your tribes and throughout your regions for comment.

MS. HEPA: Just for the record at our

meeting in Point Hope they did -- our regional management body did make motions in favor of supporting two of the proposals. The other one regarding Emperor Goose they didn't because we didn't have the opportunity to participate in that hunt because they don't travel that far. But for the edible meat and the Duck Stamp they both supported them. We might have our chairperson attend the meeting to give testimony on those two and then other proposals that might be taken up then.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you. A reminder that the Department of Fish and Game's analysis and recommendations on those proposals and all the proposals for the statewide meeting are posted on our website under the board section, board documents. If you have trouble finding the link, contact me and I'll contact somebody who is good at finding stuff on our website and get back to you.

We're neutral on all those proposals. The Duck Stamp proposal in particular seems, in our analysis, that it's going to hinge on whether or not the people that are eligible for the spring and summer hunts in the areas where they live and do they benefit from the Duck Stamp and the price of the stamp. In our analysis it seems as though they do. I mean there's a qualitative element to benefit, right. One person's benefit may not seem like a benefit to someone else. So that will be what the Board has to decide.

In fairness, because we helped put the proposal together, we also have to do our analysis. Our staff -- the revenue from Duck Stamps is about \$60,000 a year. It will probably go up since the price of the stamp went up, but that's what it's been, \$50-60,000 a year. We can match that to the Federal Aid Program where funds are available and turn that into \$200,000. That money comes from ammunition and firearm sales and other hunting equipment across the nation. Alaska gets a big share of that money.

But our Waterfowl Program, Jason's salary, what we contribute to the Division of Subsistence is more like \$600-700,000. We have done studies in places like Minto and on the Delta. Obviously they support this body. Jason has gotten a couple kudos this meeting and well deserved. So it's a qualitative argument.

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We'll be presenting that information to the Board and they'll make their decision. So you need to make your case. I think it's going to hinge on that because the regulation that they can waive is pretty specific that it has to be a case where there's no benefit to the resource user, so that would be the reason they could exempt the Waterfowl Stamp.

Tagulik and then Coral.

MS. HEPA: Some of the questions that were asked was how much was a Duck Stamp and how much was a State hunting license. Then some of the comments that I've heard is choices that people in our rural communities have to make. A good example is a guy had to make a decision on should I spend the \$200 to get my four-wheeler running, ATV, or should I spend \$200 on getting some food, protein for the family at the Native store that they had in this community.

So when they asked that question how much is a State Duck Stamp, I didn't know the answer. I don't know. But again when people have to make those kinds of choices, it really does affect the families. So that's part of the reality that should -- and we'll have people provide that type of testimony.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you, Taqulik. A resident hunting license now is \$45. It went up. For instances where you describe, there is the low income license of \$5. So many people in that boat where they don't have much disposable income can get the \$5 license.

 $\operatorname{\mathsf{MS}}.$  SCHWALENBERG: Those are the regular Duck Stamps?

CHAIRMAN DALE: What's the Duck Stamp now? \$10. Coral and then Peter.

MS. CHERNOFF: Thank you. This is Coral. I just wanted to give a note to think about the stamp program. In our area where we were talking about a proposal for the road system and when we talk about things for subsistence, I also sit on the Regional Advisory Committee for subsistence, we often talk about people want studies, they want numbers, they want

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surveys, they're often not available.

So something we are doing with our proposal is we're pulling that data from Duck Stamps distributed, which has kind of been maybe a savior for where there is no other data available. We have data from the Duck Stamp Program about how many were distributed in our area, which we're going to use to hopefully give our proposal a little bit of support. So I just might ask that people spread the word about that or think about that when we're always needing survey numbers and study numbers. That is a source of a number to use for how many people are hunting in the area.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter and then Gayla.

 MR. DEVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Where to start. Okay. Last year this is what we started with. We wanted a proxy hunt. We wanted to be able to go out and get birds for cultural activities and a few for our elders and the next thing we know we're getting 1,000 birds when our original intent was just to start being able to utilize these birds at our potlucks and whatnot. I mean that's where it was.

I was in Dutch Harbor at the Board of Game meeting last year to testify in support of that. And then it blossomed to 1,000 birds during a time when we don't have a hunt. I mean we're only recognized with a spring and summer hunt for migratory birds. Now we've got 1,000 birds.

 It's very important for people to go to these meetings and testify. If you can't testify, at least send in your comments. I mean last year it was like, okay, let's get this started and then all of a sudden we get 1,000 birds and open to the whole state. Our original intent was just to start getting a few birds so our elders can have another taste before they go.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter, in response to that, for other species this would require regulatory change again, but something this committee for cultural

and educational purposes, for certain religious, mortuary, Alaska Native ceremonies, there are provisions for taking of moose and caribou and deer and things like that for that. I don't know if there's any provision for waterfowl at this time, but there is a precedent with big game.

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So in terms of satisfying that need, that is something the Board could allocate and take it out of the 1,000 bird framework unless we could change it with the Service and that would depend on the performance of the population. We're probably going to be limited to 1,000 birds for whatever purposes, but that allocation could be done in the fall season through that regulatory mechanism. It's possible.

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Gayla.

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MS. HOSETH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In regards to the State Duck Stamp a lot of people living in rural Alaska don't purchase the Duck Stamp and for us to no longer be required to purchase a Federal Duck Stamp, that's why we did the proposal for the State Duck Stamp. It also, like Taqulik said about the cost of the Duck Stamp and people making the decision do I get the Duck Stamp or buy a box of bullets.

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The reason why we did that too is the State doesn't even recognize our subsistence hunt, so that's why it's important for us to get those comments I just don't if the number -- I'm not sure how it is on Kodiak, if a lot of people buy the Duck Stamp, but I know that in our region and other regions that we heard around the table a lot of people don't and that they're still hunting.

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Hopefully this will pass. And if it's the \$200,000 but it's a hardship on our people out in rural Alaska, we just wanted to -- as we do live in the dual management systems and Federal Duck Stamp, State Duck Stamps, I know that that Federal Duck Stamp took forever to no longer have that requirement. Hopefully, let's keep our fingers cross, the more people that we have commenting on these proposals during the Board of Game for the on-time comments and also in person if you're in town, the better.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: That's a very good

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point. Thank you. I guess I just feel compelled to say the State does recognize subsistence use of waterfowl, migratory birds in season. It's just provided through the framework that we have at the Fish and Wildlife Service and there are seasons and bags and different methods and means regulations, but there certainly is recognition that there are subsistence uses of those resources.

When you write your letter on Emperor Geese in the non-resident season, the first thing that happens under the State regulation is that non-residents get excluded. So if you make the argument that needs aren't being met, non-residents should be excluded in addition to the other concerns that you presented, if that's the way you feel, you should express that because the Board does have an obligation to meet and provide a reasonable opportunity for success for subsistence use in the autumn waterfowl season just like they do for moose and caribou and every other species.

It's not an ideal system and we have a lot of laws to change before that will be fixed, but that's the way it sits.

Anything else there. Roland.

MR. WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Going inline with Gayla, in our region a lot of people buy the Duck Stamps. The argument year in/year out regarding waterfowl and the Duck Stamp is, from what I heard from many hunters including myself, in our region everything is so expensive. Just for instance gas ranges from \$6.00 to \$7.50 a gallon. In regards to that, ammunition, just for a box of shells is close to \$50. That's for 25 rounds for \$50. A lot of people are concerned because there's hardly any work in my region, especially in the rural communities. Just a handful of people work in that region.

You were saying that you guys are looking at if the exemption of Duck Stamps will benefit anyone. I believe it will benefit the majority of Alaska Native people especially with the price of gas and ammunition. Not alone those things in the grocery store. For example a pound of ground beef in my community costs a little over \$10.

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Weighing in those barriers, the Duck Stamp, if by any chance it passes, it will greatly benefit those people in the rural communities. I don't know if anybody from my region comes to these Board -- I almost said board games -- Board meetings....

CHAIRMAN DALE: You might have been

right.

(Laughter)

MR. WHITE: Board meetings. But I would highly advise because I, myself, won't be able to attend the Board meeting this coming November due to funding like I mentioned.

Anyway, I would highly advise to pass on this information to the Board of Game during their meeting. Quyana.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gayla.

MS. HOSETH: Thank you. I guess just for clarification the proposal is to not require a State Duck Stamp during the spring and summer season and then in the fall time subsistence users would have to buy the State Duck Stamp for the fall and winter.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I believe -- I'm looking at Jason -- that there was some ambiguity in the proposal, which I don't have it. But we presented sort of both scenarios, either a complete waiver or a spring and summer waiver in our analysis.

MS. HOSETH: Okay.

MR. SCHAMBER: (Away from microphone).

CHAIRMAN DALE: What's that? Yeah, please do, Jason.

 MR. SCHAMBER: Jason Schamber, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. By statute it seems that the Board is limited to considering only areas of Alaska under the four criteria that are listed, which are in terms of money from the Duck Stamp fees.

waterfowl, the acquisition by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are important for waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state, waterfowl-related projects approved by the Commissioner, or the administration of the Waterfowl Conservation Program. So the Board, by statute, it would appear is limited to considering areas of Alaska under these four criteria and the money accrued from the Duck Stamp and whether they apply.

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So if the Board were to rule in favor of eliminating the requirement of the Duck Stamp in a particular area or region of Alaska, that would apply necessarily to the spring/summer subsistence season as well as the fall/winter season and it would also apply to both residents of Alaska and non-residents as well. So any of those individuals during both hunt seasons in any region that was eliminated from the requirement of possessing a Duck Stamp.

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## CHAIRMAN DALE: Patty.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: I don't understand the State regulation process at all, so how do nonresidents come into play in this issue? I don't understand how this affects them.

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MR. SCHAMBER: I'm not a lawyer, so this is my interpretation at least. The statute limits the Board of Game from considering sort of time periods or people. It's limited to considering areas. So if the requirement is eliminated from an area, by default the time periods and the hunters associated with that area are released from the requirement of purchasing a Duck Stamp.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: So there's a statute that says everybody has to have a Duck Stamp if you're going to hunt migratory birds. Then there's also this other statute that says but the Board of Game could waive it under these circumstances in a certain area. So they're limited to what they can do. The Board can only say the included or eligible areas don't benefit from the Duck Stamp enough to make it worth charging, but they can't say to residents, to non-residents, they can only say if you hunt in this area there's no benefit of the Stamp to conservation, so we'll waive the stamp in this area.

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                     Does that make sense?
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG:
                                        Yes.
                                              Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: Gloria.
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                     MS. STICKWAN: What areas would they be
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     considering?
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: I'll let Gayla answer
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     that.
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                     MS. HOSETH: I think the reason why we
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     did the proposal is it's for the spring and summer, but
     what Jason is telling us that would also include if
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     non-residents were to come in the rural areas where we
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     do the spring and summer hunting season.
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                     MS. STICKWAN:
                                   I quess I'm talking
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     about the Board of Game. I'm talking about what areas
     would they consider rural areas or just certain areas
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     of the state.
                    Southcentral wouldn't be a part of that
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     area is my question.
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: I can talk to that.
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     ahead, Jason.
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                     MR. SCHAMBER: I was going to say I
     suspect the Board would consider areas that would not
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     benefit from the conservation dollars generated from
     sales of the Duck Stamp.
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: That's what they're
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     limited to. That's all they can do as I just
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     explained. I think the intent of the proposal that
     they will look at was the areas eligible for spring and
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     summer because that was the time period you were asking
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     for the waiver for. That's for the eligible areas.
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     From that they would have to look at it and say of
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     these areas where could we do this because there's no
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     benefit from the conservation stamp.
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                                    I guess that was my
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                     MS. STICKWAN:
     question. You kept saying areas. Would Southcentral
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     not be a rural area. I know the Board makes decisions
     in certain regions of the state and have different bag
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     limits and all that. I guess that's my question.
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                     CHAIRMAN DALE: So the areas where
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there's spring and summer.....

MS. STICKWAN: So it's just what AMBCC has submitted, right? So our area would be included in that.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, the areas that you can hunt in spring and summer in this booklet. Those GMUs would be what the Board would consider.

Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: But it sounds like if we said all the areas where spring and summer harvest occur, they couldn't say okay but only in spring and summer. They would have to say, okay, any time of the year for anybody who happens to be in those areas and that's almost the whole state, the included area.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I have to think about that. My initial reaction was non-residents would be pretty minor. Anybody else who was going to hunt outside of the eligible area would have to still buy a Stamp. Are you worried about whether the proposal would serve the purposes of the people who put it in? Because it would waive it if the Board did it.

 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, I'm kind of wondering about the validity of the proposal now. Is it going to address what we're trying to address? Because I don't think that our intent was to exempt having to purchase a State Duck Stamp for everybody any time. It was mostly to mirror the regulation sort of from the Federal so there would not be that financial burden on the subsistence hunters.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Right. The Board apparently is not able to just limit it to those hunters, so it would limit it to a larger people, but the subsistence hunters still wouldn't have to buy a Duck Stamp. You'd still get that -- the burden would still be alleviated. It would just be alleviated for the people that don't need it alleviated.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Right. And the likelihood of the Board of Game approving something that has that sort of ramifications I don't know.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Again, I have two messages and one is a repeat one. I think it's going to be the interpretation of whether there's a benefit to conservation from the Duck Stamp in those areas or not. That's the clause that they can waive it on and that's going to be the deciding factor.

The second thing is if you can't attend the meeting in person, written comments from individuals, from groups. The Board actually reads all those comments. So all these good points you brought up you need to get before the Board one way or another either through the Native Caucus or your local AC, RAC or just write them on your own.

Anybody else.

MS. HOSETH: Do we have a list of what the benefits are in our regions from the Duck Stamp?

CHAIRMAN DALE: The fact that Jason is sitting here at the table is one of the benefits.

MR. SCHAMBER: I don't have one today, but I suspect I'll be putting together something for the Board of Game meeting.

MS. HOSETH: Well, if it doesn't work, I guess we'll work on changing the statute next. So we'll see how far we get along with the Board of Game.

MS. STICKWAN: Could he email that list of benefits to us so we can make comments on it?

MR. SCHAMBER: I can email it to Patty and she can distribute it to the group.

MS. STICKWAN: You don't know roughly what benefits means off the top of your head?

 MR. SCHAMBER: Well, a few important ones. Bruce alluded to one, which was my presence and interaction with the AMBCC. Also the Pacific Flyway Council, which is concerned with the management and conservation of birds that rural residents of Alaska harvest. We've been involved in a considerable amount of outreach over the years, including in the rural areas, about the Duck Stamp. Most recently the Emperor Goose harvest. We as frequently as we can attend many

of the regional management body meetings to update those folks on fall/winter regulations as well as discuss spring/summer subsistence harvest seasons.

Those are just a few I can name off the top of my head.

CHAIRMAN DALE: So that prompted a couple other things too. The regulation booklet for the fall seasons, all the regulations that are put forward, the Board of Game actions, and then there's been research that we've participated in and contributed to in many parts of the state.

But, you know, that's from our perspective. We're doing that to hopefully provide benefits. It's not our judgment to whether we're being successful or not.

Anything else. Gayla.

MS. HOSETH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. It's under the Board of Game proposals and I'm not sure if we talked about it in the work session or not, but I had it in my notes to bring it up under this section about the non-resident Emperor Goose hunt and whether or not we need to have a formal motion to bring this up for resolution about for possibly not having non-residents hunt Emperor Geese in 2018.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Isn't this the one that the Native Caucus just at the table gave direction to Patty to draft that for the September 29th deadline before the Board?

MS. HOSETH: I just didn't know if that was formally on the record. That was in our work session. I'm trying to keep track of everything. So I just wanted to put that on the record that we will be doing a letter to ask the Board of Game for direction on that.

 CHAIRMAN DALE: And I would recommend that you ask if there's any objection from the Native Caucus and then you can provide that direction to Patty.

MS. HOSETH: Is there any objection from the Native Caucus for us to do that?

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(No objections) 2

> CHAIRMAN DALE: All right. Hearing no objection Patty will do that. Roland.

> MR. WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm With all this a little slow in understanding. discussion afterwards I think I'm starting to understand what Jason was saying in the beginning of his presentation, but I'm still not clear on what he's saying. So if he could speak Alaskan English, I think I would understand a little clearer on what he just mentioned when he first started. I have a couple questions, but after there's clarification on what he

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CHAIRMAN DALE: So it's on the four criteria is where you want clarification?

was saying of those four criteria that he mentioned.

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MR. WHITE: Uh-huh (affirmative).

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, he can give that another stab. I just wanted to make sure that Roland is just not trying to show that there's no benefit to having Jason at the table.

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(Laughter)

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MR. SCHAMBER: Okay. My apologies, Roland. I read that directly from the statute and that's often written in a language that I don't understand myself.

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The first one which suggests that fees from the waterfowl conservation tag or the Duck Stamp cannot be diverted or used for a purpose other than -so the Duck Stamp fees from sales of that stamp should be used for four purposes that are listed in the statute.

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The first one is the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl in these areas of Alaska. it's to basically make sure that waterfowl populations are sustainable and the habitats that they use are adequate to continue the sustainability of these populations.

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The second one, the acquisition by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are important for

waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state. This would be direct purchases of land for conservation purposes to set aside these lands and regulate them in such a way that it either limits development or how those lands are used.

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The third one, waterfowl related projects approved by the Commissioner. I'm not clear on what those projects would be and the purpose of that one, but I suspect that -- I don't know, maybe Bruce can help me with that one.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, that's broad, but an example would be studying Pintails in Minto Flats to ensure that the Pintail populations can withstand the harvest.

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MR. SCHAMBER: And then the fourth one is the administration of the Waterfowl Conservation Program. That would be the program that I'm employed under, so all the activities that the statewide waterfowl program, myself and the staff in that program, there are three other individuals in that program, are engaged in. So that includes conservation and management activities, research activities as Bruce mentioned, as well as advising on many policy issues.

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MR. WHITE: Thank you. Based off what you just clarified, boy that 50-60,000 goes a long way. The question that I had regarding all these different criteria that you brought up -- to my understanding right now you guys are weighing the importance of the efforts based on subsistence catch. To my thinking is that you guys are weighing more on conservation efforts that you guys are doing whereas our people over centuries and decades have been doing the same thing without any allotted funding for each other.

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One of the biggest concerns that I have is the livelihood of our people in the rural communities, especially those individuals that do not have any kind of income of any sort. Their hunting licenses are waived under low income, but yet, regardless of that, at one point I wasn't employed and -- \$5 to me when I was employed was just small change, but when I was unemployed for a little while \$5 went a long way.

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More so, the Duck Stamp costing \$10 and

possibly will be going up to \$14-15 in the near future will dramatically impact the people out there. Like stated earlier, most of these people aren't employed. They don't have any kind of income in my region and it's hard for them to buy these, but yet for those individuals that don't buy these aren't able to go to their local department stores or grocery stores to buy food for their family, so they save just enough money to buy ammunition and gas to go out hunting.

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When they do that, if by any chance this proposal does not pass, they automatically become criminals just for supporting their family members. Just for trying to live throughout the whole year taking in mind that the winter supply of meat has gone low. The State Duck Stamp imposing or law enforcement imposing the regulation to the full extent and making these guys criminals is not just right. So whenever we have discussions on topics like this, like Brandon I'm frustrated of all these matters that impact my people.

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For instance, just as Chief Red Cloud from Lakota Tribe, he's not from Alaska, but I always look up to him and his sayings. These are my lands, these are my waters, these are my airs. All those that swim in it belong to me. All these that walk on it belong to me. All those that fly belong to me. For that reason I will hunt and gather to support my family, but the clause there is even though we are doing that, we are not trying to wipe out any game that comes through our regions, our lands, our waters, our airs so they could be protected for our future generations.

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Based off of like I just mentioned, I always look onto him even though he passed so many decades ago. With that I would totally encourage again for the support from the Fish and Wildlife divisions from both the State and the Federal agencies to try and implement the doing away of the State Duck Stamp.

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Quyana.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Those are compelling arguments, Roland, and you need to make sure you get those to the Board of Game because they'll be making those decisions.

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Gloria. We have time for one more and

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then we're going to break for lunch.

MS. STICKWAN: I guess the thing to do would be to do away with Duck Stamps. Also I heard conservation and enhancement of migratory birds as a criteria. What about those areas -- I think almost every area in the state has conservation and enhancement in their region of migratory birds. So shouldn't that be considered as one of the criteria for them to make that decision to say as one of the benefits.

Also my other question was they have low income license. Is it possible for the Board to do low income Duck Stamps? I guess I had two questions.

MR. SCHAMBER: I can speak to the second one for sure. If you qualify for a low income license, you are not required to purchase a Duck Stamp.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Roland.

MR. WHITE: Has that been the rule for the past so many years?

MR. SCHAMBER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Tom, real brief,

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MR. ROTHE: I was waterfowl coordinator in 1983 and so went through the legislative process in 1984 to pass the State Duck Stamp Act. I can tell you the Legislature was sensitive to what people in rural areas needed and were concerned with.

 The background is that sportsmen felt very strongly they wanted to contribute to habitat conservation, management programs and has a long history since 1934 of hunters contributing to make sure the resource is managed. So that was the beginning point. But the Legislature then said, well, we have people out in rural areas in particular that may be concerned about this fee, which is \$5. So they did a couple things and, as usual, they didn't finish the job as we wanted it.

 $$\operatorname{So}$$  what happened is first of all the language was there that areas could be exempt, but I

think you could make lots of arguments that maintaining the management programs and habitat programs benefits everybody.

Then they said we'll have four exemptions. If you have low income, you don't have to have a Duck Stamp. If you're 60 or over, you don't have to have a Duck Stamp. If you're under 16, you don't have to have a Duck Stamp. And if you're disabled, you don't have to have a Duck Stamp. So I think they were really trying to do the right thing for people that didn't have a lot of money and I think that's pretty clear right now.

So the question is, I think what you're trying to do requires a Legislative fix to that law if they want to consider the seasonal applicability of the Duck Stamp. Anyway, I think the Legislature was really trying to do the good thing, but that phrase about areas that don't benefit is just way too fuzzy and the Board of Game can't really interpret it as anything right now, so that's the problem.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thanks, Tom. Yeah, I didn't mean to put too much weight on that. That's my presumption in our analysis is that's what the decision will be and the Department of Law will have an opinion on it. The Board sometimes makes decisions that are not consistent with statute and sometimes they're still in effect because sometimes the statute isn't quite clear enough or go far enough.

I just wanted to let you know what our analysis showed so that we were being transparent and not trying to give you false expectations of what the Department can and cannot do in this case.

So, with that, again, one more time, a lot of compelling arguments. They need to get to the Board of Game. Written arguments are very strong. Both is better. With that we'll break for lunch and we'll come back at 1:30 promptly.

(Off record)

(On record)

 $$\operatorname{CHAIRMAN}$$  DALE: So we're at the 2018 budget projections and grant application reminder.

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Eric with a C Taylor.

DR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Donna Dewhurst, all of you know, is our grants expert for Fish and Wildlife Service and the AMBCC staff person. Donna is not here, but she asked me to remind all regional representatives of two things. One is to please spend down your FY17 grants down to zero.

The second under Tab 8 in your notebook is the grants announcement for all of you to apply for your grants. There's a total estimated funding of \$330,814 for all of your regions. That includes the additional supplement for the Executive Director of AMBCC, Patty. So you have a summary also of your table from FY03 through FY17.

Anyway, the important date is -- and please do not be late -- is October 20th, 2017. So essentially a month from now. Those applications are absolutely due. Donna specifically asked me to warn you do not be a day late because there can be a grace period in there.

Gloria had some questions about the process. Donna comes back on Monday and is an expert at this and done this for many years. Her number is in the notebook, but if you want to write it on top of the grants pages is 786-3398. That's Donna's direct number if you have any questions at all.

I've also talked to the head of our contracting and general services as well as one of her employees and both assured me that they would assist you in terms of answering any questions you might have.

Anything else, any questions on the grant process at this point.

(No comments)

DR. TAYLOR: Okay. Let's talk about As Greg mentioned, the President's budget had funding. a 14 percent cut to the Fish and Wildlife Service and Greg mentioned the numbers in terms of millions of dollars. The House budget is a little bit better. Relative to migratory birds there's actually no difference between the President's budget and his proposed cut and what the House is considering.

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These are still tentative cuts, but right now for the National Migratory Bird Program there's a proposed \$4 million cut. Again this is tentative, so I wish I could present a firm budget to the group, but at this point I can't in terms of what money our program will have either nationally or regionally.

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What I can tell you and I know this will be received in somewhat reasonable or I guess calm news, but not the best news based on what I've heard from folks. I plan to keep the funding level with the AMBCC, so that includes the regional grants, the support of Patty in the executive position, the AMBCC harvest survey as well as the support for Liliana with the Department of Fish and Game.

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I know there's been a lot of requests from many people for increases in budget relative to cost of travel, cost of your meetings and many of you are now facing one meeting. I can understand that. also want the group to know that we will be cutting our program relative to surveys. We plan not to hire likely any positions in FY18.

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As Erik Osnas went through our prioritization process in our program, we are going to be looking at our surveys very hard. So the information that Julian presented yesterday most of that information I'm hoping will be able to be reported next year, but we are looking at our survey program overall as well as not only for waterfowl, but for seabirds, land birds, shorebirds and our raptor program. Looking at it very carefully to find out in a priority way what surveys we can cut.

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Erik went through some of the criteria, like management implications, what data are being used to actually make management decisions. If they are not, for example, then perhaps that survey can be cut or perhaps surveys can be done every other year instead of every year. So we're looking at a multitude of varieties. We'll be transparent and as we move forward let the group know what decisions we made.

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It's not the best of news. It's also complicated that I have an employee that's in charge of what's called the Sea Duck Joint Venture. Joint ventures are those programs that are habitat-oriented

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or species-oriented. In this case Tim Bowman is in charge for the North American United States section of the Sea Duck Joint Venture.

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The Sea Duck Joint Venture as well as the Black Duck Joint Venture and the Arctic Goose Joint Venture have been zeroed out in both budgets, both the President's budget and the House budget, which means Tim's budget or salary is zeroed out, which means I would have to incorporate Tim into my current program, so he would lose funding from the national effort.

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Anyway, there's a lot of things underway right now. One, I don't have a firm budget and I don't really know what's been cut. I made the decision upfront that the AMBCC funding for FY18 will stay the same.

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The other thing I want to mention about the budget, I looked at the Budget Committee and I noticed that there's no representative from the Department of Fish and Game or from Fish and Wildlife Service on that committee. At these times I'd like the Council to reconsider that because I think we need to be creative in coming up with additional funding opportunities.

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The Arctic is front and center in the United States right now with the conservation of Arctic flora and fauna and the U.S. Chairmanship. There are other opportunities from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Fish and Wildlife Service with the Native Americans Fund.

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I guess what I would recommend is that we work as a group to find out more funding opportunities and how we can go after them. As Patty mentioned, we went after a small amount of money with the Native Americans Fund for an avian mortality workshop and Patty and I worked on that. I did several iterations of the proposal and it wasn't funded unfortunately. That does not mean it wouldn't be funded in another year. I plan to talk to that program again.

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Patty.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thanks, Eric. we do the committees list we ask for volunteers on all

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the committees. I don't know if there was a specific reason why Fish and Game or Fish and Wildlife felt they didn't need participation on the Budget Committee, but they're certainly welcome. When we go through that list maybe you can identify some people that might be interested.

Thanks.

DR. TAYLOR: Yeah, I don't remember the history. If it was a lobbying group to the Fish and Wildlife Service, then I kind of have to remove myself. I can't lobby the Federal government for funding on the behalf of any particular private organization or group. But nothing prevents me, for example, from sitting down and Taqulik or Jack or Gayla going does the Fish and Wildlife Service have any sort of programs that meet these needs that we've identified and that's not a problem. I just can't sign a letter to Secretary Zinke going I want more funding for my program. I can't do that.

I do think it's a great opportunity. The Department has made tribes, Native Americans a priority and I think it is a good opportunity that there might be some alternatives out there in terms of funding. So I think that summarizes my general comments on the budget. I'll be happy to take questions.

As part of this Budget Committee, the other thing we need to do is I think identify a chair for that committee at some point and I'll get to that. I don't think it should be a twice a year discussion. I'd like it to be a more regular discussion. I'd like people to say, Eric, do you have a budget yet, is it still a continuing resolution, have you heard about the Sea Duck Joint Venture. That way we're all kept in the loop in kind of more current time than otherwise.

I'll stop there and be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gayla.

MS. HOSETH: Thanks. I just had a question when we do get to the budget and if we could have a breakdown of the budget with the monies and what those monies are being used for instead of just the --

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we used to get a one page kind of just one-liners and we talked about it before and asked for a more detailed budget report from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as to where that money goes and how is that money used.

DR. TAYLOR: Just for clarification, would you like it for the region, Gayla, or the division or what were you thinking?

MS. HOSETH: All of it.

CHAIRMAN DALE: It seems like what we had a couple years ago was a sheet that showed the contributions from the Service and the Department of Fish and Game to AMBCC and that's helpful, I think.

Taqulik.

MS. HEPA: Where is Donna? Just

curious.

DR. TAYLOR: Donna asked a year ago for this week off and she came to me a month ago saying -- you know, she's actually a professional photographer when she's not working for Fish and Wildlife Service and a very good one. If I remember correctly, she drew a permit for Denali National Park to take images. I hope the weather is better than what we're experiencing.

 When somebody asks for time off a year in advance, even though Donna is directly tied to this group, I felt like she did her due diligence and I'm also a pretty firm believer in people taking annual leave. So Donna is not here because of my decision to let her off.

Donna's salary is part of the Migratory Bird Program. She's the only full-time employee relative to responsibilities with the AMBCC. I don't track time that for example Julian puts in in terms of summarizing data and presenting a PowerPoint. I don't track my time in terms of answering Patty's emails or trying to meet with Ryan or other things. Those are costs that I just incur as part of my program.

In terms of the things I just went through, the regional grants, the support for Liliana, support for Patty, the AMBCC harvest survey, Donna's

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salary would be on top of that for things directly tied to AMBCC.

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But I will produce a summary like we've done in the past. Donna was very rushed when she put these notebooks together and we just forgot that. So we'll get that out to the group. Other questions.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter.

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MR. DEVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. was just wondering if we were going to try to fill that vacant staff position so Donna could have some help.

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DR. TAYLOR: That's a good question, Peter. I will look at our budget and look at what positions we fill. For example, when I meet with Greg and Karen for my performance evaluation, we'll talk about replacing Pete's position as the Assistant Regional Director for Migratory Birds and State programs. I don't know where that stands. I have a pretty reasonable guess that it may not be filled just from the overall budget of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

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In terms of other positions to support the AMBCC, I can't really tell you at this point. My guess is we won't be refilling Bill Ostrand's position for example. We have not refilled Cynthia Wentworth's position who was associated with the AMBCC harvest survey. Those fundings go toward Liliana's support, which now she's the principal investigator for the AMBCC harvest survey. Overall I don't envision probably replacing any positions right now in Migratory Birds in FY18.

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Other questions.

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MS. HEPA: No questions, but I just fear for the productivity of this organization as a comanagement group because of the declining revenues and not filling positions and the similar case goes for polar bears, but yet the user groups are being asked to provide more and that work continues and I just feel like it's unbalanced and if there's a way that we could think about how to better secure the funding so there is some sort of stability.

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DR. TAYLOR: I hear you loud and clear,

Taqulik. The level of frustration and anxiety, as Greg mentioned, it's at his level relative to when he has Regional Director calls and he talks to the other Regional Directors of the United States. It's at my level in terms of Migratory Birds.

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I will tell you that the Alaska Region is the envy of all the other migratory bird regions in the United States. The only region that is funded higher than us is headquarters and that is because primarily their aviation program and because of all the personnel they have at headquarters.

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Our funding, including the support for migratory bird subsistence harvest is the envy of other regions. I would venture to say our support of this group as well as our other monitoring of populations is probably more than the other regions combined. because we have this group we're responsible for monitoring migratory birds for subsistence in Alaska. It's the only subsistence program in the United States.

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Secondly, we have an aviation program and it has shrunk considerably. At one time we had six pilot biologist. We now have two. Overall our program has declined substantively.

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Still I think we're on the forefront of science. You met Erik Osnas. He's one of the top biometricians in the United States and one of the sharpest individuals I've come across in terms of statistics. And Chuck Frost is the same way. We're really lucky to have those folks. Look at our surveys and recommend ways to be more efficient and more effective in terms of that as well as all of our other surveys.

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So I have to be really careful when I talk to other migratory bird programs because we are still sitting substantially better. There are some migratory bird programs that have one biologist and we're lucky enough to have obviously several.

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The frustration you heard in Greg's voice, the frustration and the concern you hear in mine is real. That's why I think it's really incumbent upon the Budget Committee for AMBCC to work together relative to the State of Alaska, Fish and Wildlife

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Service and the Native Caucus to figure out creative solutions on how to augment our budget.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you. Gloria.

MS. STICKWAN: I was wondering about the committee and FACA and the Congress are going to review them. Do you know when they're going to make a decision? Do you have any idea?

DR. TAYLOR: I'm sorry, Gloria. Can you help me understand? Make a decision on.....

MS. STICKWAN: The moratorium on

committees.

 DR. TAYLOR: I wish I could answer that. That's almost a weekly topic at the Regional Director Team for Fish and Wildlife Service. Right now if I have a biologist that wants to attend a commission or a board meeting, they have to talk to me and then I have to bring it forward to the Regional Director Team for them to review to say does this meet -- even the guides associated with that is a little bit fuzzy. So we're trying to be really careful so that we don't actually do something and then later find out we did something wrong, but I can't answer your question on when it will end.

There are a lot of things right now that the current administration is still feeling its way through. For example we do not have a Director of Fish and Wildlife Service at this point even though it's practically October. We're still feeling our way through priorities and direction from the current administration and the current Secretaries. It's a time we're kind of operating day by day.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter.

 MR. DEVINE: I guess my concern is losing all these positions it seems like we're slowly being phased out and I would hate to see that happen if we're the best working group in the state. It might be time to actively pursue our own funding so that don't happen.

DR. TAYLOR: In terms of the National Migratory Bird Program, we have a similar concern. The

Alaska Region was the second to last region with an Assistant Regional Director and there's only one left right now. Region 6 with an Assistant Regional Director of Migratory Birds and State Programs. So we are concerned nationally in terms of the status of migratory birds and our shop is working to make sure that headquarters and the Department understand the importance of the migratory bird resource.

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One, I think, bright spot is if you follow the Department of Interior's priorities, hunting is extremely important and the Secretary of Interior recently had a press release relative to the importance of hunting. Obviously that works to the advantage of this group where hunting is of primary importance for nutritional needs for food.

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Other questions.

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(No comments)

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DR. TAYLOR: So what I will do is I will keep the Native Caucus, State of Alaska apprised of as we move forward with the budget and any news in terms of when we finally get that allocation. As we move forward with our prioritization process within our program, let you know what surveys or what aspects in our program we're going to be either changing the frequency of or dropping entirely. But right now in terms of funding for the AMBCC, it's stable compared to FY17.

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This other thing I just wanted to mention too is like your regional grants that prohibited you from having two meetings a year, I had to tell Roland when I was invited by Jennifer and Roland to make a presentation to the AVCP last week, I believe, I begged off on it because I looked at our budget and it was a trip that I decided not to do.

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I would prefer not to do that. I have visited with the Bristol Bay Native Association, with the North Slope Borough, with Cyrus and the Northwest Arctic, and I've also done previous presentations with WCC. There's no substitute for being in person and actually talking with folks. We have a really great crew in our shop and I would like to see those individuals get out to attend your regional meetings so that people can ask questions about our surveys, our

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data, provide us observations from the field.

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I don't think there's any substitute for hearing from the field about what people are seeing, whether it's like Taqulik reported, a decrease in phalaropes or Jack talking about Brant piling up at certain times of the year. There's no substitute because obviously we don't get that information. That's another thing I'm going to look at in terms of trying to make that a priority to get out to regional bodies as well when available.

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## CHAIRMAN DALE: Taqulik.

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MS. HEPA: One last comment. If we're committed to something, the Department of Wildlife Management with the North Slope Borough, we want to make sure that we continue to be productive. point we're going to have to evaluate are these comanagement structures effective. Because I feel like we're dropping the ball if we don't have the resources to do what we need to do to -- like there's no outreach.

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Our funds are also decreasing and we try to utilize multiple sources to at least share a little bit of information to as many hunters. When you kind of do a self-check to see if we're doing the job that we are and people don't understand what a State Duck Stamp is, there's something wrong with the picture. So we're just going through the motions of saying we have a co-management group.

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The bottom line is, you know, when they were forming this Co-Management Council with the Native Migratory Bird Working Group, I forget the exact name, but the overall objective was to provide a legal spring and summer hunt for subsistence. And then I listened to the discussions around the table giving our subsistence hunters an opportunity to hunt Emperor Goose and then it opened up to everyone else through that.

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Going back to the Migratory Bird Working Group again, they wanted to provide an opportunity for Alaska Natives and having the definition changed. You could talk about those types of things with polar bears and what other co-management groups. I just feel like we're going through the

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motions and we're not being effective in the management of wildlife resources throughout the state of Alaska.

I wasn't going to say anything, but that's just how I feel. If I'm not productive, then what are we doing here. So just a take-home message.

DR. TAYLOR: You know what, I understand and I think whoever decides to chair the Budget Committee one task that they may want to take on is have a list of priorities of things that we're not doing that we should start to check off and maybe there's some small items that we can check off and feel better that we're making progress at least, Taqulik, and you can feel like, yes, we are doing a good job.

 Other things may be medium-sized ones that are going to require tens of thousands of dollars and we can cross our fingers and see if a grant from BIA comes or a grant comes from the Conservation of Arctic and Flora or whether Department of Interior has some funding. It's clear we can't do it all, but until we make a list of some things and start to feel like we can make progress and making inroads.

Outreach and education. I couldn't agree with you more. I have been to several meetings where a resident said September 1st. What happens on September 1st. Boy, we've missed the mark there. Somehow we're not getting the word out.

 What I would like to do in terms of the Budget Committee is maybe make these lists and then assign a responsibility, figure out how to get the funding and start to address them. But outreach and education is a big one.

 CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, I'll second that. Jason and I just had that discussion that if folks around this table who have been involved for a long time aren't understanding some of this stuff, we've really let the ball drop in terms of making these things known and getting out there and we're going to have to figure out a better way to do it because outreach and education is not occurring at the level it needs to.

MS. HEPA: It's not funded.

CHAIRMAN DALE: It's not funded. That's such a good point. The State has specifically put forward to -- the administration asked for our priorities, the Department of Interior has asked for our priorities. Full funding for AMBCC has been at the top of that list or high on that list for all these calls.

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Anything else for Eric. We really need to keep moving here.

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(No comments)

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MS. HOSETH: Thank you, Mr. Chair. going to have to leave early and Taqulik will sit in my spot. I just wanted to thank everybody. I think it was a pretty good meeting. As we carried the issues of our regions and the topics that are sometimes hard to bring forward, I just want to thank you guys for all your leadership. As we carry back all the actions that happened at this meeting back into the region, it helps spread the word of what happens here.

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I wish you guys all a good winter and I will see most of you at AFN and we'll be in touch through our Native Caucus and our committees. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you, Gayla, for all you do here too.

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MS. HOSETH: Thanks. Good job.

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DR. TAYLOR: Thanks, Gayla.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Next is an informational note on the white paper on the use of boats. We have all looked at this twice now. Is there further discussion that we wanted to have on this particular topic right now? Patty, please.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: I would recommend that we do some followup with Mr. Charlie, the proposer, and explain what we found and see if he has any questions or if we are misunderstanding what the original intent of his proposal is. So direction in that regard would be appropriate at this time.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Direction to you?

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Somebody want to suggest the direction that we give Patty on this?

MR. DEVINE: I make a motion to have Patty get back in touch with the maker of the proposal and let him know what the issues are.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Perfect. Thank you,

Peter. Second.

MR. HARRIS: Second.

MR. WHITE: Second.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Cyrus, thank you. A

third by Roland. Any objections.

(No objections)

CHAIRMAN DALE: Patty, do you have what

you need?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yep.

 CHAIRMAN DALE: All right. Thank you very much. Last we have Robb Kaler of this section to give us an update on seabird mortalities. It's been a topic of a lot of discussion here. I'll have Eric introduce you.

DR. TAYLOR: Yes, Robb, please take a seat. So Robb Kaler is a seabird biologist in the Migratory Bird Management Program. Robb almost has singlehandedly handled much of the response and questions relative to seabird mortalities across Alaska from the Prince William Sound substantive mortality event a couple years ago to ongoing mortalities that are occurring up in Brandon and Jack's neck of the woods.

 Robb has received and coordinated the seabird carcasses coming in from all parts of the state and has shipped them down to the National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisconsin. And has I think kept most of the State of Alaska kind of apprised on current happenings and findings of the Wildlife Health Center.

 $\ensuremath{\text{I}}$  wanted to bring Robb in so that you could ask him specific questions on causes of the

event, why it occurred, whether he expects it to continue, pull out your crystal ball, and any other questions in terms of what folks should be concerned with from local areas.

Thanks.

MR. KALER: I wish my mother had been here to hear that. She would have been very proud. Thank you, Eric. Thank you, the Council. It's a pleasure to be able to answer any questions.

Robb.

First I'll just provide an update. We did include a one-page handout. This was created right after we had gotten some of our carcass results back for the testing from the USGS National Wildlife Health Center.

I'm actually sitting in the corner here updating this and we'll have a version out hopefully approval from our external affairs within Fish and Wildlife Service, but I'll share that with Patty to be distributed to everybody. So I'll just give you the verbal update of that right now.

We continue to get birds thanks to our partners collecting these carcasses out in the field, Brandon and other folks up north. Our more current northern reports so far was from Point Hope. Raphaela, who works with the North Slope Borough, was actually out looking at some -- or I think they were flying the coast looking for some walrus carcasses that had been reported from Shishmaref, so they were looking to see if there was anything further north.

She was able to collect several carcasses for us. Fortunately I live within a 10-minute drive from the airport, so I can drive over there at 10:00 at night on a Friday, take my little dog for a cruise and pick those up and then get those turned around and shipped off to the National Wildlife Health Center.

The geographic extent northernmost would be from Point Hope. Southernmost, St. George. We did have a carcass submitted from Unalaska. We're not sure if that's part of a larger event or just a bird dying. On this one-page handout you'll see some information where you or your village constituents can

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send information.

We've been coordinating with the coastal observation and seabird survey team to help collate these reports from anecdotal reports coming in from around Alaska and we really rely on those reports. As you know we live in the city and we don't actually get out to those far-flung parts enough, especially during these events. It's just a challenge. So we really rely on our partners in these regional areas to direct those reports.

So there's information on that one-page sheet. We have an email address as well as a hotline. We know that dead birds wash up on beaches. We're interested in larger numbers, five, ten-plus birds, as well as reports of birds acting unusual. Swimming in circles, pecking at the sand like they're eating blubber and there's nothing there.

 To date we've actually tested 21 carcasses. The results are the same. Birds are in emaciated condition, very little content in their stomachs or intestinal tracks. That causes a problem which I'll mention here in a moment. All the testing for disease, infectious and noninfectious disease, West Nile virus, avian influenza, avian cholera have all come back negative.

This is a process of elimination. Just because birds wash up doesn't mean that there's disease, but also we want to make sure there's not disease. When we have people collecting carcasses out in the field, we want to make sure that they're wearing personal protective equipment. Of course, we do not want those carcasses to be stored with food.

So that's in terms of an avian first response. That's a separate action, is going out and actually getting these anecdotal reports that can be shared to us that are very helpful and really the finger on the pulse that allows us to get an idea of how long has this event going on for, what's the magnitude, how many birds are dying and then the geographic extent as well.

Going back to the stomach or intestinal contents, there are above average sea surface temperatures being recorded in the Chukchi and the

Bering Sea right now. The effects of those we're not really sure. Of course we think fish are very sensitive to different thermals, so that can have direct effects on their survival, they're abundance, as well as their distribution. As you know, the plankton kind of serving as that bottom trophic level, if those are effected, there's cascading effects upwards.

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So another product of above average sea surface temperatures is harmful algal blooms. We are very well positioned right now, we being Alaskans, because we've had five to six ongoing at sea surveys. People working both from looking at seabirds and vertebrates, marine mammals, looking at the water column, seeing what's going on, temperatures, turbidity, but as well as taking samples in that water column and finding out are there actually harmful algal blooms in that system. It's very preliminary right now, but there does appear to be a presence of PSP and hopefully those information will be collated very quickly and shared out.

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At this time we don't have a smoking We are working with the USGS Alaska gun per se. Science Center, which after the 2015-2016 Murre die-off actually began putting funding into harmful algal bloom testing lab. Without stomach contents or gastrointestinal contents it's very difficult to test the presence of harmful algal blooms.

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As a way to have some inference and to the level if these birds are being exposed to harmful algal bloom toxins, they are looking at other tissues. Muscle tissue as well as liver tissue. Day by day I'm getting more reports from the National Wildlife Health Center. By the end of today we hope to have some results from the harmful algal bloom testing.

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If it does come back that there are levels of say saxitoxin in these tissues, it's hard to make an inference, it could be a trace level, but these harmful algal bloom toxins are neurotoxins and so how they're affecting the prey, the predator we really don't know and would require a laboratory setting essentially to determine at what level does it begin affecting their behavior. Knowing that it's in the system and that it's something

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to be aware of.

From a shellfish poisoning perspective there are -- and I'm not speaking to that, but folks like Bruce Wright at the APIA actively testing to determine that. Really the point to emphasize is that this is a community response both on the reporting side but a community response from the agency side to work together, share information and inform the public without creating an unnecessary panic.

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> I think I will finish with that and open up for questions.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Taqulik.

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MS. HEPA: It's really interesting you talked about the algal blooms, but recently we were able to access an old ice cellar that had some subsistence harvested animals in there and we did check for that and there was traces. Very interesting. So you might want to talk to Raphaela.

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I'm glad that you are communicating with oceanographers because we had an oceanographer on our staff present some of the results that she collected in the last five years and it was really interesting how you are exactly right that the food that these marine mammals or seabirds feed on are very sensitive to water temperature and the columns and with the currents.

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It was so interesting to the hunters in the communities that were listening to this because it helped them understand some of the things that were happening today. Like when they're out in the field with their boats and whaling and stuff that things are different and they realize that, but being able to see what the oceanographer sees and how the importance of those different columns are and where the different prey are. Very interesting.

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And it's good to put a face to a name. I see his name on email.

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MR. KALER: Yes, it's me. Please feel free to email to Patty if you have questions and those can be directed to me. We've got big plans in the future in terms of how we might be able to engage village, communities and anybody out there who has anecdotal reports to share.

We are working with the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team. They're based out of the University of Washington, but they've got a standardized protocol both for long-term data collection, monthly beach surveys, as well as what they developed was after the 2016 Puffin die-off that was documented in the Pribilof Islands, St. Paul specifically. Kind of a how can we get at least some basic information for long-term comparisons.

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In this case here it's largely Northern Fulmars and Shearwaters, which they're one of our most abundant birds in the Bering and Chukchi this time of year. So why would the most abundant be affected. Well, they're the most present to be effected. To be able to say this is 200 times what we'd normally see in August at St. Paul Island really gives us a lot of teeth in terms of expressing the amount of concern that perhaps is coming up.

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As this becomes more normal, having input from community members on what they're seeing is really -- it will be crucial to being able to track this and its extent.

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## CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter.

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MR. DEVINE: Just a point of clarification. You mentioned Bruce Wright. He is not the one doing that work in our area. Our environmental staff with the tribe is the one doing it and they're sending it to the State, but it sounds like he's still getting the credit. So we'll try to get a scientist involved from our region. He started the program and then we got a grant ourselves and started doing it, but we haven't been able to eat clams in Sand Point in two and a half years. It's supposed to be like at 80 parts per million. We almost got close last month. It dropped down to 90-something.

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But we're still able to eat clams in our region because we've got our neighbors in King Cove whose clams are not effected yet. So we're able to get buckets from them pretty often. They eat them all year round. In our area at one time it was up to 4,000 parts per million. I don't know if that was just a freak anomaly.

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I've been out in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor

area and I've seen red tide. I've seen it in our area where the boat will go through and it will be red, kind of brownish color, but out in Dutch it is so bad that it's purple. I mean it's almost this color when you're running through it.

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Yes, an ongoing thing. We're still testing, but kind of surprising to find out that it's not only in the clams and crabs, but now they find out it's in everything. Since it's in everything we've built up an immunity to it. We used to eat them in Sand Point all summer long too until we lost somebody in Sand Point and a person in Old Harbor. That was my uncle's wife. So it's kind of weird how it's all connected because we're all eating the same thing.

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We earned at an early age if your mouth is tingling, tongue's tingling, stop. If a person is drinking alcohol while they're consuming them, they don't recognize that they're in trouble until it's too late. It would be nice if the State would come out with a test where we could do it ourselves onsite so we know. They have little strips where you can do that, but the batch of strips that we had were so old that everything was showing up hot.

I heard tell that they were coming out with another method to test, so hopefully they will be available to us soon.

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MR. KALER: I apologize for giving Bruce Wright credit. It was the AND article that he had chimed in. He's a very vocal person as you may know. So apologies for that incorrectness.

Coral.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Anything else for Robb.

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MS. CHERNOFF: Hi. I just had a question about how -- could you briefly tell us how they do the studies for the birds. Like do they run through and say liver looks good, check; brain looks good, check; all the parts look good, check; and then test the stomach is empty? Do they do a general overall or do they just go right to looking for stomach content? And then after the general review about how you test is then the bird discarded or tissues and parts saved for later testing?

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MR. KALER: That's a very good question. So we send usually about three to five carcasses of a certain species to the National Wildlife Health Center. They then do a gross necropsy, which is a physical evaluation. Within that week usually I will get a findings to date from the USGS. I'm generally the submitter, so I'm the first person on it and I'll cycle that around to people. I can share some of these actual findings to date. About a week later we'll get a supplemental report. That will be their disease panel testing.

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So the findings to date generally will say bird presented for necropsy and they'll do an organ by organ evaluation. I've learned that flabby heart is actually indicative of emaciation. They'll take a weight on it. Breast bones in birds that are starved or emaciated are very pronounced. They'll describe the condition of the bird, both exterior, but they'll look at parasite load. So it's really a process of elimination to determine the cause of death.

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By about three weeks later they'll have a final report and then that final report -- they'll start hinting towards a suspected cause of death. In these cases it's been emaciated and drowning which go hand in hand. But by that third week that final report they'll generally have a cause of death.

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They do keep samples aside in addition to the ones they're -- for avian cholera, for example, they're trying to breed the bacteria, so you have to have a relatively fresh bird. If you're trying to breed bacteria for pasteurella, which is the avian cholera. The USGS Alaska Science Center with their harmful algal blooms.

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It was unfortunate, but the National Life Health Center is mostly focused on disease, so in order to look at harmful algal bloom biotoxin, they would have to send it out to NOAA and we wouldn't get a result back for sometimes as many as four months later. Which, of course, we need real time. So very grateful to our partners at the Alaska Science Center seeing this need and stepping up.

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There are testing labs around the state, but they're testing shellfish. These are different tissues, so it's kind of specialized. We're

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building more and more data on these different tissues to at least give an idea. One of the caveats to using a muscle tissue and liver tissue is that we really don't know how long domoic acid remains in those tissues, but at least we're getting some level of inference.

The birds that we were able to examine in the 2015-2016 Murre wreck, we were able to test 130 birds. Of those 18 had stomach contents that we were able to test. Of those 18, 8 came back positive for saxitoxin associated with PSP, paralytic shellfish poisoning. Those were very trace levels, 1-3 mg per liter. So we could report there was presence in these tissues, but we really have no idea. It could have been much higher before the bird died and that's what the bird succumbed to. We never came up with a smoking gun for that die-off.

Hopefully with our partners, everybody contributing, both agency and folks at the village level and the regional level we'll hopefully have a much better grasp on what's happening. Especially as these become instead of abnormal become normal. Every year we're getting reports of dead and dying birds.

I feel pretty good especially with the support from our partners, Brandon up in Nome collecting carcasses, our partners at the Alaska Sea Grant. We really rely on everybody. To that we're grateful.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter.

MR. DEVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. One of the things I noticed in our region this year was lots of krill. When the krill is so thick, it was kind of surprising to me. I'm out there picking the gillnet and you see this tide coming and it's like what the heck is sand doing floating on top of the water. It was dead krill. It was strange to see that. First time I've seen it. Everything is affecting everything. The krill have to eat something. Strange things happening in our oceans.

 MR. KALER: The Local Environmental Observation Network, that's a great resource to report observations. They're anecdotal reports, but when you see enough reports you start to see these trends. It's

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with these patterns and trends that we get a better hold on what is going on.

CHAIRMAN DALE: So even if it's not directly related to a mortality event can they call in those sorts of things to that same place or where do they do that?

MR. KALER: The LEO Network, I think that's through the Native Health Consortium, and that's Mike Brubaker has helped lead that effort. You can report an unusual beetle, take a picture and post it up. One of the neat things about it is there's local experts that will weigh in.

For example for the seabird we have Julia Parrish. She's at the University of Washington. Just a wonderful depth of knowledge on all things marine. She gives very thoughtful responses to reports. Bering Watch is also another group. They're trying to merge with the LEO Network and then the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team. Actually coming up with an app where you can take a picture of the series of dead birds, text it to this and it uploads your observation.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Robb, if it pleases this body, I would like you to get those links or numbers or whatever they are to Patty so she can distribute them so folks can take them back home.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  KALER: Patty, I'm going to be a real pest. It's a really good avenue.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Taqulik.

MS. HEPA: Just one minor detail I forgot to mention to Raphaela with the Point Hope birds. The people who reported it also mentioned that there was hundreds of dead jellyfish that were washed up too.

MR. KALER: Yes. Everything we can

 get.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Brandon.

MR. AHMASUK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks, Robb. Listening to all the terminology, I'm

not even going to pretend to pronounce any of them. What I was hearing was some of the organs that were tested were kind of the obvious organs. Correct me if I'm not using the correct terminology, but the domoic acid or the saxitoxin, the PSP, one of the things I didn't hear tested were the eyeballs. The saxitoxin seems to collect in the eyeballs. Are the eyeballs being tested?

We had a Minke whale wash up in Wales, I think, and that was one of the first things that they requested to be cut out and sent off for testing was the eyeball because it seems to collect in the eyeball. That's my question. Thank you.

 MR. KALER: No. Right now stomach contents, gastrointestinal track, cloacal contents, but no eyeballs. I will sit over here and email Caroline VanHemert, who is at the USGS Alaska Science Center. That's a very easy organ to collect and that might be one reason that -- but if it's actually known to concentrate some of the saxitoxin or domoic acid toxins. That is a low-hanging fruit so to say in terms of being able to test for that.

MR. AHMASUK: I'm not trying to step on your toes. It was just a suggestion to try to help get to the bottom of what's causing all of this.

MR. KALER: That's a great suggestion. Thank you. I don't have long toes by the way and when I pronounce things I just say it really quickly and kind of mumble it.

(Laughter)

 CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay. Thanks a lot, Robb. That was excellent. Thank you very much for coming. So we're going to move on to other business. First up we have Eric Taylor.

DR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Mr. Chair. If there's any doubt that Robb is not the right person for the job, I hope that rests everybody's concerns. He's obviously very involved. Coral, I do have some copies of the USGS National Wildlife Health Lab findings in terms of what organs they go through, their necropsy and then general observations of gut contents. I'll give you a hard copy of this and then like Robb said

we'll give an electronic copy to Patty for distribution.

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So it's about the worst timing to bring forward another meeting topic. Oftentimes with scientific meetings there's what's called a social in the evening or a poster session. No decision has to be made. It was just I'd like the three partners to think about, the Native Caucus and the Department of Fish and Game. I haven't even chatted with my own shop with Migratory Bird Management. But there's a lot of really good questions in terms of observations and we're always kind of rushed even though we take two days.

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So one option I thought would be one evening of our meetings to have either a poster or some other format where the three groups could present some information. It could be something as simple organization like by species. So we could have a person that works on Brant, a person that has data on White-fronts or Emperor Geese. There could be snacks, beverages. It would just be an informal get-together in the evening after one of these sessions where you could get more information both from our survey data and then I think more importantly for us get more information from you in terms of what your observations are.

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Anyway, it's just an option. what's done in a lot of times in scientific meetings that I go to or the biologists that I work with go to and it's something that we may want to consider. I haven't approached Jason about it in terms of his interest. Again, I know we're all tired here after two or three days of meetings, but it's just an option.

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I would like to see some increased communication and dialogue between all of us and this would be one way to do it kind of on an informal basis.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Any comments on that? It was unfortunate timing. Everybody is probably pretty tired of us by now. That's something we might try in the future. It sounds interesting.

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Now we'll move on to the Humboldt Bay Aquaculture Project.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We have talked about the Humboldt Bay Project. The AMBCC did write a letter opposing the permit. I would like to ask Tom Rothe if he could come up. He's been following this issue under his work with the Pacific something something organization he works for now.

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We heard the other day that the Coastal Commission did approve a permit and there was a reduced amount of acreage that the farm was proposing to use rather than the amount that was originally intended. also put a call in to Kasey Sirkin with the Corps of Engineers as the person responsible for the Corps involvement in this issue.

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Basically she said that the California Coastal Commission did approve a permit for Coast Seafoods last week and the new project is reduced from the previous project and results in a net decrease of approximately 20 acres of aquaculture.

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So this results in the relocation of some existing cultivation areas, removal of some lines in areas known to be important for green sturgeon, which are a listed species, and the relocated lines will be put into areas that were previously impacted by dredging aquaculture activities or in areas that contain hardened areas from shells. They will also be located within adjacent to existing areas so as to create in-fill in areas where they can.

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The new locations were located to avoid eelgrass as much as possible by putting the activities in disturbed areas or in areas where eelgrass is not as abundant. The Coast Seafoods has made some changes to try to address the concerns of the various agencies, including the AMBCC and Audubon, but there's a feeling that this does not quite go far enough.

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I think we need to have a discussion on how we want to continue our involvement in this issue, but I'd also like Tom to give his take on this as well. Thank you.

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MR. ROTHE: Through the Chair. the important aspect of this is the Co-Management Council can weigh in on some of these decisions that are outside that are really important for maintaining

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bird habitat that our birds really need.

Just to give you an example of how important the letter was from the Co-Management Council is that was added with letters from Ducks Unlimited, with the Audubon Society, Pacific Flyway Council, California Waterfowl Association and my outfit the Pacific Bird Habitat Joint Venture.

Everybody wrote letters saying these eelgrass beds are really special and limited places that Brant need on their migration south. So Humboldt Bay is basically the first major stopover as these birds are headed to Mexico. Their migration of 2,000 miles back and forth they absolutely need those refueling spots like Humboldt Bay.

So your letter is really important. Not only that tribes have special standing and people in the agencies listen to that, so that's another thing that's really worth exploring. I would ask you to really try to work with Patty to find a tribal partner down south and link up and use that ability to express your concern. So that's really great.

I think we did a good job. If you're not familiar with it, the Coastal Commission makes determinations under the National Coastal Zone Management Act. Unfortunately we did away with Coastal Zone Management in Alaska a few years ago and that maybe was not a great idea. Down there that commission says is this shellfish project consistent with the local community plans for protection of resources. So that's really good that's the tool they have at hand.

So it was a one-vote victory to stop the big expansion, so now we need to keep an eye on what's going to happen with this project that's supposed to be reduced in size and we'll keep you informed on that one.

While I'm at it, the Pacific Birds Habitat Joint Venture is one of 20 national spinoff groups of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. So we are kind of like the West Coast collaboration coordination group from California to Alaska and also including Hawaii. I'm here to offer our services, information and help on anything we can do to ensure that bird habitats are protected for birds that come

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from Alaska. Hopefully we can keep working with the Co-Management Council.

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I would really encourage -- I don't know if you have a habitat committee, but you might think about it or at least through Patty have a mechanism to look at habitat issues. I'll just throw out a couple here. Secretary Zinke announced that they want to revisit the NPR-A leasing program, which was thoroughly reviewed in 2013 and I think wisely places where molting geese are around Teshekpuk Lake, other areas around Ikpikpuk where there are Snow Geese, areas that were very sensitive for Central Arctic Caribou Herd.

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That was all really carefully analyzed and I think they made a good decision on saying we're going to offer a bunch of areas for leasing, but these sensitive spots we're going to pull off the table for 10 years. This new administration said, no, we're going to open this all up for having a look and they just closed the comment period that says anybody got any ideas for the 11 million acres that we didn't open up.

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There's no clear understanding of what that process really means, but it's something I'm sure North Slope Borough is looking at closely. If you care about birds and bird habitat, we want to make sure everybody weighs in on that.

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There are things down in Puget Sound and Washington State where there's lot of development, lots of people that might affect Brant habitat or sea duck habitat or anything like that.

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The availability of water in the Central Valley of California supports 60 percent of the Alaska wintering birds. The allocation of water is really important for our birds. I know the Waterfowl Conservation Committee has written letters in the past that have really been effective in making sure the birds have habitat. Then there's stuff going on in Mexico.

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I'm just throwing it out that I really appreciate your focus on these habitat issues because bottom line is we got to have habitat no matter what for long-term welfare of the bird populations. Like I

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said, Pacific Birds Habitat Joint Venture would really like to be your partner and help out.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thanks, Tom. Taqulik.

MS. HEPA: Thanks, Tom. I was going to say I welcome you to call us to talk about NPR-A related issues in the area north of the lake. I agree with you when it's such an important habitat area that there should be some good mitigation or stipulations that come with that. With the current administration at different levels I think we need to open up a relationship.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Tom.

MR. ROTHE: One last real quick note is I think it's pretty obvious that even though the Co-Management Council operates as a group, each individual organization is sometimes limited by what they can get engaged in with policy. In the case of like North Slope Borough and NPR-A or Pebble and Bristol Bay, we all have our limitations, but you can work that system by either having individual partners comment as separate entities or as much as possible like this case the Native Caucus as a subgroup can provide the important comments. One way or the other we can work it out so that everybody understands we have concerns about bird habitat.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Peter.

MR. DEVINE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Tom, this commission that you speak of, the Coast Zoning Commission or was it Committee or whatever, is that involved with California, Washington and Oregon?

MR. ROTHE: No. It's really too bad that we've forgotten about the Coastal Zone Management Program because Alaska Peninsula in particular had real important plans that laid out what the communities wanted for development or not. That Commission is just for California and there's probably a separate commission for each state. All the communities develop their own plans as to where they want industry, what kinds of things are acceptable and what's not acceptable along their coast. That gives the

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communities a tremendous amount of influence. So this one was just for California.

MR. DEVINE: Thank you. The reason I brought that up is there's an issue that just happened last month where it effects us. I mean you don't know it yet, but that release of the Atlantic salmon, I mean a million pounds of fricken swimming piranhas. I think it's important for us as tribal members to go to this Board of Fish meeting that's coming up and see if they could write a proposal or just show their opposition to them starting that pen back up again.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thanks. I think we've pretty well covered the Humboldt Bay Aquaculture situation and maybe a little territory beyond. Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Real quick. I just wanted to mention that Jack Fagerstrom from Golovin has approached me about having their tribe work with us on this issue so we will be working together for that.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thanks. Good discussion. Do we need to take five minutes or do you want to power on through here.

IN UNISON: Power on.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I like that attitude. So next we're up to swan bag limit. I believe where we left this was that there was an interest in changing the bag limit from three per season to something higher or wide open, whatever we need to do on that, because three per season is pretty small and not consistent with the pattern of use.

So we thought the route to do that was to have this body give direction to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to take it to the Flyway Council. Is that right?

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN DALE: So is there details that I'm missing or is it as simple as that and do we want to just give that direction to Patty here? First, is there anything missing there?

MS. HEPA: Patty, are we missing anything from our discussion? I think that's it, yeah?

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: I'm sorry, can you repeat the question.

MS. HEPA: Are we missing anything from

our discussion?

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: I don't believe so.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: The justification is that we're allowed up to 1,400 permits, I believe, and we're only issuing 168 or something like that, some small number. The resource is underutilized and then beyond that there's some evidence that the birds are displacing other birds, some concerns and hitting the habitat that's available pretty hard. There should be no reason not to within the framework. So we would ask for modification so that the take could increase.

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We would probably work on some proposal to do that that would stay within the framework that they had unless we had new information on the abundance of swans that we want to include to raise the number, but obviously there's a lot of room within the existing framework if we could just change the permitting administration of it, the bag limit, to allow for more take.

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MS. CHERNOFF: So excuse me if this is a dumb question but I'm new here. Are we talking fall season, so this would increase take for non-residents also?

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, it would be for everybody. I've got a thumb up and nod yes and a smile back there from Brandon. So I'm going to take that as hearing no objection.

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What do you do in a case like this? Do you draft something up, work with Jason, we'd pass it around, everybody says, yeah, that's what we want to take forward to the Flyway Council?

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, that's what we did the last time.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay. That's what we'll do then. We're ready for invitation.
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MS. SCHWALENBERG: This is just for point of information. The Invitation Committee is going to be taking up the issue of the ability for hunters to go to other villages rather than their home community to assist with the harvest of migratory birds and the ability to take some of those birds back to their homes in urban areas. So right now people can go to their home communities to assist an immediate relative.

But what we have been hearing from the regional management body members is that there are people that live in the urban areas that may not be able to afford to go all the way back to their community, but they have ties to other communities that are closer to their urban location that they can afford to go to, so they are requesting the AMBCC to address that concern. So that is going to be sent to the Invitation Committee.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Questions for Patty on

that.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN DALE: No. Okay. Well done.

MS. HEPA: Maybe just one question. Is there a possibility that something like that could be put in a proposal form for us to consider?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: (Away from

microphone)

MS. HEPA: Okay. Okay, good. Thank

40 you.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, my understanding} \mbox{ is that would take regulatory action.}$ 

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, so the committee would draft the regulation and bring that back to the AMBCC before we even actually submit it in the regulatory process.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Good clarification. The next thing that we had was apology, but I believe that we took care of that when Greg was here. Everybody okay with that?

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Yeah. IN UNISON:

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CHAIRMAN DALE: All right. We'll make sure that moves this time. I'm glad Gayla's not here because I missed it. She gave me the elbow this morning and said don't forget invitation for public comments. Of course I did this morning. So don't tell her. Strike that from the record.

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Do we have any public comments at this

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time? Tom.

MR. ROTHE: Thank you. I'm taking off my Pacific Birds hat, my Ducks Unlimited hat. I want to just share a couple thoughts personally. I turned 70 in June and it occurred to me I spent over a third of my whole life trying to help develop co-management processes with the Y-K Delta Goose Management Plan, the treaty amendment and the AMBCC. So I hope you'll bear with me if I just make a couple of observations.

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One is I think it's fairly obvious that all of us are super dedicated to the idea of having healthy and abundant populations of birds. It's got to be kind of the one thing we focus on for the future and to make birds available to everyone. The other thing is habitat. Without habitat the bird populations can't be sustained and so that's the other critical thing.

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I hope you all take that to heart seriously so that that becomes really the driving reason that you're all working together here around the table to make this all work out.

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I guess there's a couple comments on the issues and I won't go into any length, but I think an important consideration particularly that came up during the treaty amendment process was that people in the Lower 48 have some idea of what they thing we're doing in Alaska. As you know, the subsistence hunters that were left out in the cold for 80 years since the Bird Treaty was first created in 1916.

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So when I and a bunch of other folks,

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including Charlie Brower and Myron and others, ran around the country trying to convince people that a treaty amendment may be a good thing we constantly had to reassure them that we were all committed to conserving the birds as they were that subsistence hunting was not going to create a big problem because of increased harvest.

A big principal that allowed everybody comfort with that is the idea of sharing migratory birds. Sharing them across our country with Canada, Mexico, Russia. I can't underestimate how important it is, but the Y-K Goose Plan California was very, very cooperative because they knew that people on the Y-K Delta and elsewhere were willing to share their birds as long as everybody kind of talked and worked it out together.

 The same thing with the treaty amendment. As long as people down south had faith that we were going to share with them and they were going to share with us since they have the birds nine months out of the year and we have them three, it's good that they're going to do their part.

I guess what I'm getting at is both the Emperor Geese and then the question about swan permits is are we sharing with outsiders. I just want to make an observation that right now you folks are in great shape. You have more geese right now than you've ever had in 40 years. Everything is doing pretty good. You have lots of swans.

I'm going to suggest you can buy a lot of goodwill from people Outside. I know Emperors are mostly an Alaska bird, but if you offer 25 permits to people outside to come up and get that once-in-a-lifetime thing, they're going to appreciate that we're not holding all our resources just for our own personal uses.

 So think about if you have abundant birds and all the goodwill you can get by just sharing a few of them, that could really do you a lot of good politically and set you up for much greater communication when you need it on the next issue.

The other hard part of that is the treaty amendment says those birds will be shared with

no priorities, no preferences, no rights because the birds travel across the boundaries and every user kind of is on equal footing. So that's the principal that was negotiated in the treaty amendment and I think that's worth honoring especially since it doesn't really cause any shortage here.

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Emperors is a different thing. You've got a brand new hunt. I'd bet a pretty good amount of money that 1,000 permits don't get used. So it's okay if you want to wait and see how that shakes out, but just consider that now you're part of the national management community how being generous citizens with everybody else is going to work in everybody's benefit. That's just one observation about this kind of issue.

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The other thing I wanted to say is all of these processes have not been easy because Alaska's had kind of a stormy history with subsistence. Lands Act, everything else created a lot of stir, ANILCA subsistence provisions shook everybody upside down and created lots of arguments. I know when I started for Fish and Game everybody teamed to beat up on us pretty good because the State prior to that was not too friendly toward Federal management and just developing a good solid subsistence management program.

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With that background it's always difficult to kind of set aside some of those past feelings, but again I would hope that you can think about that and let's take it to the next stage. Co-Management Council is a great example of all of you getting together and talking in a civilized way trying to solve problems and that's really great. I hope that continues to grow. It lets you get to know each other personally too because that's really what makes it tick. Every person around this table.

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So I've been able to gain a lot of friends and those friends have taught me to listen, especially the old ones with the snow around the stony summit.

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(Laughter)

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MR. ROTHE: I was greatly honored when Paul John said I was probably an elder by now. Anyway, it's all about people and really getting to understand each other and just trying to learn more by listening

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than talking. I obviously didn't learn that lesson. I'm still blabbing on.

Anyway, I really wish you best of luck and I'll help you as much as I can. But just remember you're a good example. You're under a spotlight for all the United States and I think people down south will have a great deal of faith in the process as things improve and we maintain our bird population.

Good luck with that.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thanks, Tom. We appreciate all your efforts on all fronts on all the years that you did spend on this.

Now we're on to Council and Staff comments. Oh, we've got to do committee assignments yet. What else did I miss? Committee assignments. Oh, did you have something, Jennifer?

MS. NU: I'll say something quickly.

MS. NU: I just wanted to thank the Council and the Staff for opening this meeting up to the public and for welcoming me here. I've learned a lot from observing, listening and I look forward to kind of keeping in touch and seeing where the topics discussed and the decisions made where they lead in the future.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you. Very nice. We're certainly glad to have you here anytime. Peter.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{DEVINE}\colon$}$  Where can we read your observations?

MS. NU: I'm not sure yet if I'm going to be -- I think I'll talk with Patty about if there's something that I can write about this meeting where you'd like for things to be written. I think that -- I have no concrete plans right now, but I can talk to Patty about where you would like to see anything written about this meeting or other things that you're

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working on in the future.

So I can leave my contact information and share it with all of you. Yeah, I'm happy to help out.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Great. Thank you. Committee assignments. Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Last spring we did do the committee assignments. I'm just taking a quick look to see if there are any changes that any of the partners would like to propose. I know that the Native Caucus made their changes in the spring. I would like to hear what the State and Federal representatives if they have any changes as well.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Eric.

 DR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Patty. Yes, I do have some recommendations. I'll start out with the Technical Committee. I ask that my name be removed from that and Julian Fischer be substituted for me. On the Emperor Goose Subcommittee again I would like my name removed and Julian's name put in my place. Then going back to the Technical Committee there was an asterisk next to my name as being the chair, but that's something that needs to happen. Whether Julian wants to assume that or if someone else would like to step up and assume the chairperson for the Technical Committee, that would be great.

 These are just some notes I've taken. The Invitation Subcommittee there's not a chair indicated on that. The Kodiak Road Committee there's one substitution that's been made already but not evident by this. Please remove David Safine and put in Robb Kaler. There's not a chair indicated for that subcommittee and I think in talking with Coral but I think Kelly is the subcommittee chair on that.

 On the Harvest Survey Committee I'd like to take my name off and put in David Safine. Standard Operating Procedures I just noticed there's a chair not indicated on that. Eric Taylor, Patty Schwalenburg and Jason Schamber are the three members.

Page 207 MS. SCHWALENBERG: (Away from 2 microphone) 3 4 DR. TAYLOR: What's that? 5 6 MS. SCHWALENBERG: (Away from 7 microphone) 8 9 DR. TAYLOR: Okay. The Budget Committee, depending on if it's not objected to, I 10 would like to insert my name on the Budget Committee 11 and I would request that a chair be identified for that 12 because I think that's a really important committee. 13 14 Todd Sformo had I think a really 15 excellent observation in the sense that he said the 16 Handicrafts Committee was as successful as they were 17 because they met on a regular basis. They did the 18 typical kind of storming, forming and performing type 19 of relationships oftentimes it happens in the case and 20 they ended up indeed performing. 21 22 23 So it's really important for these subcommittees to have a chair because ultimately it's 24 his or her responsibility to call that committee or 25 26 subcommittee together. Without one it's kind of like 27 this entity that exists out there, but no one knows who's in charge. So I think it's important to identify 28 29 it. 30 31 MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you. 32 33 DR. TAYLOR: So I would like my name added to the Budget Committee and then ask for a 34 35 committee chair to be identified. Handicrafts Committee, I think what Donna did is inserted my name 36 anywhere that Pete Probasco's name was. So I'd like my 37 38 name removed off of that and add David Safine on the Handicraft Subcommittee. The reason I'm putting David 39 on a few of these subcommittees is that David is the 40 representative to the Pacific Flyway for our program 41 42 and I think David would be important to keep that communication open. 43 44 45 Then in terms of the temporary committees, I know it's late in the day, but some of 46

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temporary committees or working groups.

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these I'm not for sure if these need to be continued or

not. Also I think all of them do not have chairs. Six

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There's a few that have Joeneal Hicks' name still on them. The Government to Government Consultation, the Co-Management Principals, the Fall/Winter Subsistence, the Indigence Inhabitant Definition all have Joeneal's name on them. As well as Tim Andrew's name and Myron Naneng on several of them. So I think there's some updates that need to be done on those.

Some of these I'm not really for sure what they were about. For example Co-Management Principals. Develop and recommend best co-management practices and principals for the three partners that comprise the AMBCC. Patty, I don't know if you can shed some light on that or not. The reason I bring this up is if some of these can be perhaps removed, it might be less daunting.

 CHAIRMAN DALE: Hang on a second. As a way to proceed on this because we're going to end up talking about all six of these if we launch here. What I would suggest as a way to go forward is that between now and the spring meeting Patty convenes these. If they don't have a chair, it will be kind of on you to make it happen, and just have a quick meeting and decide whether the committee needs to go forward. If so, what's their charge as a way to proceed. We'll clean that part of it up in the spring.

Is that satisfactory?

DR. TAYLOR: Certainly. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: So without objection we'll give that direction to Patty to see if those six temporary committees can meet over the winter and decide whether they should continue or not. If so, why, and bring that to the Council.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: For action.

CHAIRMAN DALE: For action. Somebody is going to have to start finishing my sentences here after three days. Thank you, Patty.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a word on the committees. Yeah, some of them do not have chairs and it is the responsibility of the committee when they meet to designate a chair. I

don't designate the chairs just randomly. I've helped to convene those committees, get them together on their first meeting. I will do that again and make sure that they do identify chair people for those committees that don't have them.

In addition to what Bruce was saying about these temporary committees and working groups, we can do a write-up on each one of them and provide recommendations to the Council for action at the spring meeting on whether or not to continue them or change members or whatever.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay. I would also be willing to serve on the Budget Committee as Eric had suggested earlier. Is there any objection then to Eric and I serving on the Budget Committee?

(No objections)

CHAIRMAN DALE: We're in. So that takes care of that. Make sure every committee has a chair, that would be great. Tagulik.

MS. HEPA: That sounds good. Thank you, Patty. I just want to make sure you're not full time, are you? I'm just curious. Like with your other job you share positions?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission Board, which I'm the Executive Director of that organization, has very generously allowed me to spend half of my time on the AMBCC. It is actually more than half, so we have been using other funds to pay for my participation in the AMBCC process. I understand the budgets are very tight and there is no additional money. That is something that we are going to have to start looking at because as more and more issues get put on the table.

The Humboldt Bay issue for example, even organizing the committees and organizing not only the spring/fall meeting, but assisting with helping the regional management bodies to meet, fielding questions during the year, developing proposals to the Board of Game now, it is way more than a half-time position. So we've been able to get these things accomplished and I

hope satisfactory to the Council here, but that is something that we're going to have to seriously consider in the future. I'm not quite sure how long my board is going to allow this to continue, especially if it takes more and more of my time.

MS. HEPA: The reason I said that is because I know that we have Donna and that's why I asked who else is a part of the AMBCC staff that's under your umbrella. So I just respect all the work that you do do and I know how much time it does take to do all the different tasks. I'm trying to be mindful of your other employer as well.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, that's a good point. We have actually saddled quite a bit on this one too and we certainly appreciate everything you do, Patty. If there's things that need to be done that our staff can help accomplish that, make sure you come to us and ask for that.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: I appreciate that. Liliana has been great in providing help and even help getting ready for this meeting I have to thank Donna Dewhurst. She did an incredible amount of work while I was home with my mom as well as my staff assistant Tonya Pipkin. Liliana has been stepping in. Jason has been stepping in as well as Julian. Chuck has offered his assistance. So the partner technical staff have been very willing to assist us in these initiatives, but many of them have to be led by me, so it's still on my plate.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: So now we have Counsel and Staff comments, which we just kind of did a little bit of. Peter, do you want to go first?

MR. DEVINE: I'm first in everything. Chair.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN DALE: You're so good at it.

We can't find anybody better.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  DEVINE: Thank you, everybody, for I guess a productive meeting. I voiced all my concerns on my issues and stuff. One thing I haven't heard

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mention is we had some board members who changed positions or whatever. I don't know if it happened, but I would like to see Patty put something together for us to present to Myron Naneng, Joeneal Hicks and Tim Andrew during AFN if we could sign -- I know in the past we've given people pictures or whatever. If she could throw that together for something to show our appreciation for the many years of work that they have done.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: I'll second that one.

DR. TAYLOR: I will too.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Any objections.

(No objections)

CHAIRMAN DALE: Let's do that.

Excellent, Peter. Thank you. Anything else, Peter?

MR. DEVINE: I said I already talked

about the geese. I'm done.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Okay. Coral, please.

MS. CHERNOFF: So this is my first meeting here and it was an honor to be here. I think it was a really great meeting and I feel much more in touch and educated about a few things. I guess I just look forward to more work. I'm new on the AMBCC. I just got elected as alternate and I've been involved I think at home for two years. I think since the Emperor Goose thing I've become more involved. I just look forward to working with everyone in the future.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Likewise. Thank you,

42 Coral.

MS. HEPA: Thank you. I thought it was a very good meeting, good discussions. I really appreciate Tom Rothe's comments that he provided at the end and I agree with all his points that we need to remember the history and we share the birds. I totally agree. Look forward to next spring's meeting.

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Thank you. 1 2

> CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you, Tagulik. Brandon, do you have anything you want to share?

MR. AHMASUK: I thought it was Council member and Staff comments. Unless I'm all of a sudden a Council member.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN DALE: Gloria.

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> MS. STICKWAN: I too agree with Tom Rothe's -- I appreciated that he said that and that we should be working with other people and other organizations and remember the history of what this was all about and just work with other people if we can. It was a good meeting I thought.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you, Gloria. Jack.

MR. FAGERSTROM: I'd like to thank Patty and all the rest of the staff, including you too and Tom. We've got a staging area for Brant and the reasoning behind me badmouthing swans all the time is they're a very aggressive bird and every region has a certain bird they'd prefer and we would rather see Brant than swans. A simple reason. There's more and more. That's a pretty vital staging area in the spring.

Thanks to all the Council members and the Staff again. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thanks, Jack. Cyrus,

38 your up. 39

> MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Very productive meeting. I'd pretty much like to thank everybody for all they shared. Again I also second the idea of sending letters to some of the board or council for the folks that left here. I had tons of stuff to say, but it's getting late. Thank you. Good meeting.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Thank you, Cyrus.

Roland. 48

MR. WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Like everybody else I'd like to thank everyone for a productive meeting. It's my second meeting and I'm still learning quite a few things, but I still know I have a lot of things to learn. There's a couple things that are still in my head. Budget-wise is one.

One of the mentalities back home with the enforcement division of Fish and Wildlife Service, Fish and Game Services is that a lot of elderly people probably are thinking back to the time where there were game wardens and they were flying around and harassing them while hunting. I think they are still in that mentality because it was a post-traumatic stress syndrome for them and it's gone down towards us with their stories. The apology letter I'm really glad to hear that there's an apology letter going to be formulated for Cyrus's region. But if it can go to all the regions, it would be excellent.

The other thing that they constantly say about whether it's for bird conservation, fish or marine mammal as well is that the concerns and needs of the Natives aren't really being pushed forward but rather the sports fisherman who are paying thousands and thousands of dollars to come to our regions and collect these species that they're hunting at certain times of the year, if that can be clarified with an outreach program to the Natives, that would be excellent too.

In my mind, they're probably thinking survival of the fittest. If we go out, hunt, we catch, we bring them back, hide them like Cyrus said earlier, hide our game, and if we don't report them and get caught, we'll be okay with that. We don't want that mentality to filter down to the next generation.

 The other thing that I'm somewhat concerned about is these TV shows aren't all factual, On The Brim, but on this buying channel that I love watching that show, buying homes in Alaska or buying land and areas in Alaska. I'm concerned that these millionaires that are buying property up here in Alaska will start influencing the State divisions to weigh more towards their needs with somewhat of a bribery. I don't know if biased or something that. Bribery intentions with money to weigh in on their needs more than the needs of the community.

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1 Quyana.

3 CHAIRMAN DALE: Cyrus. Thank you,

Roland.

MR. HARRIS: Mr. Chairman, one more. Just a little bit of clarification for Roland here. The apology letter is meant to be for the entire state, the entire user groups. Actually, the very first time around we're kind of hoping to get it during the AFN on the 100 year anniversary, which was last year, I believe. Hopefully we'll be pushing it for this coming AFN. That's three weeks away.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: We can try.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: The problem that we've been finding is getting on the AFN agenda. We can probably have it ready by then, but I don't know if we'll be able to get on the agenda to present it. I will try.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Yeah, we'll try too. It will have to work it through channels. It will get reviewed at pretty high levels, but we'll try. That's a good idea. Eric.

 DR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Mr. Chair. While I've been at many of these meetings in the past, this is my first meeting sitting at the Council representing the Fish and Wildlife Service. I have to say it's a real honor to sit here. I haven't invested as many hours as Tom has in this Council, but I've invested quite a few and I'm a firm believer in the purpose and mission of this Council.

I think Tom took a few of the words I was going to say, but I want to reiterate how fortunate we are right now to have the waterfowl populations that we have. We have several that are way over population objective and nearly every population that's of importance to not only rural subsistence users but also to fall/winter hunters, sport hunters. They're very healthy right now and that's a great position to be in.

I also want to remind the group that we've accomplished a lot despite challenges in funding, perhaps some challenges in terms of disagreements, different perspectives. Having an Emperor Goose season for both fall/winter hunters and subsistence hunters. We have a handicraft proposal to be pushed through. Those are some major accomplishments and I think things that we should be very proud of.

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> I know we have challenges ahead in terms of the budget and you heard that over and over again and I heard it from you in terms of your regional meetings. I ask that you remain optimistic. I face that with our crew in the Migratory Bird Management Program. I still have the dedication that I see around the table.

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I want to thank the presenters of the group; Julian, Jason, Robb, Todd. Very informative, very professional and very helpful presentations. I want to thank the subcommittee chairs; Todd, Mike, and others. They take the extra time to be the chairperson for the subcommittee. They're all busy with their regular jobs and they've taken on the extra responsibility to chair these subcommittees and then report back.

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I want to assure Roland and other new members do not feel shy to ask any question that comes to mind. My guess is if you have a question, there's other people sitting around the table that have the same question but they're just too shy to ask it. Whether it's a technical term. Robb, for example, whipped out more technical terms in five minutes than I think I've heard just about anybody did. Nonetheless a good job. But do not hesitate to ask any presenter a question or the process a question. It's really important that everyone has a good understanding.

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Finally I just want to say the one thing I plan to do in my position is try to increase communication and transparency in the decisions in terms of the Fish and Wildlife Service and my program We heard several examples of where we think as well. the communication and outreach are good and then we hear questions like, gosh, I didn't know if you were under 16 I didn't have to have a State Stamp or if you had low income that I didn't have to have a State Stamp or September 1st was the beginning of the fall/winter

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season, et cetera.

So I can't emphasize enough if I can help out. Tamara Zeller in our program worked closely with Jason on some really great outreach materials. If we can do more of that and you have ideas, please don't hesitate to contact me and we'll help out.

I thought it was a very productive meeting. I really appreciate everyone's time. Thanks.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: No. Just that I neglected to mention Erik Osnas also offered to help us in our efforts in the harvest survey. So thank you everyone for a great meeting. I couldn't do my job half as well as I do without each and every one of you providing me feedback and information on the things I should be addressing and the priorities of the AMBCC. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DALE: Well, everybody took all the good stuff, so you have the luxury of not having to listen to me talk a lot here. I really appreciate everybody's professional, respectful and friendly attitude without taking it too lightly, taking it very seriously. I really want to echo Eric's urging to speak up. There's lots of questions that need to be asked and urge everybody to speak up.

I want to just reiterate that this has really been -- I'm a newcomer here these two years and it's really been a great part of my career. I mean a real highlight. I really enjoy this part of it. I'm looking forward to it and it's been better than I thought it would be and I was looking forward to it.

I want to thank you all for everything that you did. Staff and Council members and everyone else. And thank you for putting up for my year as Chair. This is the first time I've ever done anything like this. I won't say I wasn't petrified most of the time, but the fact that I felt like I was among friends really made it a lot easier.

So thank you all for your patience and understanding and hard work. With that I get to give

this -- no? I wasn't going to bang it. I learned the first day don't ever hit this without getting Gayla and Patty's permission first. Don't I get to pass it?

MS. SCHWALENBERG: We have to pick date and place of next meeting.

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> CHAIRMAN DALE: It's after transfer of gavel. He has to do it.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: Oh, well.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: That's what it says on the agenda. Tom.

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MR. ROTHE: One real quick announcement or an acknowledgment that the Alaska Conservation Foundation has awarded Patty the Caleb Pungowiyi Award for Outstanding Achievement for an Alaska Native Organization or Individual. If you want to help her celebrate October 5th for lunch, get a ticket.

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(Applause)

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CHAIRMAN DALE: So do you want me to do time and place of next meeting or does Eric get to do it.

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MS. SCHWALENBERG: You're the Chair, so whatever you wish, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN DALE: Good luck, Buddy.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Thank you former Chair. So the last decision that we have before everyone is free to have the rest of the afternoon is to pick a time and a place for the next meeting. There's a calendar in the back of your notebook. Tab 10.

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It looks like we've had meetings in March and April. I'll open it up for a recommendation for a week first. Why don't we do that. Taqulik.

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MS. HEPA: Why don't we shoot for the first week of April.

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                     MR. HARRIS: I'll second the first week
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     of April.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Okay. We have a
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     motion and a second for the second week of April, which
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     is Monday....
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                     MS. HEPA: First.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: First week of April,
     sorry. A motion and a second to the motion for the
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     first week of April. It starts on April 2nd, Monday
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     the 2nd through Friday the 6th.
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                     Any conflicts. Anybody out harvesting.
     Birthday parties. Graduations.
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                     MR. DEVINE: I'm good with it if the
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     State shuts down the season for cod fish before April
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     1st.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right.
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                     MR. DALE: Can't help you there, man.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: So the week of April
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     2nd. Do we have specific three days or, let's see.
     Patty, help me out. Four days?
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: In the past we've
     been using four days, so it's either Monday, Tuesday,
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     Wednesday, Thursday or Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
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     Friday. I guess what I would like the Council to focus
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     on is when do they want their meeting, Thursday and
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     Friday or Wednesday and Thursday.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR:
                                       Taqulik.
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                     MS. HEPA: I like the Thursday, Friday
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     and then having the workshop on the Wednesday. We get
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     to go home to a weekend.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Others.
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                     (No comments)
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             CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: So how does that work? So
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     the workshop being on Wednesday the 4th and the Council
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     meeting being on the 5th and the 6th. Sound okay?
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(No comments)

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Man, this is going to be an easy year for me. All right. Peter.

MR. DEVINE: Do we still get our Native Caucus before that, the 2nd and 3rd?

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Or Wednesday morning.

MS. SCHWALENBERG: Yeah, we can do it Wednesday morning and during our monthly Native Caucus teleconference we can firm that up.

 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Okay. How about location. Would anyone offer that we do a remote location? What I would like to do is if there is interest, I will do a cost analysis. I'll sit down with our crew and develop an estimate and present it to the Council and we can decide how we want to move forward.

It's convenient for me obviously and Jason and Bruce and others to have the meeting in Anchorage, but there's been some comments that it would be nice to have it out in a region so more people could attend from their particular region. So I'm open to hearing a motion or a recommendation to have it elsewhere. I can't guarantee it at this point, but at least we'll look at it.

MR. DEVINE: I would recommend Kodiak since they have the issue with the roads and all the other stuff that they're battling right now.

MR. HARRIS: I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Okay. Recommendation for Kodiak. We've got a motion and a second. Any other discussion.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Any other recommendations for other locations. Anyone want to volunteer. Jack, do we want to go to Golovin?

MR. FAGERSTROM: It's too small.

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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right. All in
     favor. I'm going to throw it open for consideration of
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     that. Say aye.
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                     IN UNISON: Aye.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: All right. I will
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     look at the costs for Kodiak and Anchorage. Thank you.
     So we've got a date for the week of April 2nd, 2018.
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     The two alternatives for location would be Kodiak and
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     Anchorage and I'll present a cost estimate for the
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     Council.
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                     I'd also like to take this opportunity
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     to thank Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association for the
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     use of this building. I really appreciated both the
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     upstairs has been nice as well as the downstairs
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     conference room. It's been a very pleasant, easy and
     amenable location to have a meeting.
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                     Patty.
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                     MS. SCHWALENBERG: Also Karen
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     Pletnikoff sponsors the meeting room, so there's no
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     charge to the AMBCC any longer, so that is a good thing
     for us.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR:
                                       Wow.
                                             Yeah.
     certainly. All right.
                            Then without any other comments
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     before I ask for a motion for adjournment.
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                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Hearing none. Do I
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     have a motion to adjourn.
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                     MR. WHITE: I move.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: So moved by Roland.
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     Second.
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                     MR. HARRIS: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Second by Cyrus.
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     in favor say aye.
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IN UNISON: Aye.

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                       CHAIRMAN TAYLOR:
                                           Thank you, folks.
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     Safe travels back to your home.
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                       (Off record)
                          (END OF PROCEEDINGS)
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