<u>RC 2</u>

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Staff Comments on Joint Board Proposals

Joint Board of Fisheries and Game Meeting

Anchorage, Alaska

October 5-8, 2007



The following staff comments were prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for use at the Alaska Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game Meeting, October 5-8, 2007, in Anchorage, Alaska. The comments are forwarded to assist the public and Joint Boards and should be considered preliminary and subject to change as new information becomes available. Final department positions will be formulated after review of written and oral public testimony presented to the Joint Boards. Population figures are derived from the Alaska Department of Labor statistics, July 1, 2006 estimates (http://www.labor.state.ak.us/home.htm).

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PROPOSAL 1: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Robert Jahnke

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would restructure the Ketchikan Advisory Committee resulting in a committee for game issues and a committee for fishery issues

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Current regulations specify a single advisory committee for the community of Ketchikan composed of a total of 15 members with 2 representatives from Saxman and the remaining 13 members undesignated.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, the committee would be divided into a fisheries committee and a game committee.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The Ketchikan Advisory Committee has had periods of activity and periods of inactivity. The committee most recently reorganized in 2006. Current expectation is that members represent and act on both fishing and hunting topics.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Having two separate advisory committees represent the community of Ketchikan may not yield efficiencies in the operation of the advisory committee system. Other advisory committees are able to represent fishing, hunting, and trapping concerns within a membership body. Some formalize this by assigning a fishing subcommittee and a hunting subcommittee. This option would be available to the Ketchikan Advisory Committee without a change of the regulations.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 2: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a "Western Prince of Wales Island Fish and Game Advisory Committee" by combining the Craig, Klawock, and Hydaburg advisory committees.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Currently the Craig Advisory Committee, the Klawock Advisory Committee and the Hydaburg Advisory Committee are listed as separate committees. The membership for each of these committees is not specified under regulation.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, the three road-connected communities would be combined into a single advisory committee.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Hydaberg Advisory Committee has not been active since 1987, and the other two committees have not been active since 2000.



<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Combining the three advisory committees into a single committee may allow for increased activity with fewer members from each community. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 3: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would restructure the fish and game advisory committees on northern Prince of Wales Island and Kosciusko Island by creating a "Northern Prince of Wales Island/Kosciusko Advisory Committee" through combining the Edna Bay Advisory Committee and the Sumner Strait Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Currently the Edna Bay Advisory Committee and the Sumner Strait Advisory Committee are listed as separate committees. Edna Bay is composed of a total of 7 members (6 members from Edna Bay and 1 member undesignated). The membership for the Sumner Bay Advisory Committee is not specified under regulation.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the two communities would be combined into a single advisory committee.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Edna Bay Advisory Committee has been active in most years. Sumner Strait Advisory Committee has been inactive since 2002.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Combining the two advisory committees into a single committee may allow for increased activity with fewer members from each community. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 4: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Ketchikan/Saxman Advisory Committee" by combining the Ketchikan Advisory Committee and the Saxman Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Currently the Ketchikan Advisory Committee and the Saxman Advisory Committee are listed as separate committees with membership composition specified as follows:

Ketchikan Advisory Committee:

Saxman (2)

Ketchikan (13)

Saxman Advisory Committee:

- Saxman (6)
- Ketchikan (2)
- Undesignated (1)

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, the two communities would be represented by a single advisory committee.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The Ketchikan Advisory Committee has had periods of activity and periods of inactivity. The committee most recently reorganized in 2006. The Saxman Advisory Committee has not been active since 1991. These two road-connected communities are about five miles apart.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Combining the two advisory committees into a single committee may allow for increased activity with fewer members from each community. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 5: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Northern Chichagof Island Advisory Committee" by combining the Pelican Advisory Committee and the Elfin Cove Advisory Committee.



<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Current regulation lists Pelican and Elfin Cove as separate advisory committees and does not specify membership composition for either.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the two communities would be combined into a single advisory committee.

BACKGROUND: Both the Pelican and Elfin Cove advisory committee have been active.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Combining the two advisory committees into a single committee may allow for increased activity with fewer members from each community. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 6: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee" by combining the Klukwan Advisory Committee and the Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Klukwan and Upper Lynn Canal are listed as separate advisory committees under regulation. The Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee is composed of 8 seats for Haines, 2 seats for Skagway, 1 seat for Klukwan, and 4 undesignated seats. The Klukwan Advisory Committee does not have designated seats under regulation.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the community of Klukwan would be represented by the Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee and not as a separate advisory committee.

BACKGROUND: The Klukwan Advisory Committee has not been active since 1996.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The community of Klukwan is approximately 35 highway miles from Haines. Haines and Skagway are not directly road connected within Alaska. The proposal as written does not address specific seat designations for the communities; the Joint Board would need to make this determination. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 7: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a Parks Highway Advisory Committee representing the area from Big Lake to Trapper Creek.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee does not have designated seats specified for the area communities such as Big Lake and Trapper Creek. Talkeetna has 4 seats on the Mt. Yenlo Advisory Committee.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, the result would be the addition of a new committee along the Parks Highway area.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> The Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee has been very active. Its members mostly reside in Wasilla, Palmer, and Big Lake.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 8: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Ahtna Tene Nene' Subsistence Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new Copper Basin Region Advisory Committee with eight designated Ahtna Village seats, five members for the Tazlina Community, and five members for the Glennallen Community.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Regulation specifies the composition of the 11-member Copper Basin Advisory Committee as follows:

Glennallen	(2)
Lake Louise	(1)
Tazlina	(2)
Copper Center	(1)
Gakona/Gulkana	(1)
Kenney Lake	(1)
Chitina	(1)



Undesignated (2)

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, it would restructure the advisory committee in the Copper Basin area.

BACKGROUND: The Copper Basin Advisory Committee has been active in both hunting and fishing issues.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 9: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Valdez Advisory Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would simply rename the "Valdez Advisory Committee" to the "Prince William Sound/Valdez Advisory Committee." The proposal would not make any changes in the seats for the committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The advisory committee for the Valdez area is currently called the Valdez Advisory Committee

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? The only effect would be a name change.

BACKGROUND: The committee has been called the Valdez Advisory Committee since its establishment.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The proposed name change for the Valdez Advisory Committee would be more suggestive of the geographic area of interest. This change would be consistent with the naming of the advisory committee in the Cordova area to the south which is called the "Copper River/Prince William Sound Advisory Committee".

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 10: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee and the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee are separate committees and do not have designated seats under regulation.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the two would be combined and the total number of representatives would be reduced from 30 to 15.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Both committees have been active. The two communities are approximately 70 highway miles apart along the Sterling Highway.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 11: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Southwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Homer Advisory Committee and the Central Peninsula Advisory Committee.

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS? The Homer Advisory Committee and the Central Peninsula Advisory Committee are separate committees and do not have designated seats.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the two committees would be combined and the total number of representatives would be reduced from 30 to 15.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Both the Homer and the Central Peninsula advisory committees are active. The two areas are connected by the Sterling Highway.



<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 12: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Nelchina Basin Advisory Committee" by combining the Copper Basin Advisory Committee, the Paxson Advisory Committee and the Tok Cut-Off/Nabesna Road Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Regulation specifies the composition of the 11-member Copper Basin Advisory Committee as follows:

Glennallen(2)Lake Louise(1)Tazlina(2)Copper Center(1)Gakona/Gulkana(1)Kenney Lake(1)Chitina(1)Undesignated(2)

The Paxson Advisory Committee has 15 seats and the Tok Cut-Off/Nabesna Road Advisory Committee has 7 seats; neither committee has designated seats for specific communities.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the three committees would be combined. The total number of seats would be reduced from 33 seats to 15.

BACKGROUND: All three Advisory Committees have been active in both hunting and fishing issues.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 13: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> Under Option 1, this proposal would create a new "Mat/Su Advisory Committee" by combining the Mt. Yenlo Advisory Committee with the Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee. Under Option 2, this proposal would create a new "Tyonek/Skwentna Advisory Committee" by combining the Mt. Yenlo Advisory Committee and the Tyonek Advisory Committee. It would also provide one or more seats for Talkeetna on the Mat/Su Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee does not have designated seats specified for the area communities. The composition of the Mt. Yenlo Advisory committee is as follows:

Talkeetna(4)Skwentna(4)Undesignated(7)

The Tyonek Advisory Committee has 15 seats and is composed of only residents of Tyonek.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> Under Option 1, Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee would combine with the Mt. Yenlo Advisory Committee. The total number of seats would be reduced from 22 seats to 15.

Under Option 2, the Mt. Yenlo Advisory Committee would combine with the Tyonek Advisory Committee. The total number of seats would be reduced from 22 seats to 15.

BACKGROUND: All three of these committees have been active on fishing, hunting, and trapping topics.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 14: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would restructure the fish and game advisory committees in the Bristol Bay area by creating a new "Bristol Bay Advisory Committee" through combining the Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Committee (representing King



Salmon, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Ugashik and Egegik) with the Naknek/Kvichak Advisory Committee (representing Levelock, Naknek, South Naknek and King Salmon).

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Committee composition is as follows:

Ugashik	(1)
Egegik	(2)
Pilot Point	(2)
Port Heiden	(2)
Undesignated	(8)

Most of the undesignated seats are filled by residents of King Salmon and Naknek. The Naknek/Kvichak Advisory Committee has no designated seats.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Committee and the Naknek/Kvichak Advisory Committee would be combined. The total membership would be reduced from 30 to 15.

BACKGROUND: Both the Lower Bristol Bay and the Naknek/Kvichak advisory committee are active.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The proposal as written does not address specific seat designations for the communities; the Joint Board would need to make this determination. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 15: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "King Cove/False Pass Advisory Committee" by combining the False Pass Advisory Committee and the King Cove Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The False Pass Advisory Committee and the King Cove Advisory Committee are listed as two separate advisory committees without specified seat designations.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the two committees would be combined and the number of members would be reduced from 30 to 15.



BACKGROUND: Both advisory committees are active.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 16: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would change the number of representatives for communities in the Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee by having one seat for each of the following nine communities: Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee has designated seats as follows:

Sleetmute (3)Crooked Creek (2) Lime Village (2)Aniak (2)Chuathbaluk (1)Lower Kalskag (1) Upper Kalskag (1) Red Devil (1) Stony River (1)Undesignated (1)

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, it would balance the advisory committee seats by providing one seat for each of the nine communities. This proposal would also remove the undesignated seat.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee has been active. Some election meetings have been contentious and there has been uncertainty over the process for filling the undesignated seat.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The proposal would result in a change from the current balance of seats among area communities. The community populations are as follows:

Sleetmute (population 91)

Crooked Creek (population 122) Lime Village (population 25) Aniak (population 512) Chuathbaluk (population 99) Lower Kalskag (population 269) Upper Kalskag (population 271) Red Devil (population 29) Stony River (population 53)

Allocating only one seat to Aniak as proposed may result in a lower rate of representation for the community as compared with other communities in the Central Kuskokwim River area. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 17: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would split Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee into two committees along regional boundaries by forming one committee representing Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, Chuathbaluk and Crooked Creek, and another committee representing Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee has designated seats as follows:

Sleetmute (3) Crooked Creek (2) Lime Village (2)Aniak (2)Chuathbaluk (1)Lower Kalskag (1) Upper Kalskag (1) Red Devil (1)Stony River (1)Undesignated (1)

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, it would result in having two committees for the Central Kuskokwim area. This proposal would also remove the undesignated seat.



<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee has been active. Some election meetings have been contentious and there have been disagreements on the process for filling the undesignated seat.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The community populations are as follows:

Western Unit 19A

Lower Kalskag (population 269) Upper Kalskag (population 271) Aniak (population 512) Chuathbaluk (population 99) Crooked Creek (population 122)

Eastern Unit 19A Red Devil (population 29) Sleetmute (population 91) Stony River (population 53) Lime Village (population 25)

The western Unit 19A area communities have a total population of 1,273, while the eastern Unit 19A area communities have a total population of 198. While the community hunting and fishing areas may be unique for each of these communities, the overall resource management issues tend to apply to the entire Central Kuskokwim area. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 18: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "North Slope Advisory Committee" by combining the Eastern Arctic Advisory Committee (Kaktovik, Anaktuvuk Pass, and Prudhoe Bay) and the Western Arctic Advisory Committee (Barrow, Point Hope, Point Lay, Wainwright and Atqasak).

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The current regulations list the two advisory committees with the following seats:

Western Arctic

Barrow	(2)
Point Hope	(1)
Point Lay	(1)
Wainwright	(1)



Atkasuk	(1)
Undesignated	(9)
Eastern Arctic	
Kaktovik	(5)
Nuiqsut	(5)
Anaktuvuk Pass	(5)
Undesignated	(0)

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WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, there would be a combined committee.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The North Slope Borough has provided administrative and logistical support for the North Slope Borough Fish and Game Advisory Committees for many years. This committee has served the same functions as a state fish and game advisory committee, with a successful pattern of holding regional meetings and providing substantive comment on hunting and fishing issues to local, borough, state, and federal resource managers. This arrangement developed in years of declining state budgets for the advisory committee program and support by the North Slope Borough. The borough has recently expressed interest in having state sponsorship of the committee on the North Slope.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. If the committees were to be combined, the number of seats could be adjusted to reflect community populations.

Barrow (4,065 population) Point Hope (737 population) Point Lay (235 population) Wainwright (517 population) Atkasuk (237 population) Kaktovik (288 population) Nuiqsut (417 population) Anaktuvuk Pass (299 population)

The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 19: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Middle Nenana River Advisory Committee" by combining the Middle Nenana River Advisory Committee (Healy, Clear, and McKinley Village) with the Denali Advisory Committee (Cantwell).

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Current regulation lists the two committees separately. The Denali Advisory Committee represents the community of Cantwell, but does not have designated seats under regulation. The Middle Nenana River Advisory Committee has designated seats as follows:

Healy	(5)
Clear/Anderson	(4)
McKinley Village	(2)
Kantishna	(1)
Undesignated	(3)

However, the committee has operated since 1998 with fewer members based on an informal adjustment to optimize the committee effectiveness:

Healy	(5)
Clear/Anderson	(3)
McKinley Village	(1)
Ferry	(1)
Undesignated	(1)

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the Middle Nenana River Advisory Committee (Healy, Clear, and McKinley Village) would be combined with the Denali Advisory Committee (Cantwell).

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: Both advisory committees have been active and both focus primarily on hunting and trapping issues.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The area is road connected. If combined, the advisory committee would participate in both the Region II and Region III Board of Game meetings. The proposal as written does not address specific seat designations for the communities; the Joint Board would need to make this determination. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 20: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would dissolve the Lake Minchumina Advisory Committee and provide this community a seat on the McGrath Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Lake Minchumina Advisory Committee does not have a specified number of seats, thus the default number is 15. The McGrath Advisory Committee seats are as follows:

McGrath(6)Nikolai(3)Telida(1)Takotna(2)Undesignated(3)

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, it would eliminate the committee for Lake Minchumina.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The McGrath Advisory Committee is active. The Lake Minchumina Advisory Committee has not been active since 2000. The population for the community of Lake Minchumina is 20.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. This combination of committees is feasible because any interested Lake Minchumina residents could participate by serving in any of the three undesignated seats on the McGrath Advisory Committee. Lake Minchumina is located just east of the Unit 19D boundary and its residents have similar resource use patterns as those in the Upper Kuskokwim area. Air carriers between Fairbanks and McGrath stop at the community which should keep meeting logistics from being a problem. The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 21: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a new "Middle Yukon River Advisory Committee" by combining the Ruby Advisory Committee and the Middle Yukon River Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Under current regulation, the specified number of seats for the Middle Yukon River Advisory Committee is as follows:

Galena (4) Kaltag (4)

18



Nulato(3)Koyukuk(1)Undesignated(3)

Note however that the committee has found it more efficient to operate with fewer total members to enhance its effectiveness:

Galena	(4)
Kaltag	(4)
Nulato	(3)
Koyukuk	(2)

The Ruby Advisory Committee represents the single community of Ruby and has 9 seats.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the Ruby Advisory Committee would be combined with Middle Yukon River Advisory Committee.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The combination was last proposed in 1995. At that time, the Joint Board decided to leave the two committees separate. Both committees have been active. Ruby has a population of 183. The combined population of the other four communities is 1,213.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. There may be advantages of including Ruby with the other communities in the Middle Yukon area. While the community hunting and fishing areas may be unique for each of these communities, the overall resource management issues tend to apply to the entire Game Management Unit 21 and Yukon River fishing District 4. Ruby is served along with Kaltag, Nulato, and Koyukuk by air carriers operating out of Galena. If the committees were to be combined, the number of seats could be adjusted to reflect community populations.

Ruby (183 population) Galena (636 population) Kaltag (199 population) Nulato (290 population) Koyukuk (88 population)

The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 22: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would create a "Lower Tanana River Advisory Committee" by combining the Tanana/Rampart/Manley Advisory Committee with the Nenana/Minto Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The specified number of seats under current regulation for the Tanana/Rampart/Manley Advisory Committee is as follows:

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Tanana	(3)
Rampart	(3)
Manley Hot Springs	(2)
Undesignated	(1)
The Minto/Nenana Advisory	Committee is as follows:
Minto	(5)
Nenana	(5)
Undesignated	(1)

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, these two committees would be combined into a single committee representing all five communities.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Prior to 1991, the five communities were represented by a single committee. Both committees have been active.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. If the committees were to be combined, the number of seats could be adjusted to reflect community populations.

Tanana (population 261) Rampart (population 21) Manley Hot Springs (population 78) Minto (population 186) Nenana (population 359)

The department submitted this proposal to facilitate a public review of the composition of these advisory committees. The aspect of undesignated seats is also noted in comments on Proposal 23.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 23: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would reassign the "undesignated seats" for the 28 advisory committees that have representation from multiple communities.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The listing of advisory committee seat designations are listed under 5 AAC 96.021.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the undesignated seats for the advisory committees would be eliminated, and reassigned to specific communities for each advisory committee.

There would be a reduction in the number of undesignated seats on advisory committees by the reassignment of the seats to specific communities or by eliminating the seats.

BACKGROUND: Many advisory committees have undesignated seats to accommodate local situations where area residents do not necessarily live in one of the named communities. The undesignated seats have also allowed for flexibility where residency patterns may change. However, there is uncertainty about which area residents are eligible to hold the undesignated seats and where to hold the elections for undesignated seats. Often the undesignated seat goes to the community with the largest population or the community in which the election is held. In some cases, the seat goes unused. This has lead to problems for some advisory committees and has lead to a seat imbalance in some instances.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. This proposal was submitted to provide the opportunity for discussion of the undesignated seats and to allow the Joint Board the opportunity for review. The department suggests that Joint Board review the recommendations from those advisory committees with undesignated seats to determine it there are ways to reassign these seats if warranted in order to maximize the effectiveness of the committee composition. Assigning these seats to specific communities at the recommendation of the advisory committees will reduce the area of confusion and uncertainty over committee makeup and location of holding elections for these seats.

- Upper Lynn Canal: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 6. If the Upper Lynn Canal and Klukwan committees were combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.
- Ketchikan: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 4. If the Ketchikan and Saxman committees were combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.
- Saxman: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 4. If the Ketchikan and Saxman committees were combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.
- Edna Bay: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 3. If the Edna Bay and Sumner Straits committees were combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.
- Lower Bristol Bay: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 14. If the Lower Bristol Bay and Naknek/Kvichak committees were combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.

- Central Kuskokwim: Proposals 16 and 17 also address this committee. If the Central Kuskokwim advisory committee were to be reconfigured, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for an undesignated seat. Filling the one undesignated seat has lead to confusion during committee elections.
- Lower Yukon: The two undesignated seats are not being used by the advisory committee. Note that the community of *Sheldon's Point* has changed its name to *Nunam Iqua*.
- Northern Seward Peninsula: Six of eight undesignated seats are not being used by the advisory committee.
- Upper Kobuk: Six of ten undesignated seats are not being used by the advisory committee.
- Lower Kobuk: Eight of ten undesignated seats are not being used by the advisory committee.
- Noatak/Kivalina: The ten undesignated seats are not being used by the advisory committee.
- Western Arctic: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 18. If the Western Arctic and Eastern Arctic committees are combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.
- Southern Norton Sound: The one undesignated seat is not being used by the advisory committee.
- McGrath: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 20. If the McGrath and Lake Minchumina committees are combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.
- Middle Nenana River: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 19. If the Middle Nenana River and Denali committees are combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats. The Middle Nenana River advisory committee does not currently use the three undesignated seats. The committee, by internal agreement, has functioned for several years with the following configuration: Clear/Anderson (3), Ferry (1), Healy (5), McKinley Village (1), and undesignated (1).
- Tanana/Rampart/Manley: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 22. If the Tanana/Rampart/Manley and Minto/Nenana committees are combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.
- Middle Yukon: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 21. If the Middle Yukon and Ruby committees are combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats. The Middle Yukon advisory committee does not currently use the three undesignated seats. The committee, by internal agreement, has functioned for several years with the following configuration: Galena (4), Kaltag (4), Nulato (3), and Koyukuk (2).

Grayling/Anvik/Shageluk/Holy Cross (GASH): The Grayling/Anvik/Shageluk/Holy Cross advisory committee, by internal agreement, has functioned for several years with assigning the two undesignated seats to Shageluk and Anvik.

Minto/Nenana: This committee is also addressed in Proposal 22. If the Tanana/Rampart/Manley and Minto/Nenana committees are combined, the Joint Board would have the opportunity to address the need for undesignated seats.

No change recommended for the following advisory committees:

Icy Straits East Prince of Wales Lake Iliamna Nushagak Togiak Central Bering Sea Northern Norton Sound Upper Tanana/Forty Mile Koyukuk River



<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

<u>PROPOSAL 24</u>: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees. 96.060. Uniform rules of operation.

PROPOSED BY: Dan Elliott

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would institute a "town hall" type system in place of the current advisory committee system by holding meetings where every voting age area resident in attendance at a meeting serves as a committee member with no upper limit to the number of members.

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS? There are several sections of the regulations that specify the committee composition and guidelines for operation. 5 AAC 96.021(b) and (c) address designating seats by community. 5 AAC 96.060(e) limits committee size to that specified by the Joint Board, specifies qualifications for membership, and outlines the procedures for elections. 5 AAC 96.060(f-h) address length of terms, vacancy replacement, and nomination procedures.



WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, the result would be unlimited membership based on those in attendance at any given meeting, rather than the current system of designated representation.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: This is a new idea and one that has not been tested in the state's advisory committee system.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Although changing to a new type of advisory committee system is within the purview of the Joint Board, this would result in a significant change. One of the strengths of the advisory committee system is the expertise of its long-term members. If there are no standing committees, one question that would need to be addressed is which person or group of persons should initiate meetings and set their time and place? Advisory committees off the road system currently require coordination for travel arrangement in order to get community representatives together. Scheduling and funding travel would need to be addressed. For committees that rotate from community to community to meet, one community could have a disproportionate voice in the actions taken.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department believes that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process because there would be a shift away from department support to private persons for meeting travel expenses.

PROPOSAL 25: 5 AAC 96.040. Qualifications for members.

PROPOSED BY: Raymond H. Heuer

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would require that a candidate for advisory committee membership must write a letter to the committee for which they are applying in order to show that they have knowledge of and experience with the fish and wildlife resources and their uses in the area.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.040 (Qualifications for members) specifies that to qualify for membership on a committee, a candidate must have knowledge of and experience with the fish and wildlife resources and their uses in the area, and have a reputation within the community consistent with the responsibilities of committee membership.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, there would be an additional requirement that candidates for committee membership write a letter to the committee that demonstrates their knowledge of and experience with the fish and wildlife resources.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Written proof of a candidate's knowledge and experience is not currently required. However, prior to committee elections candidates are typically afforded the opportunity to verbally introduce themselves, highlight their background, and explain to those in attendance why they are qualified for committee membership. Often times, Advisory Committees develop internal guidelines for the process of holding elections and other operating procedures.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Approval of this proposal may result in an increased administrative step without a commensurate benefit. This requirement may discourage some qualified candidates who may chose not to submit a letter. It is the voting age public in attendance that considers and elects candidates.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department believes that approval of this proposal will result in a slight additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 26: 5 AAC 96.040. Qualifications for members.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal adds to the qualifications for membership by specifying that:

- a member must be a voting-age resident of the area of committee jurisdiction (under 5 AAC 97.005),
- a member may not be a member of another fish and game advisory committee,
- a member may not have either been convicted of:
 - (A) a violation of a state hunting, sport fishing, subsistence fishing, or personal use fishing statute or regulation within the last five years for which the person was fined more than \$1,000, unsuspended, or imprisoned for more than five days;
 - (B) a commercial fishing violation within the last five years for which the person was fined more than \$3,000, unsuspended;

(C) a felony within the last five years; or

(D) a felony offense against the person under AS 11.41 (offenses against the person) within the last 10 years;

• a member may not be subject to a suspension or revocation of the candidate's right to obtain a hunting or fishing license in this state or another state.

This proposal would delete the requirement that a member must have a reputation within the community consistent with the responsibilities of committee membership.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.040 (Qualifications for members) specifies that: "To qualify for membership on a committee, a candidate must have knowledge of and experience with the fish and wildlife resources and their uses in the area, and have a reputation within the community consistent with the responsibilities of committee membership."

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the qualifications for members would be similar to those for other state boards. It would also eliminate the confusion over eligibility of persons serving on advisory committees who do not live in the area of committee jurisdiction.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> This proposal was considered during the March 21, 2006 Joint Board meeting; however, final action on the proposal was deferred to this meeting in order to allow for

additional public comment. The proposal as presented in the proposal book incorporates the amendments adopted by the board during the March 21, 2006 meeting.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is in SUPPORT of this proposal. This proposal was previously submitted to give the Joint Board the opportunity to discuss the question of qualifications for advisory committee membership.

If nothing is done, persons who do not live in the area of committee jurisdiction will be able to represent the area on the committee and vote on recommendations to the boards. Persons will be able to serve on more than one committee.

Those with material and serious criminal convictions will be able to serve on committees, including serving as officers and attending board meetings as official spokespersons for the committee and local communities, lowering the high standard that Alaskan's expect of elected members representing the public. The boards and the integrity of the regulatory process itself will benefit because only local residents without serious criminal records will be official spokespersons for the local advisory committees. This is consistent with the idea of encouraging local resident participation in the advisory committee process and ensuring that only those without serious criminal records be official spokespersons for local areas.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 27: 5 AAC 96.050. Functions of local fish and game advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Raymond H. Heuer

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would delete the reference to regional councils under 5 AAC 96.050.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.050. Functions of local fish and game advisory committees. A committee may:

(1) Develop regulatory proposals for submission to the appropriate board;

(2) Evaluate regulatory proposals submitted to them and make recommendations to the appropriate board;

(3) Provide a local forum for fish and wildlife conservation and use, including any matter related to fish and wildlife habitat;

(4) Advise the appropriate regional council regarding the conservation, development, and use of fish and wildlife resources;

(5) Work with the appropriate regional council to develop subsistence management plans and harvest strategy proposals; and

(6) Cooperate and consult with interested persons and organizations, including government agencies, to accomplish (1) - (5) of this section.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, the reference to regional councils in paragraphs (4) and (5) would be deleted.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The regional council system was coordinated by the state until 1992 when the federal subsistence program ruled the state out of compliance with the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Since that time, the state has not funded its regional council system and many of the functions of the regional council system have been incorporated into the federal regional advisory council system coordinated by the federal Office of Subsistence Management.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The department has previously recommended leaving the references to the state regional council system in place. Note that the Joint Board committee chose to not include regional council regulations (5 AAC 96.200 - 5 AAC 96.280 and 5 AAC 96.500 - 5 AAC 96.540) in the call for proposals for this meeting, preferring to address the topic in a comprehensive manor at some point in the future.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.



PROPOSAL 28: 5 AAC 96.060. Uniform rules of operation.

PROPOSED BY: George Siavelis

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would designate one seat for each user group by requiring advisory committees to have at least one seat specifically designated for every user group that exists in the region. It would also stipulate that no one but a representative for that user group can sit in that specifically designated seat at any time. If there is no one interested or available person to occupy a particular seat for a particular user group, then that seat would remain unfilled until someone from that user group becomes available.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Under 5 AAC 96.060(e)(1) (Uniform rules of operation) there is current authority for the Joint Board to assign seats on advisory committees for specific user groups.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, there would be increased effort on the part of advisory committees and the Joint Board to review the representation of specific user groups.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Many advisory committees do, by their own standing policy, use designated seats for various user groups to insure that they remain balanced in their composition and representation of local interests.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The department works to insure that advisory committees strictly follow the two-week notice requirement for committee elections, believing this is the most practical way of insuring that a variety of interest groups are represented on committees. Because each area of the state has different user groups, the identification of the appropriate groups for each advisory committee could require in a considerable effort on the part of the department and the Joint Board.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 29: 5 AAC 96.060. Uniform rules of operation.

PROPOSED BY: Raymond H. Heuer

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would allow advisory committees to modify procedures by specifying that a committee will, in its discretion, modify the procedures for holding meetings as described under 5 AAC 96.060, if to do so would enhance public, committee, or council participation in the committee process.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> The Joint Board has authority to set procedures for the rules of operation of the advisory committees. It has done so in 5 AAC 96.060 by setting rules for items such as membership, term length, election procedures, officers, meetings, and meeting minutes.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the Joint Board's authority on advisory committee rules of operation would be delegated to the advisory committees. Often times, Advisory Committees develop internal guidelines for various rules of operation.

BACKGROUND: The proposal seeks an approach that has not been tested.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. Having a uniform set of rules for the operation of the advisory committees has helped the general public, advisory committee members, the department, and the boards in understanding how the committees should function. These guidelines are widely available. Changing to an approach with differing rules for each committee would likely result in some level of confusion for all participants in the advisory committee system.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

<u>PROPOSAL 30</u>: 5 AAC 96.420. Review of request for local fish and game advisory committees.

PROPOSED BY: Raymond H. Heuer

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would delete logistics as a factor in establishing new advisory committees.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.420. Review of request for local fish and game advisory committees, directs the joint board to review requests to create committees on the following factors:

(1) whether an existing committee could be expanded to include members who represent the interest of the persons making the request;

- (2) whether representation of all user groups on existing committees in the area is adequate;
- (3) whether residents of the local area are likely to participate actively on the proposed committee;

(4) whether there are likely to be enough qualified people interested in serving on the proposed committee;

(5) whether the logistical problems would make it difficult to provide assistance to the proposed committee;

(6) whether the proposed committee would enhance participation in the decision-making process;

- (7) the recommendation of the appropriate council;
- (8) the efficiency of existing committees.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the factor addressing logistical problems (see #5 above) would be deleted from future consideration and the Joint Board would use the remaining seven factors when reviewing requests for creating new advisory committees.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The Joint Board has created one new advisory committee since 1991 and there have been few requests to establish new committees, thus the application of the criteria has been infrequent.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. The Joint Board is not required to give equal weight to all eight of the current criteria. Retaining logistical factors along with the other seven factors may help insure the efficiency and effectiveness of the advisory committee system.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department believes that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process if the Joint Board were to establish new advisory committees without regard to practical logistical considerations.





PROPOSAL 31: 5 AAC 96.440. Board assistance.

PROPOSED BY: Raymond H. Heuer

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would require the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game to schedule meetings with the public to provide additional opportunity to provide input.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.440 (Board assistance) states that "The boards will provide information regarding board meetings to committees so that committees may plan maximum participation in the boards' deliberations. In addition, a board may request a committee to meet and to formulate recommendations on a subject or issue identified by the board."

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, there would be an added reference for scheduling meetings.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: The Board of Fisheries and Board of Game generally set their meeting schedules for the upcoming meeting cycles during the preceding October worksession (in the case of the Board of Fisheries) or the November regulatory meeting (in the case of the Board of Game). For example, the fishery meetings for the October 2007-March 2008 meeting cycle were set at the board's October 2006 worksession. The public is afforded opportunity for oral testimony at all regularly scheduled regulatory meetings of the Board of Fisheries or Board of Game. Both boards schedule additional public hearings as appropriate.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 32: 5 AAC 96.450. Committee status and change of status.

PROPOSED BY: Raymond H. Heuer

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would reduce the standard for "active" status from two meetings per year to one meeting per year.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.450 (Committee status and change of status) specifies that a committee is active if it forwards minutes from at least two meetings per year to the appropriate regional office of the division of boards.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, advisory committees would be required to hold just one meeting per year to be considered as active.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> During the period of 2003 through 2005, budget reductions resulted in funding for only one meeting per year for those advisory committees where air travel costs were incurred. This affected the advisory committees that were both off the road system and representing more than one community. The department and the boards recognized that this compromised the effectiveness of the advisory committee system as a whole and of several rural committees in particular. The department and the Joint Board did not take steps to change any committee's status based on the reduced number of meetings.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process.

PROPOSAL 33: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section.

PROPOSED BY: Upper Tanana-Forty Mile Advisory Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would allow advisory committee representatives a seat at the board table and an opportunity to contribute to deliberations, as it is currently allowed for representatives for the Departments of Fish and Game, Law, and Public Safety.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.050 (Functions of local fish and game advisory committees) specifies that committees may evaluate regulatory proposals and make recommendations to the appropriate board. The authority for this provision is based on AS 16.05.260 which specifies that recommendations from the advisory committees shall be forwarded to the appropriate board for their consideration. Board composition and board authority are addressed in statutes AS 16.05.221, AS 16.05.251, and AS 16.05.255.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the boards would involve advisory committee representatives in the deliberations of proposals.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: Both boards afford advisory committee representatives 15 minutes during oral public testimony. During the Board of Fisheries committee process, advisory committee representatives are automatically on the public panels.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. While some proposal topics affect only a local area and would be of interest only to one committee, many proposals address region-wide or state-wide topics and would be of interest to many advisory committees. Thus, the boards may have to determine for each proposal which advisory committee or committees should participate in the deliberation.





<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department believes that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process because it would result in more lengthy board meetings.

PROPOSAL 34: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section.

PROPOSED BY: Fairbanks Advisory Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would increase advisory committee participation during board meetings and during deliberation by recognizing the statutory responsibility of the advisory committees, by giving them more weight in the written and oral input portions of meetings, and by involving advisory committees in the deliberations.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.050 (Functions of local fish and game advisory committees) specifies that committees may evaluate regulatory proposals and make recommendations to the appropriate board. The authority for this provision is based on AS 16.05.260 which specifies that recommendations from the advisory committees shall be forwarded to the appropriate board for their consideration. Board composition and board authority are addressed in statutes AS 16.05.221, AS 16.05.251, and AS 16.05.255.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the boards would involve advisory committee representatives in the deliberations of proposals.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: Both boards afford advisory committees 15 minutes during oral public testimony. During the Board of Fisheries committee process, advisory committee representatives are automatically on the public panels.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS</u>: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. While some proposal topics affect only a local area and would be of interest only to one committee, many proposals address region-wide or state-wide topics and would be of interest to many advisory committees. Thus, the boards may have to determine for each proposal which advisory committee or committees should participate in the deliberation.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department believes that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process because it would result in more lengthy board meetings.

PROPOSAL 35: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section.

PROPOSED BY: Central Peninsula Advisory Committee

WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO? This proposal would allow advisory committee representatives to sit at the board table and be afforded an opportunity to contribute to deliberations.

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS? 5 AAC 96.050 (Functions of local fish and game advisory committees) specifies that committees may evaluate regulatory proposals and make recommendations to the appropriate board. The authority for this provision is based on AS 16.05.260 which specifies that recommendations from the advisory committees shall be forwarded to the appropriate board for their consideration. Board composition and board authority are addressed in statutes AS 16.05.221, AS 16.05.251, and AS 16.05.255.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED? If the proposal is adopted, the boards would involve advisory committee representatives in the deliberations of proposals.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: Both boards afford advisory committees 15 minutes during oral public testimony. During the Board of Fisheries committee process, advisory committee representatives are automatically on the public panels.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. While some proposal topics affect only a local area and would be of interest only to one committee, many proposals address region-wide or state-wide topics and would be of interest to many advisory committees. Thus, the boards may have to determine for each proposal which advisory committee or committees should participate in the deliberation.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department believes that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process because it would result in more lengthy board meetings.

<u>PROPOSAL 36</u>: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section. Change timing of advisory committee testimony during board meetings as follows:

PROPOSED BY: Middle Nenana River Advisory Committee

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> This proposal would allow advisory committee representatives to testify at the Board of Game meetings at or near the time the Board of Game deliberates on proposals pertinent to that advisory committee and the community they represent.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> 5 AAC 96.050 (Functions of local fish and game advisory committees) specifies that committees may evaluate regulatory proposals and make recommendations to the appropriate board. The authority for this provision is based on AS 16.05.260 which specifies that recommendations from the advisory committees shall be forwarded to the appropriate board for their consideration.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED?</u> If the proposal is adopted, the boards would modify the meeting agenda to allow public testimony during the deliberation portion of the meeting.

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: Both boards afford advisory committees 15 minutes during the oral public testimony portion of the meeting to board deliberations. During the Board of Fisheries committee process, advisory committee representatives are automatically on the public panels. The Board of Game uses stakeholder committees to address specific issues that advisory committee members participate in.

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal. While some proposal topics affect only a local area and would be of interest only to one committee, many proposals address region-wide or state-wide topics and would be of interest to many advisory committees. Thus, the boards may have to determine for each proposal which advisory committee or committees should be given a different time to present testimony.

<u>COST STATEMENT</u>: The department believes that approval of this proposal will result in an additional direct cost for an individual to participate in the board process because it would result in more lengthy board meetings.

PROPOSAL 37: 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board Nonsubsistence Areas. Remove Funter Bay from the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area.

PROPOSED BY: Phil and Donna Emerson.

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> The boundary of the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area would be adjusted to remove Funter Bay, on the Mansfield Peninsula of northern Admiralty Island, from a nonsubsistence area.

<u>WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS?</u> Funter Bay is part of the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL WERE ADOPTED?</u> The Funter Bay area would be removed from the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area. The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game may not permit subsistence fishing or hunting in nonsubsistence areas (AS 16.05.258(c)), but if Funter Bay were removed from a nonsubsistence area, each board could consider whether game populations and fish stocks in this area support customary and traditional uses and, if so, adopt regulations that provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses of those stocks or populations.

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> Under AS 16.05.258 (c), "the boards [of Fisheries and Game], acting jointly, shall identify by regulation the boundaries of nonsubsistence areas. A nonsubsistence area is an area or community where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area or community. In determining whether dependence

upon subsistence is a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of an area or community under this subsection, the boards shall jointly consider the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of the following socio-economic characteristics of the area or community:

- 1. the social and economic structure;
- 2. the stability of the economy;
- 3. the extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment;
- 4. the amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community;
- 5. the cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community;
- 6. the variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community;
- 7. the seasonal cycle of economic activity;
- 8. the percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game;
- 9. the harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community;
- 10. the cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game;
- 11. the geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish;
- 12. the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community."

In November 1992 and March 1993, the Joint Board defined 5 nonsubsistence areas: Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez. The establishment of each nonsubsistence area was supported by a written finding, drawing upon a report prepared by the Department. In defining the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area, the Board expanded the area included in the original proposal (the Juneau Borough) to include areas "used almost exclusively by Juneau residents," including the Mansfield Peninsula and Funter Bay. The Joint Board found that "this expansion added lands where Juneau residents hunt and fish and where there is little and relatively insignificant use by other residents" (Joint Board Finding #92-22-JB; page 1 and page 4).

<u>DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:</u> The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal.

The department will prepare a report summarizing available information for the 12 factors, modeled after the report that was prepared for the 1992 Joint Board meeting. The department recommends that the Board review this information to determine if significant changes have occurred since the present nonsubsistence areas were established in 1992 to justify further public review and department analysis prior to regulatory action at a second meeting to be scheduled in 2008.

<u>COST ANALYSIS</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal would result in a direct cost for a private person to participate in fishing or hunting.

PROPOSAL 38: 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board Nonsubsistence Areas. Include portions of Game Management Unit 13 in a nonsubsistence area.

PROPOSED BY: Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee.

<u>WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?</u> The proposal would include portions of GMU 13A, portions of GMU 13B, and portions of GMU 13E in a nonsubsistence area. The proposal states the intent to add portions of Units 13, 14, and 20 to a nonsubsistence area, but the area described in the proposal only includes portions of GMU 13. All of GMU 14 is already within the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area. Portions of Game Management Subunits 20A, 20B, and 20D are within the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area.

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT REGULATIONS? All of GMU 13 is outside the boundaries of established nonsubsistence areas.

<u>WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT IF THE PROPOSAL WERE ADOPTED?</u> Portions of GMU 13 would become a nonsubsistence area. The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game may not permit subsistence fishing or hunting in nonsubsistence areas (AS 16.05.258(c)).

BACKGROUND: Under AS 16.05.258 (c), "the boards [of Fisheries and Game], acting jointly, shall identify by regulation the boundaries of nonsubsistence areas. A nonsubsistence area is an area or community where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area or community. In determining whether dependence upon subsistence is a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of an area or community under this subsection, the boards shall jointly consider the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of the following socio-economic characteristics of the area or community:

- 1. the social and economic structure;
- 2. the stability of the economy;
- 3. the extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment;
- 4. the amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community;
- 5. the cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community;
- 6. the variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community;
- 7. the seasonal cycle of economic activity;
- 8. the percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game;
- 9. the harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community;
- 10. the cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game;
- 11. the geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish;
- 12. the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community."

In November 1992 and March 1993, the Joint Board defined 5 nonsubsistence areas: Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez. The establishment of each nonsubsistence area was supported by a written finding, drawing upon a report prepared by the Department. In defining the Anchorage-Mat-Su-Kenai Nonsubsistence area in 1992, the Board adjusted the area in the original proposal to include areas used extensively by Anchorage, Matanuska Valley, and Kenai Peninsula residents, but not by smaller communities for subsistence area at the boundary of GMU 14 and GMU 13, and used the GMU 14/13 boundary as the limit of the nonsubsistence area because it did not significantly affect the Nelchina Caribou Herd subsistence hunt (Joint Board Finding #92-25-JB; page 1, page 6).

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The department is NEUTRAL on this proposal.

As described in the proposal, the Parks, Glenn, and Richardson highways would be used to define boundaries of the nonsubsistence area in GMU 13. Relatively small portions of GMUs 13A, 13B, and 13E are consequently left out of the nonsubsistence area. The highways also bisect many GMU 13 communities whose residents hunt and fish within the proposed area. If the Board advances the proposal for further consideration, the board might consider options for adjusting the boundaries of the proposed area to reflect GMU subunit boundaries to conform more closely with the structure of current hunting regulations. Even though this modification would use GMU boundaries, it also would apply to subsistence fishing in the area. Existing subsistence fisheries are within this proposed nonsubsistence area.

The department will prepare a report summarizes available information for the 12 factors, modeled after the report that was prepared for the 1992 Joint Board meeting. The department recommends that the Board review this information to determine if significant changes have occurred since the present nonsubsistence areas were established in 1992 to justify further public review and department analysis prior to regulatory action at a second meeting to be scheduled in 2008.

<u>COST ANALYSIS</u>: The department does not believe that approval of this proposal would result in a direct cost for a private person to participate in fishing or hunting.



Special Report JB 2007-01

Proposed Changes to Nonsubsistence Areas

Proposal 37:

Remove Funter Bay from the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area

and

Proposal 38:

Include Portions of Game Management Unit 13 in a Nonsubsistence Area

Prepared by

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence

Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries and Game October 5-8, 2007 Anchorage, Alaska

October 2007

Alaska Department of Fish and Game



Division of Subsistence

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage, Alaska

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

At its meeting in October 2007, the Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries and Game will discuss two proposals (Proposal 37 and Proposal 38; see Appendix A) that would change the current boundaries of nonsubsistence areas (5 AAC 99.015). As noted in its Call for Proposals (Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries and Game 2006), the Joint Board intends to use a two-step approach in acting on these proposals. In October 2007, the Joint Board will conduct an initial assessment of the proposals, including identifying any additional information needed for a full review. Appropriate proposals will be scheduled for further public review and department analysis before regulatory action during a meeting in 2008.

Under Alaska Statute (AS) 16.05.258 (c):

The boards [of Fisheries and Game], acting jointly, shall identify by regulation the boundaries of nonsubsistence areas. A nonsubsistence area is an area or community where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area or community. In determining whether dependence upon subsistence is a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of an area or community under this subsection, the boards shall jointly consider the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of the following socioeconomic characteristics of the area or community:

- 1. the social and economic structure;
- 2. the stability of the economy;
- 3. the extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment;
- 4. the amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community;
- 5. the cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community;
- 6. the variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community;
- 7. the seasonal cycle of economic activity;
- 8. the percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game;
- 9. the harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community;
- 10. the cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game;
- 11. the geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish;
- 12. the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.¹

The boards may not permit subsistence fishing or hunting in nonsubsistence areas (AS 16.05.258(c)).

The statute (AS14.05.258(c)(13)) adds that the Joint Board may consider "Additional similar factors the boards establish by regulation to be relevant to their determinations under this subsection." The Joint Board has not established any additional factors by regulation.

In November 1992 and March 1993, the Joint Board defined 5 nonsubsistence areas: Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez (5 AAC 99.015; see Appendix B). The establishment of each nonsubsistence area was supported by a written finding, drawing upon a report prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G 1992). Maps 1 through 5 depict these current nonsubsistence areas. The Joint Board findings pertaining to the nonsubsistence areas from the meetings in November 1992 and March 1993 appear in Appendices C through G.

In 1986 and 1987, following the passage of the amended 1986 state subsistence statute, the Joint Board identified "non-rural" areas using a set of 12 regulatory characteristics that were subsequently adopted in statute in 1992 to identify nonsubsistence areas (AS 16.05.258(c)). During its November 1992 and March 1993 meetings, the Joint Board applied the 12 characteristics to each of the previously identified non-rural areas as a first step towards defining nonsubsistence areas. In most cases, small adjustments to the boundaries of the earlier non-rural areas were made, as explained in the findings in Appendices C through G. One previous nonrural area, Whittier, was not retained as a nonsubsistence area.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Division of Subsistence, prepared this report to summarize available information for the 12 characteristics, modeled after the report the department prepared for the 1992 Joint Board meeting. The department recommends that the Board review this information to determine if significant changes have occurred in the areas addressed in Proposals 37 and 38 since the current nonsubsistence areas were established in 1992, or if important information is missing. Significant changes to some of the 12 characteristics, as well as missing critical data, would justify further public comment and department data collection and analysis prior to possible regulatory action at a second meeting of the Joint Board, to be scheduled in 2008.

PART TWO: PROPOSAL 37 CHANGES TO THE JUNEAU NONSUBSISTENCE AREA -FUNTER BAY

BACKGROUND

Proposal 37 (Appendix A) would remove Funter Bay, on the Mansfield Peninsula of northern Admiralty Island, from the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area (Map 3). The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game may not permit subsistence fishing or hunting in nonsubsistence areas (AS 16.05.258(c)), but if Funter Bay were removed from a nonsubsistence area, each Board could consider whether game populations and fish stocks in this area support customary and traditional uses and, if so, adopt regulations that provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence uses of those stocks or populations.

In defining the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area in November 1992, the Board expanded the area included in the original proposal (the City and Borough of Juneau) to include areas "used almost exclusively by Juneau residents," including the Mansfield Peninsula and Funter Bay. The Joint Board found that "this expansion added lands where Juneau residents hunt and fish and where there is little and relatively insignificant use by other residents" (Joint Board Finding #92-22-JB; page 1 and page 4; see Appendix E).

HISTORY OF FUNTER BAY

Funter Bay was part of the traditional territory of the Auk Tlingit, now headquartered in Juneau. The Auk Tlingit formerly had a seasonal camp at Funter Bay that was used as a base for trapping, hunting, fishing for salmon and halibut, and picking berries (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998).

Funter Bay was named in 1883 by W. H. Dall for the British explorer Robert Funter, who mapped parts of the Northwest Coast in 1788 (Orth 1967:357). Commercial salmon canneries operated at the site from 1891 to about 1930. The Thlinket Packing Company built a cannery at Funter Bay Cannery in 1902 and sold it to the Sunny Point Packing Company in 1918. The cannery was abandoned sometime before World War II. A post office was established at Funter Bay in 1902, but was also closed before the war.

In 1942, the U.S. Navy relocated Aleuts from St. Paul Island to the abandoned cannery at Funter Bay and Aleuts from St. George Island to an old gold mine site across the bay from the cannery. Except for a fur seal hunting crew sent back to the Pribilof Islands in 1943 and a few individuals who found work in Southeast Alaska, the Aleuts remained at Funter Bay for the duration of the war. Several grave sites from the era remain.

DEMOGRAPHY

Funter Bay is within the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area. It is not an incorporated community or a census designated place. The "remainder of the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area" (the portion of the census area not included in incorporated places or census designated places) had an estimated population of 39 people in 2006 (ADLWD 2007). Available sources do not estimate how many of these people live year-round at Funter Bay. It appears that at least two households live most of the year at Funter Bay.

THE 12 SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Because Funter Bay is not an incorporated community or a census designated place, data are not readily available for most of the 12 socioeconomic criteria established in AS 16.05.258 (c). There is some recent information pertaining to the 4 characteristics listed below:

- 1. The social and economic structure.
- 2. The stability of the economy.
- 3. The extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment.
- 7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity.

At least one lodge, Admiralty Island Wilderness Homestead and Wildlife Viewing, was operated at Funter Bay in 2007 by a year-round resident family. The lodge provided sport fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities to its clients. One year-round resident household was involved in commercial fishing. Most of the rest of the homes are occupied seasonally for recreational purposes. There is weekly mail service via air taxi from Juneau. We have no information for Funter Bay on the following 2 socioeconomic characteristics:

- 4. The amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community.
- 5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community.

For the following 4 characteristics, data are limited. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence has no record of subsistence or personal use finfish or shellfish harvests by Funter Bay residents. Because sockeye salmon are absent, there is no personal use fishery at Funter Bay.

6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community.

8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game.

- 9. The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.
- 11. The geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation records show that 2 hunters domiciled at Funter Bay hunted deer in 1997; they harvested 4 deer. Two Funter Bay residents hunted deer in 2001, harvesting 6 deer, and 3 Funter Bay residents hunted deer in 2002, harvesting 12 deer. There are no records of deer hunting by Funter Bay residents for any other year. About 94% of the deer harvested in the Funter Bay vicinity (WAA 3835) from 2000 through 2005 were taken by residents of Juneau.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence has no information pertaining to the two final socioeconomic characteristics:

- 10. The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game.
- 12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.

PART THREE: PROPOSAL 38

CHANGES TO THE ANCHORAGE–MATSU–KENAI NONSUBSISTENCE AREA - PORTIONS OF GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT 13

BACKGROUND

All of Game Management Unit (GMU) 13 is presently outside the boundaries of established nonsubsistence areas. Proposal 38 would include portions of GMU 13(A), portions of GMU 13(B), and portions of GMU 13(E) in a nonsubsistence area (Map 6). The proposal states the intent to add portions of Units 13, 14, and 20 to a nonsubsistence area; however, the area described in the proposal only includes portions of GMU 13. All of GMU 14 is already within

the Anchorage–Matsu–Kenai Nonsubsistence Area (Map 1). Portions of Game Management Subunits 20(A), 20(B), and 20(D) are within the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area (Map 2).

As noted previously, in November 1992 and March 1993, the Joint Board defined 5 nonsubsistence areas: Anchorage-MatSu-Kenai, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Valdez. The establishment of each nonsubsistence area was supported by a written finding, drawing upon a report prepared by the Department of Fish and Game (Appendices C through G). In defining the Anchorage-MatSu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area in 1992, the Board adjusted the area in the original proposal to include areas used extensively by Anchorage, Matanuska Valley, and Kenai Peninsula residents, but not areas used by smaller communities for subsistence area at the boundary of GMU 14 and GMU 13, and used the GMU 14/13 boundary as the limit of the nonsubsistence area because it did not significantly affect the Nelchina Caribou Herd subsistence hunt (Joint Board Finding #92-25-JB; page 1, page 6; Appendix C).

As described in Proposal 38, the Parks, Glenn, and Richardson highways would be used to define boundaries of the nonsubsistence area in GMU 13. Relatively small portions of GMUs 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) are consequently excluded from the proposed nonsubsistence area. The highways also bisect many GMU 13 communities whose residents hunt and fish within the proposed area.

If the Board advances the proposal for further consideration, the board might consider options for adjusting the boundaries of the proposed area to reflect GMU subunit boundaries to conform more closely to the structure of current hunting regulations. Even though such a modification would use GMU boundaries, it also would apply to subsistence fishing in the area, including subsistence fisheries in the Copper River, which defines a portion of the eastern border of GMU 13(A) and 13(B).

In addition, the proposed nonsubsistence area does not conform to existing municipal boundaries or census boundaries used to summarize and report demographic and socioeconomic information. It includes portions of the Copper River Census Subarea (Map 7), the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (Map 8), and the Denali Borough (Map 9). As noted above, the proposed area does not conform to game management unit or subunit boundaries that are used to summarize and report wildlife harvest information (Map 6).

In this report, we have used the socioeconomic characteristics of the communities of GMU 13 and 11 to represent the economy, culture, and way of life of the proposed nonsubsistence area. When possible, we have also separately reported these characteristics for the Copper River Census Subarea. We have taken this approach because, as described below, the communities of these GMUs have historically used the proposed area for subsistence activities, and they continue to do so.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

At the time of European contact (about 1780), the inhabitants of most of this area were a distinct society of Ahtna Athabascans known as the western Ahtna. The eastern-most portion of the proposed area was part of the territory of the central Ahtna (Map 10). The local economy was dependent on hunting, fishing, gathering, and trade (especially in furs). In the early decades of the 20^{th} century, western Ahtna resettled in Cantwell and Gulkana and in homes along the Glenn

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and Richardson highways. Today, the central Ahtna live primarily in Gakona, Gulkana, Tazlina, and Copper Center.

During the gold rush of the late 19th century, thousands of prospectors bound for the Klondike gold fields passed through the Copper River valley. Hundreds over-wintered at the present site of Copper Center. Beginning in 1899, a trail and telegraph line were constructed from Valdez on Prince William Sound into the basin. By 1905, the forerunner of the Richardson Highway was open to horse-drawn wagons and in 1927 the highway was open to automobile traffic. Many of today's basin communities grew up around roadhouses and trading posts along this route. Development of the Kennecott copper mines near McCarthy in the Chitina River drainage in the early 1900s resulted in construction of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway between the mine and Cordova, and the growth of the community of Chitina. Both the mines and the railway were abandoned by 1938 (de Laguna and McClellan 1981:643; Hanable 1982:65).

By the beginning of the 20th century, a mixed, subsistence-cash economy had evolved in the basin. Hunting and fishing remained major sources of food along with imported items purchased at local stores. Trapping and market hunting and fishing were major sources of cash. The construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline during the mid-1970s boosted the Basin economy and resulted in an increase in the local population. Improvements in the road system to and within the Copper Basin facilitated access to the region from Alaska's population centers (Stratton and Georgette 1984: 24-25). During the 1990s population growth in the Copper Basin kept pace with the rest of the state, but since 2000 population growth has slowed, as described below.

DEMOGRAPHY

Table 1 reports population estimates for the Copper River Census Subarea, adjacent areas connected by road to GMU 13, and the state. Figure 1 compares population totals since 1960 for the Copper River Census Subarea with the total for 6 adjacent road-connected areas. As shown in Figure 2, the Copper River Census Subarea population grew by 47% during the 1970s, due to pipeline construction. Since that time, population growth in the area has been modest and has lagged behind that of surrounding road-connected areas. The population of areas adjacent to the Copper Basin and connected by road (Fairbanks, Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna area, Valdez, and the Upper Tanana area) rose from 73,841 in 1960 to 256,564 in 1980 and 460,452 in 2006. The population of all communities within GMU 13 and 11 was 3,921 in 2006, compared to 3,831 in 2000 (Table 2). Table 2 provides population estimates for each community within the Copper River Census Subarea as well as communities within the Matanuska-Susitna and Denali boroughs that are also within GMU 13.

In 2000, 25% of the population of the Copper River Census subarea was Alaska Native, as was 23% of the population of GMU 13 and 11 (Table 3). Communities with majority Alaska Native populations included Chistochina (63%), Copper Center (51%), Gulkana (74%), and Mentasta Lake (71%).

THE 12 SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

1. The social and economic structure.

The social and economic structure of the Copper Basin has been characterized as a mixed, subsistence-cash economy punctuated by boom and bust cycles that began with the gold rush of 1898 and continued through to the pipeline construction boom in the 1970s. Subsistence use of fish and wildlife resources has historically been central to the region's social, cultural and

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economic systems. Up until the 1950s the wage economy was small and residents relied on a variety of seasonal subsistence activities to see them through the year. After statehood in 1959, the state became a major employer, providing employment in schools, police, judicial system, social services, fish and game management, transportation. In the 1980s, the state and federal governments accounted for more than one-third of the employment opportunities available to Copper Basin residents (Stratton and Georgette 1984:23). Even so, year-around employment was the exception and in 1987 the mean number of months employed for heads of households in half of the Basin communities was 7 months or less (Ibid:28). In the late 1980s, the region's cash economy remained marginal when compared to Alaska's urban centers (McMillan and Cuccarese 1988:24). Only 60% of the adult population was employed year-round in 1987-88 and most adults were employed an average of 10 months a year (Table 5). In 1988, McMillan and Cuccarese (1988:19-20) concluded that "the recent history of the [Copper Basin] study region's cash economy continues to be marked by sharp peaks of activity and broad troughs of decline. . . This circumstance heightens the continuing importance of subsistence in the region, for despite natural year-to-year variability in fish and game abundance, such resources are relatively more dependable than is cash employment." The specific characteristics of the Copper River Basin socioeconomic system are described below.

2. The stability of the economy.

The cash economy of the Copper River Basin has grown slowly as shown by the population changes over the past several decades. During pipeline construction during the 1970s the population of the Copper River Census Subarea population grew by 47%, but since then population growth has lagged behind that of surrounding road-connected areas, so that between 2000 and 2006 the population increased by only 4%.

Between 1989 and 1999 the number of employed adults increased in the Copper Basin by 19%, approximately matching the population growth in the area over the same period (Figure 3).² Changes in the number of employed adults in nonsubsistence areas bordering the Copper Basin also increased and also reflected the growth in population from 1990 to 2000.

In the nonsubsistence areas bordering the Copper Basin and the proposed new nonsubsistence area, the number of jobs has shown a steady increase from 1990 to 2006: in Anchorage, from 117,000 to 143,000 (22% increase) (Figure 4); in the Matanuska–Susitna Borough, from 16,000 to 34,000 (113% increase) (Figure 5); and in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, from 33,000 to 42,000 (27% increase) (Figure 6).

3. The extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment.

Table 4 and Figure 7 report the percentage of employed adults (age 16 or older) living in GMU 13 and 11 communities in 1999 by industry type. Jobs in the "education, health and social services" category ranked first, with 23% of employed adults, followed by construction (12%)

² When comparing the number of employed adults in the Copper Basin area in 1989 with 1999, it must be noted that census designated areas used in the 1990 census were not the same as those used in 2000. In 1990, Tolsona, Tazlina, Willow Creek, Glacier View, Lake Louise, and Silver Springs were either aggregated with other communities or included as the Balance of Copper River Census Subarea. Data collected in 1990 from 16 specific locations in the Copper River Census area counted 801 jobs. Similar data collected in 2000, from the same 16 locations counted 950 jobs, for an increase of 19% over the 10-year period.



and "arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services" (12%). Comparative data for 7 census areas within the present nonsubsistence areas are also reported in Table 4. Figure 7 also compares the distribution of employment by industry type in 1999 with 1989.³

As shown in Figure 8, the civilian unemployment rate for adults seeking work for GMU 13 and 11 communities in 1999 was 16%; for communities within the Copper River Census Subarea, the employment rate was 18%. Unemployment rates in existing nonsubsistence areas were lower, ranging from 5% in Juneau to 11% in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Figure 8 also includes federal census unemployment data for 1989 (US Bureau of the Census 2004). In 1989, also, unemployment rates were higher in GMU 13 and 11 communities than in communities in the nonsubsistence areas.

Of all adults (age 16 years and older) living in GMU 13 and 11 communities, 52% were not working in 1999; for the Copper River Census Subarea, 53% were not working (Figure 9). In contrast, only about 30% of adults in the nonsubsistence areas of Ketchikan, Fairbanks, Valdez, Anchorage, and Juneau did not work in 1999. Rates in the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Matanuska–Susitna Borough were midway between those of the Copper Basin area and the other nonsubsistence areas, likely reflecting in part the relatively large number of retired people living in these two boroughs. Figure 9 also includes comparative data from 1989, also based on federal census results. As in 1999, about half of the adults living in GMU 13 and 11 communities were not working in 1989; the percentage of adults not working in communities in nonsubsistence areas was lower, ranging from 25% (Juneau) to 41% (Matanuska–Susitna Borough).

Table 5 summarizes results of household surveys conducted by ADF&G Division of Subsistence concerning cash employment in communities of GMU 13 and 11 in 1986–87. For all communities combined, 68% of adults held some cash employment in the 1986–87 study year. Of these, 60% worked year-round (Figure 10). In Cantwell in 1999-2000, 69% of adults worked for cash for at least part of the year; 47% were employed year-round (Simeone 2002:25).

4. The amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community.

Based on federal decennial census data, the per capita income in all GMU 13 and 11 communities in 1999 was \$16,529. This was 27% lower than the state per capita income of \$22,660, and lower than per capita incomes in all of the areas currently within nonsubsistence areas (Figure 11). The per capita income in the Copper River Census Subarea in 1999 was \$16,390.

Figure 12 compares per capita income in 1989 with 1999, based upon the federal census. For all GMU 11 and 13 communities combined, 1989 per capita income was \$14,502, 18% below than the state per capita income of \$17,610. From 1989 to 1999, the per capita income of the communities of GMU 13 and 11 increased by about 14% (from \$14,502 to \$16,529). Over the same 10-year period, increases in per capita income in communities of the nonsubsistence areas bordering GMU 13 were larger: 29% in Anchorage (from \$19,620 to \$25,287; 33% in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (from \$15,898 to \$21,105); and 35% in the Fairbanks Northstar

³ Slightly different industry categories were used to sort employed adults in the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

Borough (from 15,914 to 21,553).⁴ For the state, per capita income increased 29% from 1989 to 1999 (from 17,610 to 22,550).

Household surveys conducted by the Division of Subsistence in Copper Basin communities in 1988 resulted in an estimated average household income in 1987-88 of \$31,653, \$13,971 per capita (Table 5), similar to the federal census estimate for 1989. Based on household surveys, the per capita income of Cantwell households in 1999-2000 was \$17,912 (Simeone 2002).

Figure 13 reports the distribution of household income by category for communities of GMU 13 and 11 in 1999. The most households (20%) were in the \$35,000 to \$49,999 range; 68% of households had incomes below \$50,000. Table 6 compares the range of household income in Copper Basin communities with that of places in the current nonsubsistence areas. Overall, higher percentages of Copper Basin households were in the lower income ranges compared to households in the nonsubsistence areas. For example, 36% of Copper River Census Subarea households made less than \$25,000 in 1999, compared to 23% of Matanuska-Susitna Borough households. At the other end of the scale, 16% of Copper Basin Census Subarea households earned more than \$75,000 in 1999, compared to 28% of Matanuska-Susitna Borough households.

In 1999, 15% of households in the Copper River Census Subarea and 14% of households in communities within GMU 13 and 11 had incomes below federal poverty guidelines. This was a higher percentage of households than in any of the current nonsubsistence areas (Figure 14).

5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community.

Figure 15 compares the cost of food index for Glennallen within GMU 13 with the indices for each nonsubsistence area and for three communities off the road system for two periods in the 1980s, 1992, and 2005. Costs of food have been consistently higher in Glennallen than in the more populous communities in the nonsubsistence area.⁵

Figure 16 illustrates the cost of gasoline index for 2005 for Glennallen within GMU 13 with the indices for each nonsubsistence area and for three communities off the road system. Gasoline prices have been higher in Glennallen than in the nonsubsistence areas that border GMU 13, although costs of fuel in communities off the road system are higher still.

6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community.

Figure 17 depicts the composition of resource harvests for home use by Copper Basin communities in the 1982-83 study year. In 1982-83, salmon made up about 41% of the total estimated harvest, land mammals (mostly caribou and moose) made up 18%, fish other than salmon contributed about 14%, and all other resources (mostly birds and wild plants) represented about 7%. Findings were similar for 1987-88 (Figure 18), although land mammals ranked first at 43%, followed by salmon (41%), other fish (11%), and all other resources (5%). In 1999-2000.

⁵ For relative cost of food and gasoline, we have used the indices that ADF&G applies in the Tier II subsistence hunting permit scoring process. These are based on market basket surveys conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Alaska. Surveys are not conducted in all communities in each year.



⁴ The relatively high per capita income in Valdez in 1989 and the relatively low increase between 1989 and 1999 is likely due to *Exxon Valdez* oil spill clean-up jobs in 1989, which resulted in unusually high income levels for Valdez residents in 1989.

the composition of harvests for home use in Cantwell was 66% land mammals, 25% fish, 6% wild plants, and 3% birds.

Table 7 reports the average number of kinds of resources used, attempted to harvest, harvested, received, and given away per household in each community in the 1982-83 and 1987-88 study years (and in 2000 for Cantwell instead of 1987-88). As shown in Figure 19, in 1987-88 the range of number of resources used in 1987-88 ranged from about 5 kinds per household in Glennallen to about 13 kinds per household in Paxson. For all 1987-88 study communities combined, the average household used 7.4 kinds of wild resources. On average, Cantwell households used 8.6 kinds of wild resources in 1999-2000 (Simeone 2002:32).

7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity.

In 1987-88, 60% of employed adults in Copper Basin communities worked year-round. This ranged from about 25% in McCarthy Road and Mentasta to 84% in East Glenn Highway (Table 5, Figure 10). In 1999-2000, 47% of employed residents of Cantwell worked year-round (Simeone 2002:26).

In 2000, 32% of all housing units in GMU 13 and 11 were occupied seasonally (Table 3). This likely reflects a seasonal component to the local economy supported by recreational hunting and fishing and other outdoor recreational activities (such as snowmobiling) by nonlocal property owners residing in more populous areas. Communities with the highest percentage of seasonally-occupied housing units included Lake Louise (84%), Paxson (82%), Tolsona (76%), Chase (74%), and Glacier View (58%).

The seasonal cycle of the subsistence component of the local economy of Copper Basin communities is shaped by the availability of fish, wildlife, and wild plants as well as by seasons established by hunting and fishing regulations. McMillan and Cuccarese (1988:34) provide a diagram of seasonal round of hunting, fishing, and gathering in Copper Basin communities in the late 1980s. Simeone (2002:33) depicts the seasonal round of subsistence activities for Cantwell residents in 1999-2000.

8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game.

Table 8 reports the percentage of households in each study community in 1987-88 that used, tried to harvest, harvested, received, or gave away wild resources (and for 2000 for Cantwell). In 14 of 24 communities, all households used wild foods; in the remaining 10, 90% or more used wild foods. For all communities combined (except Cantwell), 98% used wild foods in 1986-87 (Figure 20). In 10 of 24 communities, all households fished, hunted, or gathered wild resources; in the remaining 14, at least 77% of the households were involved in resource harvesting activities (Figure 21).

As shown in Table 9, in 1987-88, a large majority of households in all Copper Basin communities used salmon and game. A large majority of households in most of these communities also fished for salmon and hunted game. In 2000, 70% of Cantwell households used salmon (88% used fish) and 87% used game (Simeone 2002:34-35).

9. The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.

The Division of Subsistence conducted systematic household surveys in Copper Basin communities pertaining to a 12-month study year in 1982-83 (Stratton and Georgette 1984) and

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to a 12-month study year in 1987-88 (McMillan and Cuccarese 1988). The study pertaining to 1987-88 did not include Cantwell, but research conducted in 2000 provided updated information for the study year 1999-2000 (Simeone 2002). For all communities combined, estimated per capita harvests totaled 111 pounds per person in 1982-83 (Table 10) and 140 pounds per person in 1987-88 (Table 11) (Figure 22). For Cantwell, harvests averaged 111 pounds per person in 1982-83 and 135 pounds per person in 1999-2000 (Simeone 2002:74). For the combined communities for each study year, these are higher harvests than those estimated from harvest ticket, fishing and hunting permit, and sport angler survey data for communities within the present nonsubsistence areas: Anchorage, 19 pounds per person per year from 1989 to 1991 and 21 pounds per person per year in the late 1990s; Fairbanks, 16 pounds per person per year form 1989 to 1991 and 21 pounds per person per year in the late 1990s; and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, 27 pounds per person per year in 1989 to 1991 and 25 pounds per person per year in the late 1990; Wolfe and Fischer 2003).

Table 7 reports the estimated total harvest of wild resources for home use and the average number of resources used per household for each study community in the Copper River Basin in the 1982-83 and 1987-88 study years, and for Cantwell for 1999-2000.

According to survey results, in 1987-88, Alaska Native households in Copper Basin communities harvested 186 pounds per person of wild resources, compared to 129 pounds per person for non-Alaska Native households in the same communities and 140 pounds per person for all households combined (Table 11).

For the period 1988 through 2005, Copper Basin residents averaged an annual harvest of 32,060 sockeye salmon in the subsistence and personal use fish wheel and dip net fisheries in the Upper Copper River District (Figure 23). The level of harvest in these fisheries appears relatively stable over this 18-year period. The annual subsistence and personal use salmon harvests by residents of these communities from 1988 through 2005 (all species combined) averaged about 49 pounds usable weight per person, ranging from 38 pounds per person in 2003 to 63 pounds per person in 1994 (Figure 24).

10. The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game.

Copper Basin residents generally do not consider their hunting and fishing in the Copper Basin to be recreational activities. The Ahtna Athabascans, who are the aboriginal inhabitants of the area, regard hunting and fishing as an integral part of their culture and many of the Ahtna values toward hunting and fishing have been adopted by local non-Native residents in the Basin. Sharing of wild foods, and particularly moose and caribou meat, is customary in local communities, involving all family members, elders and others in need. In the Ahtna community, the sharing of wild foods takes place in formal settings such as during memorial and ceremonial potlatches. As such, sharing has associated social, cultural, and economic roles in the community.

Sharing of wild foods follows well-understood community standards that are structured on kinship relations and obligations. Young hunters, for example, are required by Ahtna tradition to give all or most of their first harvested animal to elders and others in need. Successful Ahtna harvesters traditionally share some of their moose and caribou meat with other families and communities to meet their social obligations and for ceremonial purposes.

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In addition to the key social and cultural roles of sharing in the local rural community, sharing of subsistence resources plays a key economic role in distributing essential food supplies throughout the community. This is in contrast to the uses arising out of the urban areas where hunters are completely free to share, or not share, as they see fit and there is not a comparable system of sharing, barter, and exchange.

11. The geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish.

Table 12 reports the percentage of harvests of 6 species of big game (moose, caribou, sheep, goat, black bear, and brown bear) by residents of GMU 13 and 11 communities by location, for the period 1993–2006. Most harvests occurred within GMU 13 and 11: 98% of caribou; 87% of moose; 84% of black bear; 83% of brown bear; 81% of sheep; and 63% of goats. For GMU 13 and 11 residents, harvests within the proposed nonsubsistence area (GMU 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E)) from 1993 -2006 accounted for 85% of the caribou harvest; 45% of moose; 40% of brown bear; 18% of black bear; and 6% of sheep (Table 12; Figure 25). (All hunting for mountain goats is closed in the proposed nonsubsistence area.)

Table 13 reports the number of Copper River community residents who were successful hunters of 9 species of big game from 1993 through 2006. Of all successful hunters, 6,208 (83%) harvested in GMU 13; GMU 11 ranked second with 649 hunters (about 9%), and GMU 20 ranked third with 202 hunters (about 3%) (Figure 26, Table 14). Table 14 also reports the percentage of successful hunters living in the Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kenai Peninsula, and Matanuska-Susitna nonsubsistence areas by location of their successful harvests for the period 1986–1991. This information was provided to the Joint Board for its deliberations on nonsubsistence areas in 1992 (ADF&G 1992). GMU 13 was the location of a relatively large percentage of successful hunts by Anchorage residents (29%) and Mat-Su residents (34%), but other GMUs, particularly GMU 14 and GMU 16, were important as well.

Figure 27 depicts the number of Copper Basin residents and other state residents who hunted caribou within the proposed nonsubsistence area in GMU 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) from 1993 through 2006. During this 14-year period, an annual average of 953 Copper Basin residents hunted caribou in this area. About 18% of all hunters of caribou in the proposed area from 1993–2006 were residents of Copper Basin communities. During this 14-year period, Copper Basin residents harvested 13% of the caribou taken from the proposed nonsubsistence area (Figure 28). Copper Basin residents harvested 44% of the caribou taken in the balance of GMU 13 (subunits 13(C) and 13(D)) (Figure 29).

Figure 30 depicts the number of Copper Basin residents and other state residents who hunted moose within the proposed nonsubsistence area in GMU 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) from 1993 through 2003. During this 14-year period, an annual average of 521 Copper Basin residents hunted moose in this area. About 32% of all hunters of moose in the proposed area from 1993 - 2003 were residents of Copper Basin communities. During this 14-year period, Copper Basin residents harvested 13% of the moose taken from the proposed nonsubsistence area (Figure 31).

Copper Basin residents harvested 27% of the moose taken in the balance of GMU 13 (subunits 13(C) and 13(D)) and GMU 11 (Figure 32).⁶

Map 11 depicts the areas used by Copper Basin residents to hunt caribou from 1964 through 1984, based upon a mapping project conducted by the Division of Subsistence (Stratton and Georgette 1985). Map 12 shows moose hunting areas for Copper Basin communities for the same 20-year period, and Map 13 shows the combined area for hunting caribou, moose, and sheep for trapping furbearers. These maps show extensive use of GMU 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) within the proposed nonsubsistence area. The Division has not conducted a comprehensive mapping project throughout the Copper Basin since this 1980s study. In 2000, Simeone (2002:41-43) mapped lifetime subsistence harvest areas for 7 Cantwell households. Almost all the areas depicted are within GMU 13(E).

As shown in Figure 33, a majority of the salmon harvested from the upper Copper River is harvested by non-Basin residents and much of that harvest takes place in the personal use dip net fishery at Chitina (Figure 34). Almost all Copper Basin residents who fish for salmon participate in the subsistence fishery in the Glennallen Subdistrict. Figures 35 and 36 depict the percentage of salmon harvested by basin and non-basin residents for the Chitina and Glennallen subdistricts of the upper Copper River. Between 1989 and 2005 non-Basin residents harvested 99% of the salmon in the personal use fishery of the Chitina Subdistrict. During that same period Basin residents harvested 53% of the salmon in the subsistence fishery in the Glennallen Subdistrict.

12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.

In 1987-88, 74% of Copper Basin study community households received gifts of wild resources from other households (Table 8; Figure 37). At least two-thirds of households in every community received gifts of wild resources. For all study communities combined, 53% of households gave away wild resources to other households (Table 8).

In interviews with Copper Basin residents conducted in early 1981, Stanek (1981:16) found that, "In all cases where people shot a large animal (caribou or moose) they shared it with other people in the community. Particularly the older people were the recipients of the meat." A respondent in Cantwell in 2001 stated that "This community sustains itself on people passing meat back and forth. I think subsistence is absolutely essential to the area" (Simeone 2002:18).

Stratton (1982:42-43) noted that, traditionally, distribution of caribou (and most likely moose and other big game) in the Copper River area took place on at least four different occasions, all embedded in local traditions. The first was distribution of the meat among members of the hunting party. The second occurred after the hunters had returned home. The caribou was further processed, and portions of the harvest were shared with other households, almost always relatives or elders. A third round of distribution occurred later in the winter if relatives, friends,

⁶ At its meetings in March 2005 and June 2005, the Board of Game considered, but did not adopt, Proposal 155, that would have established 2 "subsistence harvest areas" in portions of GMU 13. Alaskans choosing to subsistence hunt within these areas would have been prohibited from hunting elsewhere in the state. The nonsubsistence area defined in Proposal 38 before the Joint Board includes portions of GMU 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) that were included in the "subsistence harvest areas" proposed in Proposal 155. For an analysis of moose and caribou harvests by GMU 13 residents within and outside of the proposed subsistence harvest areas in GMU 13, see Fall and Simeone 2005.

or neighbors were running short of food, in which cases those with supplies of preserved caribou and other subsistence resources shared with those in need. The fourth occasion for sharing of caribou and other resources are potlatches, which are held to commemorate a death. Stratton also noted that in 1981, restrictive regulations had inhibited these forms of sharing (Stratton 1982:43).

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Year	Copper River Census Subarea ^a	Anchorage Municipality	Matanuska- Susitna Borough ^b	Denali Borough and Nenana ^c	Fairbanks North Star Borough ^d	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	Valdez	Alaska
1818	567							
1839	300							
1880	250							33,426
1890	ND							32,052
1900	ND						315	63,592
1910	553		677	190	7,675		810	64,356
1920	511	1,856	158	634	2,182		466	55,036
1930	729	2,277	848	417	3,446		442	59,278
1940	742	3,495	2,354	414	5,692		529	72,524
1950	808	11,254	3,534	628	19,409		554	128,643
1960	2,193	54,076	2,320	549	15,736	605	555	226,167
1970	1,852	124,542	6,509	1,099	45,864	4,179	1,005	302,583
1980	2,721	174,431	17,816	1,579	53,983	5,676	3,079	401,851
1990	2,763	226,338	39,683	2,190	77,720	5,913	4,068	550,043
2000	3,231	260,283	59,322	2,295	82,840	6,174	4,036	626,931
2006	3,362	282,813	77,174	2,154	87,849	6,772	3,690	670,053

Table 1.-Population of the Copper River Basin, adjacent (road-connected) areas, and Alaska.

"Mednovtze" in 1818 and 1830; "Atnah villages" in 1880; no Copper River villages listed for 1890 and 1900; Copper Center District, 1910, 1920: Chitina District 1930, 1940, 1950.

^b Cook Inlet District (Knik and Susitna) in 1910; Knik, Susitna, and Talkeetna in 1920; Wasilla and Talkeetna Districts, 1930; Palmer, Wasilla, and Talkeetna Districts, 1940 & 1950.

^c Includes Anderson, Cantwell, Ferry, Healy, McKinley Park, Suntrana, and Usibelli, plus Nenana.

^d Fairbanks District, 1910 through 1950.

Sources: Rollins 1978; Alaska Department of Labor 1991; US Census Bureau, Census 2000; Alaska Department of Labor 2007.

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960
Matanuska -Susitna Borough com	nunities in C	GMU 13									
Chase	30	30	30	34	35	33	41	38	NA	NA	NA
Glacier View ^a	236	264	267	250	250	238	249	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lake Louise	89	91	99	111	91	101	88	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chickaloon ^b	282	293	299	281	266	265	213	145	NA	NA	NA
Denali Borough community in GM	(U 1 3										
Cantwell ^c	204	217	220	226	216	221	222	147	89	62	85
Copper River Census Subarea (all) ^d	3,362	3,500	3,483	3,555	3,379	3,413	3,231	2,763	2,721	1,852	2,193
Chisana	9	9	9	12	12	12	0	16	NA	NA	NA
Chistochina	103	106	108	85	86	94	93	60	55	33	28
Chitina	116	111	117	134	136	111	123	49	42	38	31
Copper Center	402	427	431	448	380	380	362	449	213	206	151
Copperville	191	185	202	191	194	158	179	163	NA	NA	NA
Gakona	234	217	228	222	241	218	215	25	87	88	33
Glennallen	525	585	549	585	527	546	554	451	511	363	169
Gulkana	177	195	203	186	159	194	164	103	104	53	NA
Kenny Lake	414	416	393	373	364	413	410	423	NA	NA	NA
McCarthy	60	71	68	54	51	45	42	25	NA	NA	NA
Mendeltna	62	72	74	68	59	68	63	37	NA	NA	NA
Mentasta Lake	114	126	139	144	144	134	142	96	59	68	NA
Nelchina	51	67	62	67	73	67	71	NA	ŅA	NA	NA
Paxson	28	34	41	43	43	42	43	30	30	NA	NA
Silver Springs	113	101	102	108	110	134	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slana	94	104	110	120	111	104	124	63	49	NA	NA
Tazlina	188	192	170	185	174	158	149	NA	31	NA	NA
Tolsona	24	20	23	27	27	29	27	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tonsina	90	95	86	110	95	101	92	38	135	NA	NA
Willow Creek	193	186	185	179	190	208	201	NA	NA	NA	NA
Balance of subarea ^f	174	181	183	214	203	197	47	598	1,405	1,003	1,781
All GMU 13 and 11 ^g	3,921	4,102	4,099	4,176	3,971	4,006	3,831	2,948	2,810	1,914	2,278

* The southern portion of Glacier View CDP is south of Glenn Highway; outside proposed nonsubsistence area.

^b The eastern portion of Chickaloon CDP is part of GMU 14, within the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai nonsubsistence area.

^c The western portion of Cantwell CDP is west of Parks Highway; outside proposed nonsubsistence area.

^d The southern portions of Glennallen, Mendeltna, Nelchina, and Tolsona CDP, south of Glenn Highway; are outside proposed nonsubsistence area. The eastern portions of Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Paxson CDP east of Richardson Highway; are outside the proposed nonsubsistence area.

* The US Census report for Chisana was in error in 2000. The population was 12 (Alaska Department of Labor 2007).

^f Balance includes Lower Tonsina CDP in 1980; this CDP not used after 1980.

⁸ GMU 13 & 11 total does not include Chickaloon.

Sources: Rollins 1970; Alaska Department of Labor 1991; Alaska Department of Labor 2007.

		Population					ousing Units		
	Total	AK Native	Percent	Total	Occupied	% of total	Vacant	For Seasonal Use	% of tota
Matanuska-Susitna Borough									
Within proposed nonsubsistence area									
Chase	41	0	0.0	90	21	23.3	69	67	74.4
Glacier View	249	26	10.4	260	104	40.0	156	150	57.7
Lake Louise	88	9	10.2	255	41	16.1	214	214	83.9
Other:									
Chickaloon	213	36	16.9	208	87	41.8	121	113	54.3
Denali Borough									
Cantwell	222	60	27.0	178	102	57.3	76	60	33.7
Copper River Census Subarea	3,231	794	24.6	1,801	1,187	65.9	614	333	18.5
Within or bordering proposed nonsubsistence area	1,137	186	16.4	631	401	63.5	230	182	28.8
Gakona	215	38	17.7	90	84	93.3	6	2	2.2
Glennallen	554	67	12.1	269	204	75.8	65	35	13.0
Gulkana	88	65	73.9	43	33	76.7	10	4	9.3
Mendeltna	63	5	7.9	33	23	69.7	10	7	21.2
Nelchina	71	7	9.9	33	27	81.8	6	3	9.1
Paxson	43	0	0.0	117	21	17.9	96	96	82.1
Tolsona	27	4	14.8	46	9	19.6	37	35	76 .1
Other	2,094	608	29.0	1,170	786	67.2	384	151	12.9
Chisana	NA								
Chistochina	93	59	63.4	59	37	62.7	22	7	11.9
Chitina	123	60	48.8	54	52	96.3	2	0	0.0
Copper Center	362	183	50.6	163	132	81.0	31	13	8.0
Copperville	179	38	21.2	77	61	79.2	16	11	14.3
Kenny Lake	410	55	13.4	190	143	75.3	47	33	17.4
McCarthy	42	0	0.0	47	26	55.3	21	21	44.7
Mentasta Lake	142	101	71.1	89	54	60.7	35	5	5.6
Silver Springs	130	15	11.5	55	46	83.6	9	8	14.5
Slana	124	19	15.3	193	62	32.1	131	20	10.4
Tazlina	149	45	30.2	87	59	67.8	28	10	11.5
Tonsina	92	9	9.8	45	34	75.6	11	2	4.4
Willow Creek	201	24	11.9	111	80	72.1	31	21	18.9
Balance of Copper River Census Subarea	47			+					
Total, within or bordering proposed nonsubsistence area	1,661	281	16.9	1,414	669	47.3	745	673	47.6
Total, Copper River Basin (GMU 13& 11)	3,831	889	23.2	2,584	1,455	56.3	1,129	824	31.9

Table 3.-Population characteristics and housing units in 2000, communities of Game Management Units 13 and 11.

^a Gulkana total population is 164; information for 88 people in the Gulkana CDP is available from the 2000 census. Source: US Bureau of the Census 2001.



Table 4.-Percentage of jobs by industry type, 1999.

	Communities of GMU	Anchorage	Fairbanks North Star	Juneau City and	Kenai Peninsula	Ketchikan Gateway	Mat-Su	Valdez
	11 and 13	Municipality	Borough	Borough	Borough	Borough	Borough	
			Percen	Percent jobs per community	mmunity			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	2.4	3.1	2.6	5.2	10.6	4.7	5.7	3.5
Construction	11.7	6.4	8.6	6.3	9.3	7.9	11.4	9.3
Manufacturing	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.2	5.1	5.9	2.4	2.0
Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.5	2.1	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.6
Retail Trade	9.7	12.2	12.4	10.2	12.6	10.9	12.9	10.3
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	7.5	9.4	8.7	6.5	6.5	10.9	8.2	19.6
Information	1.0	3.2	2.4	2.5	1.4	2.6	3.9	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	3.3	6.1	4.1	4.4	3.1	5.4	3.7	1.7
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and								
Waste Management Services	5.5	10.2	6.6	8.1	5.1	5.7	6.6	9.2
Educational, Health, and Social Services	22.8	19.5	25.4	20.5	19.6	18.9	21.3	15.2
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and								
Food Services	11.6	9.0	9.0	7.0	10.8	9.3	8.2	8.6
Other Services (excluding Public Service)	10.0	5.7	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.6	5.4	6.6
Public Administration	10.0	9.7	9.8	22.6	7.5	1.11	7.9	8.2
Source: Alaska Department of Community and Economic I	iomic Development 2007.			×				

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	Number of households	Estimated total population	Total adult population	Number of adults employed	Percentage of adults employed during 1987-88	Average number of jobs held by employed adults	Percentage of employed adults employed year-around	Average number of months employed, employed adults	Average household earned income from all jobs
Chisana	6	13	11	6	54	1.0	83	11	\$64,000
Chistochina	29	79	54	40	79	1.4	35	8	\$23,655
Chitina	19	35	27	11	41	1.0	46	8	\$14,444
Copper Center	161	492	340	229	69	1.5	59	10	\$35,078
East Glenn Highway	67	218	154	106	69	1.0	84	11	\$36,564
Gakona	70	20	134	110	82	1.5	59	10	\$28,132
Glennallen	170	470	319	247	77	1.2	76	11	\$53,448
Gulkana	22	67	42	18	59	1.0	44	8	\$18,158
Kenny Lake	93	321	173	111	65	1.0	41	9	\$29,447
Lake Louise	19	39	30	19	63	1.3	68	10	\$16,146
McCarthy Road	19	38	25	13	56	1.5	23	6	\$14,114
Mentasta	25	80	47	28	60	1.2	25	6	\$14,620
Mentasta Pass	11	26	19	16	84	1.4	37	. 8	\$25,374
Nabesna Road	13	37	28	18	69	1.4	79	10	\$37,833
Paxson	17	39	24	19	79	1.3	64	9	\$41,375
Slana	25	57	40	21	52	1.8	62	10	\$37,979
Slana Homestead North	35	61	53	35	67	1.5	25	7	\$11,289
Slana Homestead South	66	186	120	78	64	1.4	45	8	\$10,634
Sourdough	10	26	15	14	93	1.4	43	· 10	\$19,61
South Park	23	48	23	18	78	2.0	79	11	\$17,057
Fazlina	120	365	251	154	61	1.1	69	10	\$43,831
Fonsina	96	297	215	143	71	1.4	62	9	\$25,745
West Glenn Highway	106	280	148	103	70	1.3	56	10	\$ 21,352
All study communities	1,222	3,294	2,292	1,557	68	1.3	60	10	\$31,653

 Table 5.-Demographic and employment data, Copper Basin communities, 1987-1988.

Table 6.-Household income by income category, 1999.

				Percen	tage of Househ	olds			
Income	Copper River Census Subarea	GMU 13 & 11	Anchorage	Fairbanks Northstar Borough	Juneau	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Matanuska- Susitna Borough	Valdez
<\$10,000	11.9	11.8	4.2	5.6	3.5	7.3	4.0	6.8	3.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9.6	9.0	4.0	5.5	3.5	6.6	4.6	5.2	5.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14.4	14.9	9.4	10.4	8.4	12.1	10.2	10.5	6.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.4	12.3	10.8	12.1	9.6	11.5	12.3	10.9	8.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19.0	19.6	16.0	17.2	14.3	15.9	17.7	15.3	12.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.1	17.2	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.6	22.2	23.6	21.8
\$75,000 to \$99,000	10.0	10.1	14.3	12.7	18.9	12.1	14.9	13.9	16.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4.9	4.7	12.9	10.6	14.1	10.0	9.7	10.2	17.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.4	3.4	1.7	2.6	2.1	6.4
\$200,000 or more	0.4	0.3	2.5	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2007.

			1982-19						1987-19			
	Per Capita	N	Aean Number		per Househo	ld	Per Capita		Mean Number	of Resources		l i
Community	Harvest, Lbs.	Used	Attempted	Harvested	Received	Given	Harvest, Lbs.	Used	Attempted	Harvested	Received	Given
Cantwell ^b	111	6.1	N/D	5.7	N/D	N/D	135	8.6	8.3	5.7	3.7	2.1
Chisana	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	128	10.8	10.5	8.3	2.2	3.5
Chistochina	115	10.6	N/D	7.1	N/D	N/D	262	7.6	7.1	5.7	1.9	2.9
Chitina	191	8.3	N/D	6.5	N/D	N/D	342	6.2	6.8	5.2	1.6	1.1
Copper Center	114	6.0	N/D	4.6	N/D	N/D	173	7.9	7.5	5.4	1.4	3.4
East Glenn Highway	153	12.3	N/D	10.1	N/D	N/D	132	6.8	5.6	4.8	2.0	2.6
Gakona	202	11.6	N/D	10.0	N/D	N/D	95	9.0	9.9	6.9	1.9	2.7
Glennallen	67	6.4	N/D	4.7	N/D	N/D	99	5.3	4.3	. 3.4	1.5	2.1
Gulkana	111	6.8	N/D	5.9	N/D	N/D	152	6.9	6.4	5.2	1.0	2.4
Kenny Lake	75	9.0	N/D	8.4	N/D	N/D	136	7.2	7.3	6.7	0.8	1.0
Lake Louise	175	15.4	N/D	12.8	N/D	N/D	179	7.4	7.1	5.6	1.7	2.5
Lower Tonsina	128	11.4	N/D	10.4	N/D	N/D	c	· c	c	. C	c	c
Matanuska Glacier	96 [·]	10.5	N/D	8.1	N/D	N/D	d	đ	d	d	ď	· d
McCarthy	196	15.1	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	139	10.6	7.5	6.6	3.2	5.1
McCarthy Road	131	10.2	N/D	8.0	N/D	N/D	230	10.8	10.8	8.4	1.8	3.1
Mentasta	115	11.6	N/D	8.3	N/D	N/D	125	8.3	5.4	8.2	2.8	4.1
Mentasta Pass	· f	f	N/D	f	N/D	N/D	188	10.9	10.3	5.0	2.2	3.4
Nabesna Road	280	14.1	N/D	11.3	N/D	N/D	250	10.1	10.5	7.7	3.1	4.3
Paxson	g	g	N/D	g	N/D	N/D	288	12.6	13.1	11.3	4.4	1.6
Paxson/Sourdough	124	11.4	N/D	10.0	N/D	N/D	g	E	g	g	g	8
Sheep Mountain	63	9.0	N/D	6.7	N/D	N/D	d	d	d	d	d	d
Slana	253	11.6	N/D	9.6	N/D	N/D	249	8.8	8.3	7.2	1.9	1.9
Slana Homestead North	h	h	N/D	h	N/D	N/D	174	7.5	6.3	5.1	1.5	2.6
Slana Homestead South	h	h	N/D	h	N/D	N/D	121	8.2	7.5	6.0	2.5	2.9
Sourdough	g	8	N/D	g	N/D	N/D	117	9.0	9.1	6.6	1.7	3.3
Tazlina	i	i	N/D	i	N/D	N/D	107	6.5	5.8	4.4	1.5	2.7
[Upper] Tonsina	99	8.2	N/D	5.9	N/D	N/D	156	7.8	7.4	6.3	2.2	2.1
West Glenn Highway	j	j	N/D	j	N/D	N/D	92	6.3	4.8	3.8	1.4	2.6

Table 7.-Levels of resource harvests and range of resources used, harvested, received, and given away, Copper Basin communities, 1982-1983 and 1987-1988.

 West Glenn Highway
 J
 N/D
 N/D
 N/D
 N/D

 *
 Data on attempted harvests and resources given or received was not collected in 1982–83.

 *
 The second study year for Cantwell is 1999-2000, not 1987-1988.

 *
 Included in Chitina and Tonsina samples in 1987-1988.

 *
 Included in West Glenn Highway sample in 1987-1988.

 *
 Includes remote households in McCarthy area; called South Wrangell Mountains in database.

Portion included in Mentasta sample, 1982-1983. f

⁸ Paxson and Sourdough were combined as a single sample in 1982-1983 only.

h Community founded in mid 1980s.

Included in Glennallen, 1982-1983.

^j Includes 1982/83 samples of Sheep Mountain and Matanuska Glacier. Sources: ADF&G 2007; Stratton and Georgette 1984:39; McMillan and Cuccarese 1988:70; Simeone 2002.

	Percentage of Households, Any Wild Resource				
	Used	Attempted Harvest	Harvested	Received	Gave Away
Cantwell ^a	97.4	97.4	97.4	90.8	61.8
Chisana	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	66.7
Chistochina	96.4	92.9	92.9	75.0	57.1
Chitina	94.4	83.3	83.3	72.2	50.0
Copper Center	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.0	44.0
East Glenn Highway	100.0	90.0	80.0	78.4	68.4
Gakona	92.7	100.0	85.5	82.6	52.1
Glennallen	100.0	87.6	87.6	86.0	59.9
Gulkana	95.0	100.0	90.0	75.0	40.0
Kenny Lake	100.0	100.0	100.0	65.3	29.2
Lake Louise	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.4	47.1
McCarthy Road	100.0	100.0	94.1	82.4	47.1
Mentasta	91.7	87.5	87.5	83.3	58.3
Mentasta Pass	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	70.0
Nabesna Road	100.0	91.7	91.7	91.7	66.7
Paxson	92.9	100.0	92.9	71.4	57.1
Slana	95.5	95.5	95.5	72.7	77.3
Slana Homestead North	100.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	37.5
Slana Homestead South	94.1	82.4	82.4	82.4	52.9
Sourdough	100.0	100.0	88.9	77.8	44.4
South Park	100.0	92.9	92.9	100.0	78.6

87.6

91.7

77.4

91.6

68.9

91.7

77.4

87.9

91.4

80.0

96.5

73.9

52.7

61.6

54.7

53.2

100.0

91.7

100.0

98.0

Table 8.-Levels of household harvest and use of any fish, game, and plant resource, Copper River Basin communities, 1987-1988.

* Study year for Cantwell is 1999-2000.

^b Does not include Cantwell.

West Glenn Highway

All Study Communities^b

Tazlina

Tonsina

Source: McMillan and Cuccarese 1988.

	Percentage of Households				
	Attempted Used Harvest Harvested Received C				
Chisana	0300	1141 VCSt		Received	Gave Away
salmon	83	33	33	83	0
other fish	100	100	83	50	50
	100	83	83	50 67	33
game	33	33	33	0	
furbearers	50	· 67			0
birds	100	100	50	0	0
plants	100	100	100	0	0
Chistochina	00	54		c 0	• •
salmon	82		46	50	14
other fish	57	46	46	32	7
game	82	79	71	49	36
furbearers	21	29	21	7	11
birds	39	36	36	1	11
plants	71	71	71	11	25
Chitina	•				
salmon	72	61	61	17	33
other fish	67	50	50	17	11
game	67	61	50	22	11 .
furbearers	· 6	17	6	0	0
birds	33	39	33	0	6
plants	79	72	72	17	28
Copper Center					
salmon	90	77	68	59	30
other fish	72	61	58	28	6
game	82	81	58	53	11
furbearers	19	15	11	13	0
birds	42	39	34	10	16
plants	85	81	81	20	6
East Glenn Highway		01	01	20	Ū
salmon	90	80	80	42	37
other fish	50	40	40	20	37 17
	60	63	40		
game	10	03 7		43	35
furbearers	42	33	7	3	0
birds			32	10	10
plants	60	50	50	23	18
Gakona	<i>(</i> 0	<i>(</i> -			
salmon	68	67	58	36	22
other fish	61	67	51	22	20
game	71	77	70	48	40
furbearers	38	47	38	0	3
birds	52	52	52	7	12
plants	74	75	. 74	14	16
Glennallen					
salmon	95	61	60	62	37
other fish	52	42	41	13	13
game	75	45	39	50	31
furbearers	6	11	6	0	2
birds	23	22	21	3	1
plants	65	56	56	18	18

Table 9.-Levels of household harvest and use of fish, game, and plant resources, Copper River Basin communities, 1987–1988.

-continued-

Table 9.–Page 2 of 4.

. •	Percentage of Households					
	Used	Attempted Harvest	Harvested	Received	Gave Away	
	0360	1141 ¥CSL	That vested	Ketelveu	Oave Away	
Gulkana						
salmon	85	70	60	45	15	
other fish	70	70	70	20	15	
game	75	80	55	50	20	
furbearers	25	25	20	10	0	
birds	30	20	20	10	10	
plants	55	55	55	20	10	
Kenny Lake			55	20	10	
salmon	65	65	57	26	11	
other fish	05 77	77	77	0	5	
game	73	80	71	30	16	
furbearers	24	32	22	5	2	
birds	44	- 44	44	1	27	
	68	68	68	4	13	
plants	08	00	00	4	15	
Lake Louise	71	10	10	60		
salmon	71	12	12	58	0	
other fish	100	100	100	53	. 35	
game	71	88	65	47	29	
furbearers	12	18	12	0	0	
birds	47	53	47	6	12	
plants	77	77	77	6	1.8	
McCarthy Road						
salmon	88	53	53	41	18	
other fish	88	82	76	29	23	
game	82	71	65	71	23	
furbearers	41	41	41	0	0	
birds	65	65	59	23	29	
plants	82	82	6	23	25	
Mentasta						
salmon	71	29	25	58	21	
other fish	83	68	65	46	50	
game	79	62	58	62	42	
furbearers	12	8	8	4	0	
birds	71	50	50	29	25	
plants	83	75	75	17	37	
Mentasta Pass					•,	
salmon	90	50	50	70	30	
other fish	100	100	100	20	30	
game	100	90	80	80	40	
furbearers	40	50	40	0	10	
birds	70	50	50			
plants	90	80	80	20 30	10 20	
Nabesna Road	<i>7</i> 0	ov	00	50	20	
salmon	100	58	50	67	E 0	
	92				50	
other fish		83	83	42	42	
game	100	83	75	75	42	
furbearers	58	67	58	0	8	
birds	50	50	50	8	8	
plants	75	-continued-	75	33	33	

-continued-

Table 9.-Page 3 of 4.

	Percentage of Households Attempted				
	Used	Harvest	Harvested	Received	Gave Away
Paxson					
salmon	64	57	43	50	29
other fish	79	86	79	14	29
game	86	100	64	57	50
furbearers	36	43	36	0	Ő
birds	72	72	72	Ō	21
plants	79	79	79	ů	21
Siana			17	Ŭ	21
salmon	95	59	59	37	18
other fish	93 77	73	73	9	23
	73	59	54	45	
game		32			32
furbearers	27		27	4	9
birds	32	32	32	0	0
plants	87	87	87	9	36
Slana Homestead North					
salmon	75	25	25	50	0
other fish	88	75	75	42	0
game	87	62	62	37	37
furbearers	25	37	12	12	12
birds	62	62	62	0	12
plants	62	62	62	12	12
Slana Homestead South					
salmon	82	53	47	47	12
other fish	88	71	71	29	23
game	76	65	53	53	41
furbearers	23	23	23	0	6
birds	59	53	53	12	23
	65	65 ·	65	12	18
plants	05	05	05	10	18
Sourdough	70	(7			
salmon	79	67	56	56	22
other fish	100	100	90	33	22
game	67	56	33	56	22
furbearers	44	44	44	0	11
birds	56	56	56	11	22
plants	56	56	56	0	0
South Park					
salmon	88	43	36	79	43
other fish	71	57	57	29	43
game	92	50	43	71	36
furbearers	24	29	21	0	0
birds	71	71	71	0	21
plants	93	93	93	36	43
Tazlina					
salmon	90	53	38	67	22
other fish	52	51	51	9	24
	62	55	31		
game furbearers	10	10	10	46	13
				0	6
birds	40	40	40	11	10
plants	31	55	55	28	24
Tonsina				÷ .	
salmon	83	64	64	37	19
other fish	67	66	65	5	22
game	90	81	71	46	44
furbearers	19	29	19	- 1	1
birds	45	43	43	3	24
plants	69	59	59	26	20

-continued-

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Table 9.-Page 4 of 4.

	Percentage of Households					
		Attempted				
	Used	Harvest	Harvested	Received	Gave Away	
West Glenn Highway	•					
salmon	87	40	34	65	11	
other fish	64	49	49	18	13	
game	85	55	47	61	37	
furbearers	13	13	13	0	5	
birds	26	19	19	7	2	
plants	65	65	65	7	24	

Source: McMillan and Cuccarese 1988.

	All Households $N = 1,010$			
Wild Resource	Pounds Usable Weight	Percentage of Total		
	(Per Person)	Harvest		
Salmon	45.9	41.4		
Other Fish	15.0	13.5		
Land Mammals	42.3	38.1		
Other Resources	7.9	7.1		
Total	111.1			

Table 10.-Harvests of wild resources for home use, Copper Basin, 1982-1983.

Source: Based on data reported in Stratton and Georgette 1984.

Table 11.-Harvests of wild resources for home use, Copper Basin, 1987-1988.

	All Households $N = 1,222$		Alaska Native Households N = 230		Non-Native Households $N = 992$	
	Pounds Usable Weight Per Person	Percentage of Total Harvest	Pounds Usable Weight Per Person	Percentage of Total Harvest	Pounds Usable Weight Per Person	Percentage of Total Harvest
Salmon	58.2	41.4	110.5	59.6	44.6	34.6
Other Fish	14.7	10.5	11.3	6.1	15.6	12.1
Land Mammals	60.6	43.1	54.4	29.3	62.2	48.3
Other Resources	7.0	5.0	9.3	5.0	6.4	5.0
Total	140.4		185.5		128.7	

Source: Based on data reported in McMillan and Cuccarese 1988.



Table 12.-Percentage of big game harvests by location, Copper Basin communities, 1993-2006.

	Percentage of harvest												
Game Management Unit	Moose	Caribou	Sheep	Goat	Black Bear	Brown Bear							
GMU 13 (A)(B)(E) ⁴	44.9	84.9	6.1	0.0	17.8	40.1							
GMU 13 (C)(D)(Z) ^b	29.6	12.6	9.4	17.7	56.0	31.7							
GMU 13 (all)	74.5	97.5	15.5	17.7	73.8	71.8							
GMU 11	12.3	0.0	65.6	45.2	10.4	11.0							
GMU 13 & 11 combined	86.9	97.5	81.2	62.9	84.2	82.8							
All other areas	13.1	2.5	18.8	37.1	15.8	17.2							

Proposed nonsubsistence area.

^b 13 (Z) = unknown subunit within GMU 13; some of this harvest likely occurred in GMU 13 (A)(B)(E).

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 2007.

	 Number of Successful Hunters by Game Management Unit																										
Resource	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
Black Bear	2	3	1	0	0	31	1	0	0	0	38	4	256	5	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	355
Brown Bear	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	2	0	25		163	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	0	1	221
Caribou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	11	4,058	0	1	0	6	0	10	11	0	0	8	0	0	1	4,111
Elk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Goat	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	4	0	0	28	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	61
Bison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	30		0	0	0	0	0	42
Moose	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	274	50	1,652	17	2	12	4	1	8	128	27	20	1	9	0	5	2,217
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	51	66	0	Q	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	0	0	4	4	424
Muskox	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	4	3	1	0	0	57	3	18	7	0	649	116	6.208	25	6	15	10	15	26	202	27	20	10	11	5	11	7,449

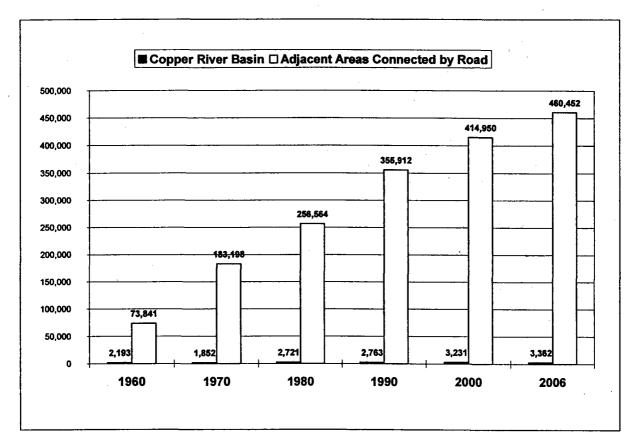
Table 13.-Hunt locations for successful hunters, Copper Basin residents (GMU 13 and 11), 1993-2006, by species and GMU.

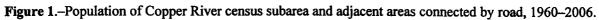
Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 2007.

Table 14.-Percentage of successful hunters of big game by Game Management Unit.

Community	Percent successful hunters by Game Management Unit ^a																									
	1	2	3	4	5 .	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Copper Basin Communities,																		-							-	
19932006	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.7	1.6	83.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anchorage, 1986-1991	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	3.5	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.6	2.3	29.2	27.3	4.0	13.5	0.7	0.2	2.4	4.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.3
Fairbanks, 1986–1991	. 0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	2.1	8.4	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	65.9	3.1	0.2	0.5	2.6	7.8	2.3
Kenai Pen. Borough, 1986-1991	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.8	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	2.1	64.5	3.5	1.2	0.1	1.9	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
Mat-Su Borough, 1986-1991	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.2	33.9	43.4	0.8	9.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Does not include deer.																						-		•		

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 2007.





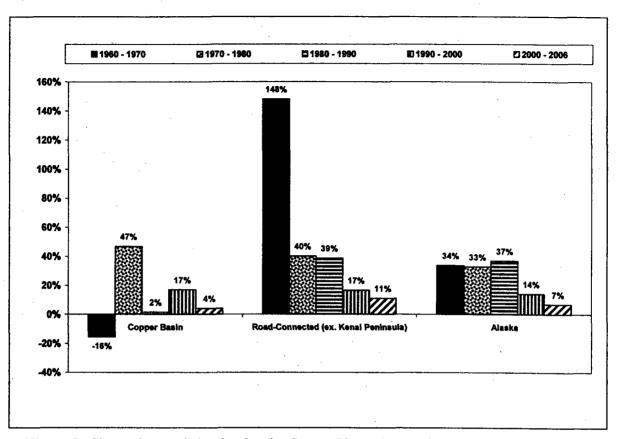


Figure 2.-Change in population by decade, Copper River census subarea, selected road-connected areas, and Alaska, 1960 to 2006.

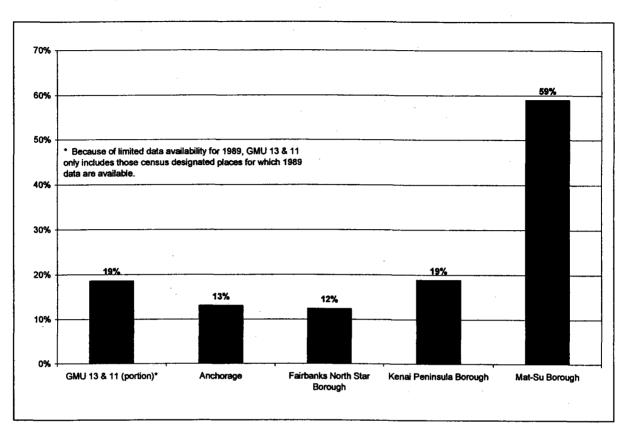


Figure 3.-Change in percentage of employed persons 16 years of age and over, 1989 to 1999.

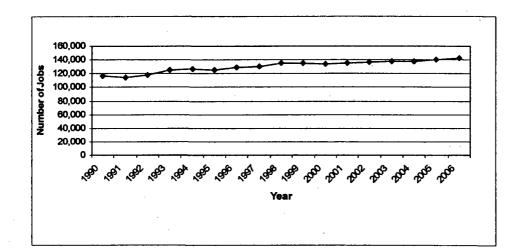


Figure 4.-Anchorage Municipality, number of jobs, 1990-2006.

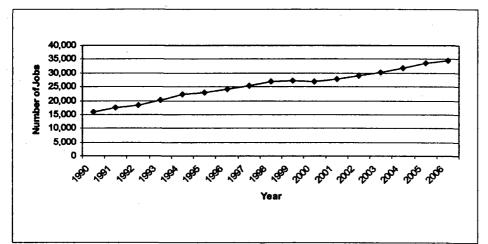


Figure 5.-Matanuska-Susitna Borough, number of jobs, 1990-2006.

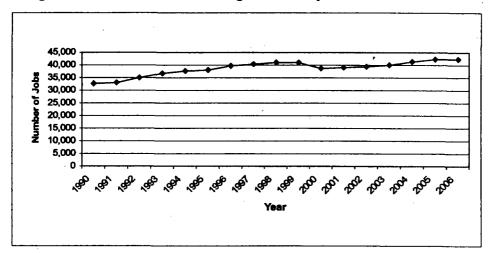


Figure 6.-Fairbanks North Star Borough, number of jobs, 1990-2006.

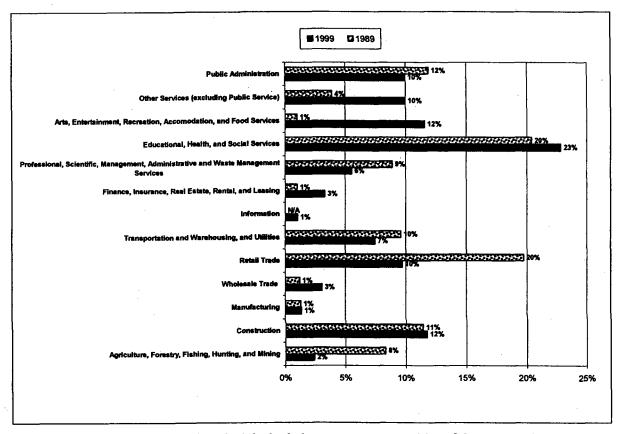


Figure 7.-Percentage of employed adults by industry type, communities of GMU 13 and 11, 1989 and 1999.

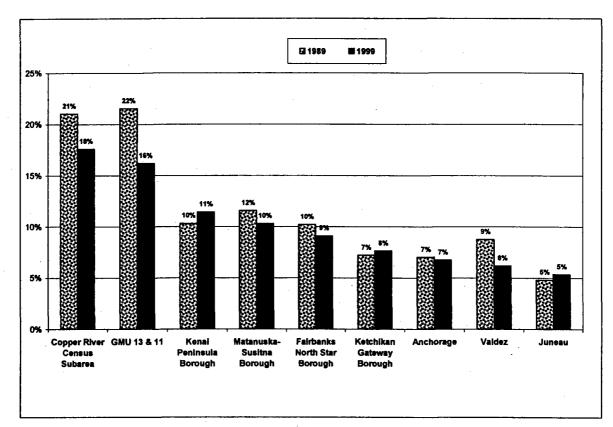


Figure 8.-Percentage of civilian population unemployed and seeking work, 1989 and 1999.

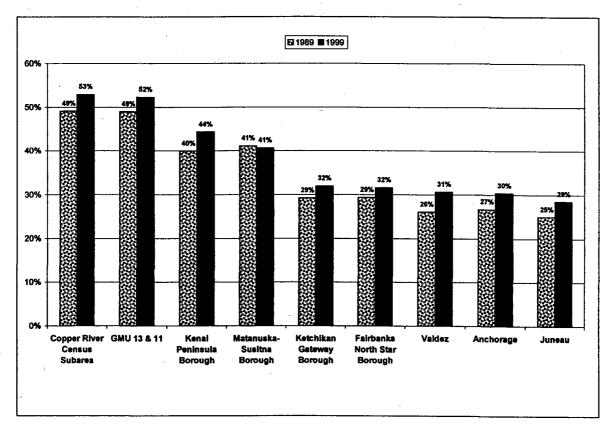


Figure 9.-Percentage of all people 16 years of age and older not working (unemployed plus not seeking work), 1989 and 1999.

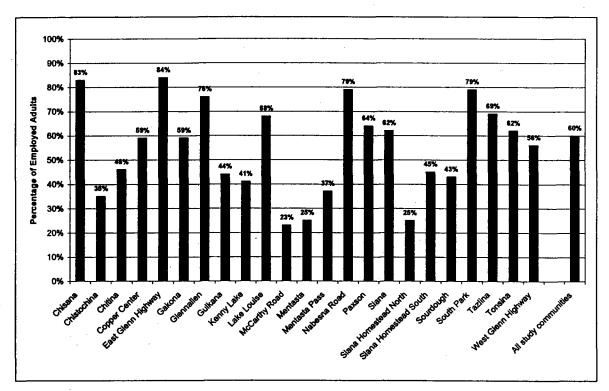
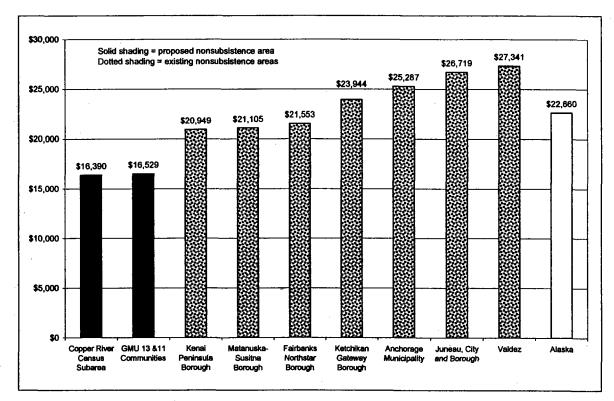
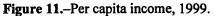


Figure 10.-Percentage of employed adults working year-round, communities of GMU 13 and 11, 1987-1988.





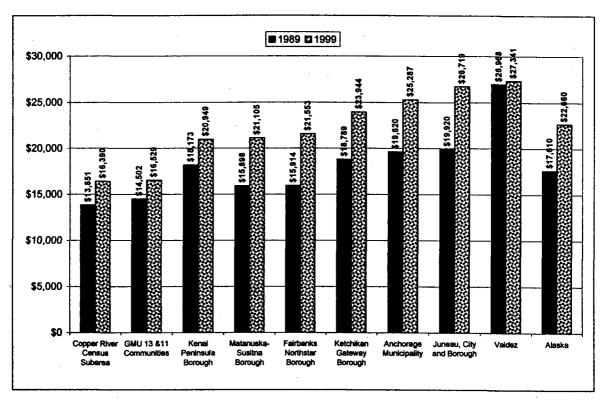
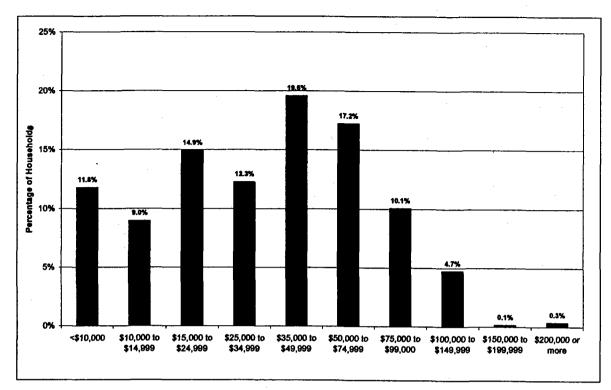
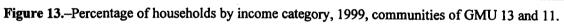
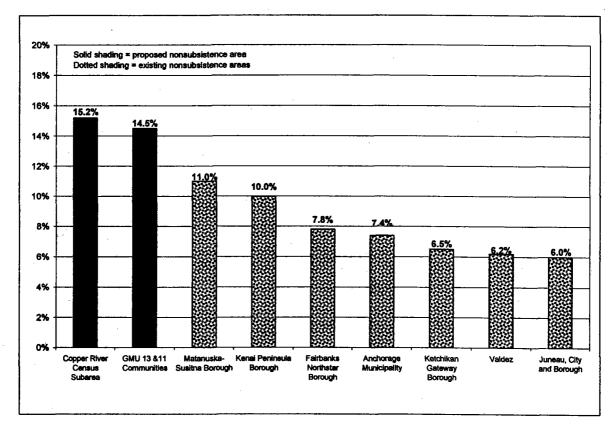
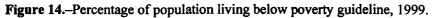


Figure 12.–Per capita income, 1989 and 1999.









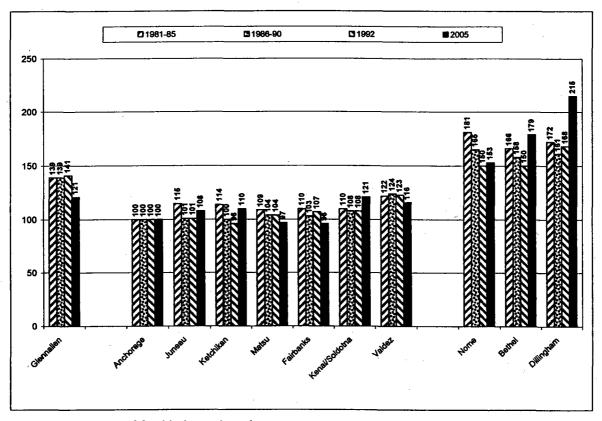


Figure 15.-Cost of food index, selected years.

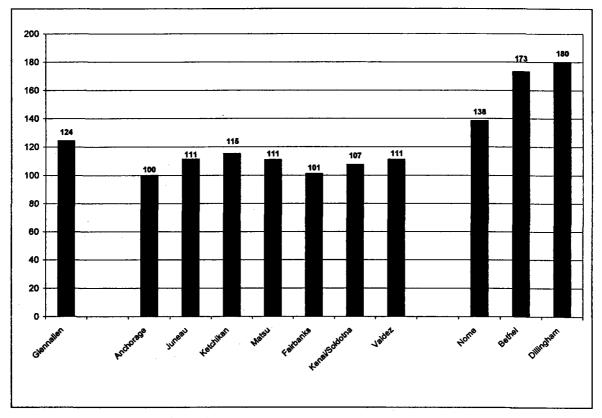
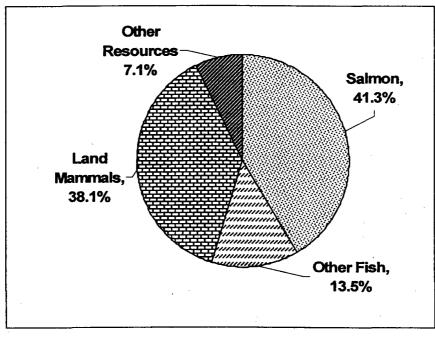
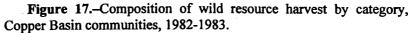
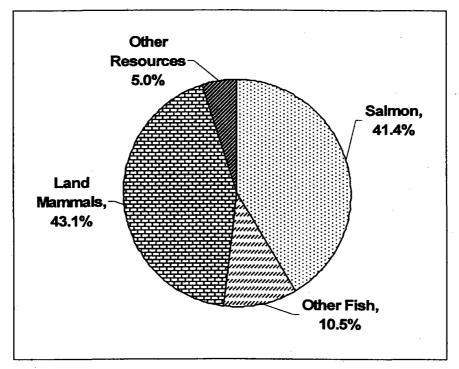
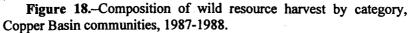


Figure 16.-Cost of gasoline index, 2005.









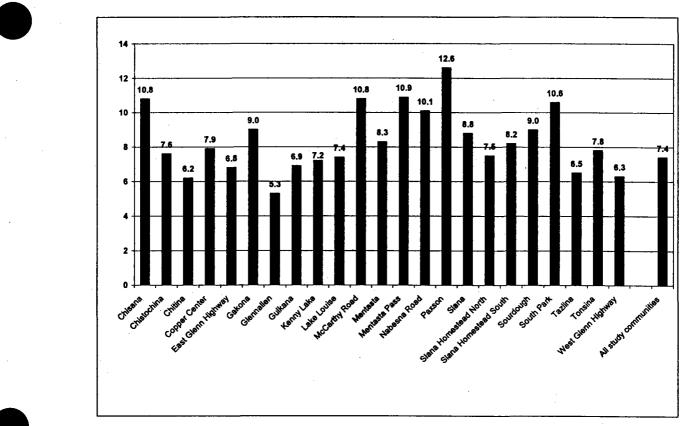


Figure 19.-Average number of kinds of resources used per household, communities of GMU 13 and 11, 1987-1988.

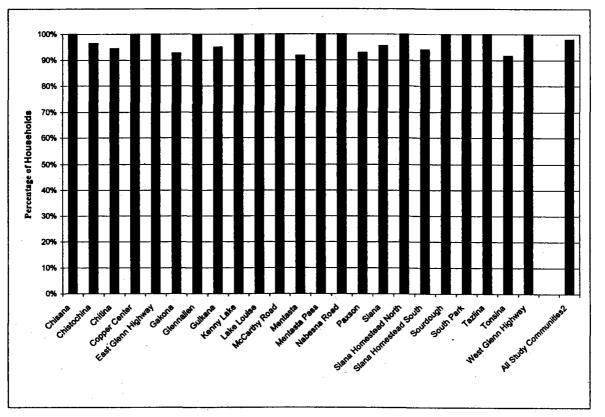


Figure 20.-Percentage of households using wild resources, communities of GMU 13 and 11, 1987-1988.

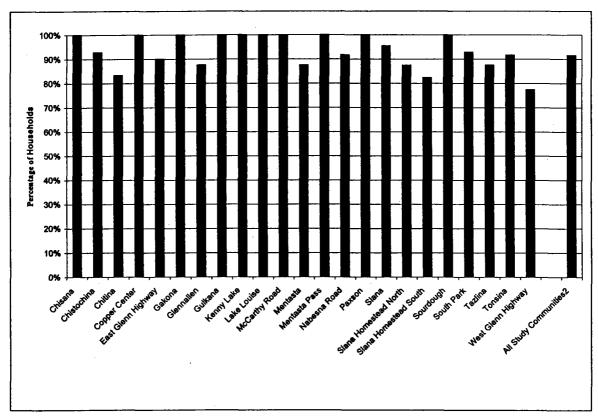


Figure 21.–Percentage of households hunting, fishing, or gathering wild resources, communities of GMU 13 and 11, 1987–1988.

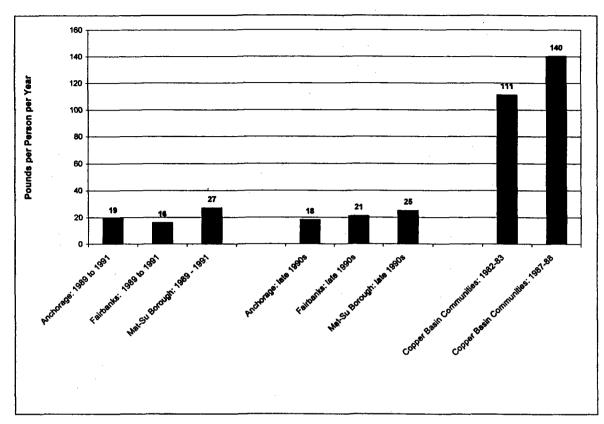


Figure 22.-Annual fish and wildlife harvests, pounds usable weight per person, selected communities.

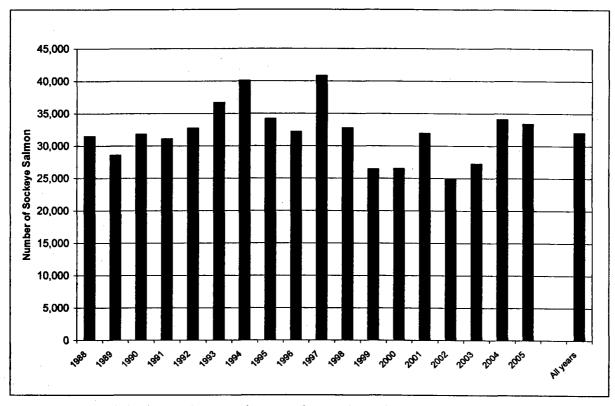


Figure 23.-Subsistence and personal use sockeye salmon harvests, Copper Basin communities, 1988-2005.

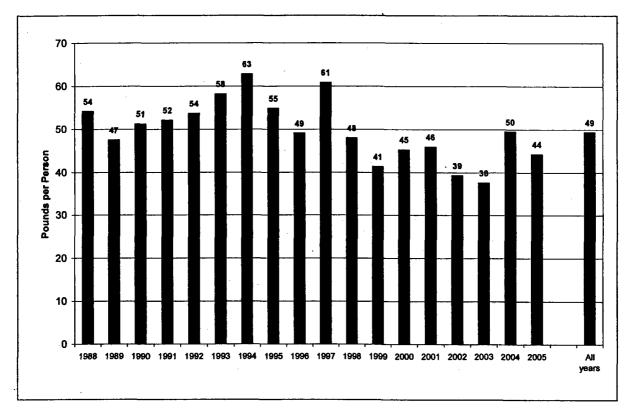
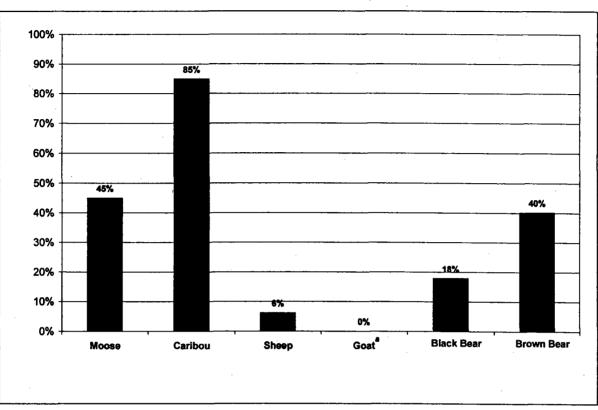


Figure 24.-Subsistence and personal use salmon harvests, pounds usable weight per person, Copper Basin communities, 1988-2005.



^a All hunting for mountain goats is closed in the proposed nonsubsistence area.

Figure 25.-Percentage of big game harvest by residents of GMU 13 and 11 communities taken in proposed nonsubsistence area (GMU 13 [A], [B], [E]) 1993-2006, by species.

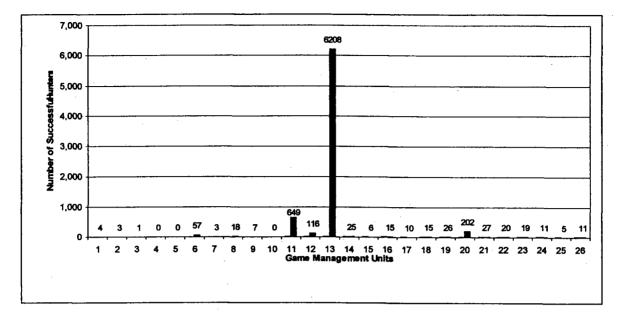


Figure 26.-Hunting locations of Copper Basin residents (GMUs 13 and 11), number of successful hunters, 1993-2006.

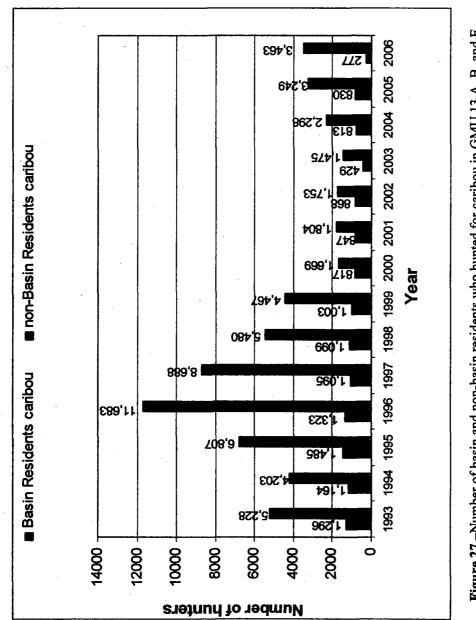
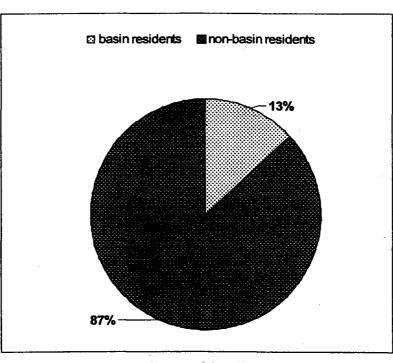
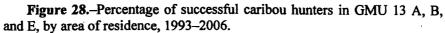
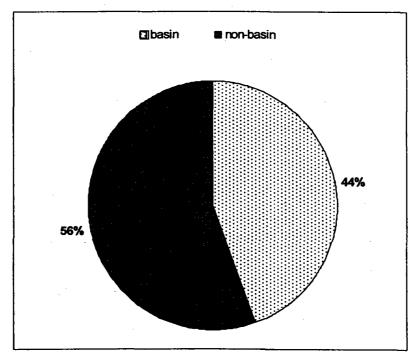
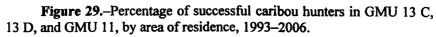


Figure 27.–Number of basin and non-basin residents who hunted for caribou in GMU 13 A, B, and E, 1993–2006.









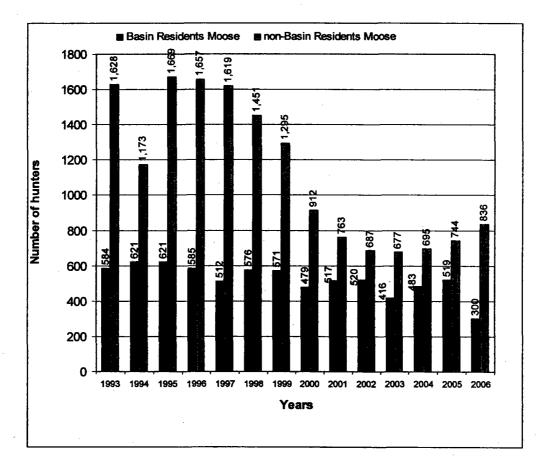
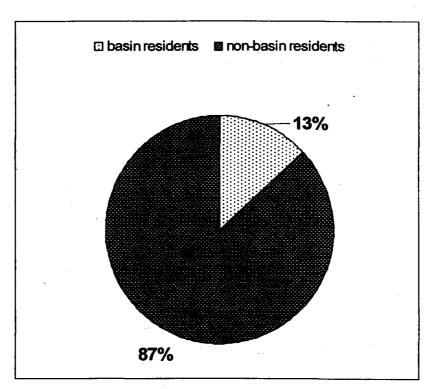
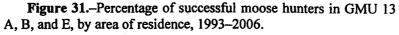
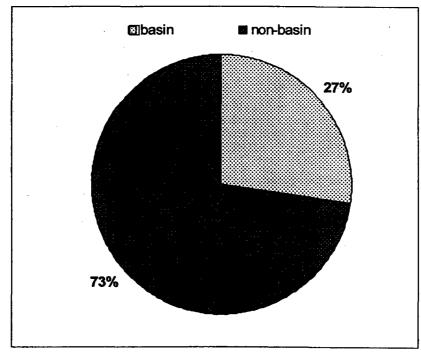
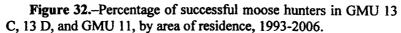


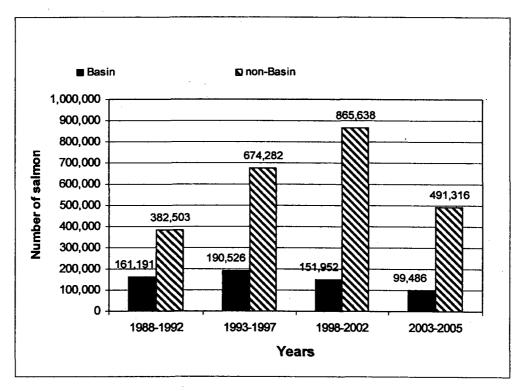
Figure 30.-Number of basin and non-basin residents who hunted moose in GMU 13 A, B, and E, 1993-2006.

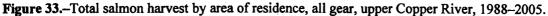












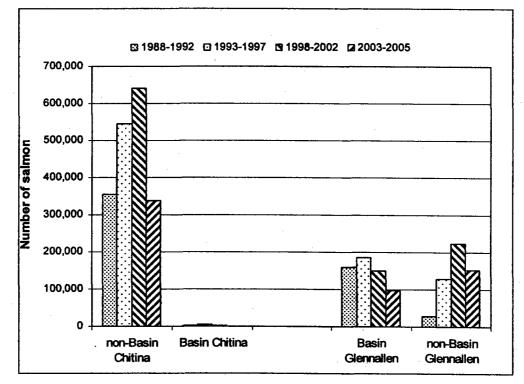


Figure 34.-Total salmon harvest by area of residence, Chitina and Glennallen subdistricts upper Copper River, 1988-2005.

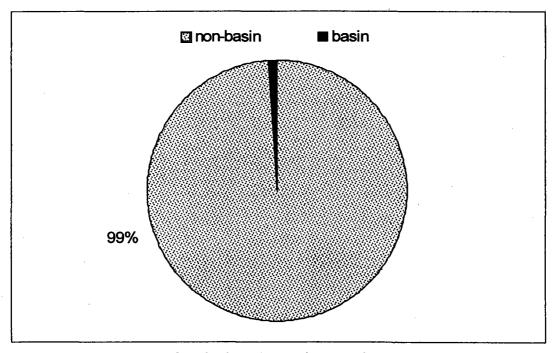


Figure 35.–Percentage of total salmon harvest by area of residence, personal use fishery, Chitina Subdistrict, upper Copper River, 1989–2005.

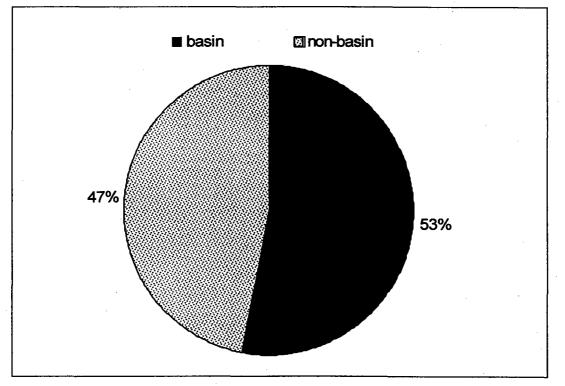
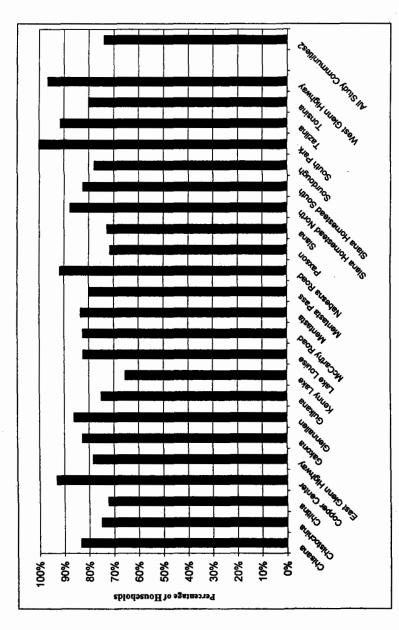
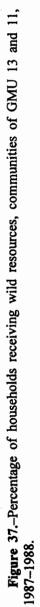
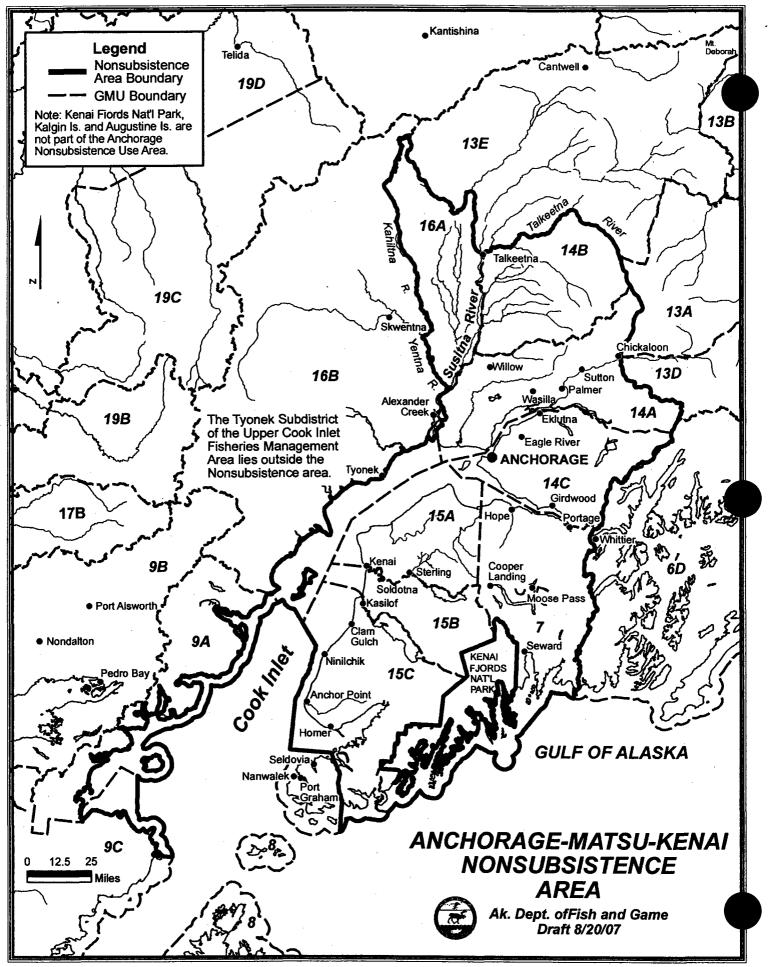
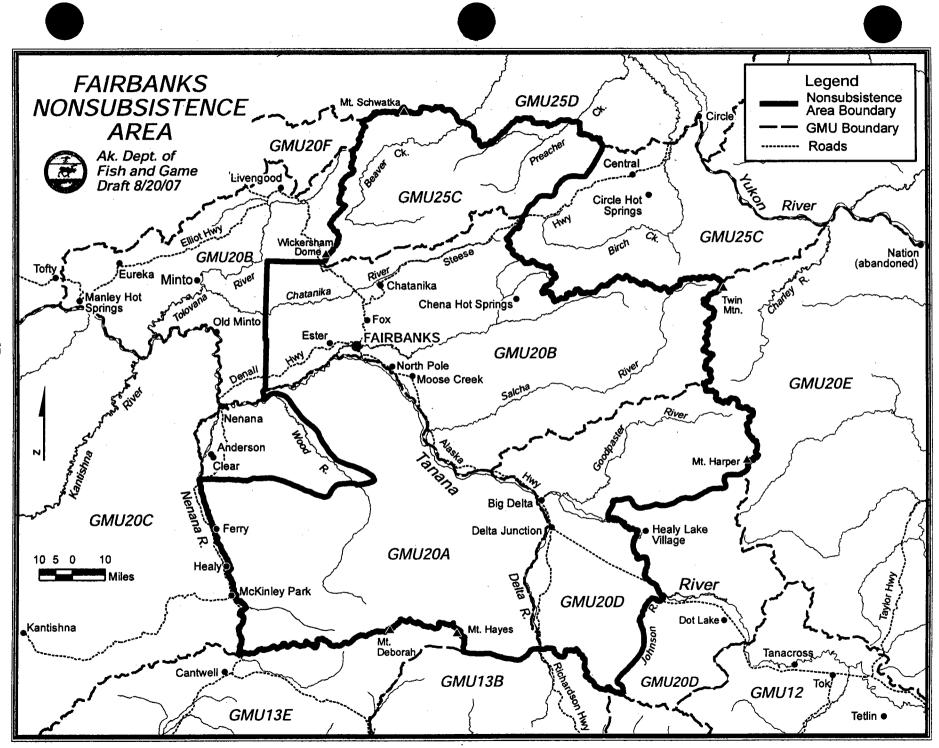


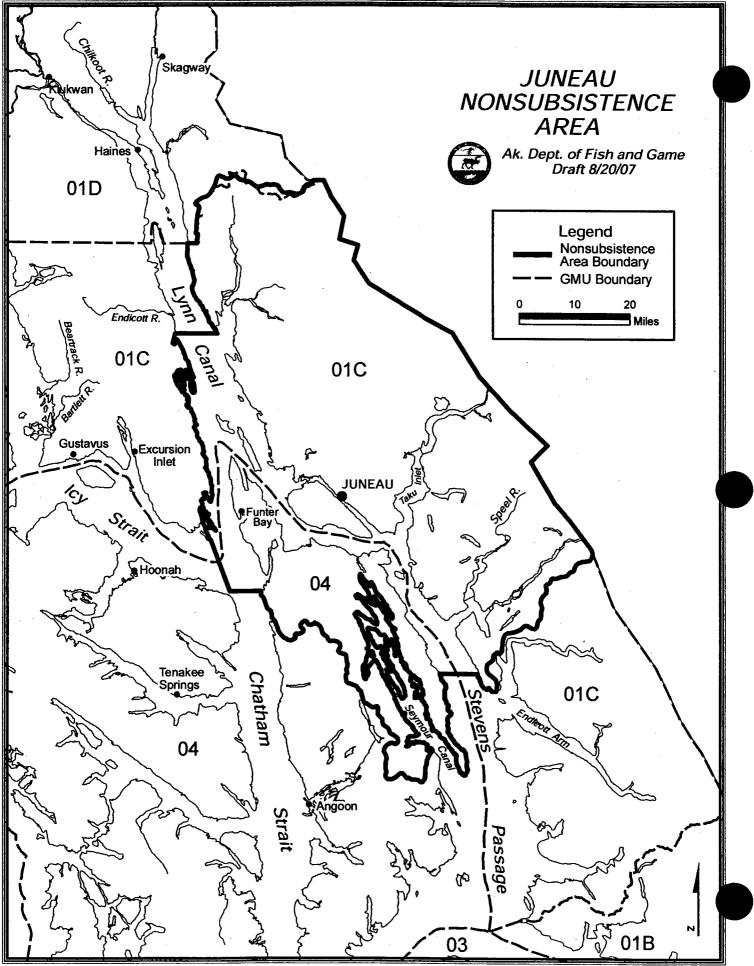
Figure 36.-Percentage of total salmon harvest by area of residence, Glennallen Subdistrict, upper Copper River, 1989-2005.

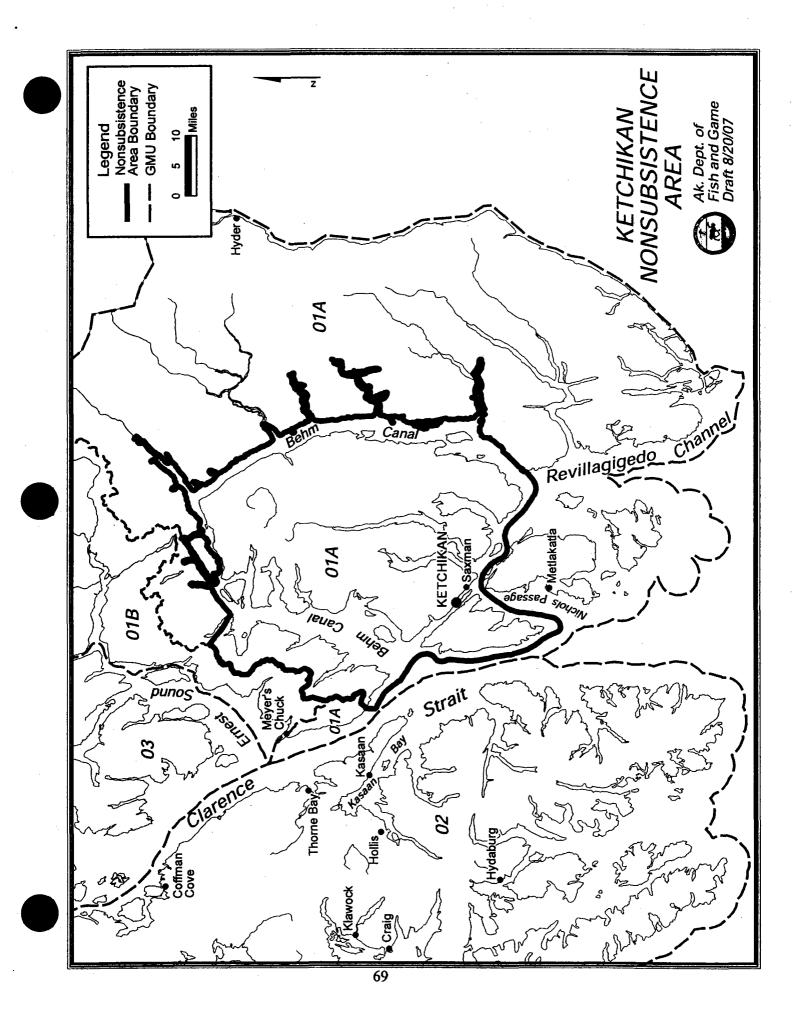


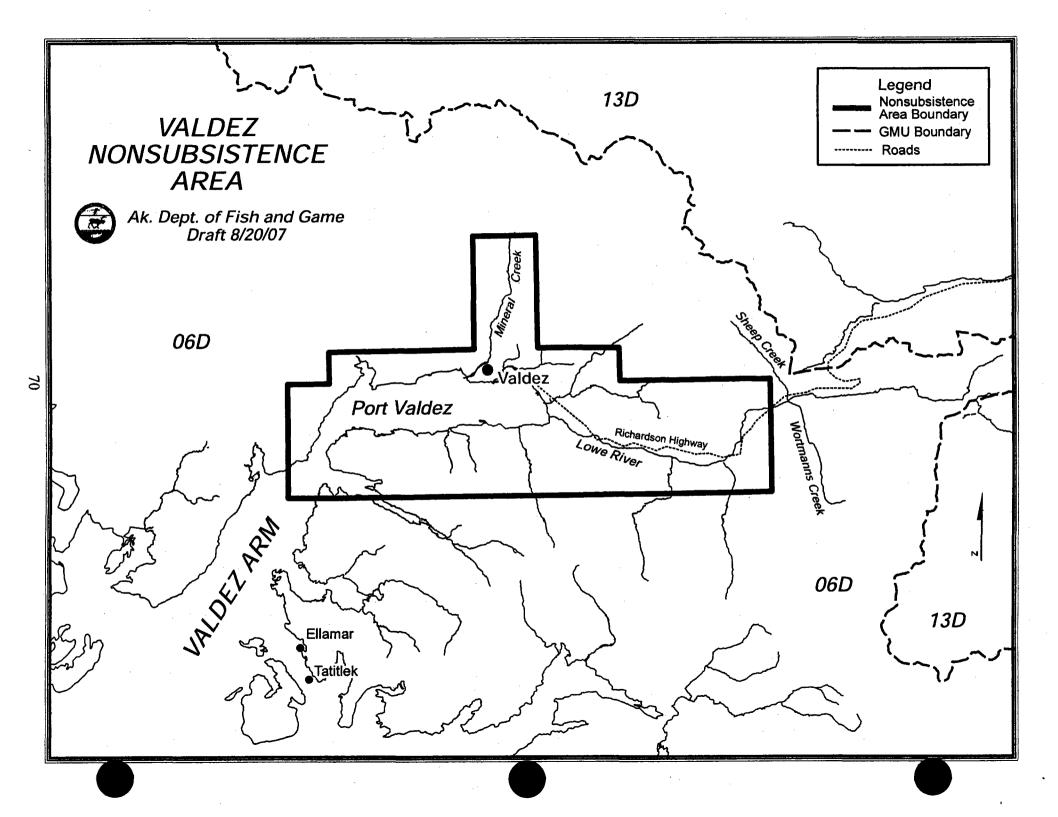


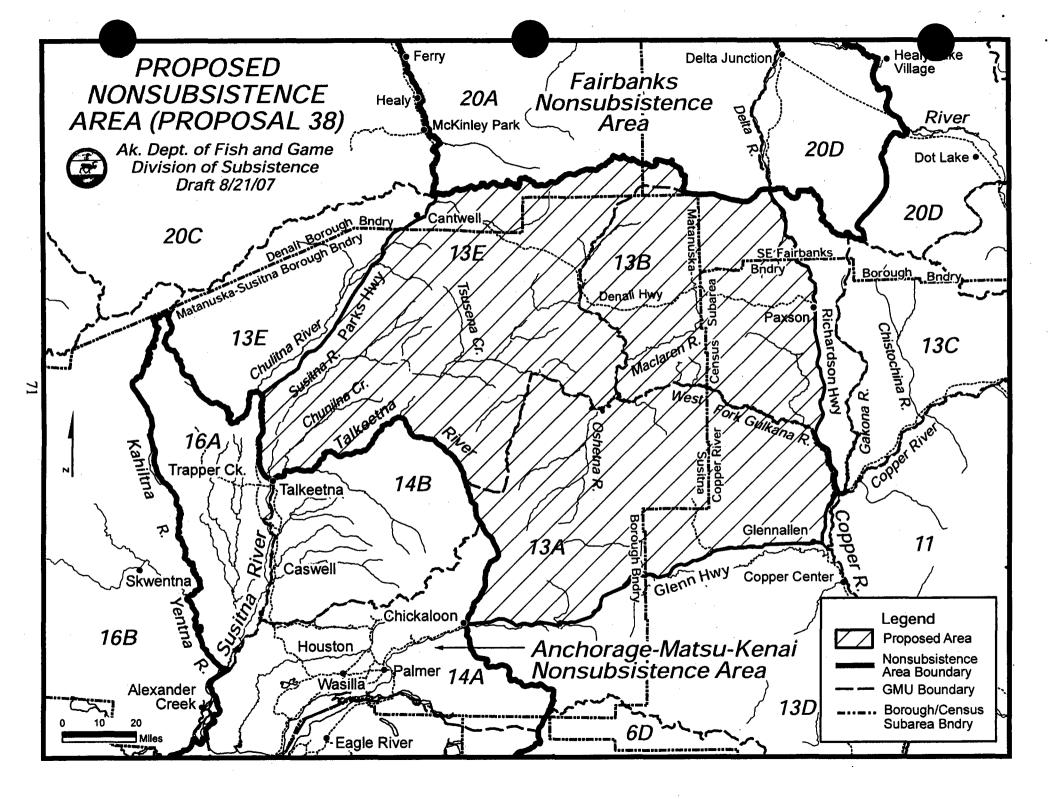


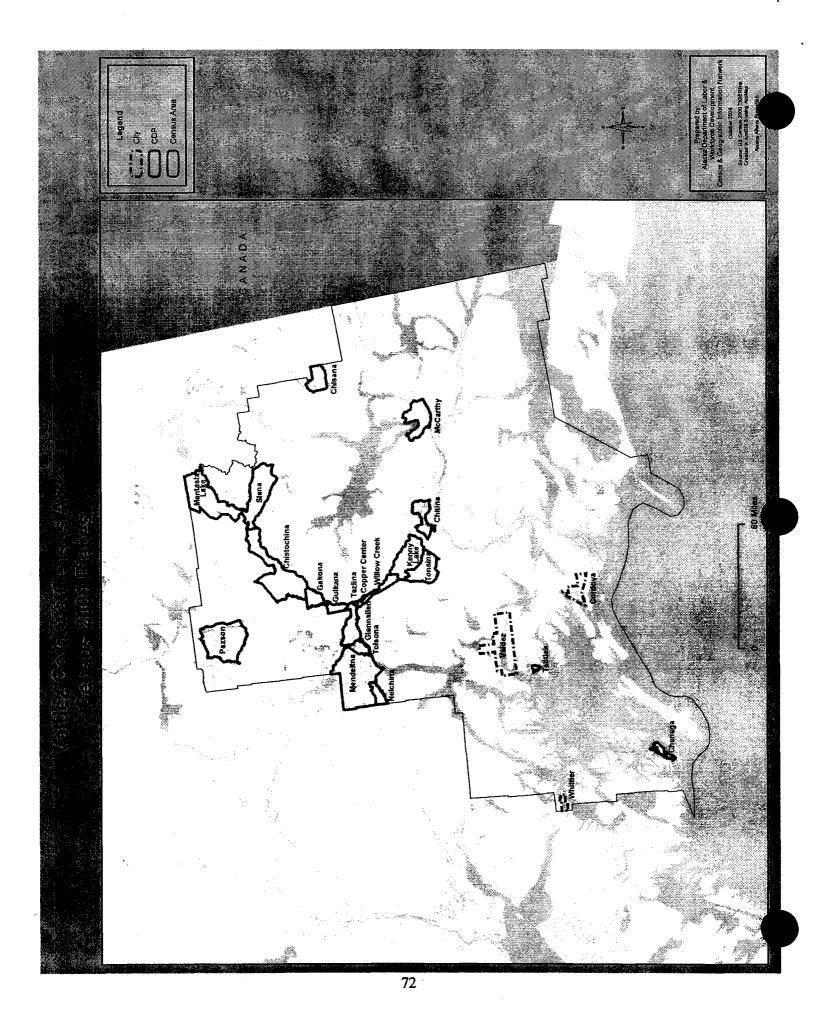


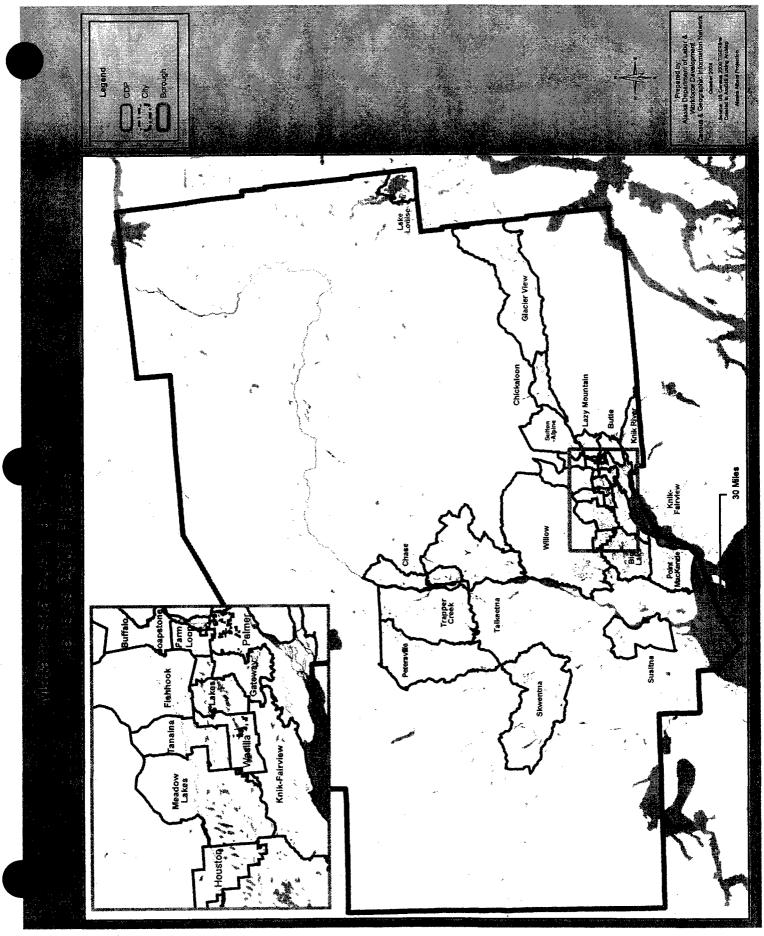


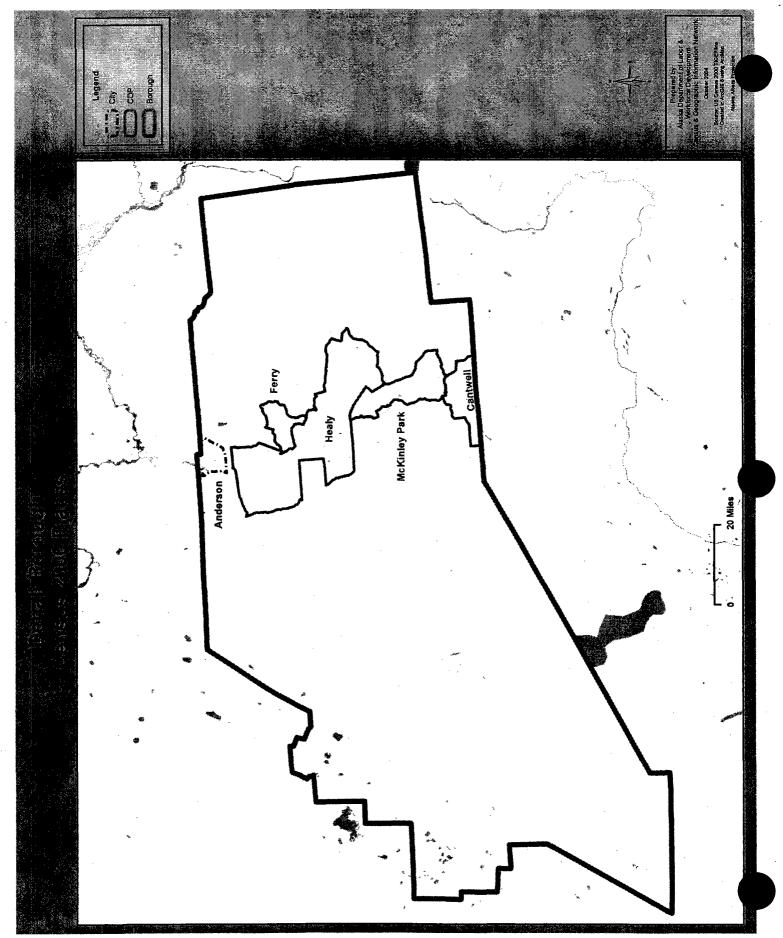


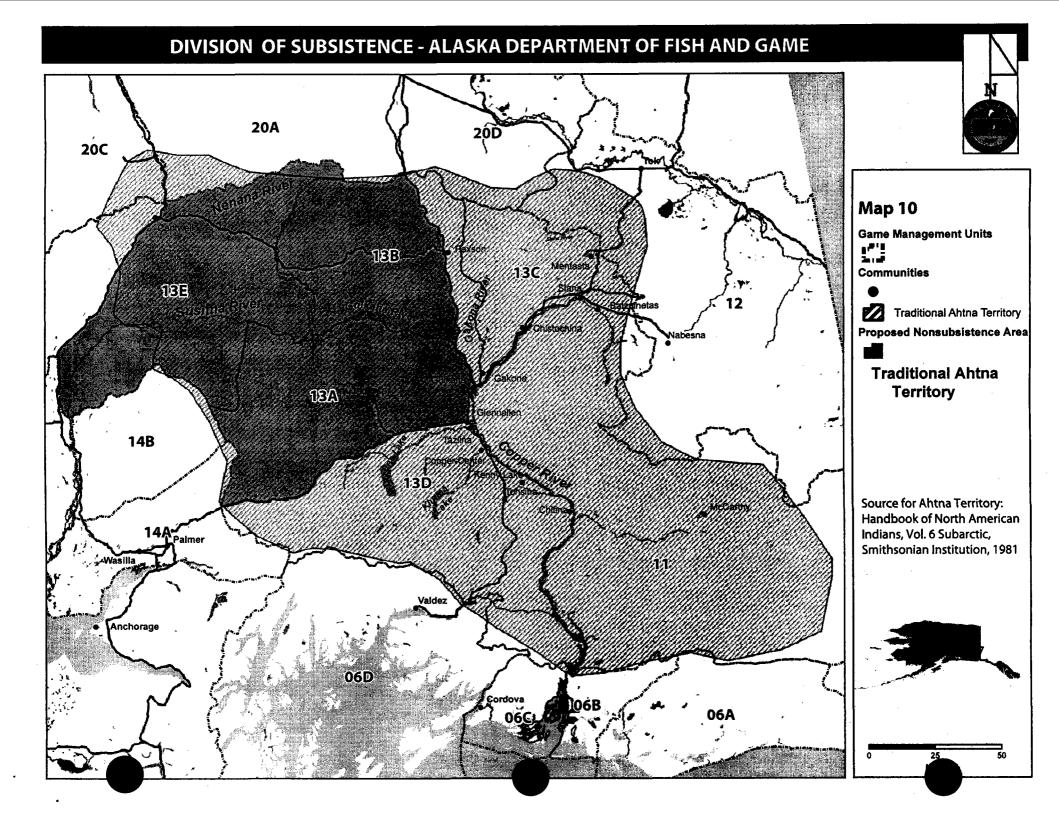


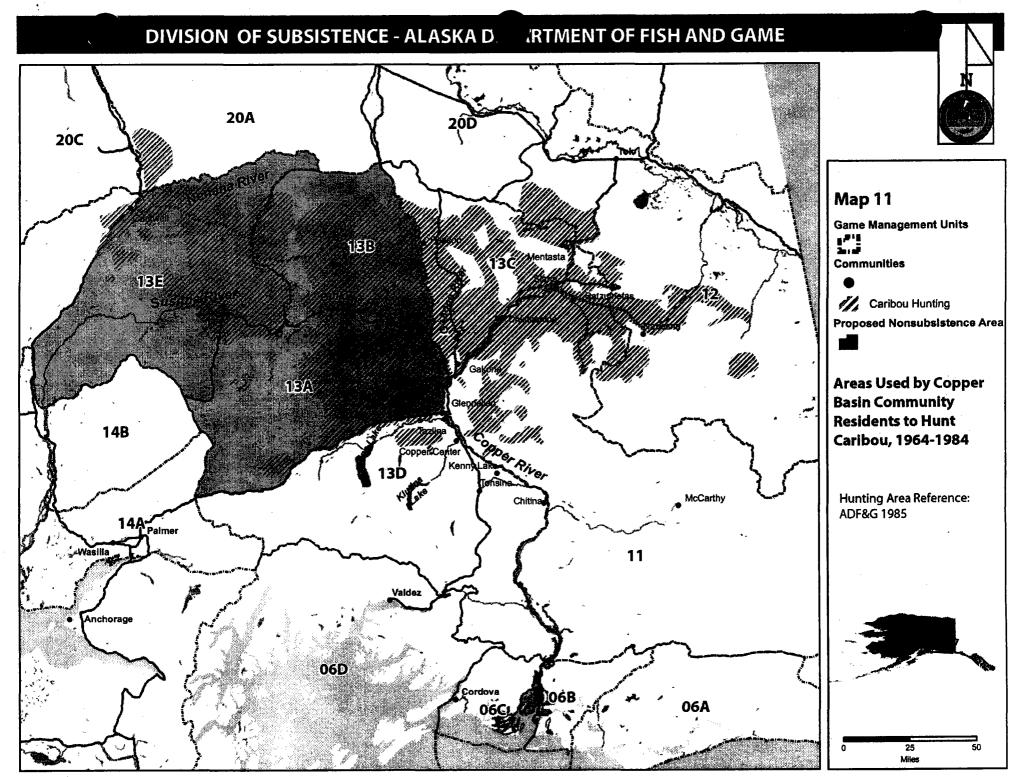




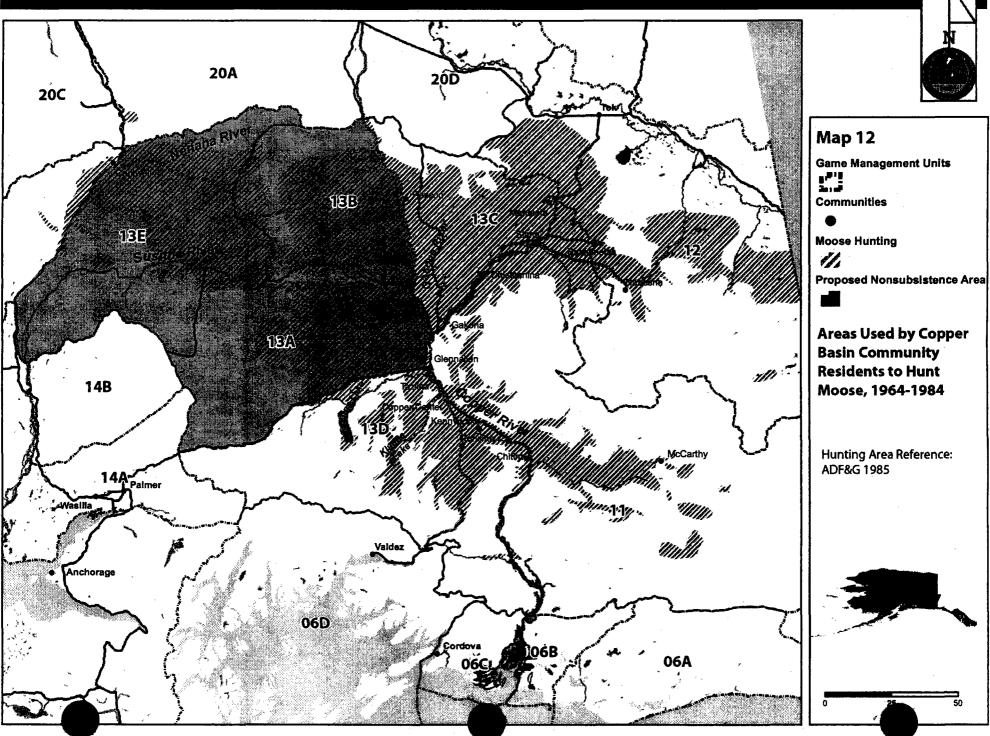


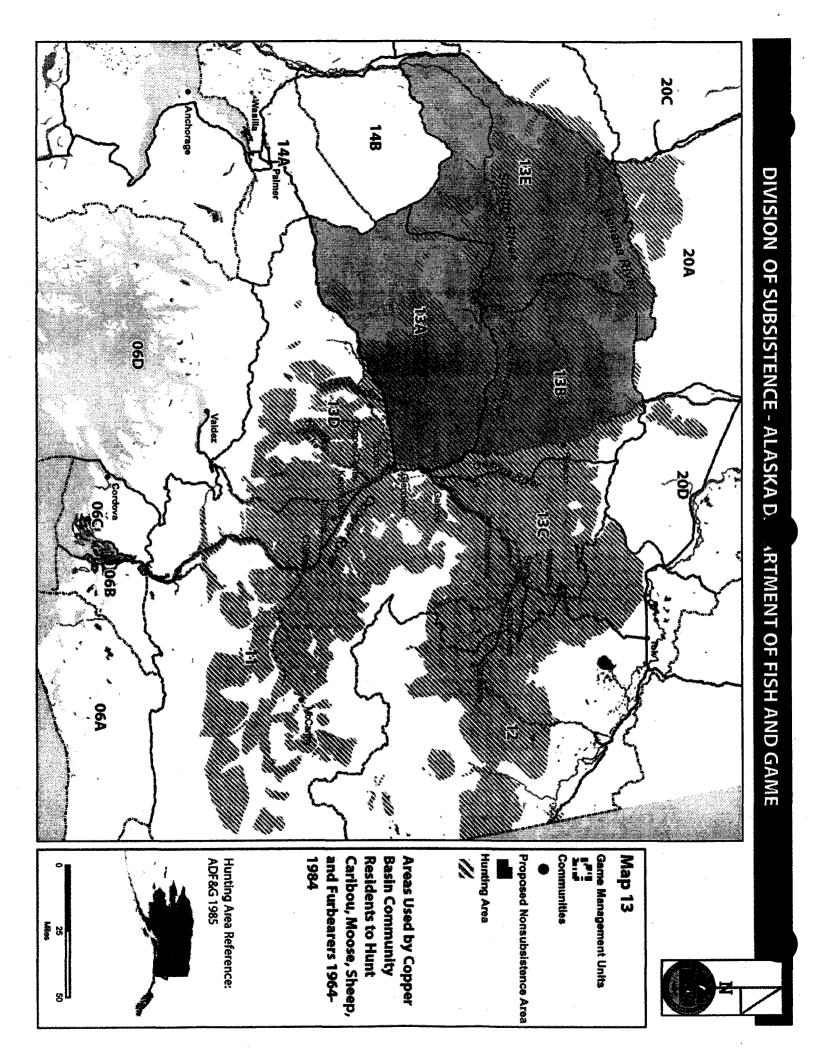






DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE - ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME





APPENDIX A: JOINT BOARD PROPOSALS 37 AND 38

<u>PROPOSAL 37</u> - 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board nonsubsistence areas. Remove Funtner Bay from Juneau Nonsubsistence Area as follows:

We would like Funter Bay and an area surrounding the entrance of the bay to be allocated a subsistence fishing area.

ISSUE: Funter Bay was included in the nonsubsistence boundary of the Juneau Borough and Funter Bay is not in the Juneau Borough. Under Title 16. Fish and Game, Sec. 16.05.258. Subsistence Use and Allocation of Fish and Game, your boards have the authority to resolve this problem due to our family's dependence, socially, culturally and economically, on fish and game. Our family more than meets the criteria stated in Sec. 16.05.258 on the dependence of fish and game in our lives. We have lived in Funter Bay for over 30 years. There is no economic structure in Funter Bay, our income is derived from seasonal commercial salmon trolling as there are no employment opportunities in Funter Bay. Our children were home schooled through Alveska Central School and attended high school at Mount Edgecumbe in Sitka because there are no services in Funter Bay. The stability of the economy in Funter Bay is dependent on my seasonal commercial fishing. We live off our garden in season and various fish and venison. There are no stores, roads or services in Funter Bay. Funter Bay has one service and that is a once a week mail plane. All goods and foods must be brought in by plane or my fishing boat. To charter a small float plane from Juneau is approximately \$200 one way, and it is a seven hour round trip, when possible. in our fishing boat. If you were to walk into our house today and look in our freezer you would find that about 90 percent of the food is venison or fish that we have attained through hunting, sport fishing, commercial trolling or supplied by friends. Halibut and other bottom fish, including shrimp are usually exchanged with these friends. I believe we meet all the criteria for the importance of subsistence use of fish and game both socially and economically as stated under the subsistence use and allocation of fish and game.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?

PROPOSED BY: Phil and Donna Emerson

(HQ-07JB-008)

PROPOSAL 38 - 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board nonsubsistence areas. Include portions of Units 13, 14, and 20 in a non-subsistence area as follows:

5 AAC 99.015(a) would be amended to join (3) Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area with (4) the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area, using the Parks Highway as the new boundary to the west and the Glenn and Richardson Highways to the south and east.

ISSUE: Subsistence hunting being conducted in an area that no longer meets the criteria for a subsistence area under 16.05.258.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE? Continued abuse and inequality of the subsistence system.

WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT? Current nonsubsistence users.

WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER? Current subsistence qualified users.

OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED? We have considered all of the options put forth by the Board of Game subsistence subcommittee as well as participated in both Board of Game meetings about this subject. The bottom line is that no other options fix the true reality that this particular area no longer meets the criteria to continue being a subsistence area under AS 16.05.258.

PROPOSED BY: Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee (SC-07JB-002)

APPENDIX B: REGULATORY DESCRIPTIONS OF NONSUBSISTENCE AREAS (5 AAC 99.015)

5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board nonsubsistence areas

(a) The following areas are found by the Joint Board of Fisheries and Game to be nonsubsistence use areas:

(1) The Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 1(A), as defined in 5 AAC 92.450(1) (A), all drainages of the Cleveland Peninsula between Niblack Point and Bluff Point, Revillagigedo, Gravina, Pennock, Smeaton, Bold, Betton, and Hassler Islands; all marine waters of Sections 1-C, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (3), 1-D, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (4), 1-E, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (5), that portion of Section 1-F, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a) (6), north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Mary Island and within one mile of the mainland and the Gravina and Revillagigedo Island shorelines; and that portion of District 2, as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(b), within one mile of the Cleveland Peninsula shoreline and east of the longitude of Niblack Point.

(2) The Juneau Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 1(C), as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(1) (C), all drainages on the mainland east of Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage from the latitude of Eldred Rock to Point Coke, and on Lincoln, Shelter, and Douglas islands; within Unit 4, as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(4), that portion of Admiralty Island that includes the Glass Peninsula, all drainages into Seymour Canal north of and including Pleasant Bay, all drainages into Stephens Passage west of Point Arden, the Mansfield Peninsula, all drainages into Chatham Strait north of Point Marsden; all marine waters of Sections 11-A and 11-B, as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(k) (1) and (k)(2), Section 12-B, as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(l) (2), and that portion of Section 12-A, as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(l) (1), north of the latitude of Point Marsden and that portion of District 15, as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(o), south of the latitude of the northern entrance to Berners Bay, and including Berners Bay.

(3) The Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: Units 7, as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(7) (except the Kenai Fjords National Park lands), 14, as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(14), 15, as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(15) (except that portion south and west of a line beginning at the mouth of Rocky River up the Rocky and Windy Rivers across the Windy River/Jakolof Creek divide and down Jakolof Creek to its mouth, including the islands between the eastern most point of Jakolof Bay and the eastern most point of Rocky Bay), 16(A), as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(16) (A); all waters of Alaska in the Cook Inlet Area, as defined by 5 AAC 21.100 (except those waters north of Point Bede which are west of a line from the eastern most point of Jakolof Bay north to the western most point of Point Bede which are west of a line west from Hesketh Island; the waters south of Point Bede which are west of the eastern most point of Rocky Bay; and those waters described in 5 AAC 01.555(b), known as the Tyonek subdistrict).

(4) The Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 20(A), as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(20) (A), east of the Wood River drainage and south of the Rex Trail but including the upper Wood River drainage south of its confluence with Chicken Creek; within Unit 20(B), as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(20) (B), the North Star Borough and that portion of the Washington Creek drainage east of the Elliot Highway; within Unit 20(D) as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(20) (D), west of the Tanana River between its confluence with the Johnson and Delta

Rivers, west of the east bank of the Johnson River, and north and west of the Volkmar drainage, including the Goodpaster River drainage; and within Unit 25(C), as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(25) (C), the Preacher and Beaver Creek drainages.

(5) The Valdez Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 6(D), as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(6) (D), and all waters of Alaska in the Prince William Sound Area as defined by 5 AAC 24.100, within the March 1993 Valdez City limits.

(b) The provisions of this section do not apply during the period from April 28, 1994 until a final decision by the Alaska Supreme Court in State v. Kenaitze, No. S-6162, concerning the constitutionality of AS 16.05.258 (c).

History: Eff. 5/15/93, Register 126; am 4/28/94, Register 130

Authority: AS 16.05.251

AS 16.05.255

AS 16.05.258

5 AAC 99.016. Activities permitted in a nonsubsistence area

(a) A nonsubsistence area is an area or community where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area of community. In a nonsubsistence area, the following activities will be permitted if so provided by the appropriate board by regulation:

(1) general hunting, including drawing and registration permit hunts;

(2) personal use, sport, guided sport, commercial fishing, and other fishing authorized by permit.

(b) Subsistence hunting and fishing regulations will not be adopted for these areas and the subsistence priority does not apply.

History: Eff. 5/15/93, Register 126

Authority: AS 16.05.251

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APPENDIX C: ANCHORAGE/MATANUSKA-SUSITNA/KENAI NONSUBSISTENCE AREA: JOINT BOARD FINDING #92-25-JB

ANCHORAGE/MATSU/KENAI NONSUBSISTENCE AREA #92-25-JB

During the publicly convened board meeting on November 1, Α. 1992, the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game ("Joint Board") heard and considered public testimony, ADF&G staff reports and advisory committee reports, and deliberated on the information in relation to the totality of the twelve socio-economic characteristics in the 1992 subsistence law at AS 16.05.258(c). Based on the information and deliberations, the Joint Board found that for the Anchorage-MatSu and the Kenai Peninsula nonsubsistence areas described in Section B below, subsistence is not a principle characteristic of the economy, culture and way of life. The Joint Board incorporates by reference the information provided by the ADF&G in the worksheets included in the Joint Board workbook as well as additional information presented during deliberations. Additionally, the Board found the following:

Geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish: The Joint Board first examined (under factor 11) patterns of hunting and fishing by residents of the proposed nonsubsistence areas. The Board found that residents of both areas hunt and fish throughout the proposed areas as well as adjacent areas such as GMU's 13 and 16, including the additional portion of the Kenai Peninsula not contained in the area originally proposed. Within the Nonsubsistence Use Area, GMU 14 accounts for 37% of successful Anchorage moose hunters and 56% of successful MatSu moose hunters. GMU 15 accounts for 73% of Kenai moose harvests. As much as 75% of the moose hunting by residents is done within the proposed areas and more than 1 million angler days are dedicated annually to sport fishing within these areas, and in marine waters beyond the scope of the management proposal as well as in outlying freshwater systems such as the Western Susitna. The Board also reviewed the use patterns of Eklutna, Knik, and Ninilchik which are highway connected communities located within the proposed area, as well as uses by the Kenaitze and Chickaloon The Board determined that these persons and their members. characteristics of use, as well as the characteristics of the road located communities have been integrated into the surrounding areas and are no longer distinguishable from the uses of the populations of the nonsubsistence area as a whole.

The Board examined harvest levels and patterns of use of English Bay (Nanwalek), Port Graham, Seldovia, and Tyonek which lie outside the Nonsubsistence Use Area. Some use of hooligan, invertebrates and waterfowl occur within Nonsubsistence Use Area but they were found not to constitute a significant component of harvest of fish and game resources by these communities.

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Boundary adjustments of proposed nonsubsistence area: The Board made minor adjustments to Nonsubsistence Use Area boundaries in the vicinity of Seldovia, Port Graham, and English Bay. A minor adjustment to the mainland boundary made the Nonsubsistence Use Area boundary consistent with existing management units used in data collection by the Game Division after it was determined this would not affect subsistence uses of game. The Board deleted the western portion of GMU 7 which conflicted with federal management of Kenai Fjords National Monument.

The Board closely examined a proposed boundary which would place a small subpopulation of the greater Nelchina caribou herd in GMU 14(B) within the Nonsubsistence Use Area. The Board determined an average harvest of 10 animals annually out of 3000 taken in the overall hunt would not significantly affect subsistence users hunting with Nelchina Caribou Tier II permits. The Joint Board discussed future management actions which could be considered for the Nelchina hunt. This determination made the Nonsubsistence Use Area boundary consistent with existing management units.

The Board expanded the original description of marine waters of the Nonsubsistence Use Area to more accurately reflect the areas in which major sport and commercial fisheries occur by the residents of the Nonsubsistence Use Area. An area in the vicinity of Tyonek was exempted from Nonsubsistence Use Area in order to provide for subsistence gillnet fisheries and other uses by Tyonek residents. Adjustments to Nonsubsistence Use Area marine boundaries occurred seaward of GMU 15(C) to allow residents of Seldovia, Port Graham and English Bay to utilize resources outside of Nonsubsistence Use Area.

Specific comments remaining factors:

The socio-economic structure: The Joint Board finds that 1. the socio-economic structure of this area is consistent with the information provided by the ADF&G staff at No. 1 of the Kenai Peninsula and Anchorage-MatSu Nonsubsistence Area reports. The area is highly urbanized and acquires goods and services through The population of Anchorage is 260,000, the commercial sector. half of those domiciled in the state. The Board examined characteristics of communities within the Nonsubsistence Use Area boundary, focusing specifically on those brought to their attention by public oral and written comments. Several Board members spoke to the growth of Ninilchik, a community where 11 years ago, the Subsistence Division documented higher per capita consumption and more sharing than in the overall area. The growth is attributed to housing for oil field workers and the growing sportfish industry. Opportunities to obtain and dispose of large parcels of private land as well as growth of the marine saltwater fishery have contributed to the growth of this community. Lifelong residents

have experienced the steady change from an area where most persons domiciled partook in subsistence use of fish and game to an economy in which subsistence uses are no longer a principle characteristic of economy, culture and way of life.

Characteristics of Eklutna, Knik and Kenaitze and Chickaloon groups were examined within the scope of experience of the Board, as informed by their own knowledge of the areas and people and as informed by testimony and written comment. Subsistence Division had no current data on these groups. Without further information, could only conclude that the Board the socio-economic characteristics of Ninilchik, Knik, Eklutna and the Kenaitze and Chickaloon groups were indistinguishable from those of the region as a whole.

2. The stability of the economy: The Board found that the information presented at No. 2 of the ADF&G report supports the finding that the economy is stable and expanding. The mean annual population growth rate was 7.6% for the Anchorage-MatSu Nonsubsistence Area and 7.5% for the Kenai Peninsula Nonsubsistence Area during the 1980s. Both areas are urbanized. During the decade of the 1980s the number of wage-paying jobs increased from 80,050 to 113,100 in the Anchorage-MatSu portion of the Nonsubsistence Area and from 5,637 to 9,270 in the Kenai Peninsula portion of the Nonsubsistence Area.

The Anchorage-Kenai-MatSu area has grown by 790 percent since 1950. The Anchorage-Kenai-MatSu area demonstrates characteristics of a capital-industrial society.

3. Extent and kinds of employment for wages, including full time, part time, temporary, and seasonal employment: In the Anchorage-MatSu portion of the Nonsubsistence Area, employment for 1991 includes government jobs (22-35%), service industries (20-23%), trade (21-26%), and transportation (10%). The military bases of Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson also contribute to employment in the area. Seasonal employment includes jobs in tourism, commercial fishing, and mining.

In the Kenai Peninsula portion of the Nonsubsistence Area, employment for 1991 includes government jobs (21-33%), service industries (13-22%), trade (17-23%), and manufacturing (primarily fish processing) (14-18%). Commercial fishing and fish processing are major industries on the Kenai Peninsula as are recreational fishing and tourism.

Wage employment dominates the proposed combined area. Services, manufacturing, tourism, recreational hunting and fishing and commercial fishing make up the majority of employment. In 1991

there were 2,857 limited entry commercial fishing permits in the combined area and ex-vessel value of the commercial fishing harvest totaled \$89.2 million.

The combined factors outlined above and the information presented in the staff reports indicate the area is characteristic of a capital-industrial economy in which reliance on the harvest of fish and game for subsistence uses is not a principle characteristic of the economy.

4. The amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community: Per capita income in the area approximates the state average with a wide range from \$16,000 to \$93,000. Although income distribution is not even among the residents, it is typical of an urban, cash-based economy as opposed to a subsistence economy.

5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community: The area has a well developed system of commerce offering a variety of goods and services. Costs in the Kenai Peninsula and MatSu portions of the Nonsubsistence Area are slightly higher than in Anchorage. Households use recreational, commercial and personal use fishing regulations and general hunting regulations for their harvesting activities.

6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community: Species used by residents of the Nonsubsistence Use Area include moose, caribou, bear, mountain goat, sheep, all species of Pacific salmon, grayling, pike, burbot, whitefish, dolly varden, trout, halibut, lingcod, rockfish, clams, cockles, and crab.

7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity: The area shows seasonal fluctuations in the tourism, recreation and commercial fishing industries. The primary types of employment in the area (government, trade, services, and transportation) are not normally affected by seasonal cycles.

8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game: In the area during 1989 to 1991, 40-71% of the residents fished with rod and reel, and during 1991 approximately 7,000 area residents obtained permits for non-commercial net fishing. About 40,700 residents of the area obtained hunting licenses during 1991. The Board found that households within the area do not predominantly harvest wild fish or game as a community wide method of food production.

9. The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: In the area, wild food harvests are low; 19 pounds per person for the Anchorage-MatSu area and 40 pounds per person for the Kenai Peninsula portion of the area. Low food production rates by households are characteristics of an industrial-capital system, where most foods are produced and distributed through commercial businesses and are purchased by households with wage earnings.

10. The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game: Diverse cultural values are represented in the Nonsubsistence Area. There are instances of hunting and fishing values that derive from Alaska Native cultural traditions. However, the Board found the predominant values associated with the taking and use of fish and game to be recreational. Fishing and hunting are periodic outdoor activities that are valued as breaks from the economic work routine and as high quality outdoor experiences which supplement the households diet.

12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: Although there was testimony reflecting sharing among the area population, there have been no recent studies which determine the extent of such sharing. The Board found that distribution of fish and game through noncommercial networks is not a significant mechanism for supplying food in the area.

Conclusion: Based on these findings the Joint Board concludes that the Anchorage/MatSu/Kenai Peninsula area is a Nonsubsistence Area under AS 16.05.258(c).

B. <u>Area Boundaries</u>

Based on the information provided to the Joint Board and the Board's deliberations, the Joint Board concludes that the boundaries of the Anchorage/Matsu/Kenai Nonsubsistence Area is as follows:

The Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: Units 7 as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(7) (except the Kenai Fjords National Park lands), 14 as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(14), 15 as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(15) (except that portion south and west of a line beginning at the mouth of Rocky River up the Rocky and Windy Rivers across the Windy River/ Jackolof Creek divide and down Jackolof Creek to its mouth and the islands between the eastern most point of Jackolof Bay and the eastern most point of Rocky Bay, including the Chugach Islands), 16(A) as defined by 5 AAC

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92.450(16)(A); all Cook Inlet Area Statewaters as defined by 5 AAC 21.100 (except those waters north of Point Bede which are west of a line from the eastern most point of Jakolof Bay north to the western most point of Hesketh Island including Jackolof Bay and south of a line west from Hesketh Island; the waters south of Point Bede which are west of the eastern most point of Rocky Bay; and those waters described in 5 AAC 01.555(b), known as the Tyonek subdistrict).

The Joint Board agrees with and incorporates by reference the ADF&G recommendations contained in the worksheets used during this deliberation. It became evident to the Board as the discussion progressed that the area original area proposed needed to be expanded to incorporate an area used extensively by Anchorage, Matanuska Valley and Kenai Peninsula residents. Based on examination of the 12 factors the Joint Board concludes that the Anchorage/Matsu/Kenai area is a Nonsubsistence Area.

Michael Martin, Chair Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game

Adopted: No

November 7, 1992 Anchorage, Alaska

APPENDIX D: FAIRBANKS NONSUBSISTENCE AREA; JOINT BOARD FINDING #92-24-JB

FAIRBANKS NONSUBSISTENCE AREA FINDINGS #92-24-JB

A. Introduction to Written Findings: During the publicly convened board meeting on November 1 - 7, 1992, the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game (Joint Board) heard and considered public testimony, ADF&G staff reports and advisory committee reports, and deliberated on the information in relation to the totality of the twelve socio-economic characteristics in the 1992 subsistence law at AS 16.05.258(c). Based on the information and deliberations the Joint Board found that in the Fairbanks-Denali area described in Section B below, subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life. The Joint Board incorporates by reference the information provided by ADF&G in the worksheets included in the Joint Board Workbook. Additionally the board found the following:

Geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish: The Joint Board examined (under factor 11) patterns of hunting and fishing by residents of the proposed nonsubsistence area. The Board finds that area residents hunt and fish throughout the proposed area as well as GMU 13 and other areas of the state. The Board considered including the Minto Flats State Game Refuge and later added the Minto Flats Management Area and Uniform Coding Unit 0100 south of the Tanana River. The additional area was used by residents of the proposed nonsubsistence area for fishing and hunting for moose, waterfowl, and other wildlife uses. The Minto Refuge and Management Area was removed from consideration as a nonsubsistence area based on information submitted by the department from a 1983-84 household survey of Minto residents and wildlife use and consumptive patterns. Specifically there is not a well developed cash economy. Only 25 percent of the population is employed, primarily in seasonal jobs. 75 percent of the residents were below the poverty level with only a third having motor vehicles. There is a small store but costs are 1.8 times those of Fairbanks. There is a high use of fish and game resources by Minto residents which is consistent with a subsistence lifestyle dependent on the natural resources.

In discussing the area of 20(C) west of the Nenana River, the Board concluded that the land area in the proposed nonsubsistence area was predominantly Denali National Park over which the State has no authority. Hunting is by subsistence permit only and restricted to rural residents as defined by Federal regulations. This area was removed from the proposed nonsubsistence area. Additionally, the board reviewed fish and game harvest and use patterns of the residents along the Parks Highway in GMU 20(A) between Nenana and Wood Rivers to see if that area should be removed from the nonsubsistence area. In applying the 12 factors, the Board found a mixed social and economic lifestyle that was characterized by

average incomes higher than Fairbanks and wildlife use patterns that fluctuated from high to low use. The proximity to Fairbanks, employment at the Usibelli Mine, Clear Air Force Base, Golden Valley Power Plant and Denali National Park and the accompanying service sectors brought many jobs, some seasonal in nature. The use patterns of highway residents showed use of the area, i.e., an average annual moose harvest by Healy residents of 8.3, Denali Park 2.3, Anderson 6.5 and Fairbanks of 155.8; an average annual sheep harvest by Healy residents of 5.7, Denali Park 1.3, Anderson 3, and Fairbanks 45. Based on the totality of the factors, the Board left the area in the proposed nonsubsistence area as it determined it was an area used by a high percentage of the residents of the nonsubsistence area.

1. The socio-economic structure: The socio-economic structure of this area is consistent with the information provided by the ADF&G in no. 1 of the nonsubsistence area report for proposal no. 1. The Board recognizes that most segments of the population within the area support an industrial-capitalism economy. However, there is a mixture of lifestyles and a high percent of the residents obtain food by hunting and fishing. Evidence supplied by Board members from the area support the department's information indicating that Fairbanks typifies the type of cash economy envisioned by the legislature as a nonsubsistence area. Based on the information presented and the Board's discussion, the Board found that subsistence was not a principal characteristic of the socio-economic structure.

2. The stability of the economy: The Board found that the information presented in Section 2 of the ADF&G staff report indicates that the Fairbanks area's economy is heavily dependent on government, military, and services jobs. Unemployment is low, 10.7 percent, compared to remote isolated Alaskan communities where unemployment is above 30 percent and the state average of 9.7%. Overall wages are higher than most areas of the state, unemployment is low, and the numbers of jobs are expanding. The board concludes the area has a relatively stable industrial-capitalism economy and subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy.

Extent and kinds of employment for wages, including full з. time, part time, temporary, and seasonal employment: Department of Labor statistics for 1991 have 27,800 jobs in Fairbanks of which 7,650 are in military, 9,950 in government, 6,250 in services, 6,400 in trade, and 600 in manufacturing. This indicates the heavy dependence in Fairbanks on government and military employment. The Board also explored the Department of Labor statistics for Healy and McKinley Village communities within the proposed area. Based on percent of households having employed members (1987), Healy has 53 percent employed in mining, 20 percent in transportation/utilities/communications, 19 percent in services,

and 29 percent in government (local, state, & federal). McKinley Village's percent of households having employed members for 1987 were 10 percent in mining, 18 percent for transportation/utilities/communications, 13 percent services, and percent in government (local, state, & federal). Reviewing 74 Fairbanks and McKinley Village labor statistics, reveals a capitalindustrial economy. Reliance on subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the area.

The amount and distribution of cash income among those 4. domiciled in the area or community: In 1989 the average per capita income for the Fairbanks North Star Borough was \$15,914, slightly below Alaska's average of \$17,610. The average income in 1989 for McKinley Park Village was \$20,917, in Healy \$18,160. Board members summarized the economic data for Delta Junction and Fort Greely based on personal knowledge and information provided the Board by The average household incomes discussed in Delta Junction ADF&G. and Fort Greely were \$35 - 40,000 for Delta Junction and \$20 -30,000 for Fort Greely. 11.5 percent of the households earning less than the federal poverty standards (1989) were in Fairbanks. The Board recognized that distribution of cash income varies among the residents within the proposed nonsubsistence area but is consistent with an urban environment in Alaska.

5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community: The Fairbanks area has a large range of goods and services available. Fairbanks' cost of food index at 7 percent higher than Anchorage is relatively low for Alaskan communities. The cost of food index for Delta Junction is 33 percent higher than Anchorage and for the Parks Highway area is 56 - 89 percent higher. The communities located along the Parks Highway do most of their shopping in Fairbanks due to road access.

6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community: Residents of the proposed area used a wide variety of fish and game resources locally available as well as resources distant from their residence. Primary big game species used in order of importance are moose, caribou, sheep, black and brown bears. Major fish species include salmon, grayling, pike, burbot and white fish. Halibut are also taken in other areas of the state. The Board of Game previously found a positive customary and traditional finding for moose in Game Management Units (GMU) 20A, 20B, 20C & 20D. There were no There are also no findings for black and findings for GMU 25C. brown bears. There are negative findings for sheep in GMUs 20D and 25C, and negative findings for bison in GMU 20D. positive C&Ts for caribou in the area. The Boar There were no The Board of Fisheries previously determined positive C&Ts for salmon and other finfish (sheefish, white fish, lamprey, burbot, sucker, grayling, pike,

char, and blackfish). Subsistence fishing permits for residents of the nonsubsistence area were used mainly in areas along the Tanana River, outside the proposed area.

7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity: The Fairbanks area has seasonal fluctuations in economic activity related to tourism. The primary types of jobs in the Fairbanks area (government, military, services and trade) are not normally affected by seasonal changes. Residents along the Parks Highway have seasonal cycles of employment associated with Denali National Park tourism. Healy and Anderson residents are not affected as much by seasonal changes because of coal mine and electrical production employment. The Board finds overall economic activity of the proposed area to be representative of an economy where reliance on wage employment is a principal characteristic of the economy.

8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game: Based on a household survey in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, 50 - 59 percent hunted and 74 - 82 percent fished. In McKinley Park Village households, 70 percent fished and 45 percent hunted. The Board notes some individual households within the proposed area may be hunting and fishing for larger amounts for food production, but overall residents of the proposed area hunted and fished for nonsubsistence use.

9. The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: The Board considered harvest levels of fish and game species in communities within the proposed area by using department reports and verbal and written comments by the public and Board members. The Board noted the range of pounds per person, per year for communities in the proposed area with Fairbanks at 16 pounds, Healy at 132 pounds and McKinley Village at 242 pounds. The Board finds the overall proposed area the harvest levels are representative of a nonsubsistence area.

10. The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game: The Board notes there are subsistence uses outside the proposed area and protected Minto and Nenana subsistence uses when it deleted the proposed addition of the Minto Flats area. The Board determined the area's cultural, social, and economic values represent a nonsubsistence value system.

12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: Sharing and exchange of wild fish and game occurs within and between families in and adjacent to the proposed area. The extent of sharing for the proposed area has not been quantified in all communities.

Conclusion: Based on all the information before the Joint Board, deliberations and the finding above, the Board concludes that dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the Fairbanks/Denali areas as defined below. In making this determination, the Board noted that Fairbanks is easily defined as a nonsubsistence area when applying the 12 factors. There is a wide variety of uses and a mixture of lifestyles of which subsistence was not a principal characteristics of the area.

в. Area Boundaries

Based on the information provided to the Joint Board and the Board's deliberations, the Joint Board concludes that the boundaries of the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence area are as follows:

The Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 20(A) as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(20)(A) east of the Wood River drainage and south of the Rex Trail but including the upper Wood River drainage south of its confluence with Chicken Creek, within Unit 20((B) as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(20)(B) the North Star Borough and that portion of the Washington Creek drainage east of the Elliot Highway, within Unit 20(D) as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(20)(D) west of the Tanana River between its confluences with the Johnson and Delta Rivers, west of the west bank of the Johnson River, and north and west of the Volkmar drainage, including the Goodpaster River drainage, and within Unit 25(C) as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(25)(C) the Preacher and Beaver Creek drainages.

The Joint Board agrees with and incorporates by reference the ADF&G recommendations contained in the worksheets used during this deliberation. Based on examination of the 12 factors the Joint Board concludes that the reduced Fairbanks-Denali area is a nonsubsistence area.

Michael Martin, Chair Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game

Adopted: November 7, 1992 Anchorage, Alaska

APPENDIX E: JUNEAU NONSUBSISTENCE AREA: JOINT BOARD FINDING #92-22-JB

JUNEAU NONSUBSISTENCE AREA FINDINGS #92-22-JB

A. Introduction to Written Findings: During the publicly convened board meeting on November 1 - 7, 1992, the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game (Joint Board) heard and considered public testimony, ADF&G staff reports and advisory committee reports, and deliberated on the information in relation to the totality of the twelve socio-economic characteristics in the 1992 subsistence law at AS 16.05.258(c). Based on the information and deliberations the Joint Board found that in the Juneau area described in Section B below, subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture and way of life. The Joint Board incorporates by reference the information provided by the ADF&G in the worksheets included in the Joint Board Workbook. Additionally the board found the following:

Geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish: The Joint Board first examined (under criteria 11) patterns of hunting and fishing by residents of the proposed The Board finds that residents of the area nonsubsistence area. hunt and fish throughout the proposed area. Additionally, hunting takes place on the Mansfield Peninsula, Young Bay, Oliver Inlet, the drainages of Seymour Canal and the Glass Peninsula as well as various other areas in Southeast Alaska. Fishing occurs primarily in Lynn Canal south of Eldred Rock, Berners Bay, northern Chatham Strait, Stephens Passage north of Tracy Arm, contiguous bays within this boundary, and other waters of Southeast Alaska. The Board reviewed statistics reflecting where the residents of nearby communities of Tenakee, Kake, Haines, Klukwan, Angoon and Hoonah hunted and fished. These communities hunt and fish predominantly on lands and in waters adjacent to their own communities, but do exhibit a pattern of dispersed effort which is typical of the region as a whole. Some of their hunting and fishing does take place in the nonsubsistence area, but it is not a significant portion of their harvest. The board determined it was appropriate to expand the proposed nonsubsistence area to include those areas used often and almost exclusively by Juneau area residents. The final nonsubsistence area incorporates approximately 90-95% of the recreational fishing area and 47% of the deer harvest for those domiciled in the area.

1. The socio-economic structure: The socio-economic structure of this area is consistent with the information provided by the ADF&G at no. 1 of the nonsubsistence area report. The information presented at no. 1 does include the expanded boundaries. The importance of fishing for recreation and as an industry was recognized as were other industries such as commercial fishing, tourism and government. Additionally Juneau is a transportation hub for northern Southeast and is the state's

capital. Evidence supplied by board members from the area support the department's information indicating that Juneau typifies the type of economy envisioned by the legislature as a nonsubsistence area. Based on the information presented and the Board's discussion the Board found that subsistence was not a principal characteristic of the socio-economic structure.

2. The stability of the economy: The Board found that the information presented at Section No. 2 of the ADF&G staff report supports the finding that this economy is stable and expanding. The Juneau area economy is heavily dependent on government and the service sector needed to support it. Approximately 11,000 of the 14,000 jobs in Juneau can be traced to government, trade and the service sector. Unemployment is low compared to statewide averages. For example, unemployment in Juneau is 7.5% while unemployment in Koyukuk is 30.9% and in Fairbanks 10.7%. The board concludes that the harvest of fish and game for subsistence uses does not contribute significantly to the stability of the economy.

3. Extent and kinds of employment for wages, including full time, part time, temporary, and seasonal employment: Department of Labor statistics indicate that of the 14,000 jobs in Juneau, 2416 are in trade, 2279 in services and over 7000 in the government sector accounting for 11,000 of the 14,000 jobs. This indicates the heavy dependence in the Juneau area on the government and tourism sectors of the economy. The number of jobs compared to the population and the fact that incomes in Juneau are higher than statewide averages are indicative of a strong employment for wages. The combined factors outlined above and the information presented are characteristic of a capital-industrial economy in which reliance on the harvest of fish and game for subsistence uses is not a principal characteristic of the economy.

4. The Joint Board relies on the information presented at no. 4 of the ADF&G staff report and finds that while income is not distributed evenly over the various racial and ethnic groups in Juneau, that unemployment is low and that Juneau is a wage economy as opposed to a subsistence economy.

5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community: Chart #11 indicates that Juneau enjoys a wide availability of goods and services with some of the lowest costs in the state. The information presented and board discussion, as well as chart #18 (showing a relatively low harvest of wild foods) supports a finding that Juneau area residents rely on commercial markets rather than relying on harvest of fish and game for subsistence uses. #92-22-JB

6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community: Information was provided that Juneau area residents use a variety of the resources available locally and that they travel some distances in the state to harvest other resources. Important resources include salmon, halibut, shellfish, deer, bear (brown and black), goat and moose.

7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity: Information at no. 7 of the ADF&G staff report and Board discussion confirm that the area's seasonal employment is principally tied to tourism and the legislative session rather than to gathering natural resources. This is indicative of a community that does not rely on wildlife resources, but rather on wage employment associated with other factors.

8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game: The popularity of sport fishing was noted, with 44-50% of the population having sport fishing licenses. Only 12% have hunting licenses. This supports the concept that hunting and fishing is more recreational in nature rather than a communitywide method of food production.

9. The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: According to chart #18, and other information provided by ADF&G, per capita use of fish and wildlife resources by the area residents was one of the lowest in the state.

10. The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game: Although predominantly Euro-American, Juneau is a socially and culturally diverse community with an active and strong Alaska Native culture and a South Pacific culture both of which are widely reflected by cultural activities and native art. It is not possible to distinguish separate use patterns among any certain groups in the community. The information indicated an integrated community with a pattern of uses in which recreational hunting and fishing predominate, although some subsistence uses take place.

12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: Although there was testimony reflecting sharing among the local population, there have been no specific studies to determine the extent of such sharing. **#**92−22∽JB

Conclusion: Based on all the information before the Joint Board, deliberations and the finding above, the Board concludes that dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture and way of life of the Juneau area as defined below.

B. <u>Area Boundaries</u>

Based on the information provided to the Joint Board and the Board's deliberations, the Joint Board concludes that the boundaries of Juneau Nonsubsistence area are as follows:

The Juneau Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 1(C) as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(1)(C), all drainages on the mainland east of Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage from the latitude of Eldred Rock to Point Coke, including Lincoln, Shelter, and Douglas islands; within Unit 4 as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(4), that portion of Admiralty Island including the Glass Peninsula, all drainages into Seymour Canal north of and including Pleasant Bay, all drainages into Stephens Passage west of Point Arden, the Mansfield Peninsula, all drainages into Chatham Strait north of Point Marsden; all marine waters of Sections 11-A and 11-B as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(k)(1) and (k)(2), Section 12-B as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(l)(2), and that portion of Section 12-A as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(l)(1) north of the latitude of Point Marsden.

The Joint Board agrees with and incorporates by reference the ADF&G recommendations contained in the worksheets used during this deliberation. It became evident to the Board as the discussion progressed that the area original area proposed needed to be expanded to incorporate an area used almost exclusively by Juneau residents. This expansion added lands where Juneau residents hunt and fish and where there is little and relatively insignificant use by other residents. Based on examination of the 12 factors the Joint Board concludes that the expanded Juneau area was indeed a nonsubsistence area.

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Michael Martin, Chair Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game

Adopted: November 7, 1992 Anchorage, Alaska #92-22-JB

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Footnote to Juneau Nonsubsistence Area Findings #92-22-JB

NOTE: The Juneau Nonsubsistence Area description was adopted by the Joint Board at the November 1992 meeting in Anchorage. During that meeting there was some board discussion about including the waters of Berners Bay and the marine waters of Lynn canal south of Berners Bay to the area. However, there was no formal board action to add those waters to the area description. After the meeting two board members approached staff for clarification and to insure Berners Bay was included in the area. Since it was not, the board directed the department to draft Proposal B for board action at the March 1993 Joint Board meeting. At that meeting the board voted to add the following language to end of the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area description:

, and that portion of District 15 as defined in 5 AAC 33.200(o) south of the latitude of the northern entrance to Berners Bay, and including Berners Bay.

APPENDIX F: KETCHIKAN NONSUBSISTENCE AREA: JOINT BOARD FINDING #92-23-JB

KETCHIKAN NONSUBSISTENCE AREA FINDINGS #92-23-JB

A. <u>Introduction to Written Findings</u>: During the publicly convened board meeting on November 1 - 7, 1992, the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game (Joint Board) heard and considered public testimony, ADF&G staff reports and advisory committee reports, and deliberated on the information in relation to the totality of the twelve socio-economic characteristics in the 1992 subsistence law at AS 16.05.258(c). Based on the information and deliberations the Joint Board found that in the Ketchikan area, described in Section B below, subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture and way of life. The Joint Board incorporates by reference the information provided by the ADF&G in the worksheets included in the Joint Board Workbook as well as additional information presented during deliberations. Additionally the board found the following:

Geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish: The Joint Board first examined (under criteria 11) patterns of hunting and fishing by residents of the proposed The Board found that residents of the area nonsubsistence area. hunt and fish throughout the proposed area as well as on the Cleveland Peninsula, Yes Bay and Northern Prince of Wales Island and other areas of Southeast Alaska. The Boards considered The Boards considered . inclusion of Game statistical area UCU 614 which includes Meyer's Chuck and is an area where Meyer's Chuck residents hunt. This area was excluded from the proposed nonsubsistence area. The Board applied the criteria and found that Meyer's Chuck was a small, separate rural community whose residents may participate in subsistence activities, and was not typical of the socio-economic structure found in Ketchikan. There is a personal use fishery in Yes Bay used by Ketchikan residents. The Board determined it was appropriate to expand the original area to include a portion of the Cleveland Peninsula, including Yes Bay, due to its nearly exclusive use by Ketchikan residents. The final nonsubsistence area incorporates approximately 90-95% of the recreational fishing area used by Ketchikan area fishermen and 43% of the Ketchikan area deer hunters.

1. The socio-economic structure: The Joint Board finds that the socio-economic structure of this area is consistent with the information provided by the ADF&G at no. 1 of the nonsubsistence area report. The information presented at no. 1 is pertinent to the expanded area. The growth pattern of Ketchikan from 1950 to 1990 was 110% (from 6446 to 13,828 residents). Ketchikan is a large community spread out along the water with a pulp mill, large commercial fishing fleet, port for a state ferry, retail stores, and a hospital. The complexion is that of an urban area with a dense population. Saxman is an enclave within the Ketchikan

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community that demonstrates some reliance upon fish and game harvested for subsistence uses. The examination of information and criteria is particularly complicated when dealing with Saxman, a community within a community. The residents have a history of subsistence over a long period and there is concern whether the intent of the 1992 subsistence law is to include such communities in a nonsubsistence area. After examining all evidence available, the Joint Board determined that the industrial-capitalism culture dominates the area's social and economic structure even though there are other uses present in the community. For these reasons, the Board concluded that subsistence uses of fish and game is not a principal component of the overall social and economic structure of Ketchikan.

2. The stability of the economy: The Board found that the information presented at No. 2 of the ADF&G staff report supports the finding that the economy is stable, while showing growth over four decades. The Board found no evidence that subsistence uses contributed significantly to the stability of the economy.

3. Extent and kinds of employment for wages, including full time, part time, temporary, and seasonal employment: Department of Labor statistics indicate a wide diversity of employment including 188 jobs in the military, 1234 service jobs, 1367 trade jobs, 1657 manufacturing jobs, government jobs at 1802, and an additional 1200+ jobs in other sectors. Unemployment is among the state's lowest at 9.7%. The Joint Board concluded that the factors outlined above and those in the report, specifically Figures 4, 7 and 8, are characteristic of a capital-industrial economy in which reliance on subsistence harvest of fish and game is not a principal characteristic of the economy.

4. The amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community: Per capita income in Ketchikan Borough is \$18,789 which is above the state average, and only 6.6% of the population is below the federal poverty scale. Income distribution is not even among the residents, but is typical of an urban, cash-based economy in the state.

The cost and availability of goods and services to those 5. domiciled in the area or community: With Ketchikan's close proximity to the lower 48 and its corresponding lower transportation costs, goods are readily available at lower costs than other areas of the state. Ketchikan is also a transportation hub which increases the availability of goods and services. The availability of goods and services and the relative low harvest of wild foods, supports a finding that Ketchikan residents are not reliant on subsistence.

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6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community: Ketchikan residents use a wide variety of fish and game species including deer, goat, bear, salmon, halibut, rockfish and shellfish.

7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity: There is a high incidence of seasonal employment in Ketchikan, attributable to a large commercial fishing community, tourism and a pulp mill. There is considerable seasonal employment including commercial fishing and manufacturing. The Board determined that Ketchikan was an industrial-capital economy as opposed to a subsistence economy.

8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game: The Board found that residents participate in recreational hunting and fishing and commercial fishing. Those domiciled in Saxman showed a higher percentage of households harvesting fish and game than the Ketchikan Borough as a whole.

9. The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: Testimony from staff and board members and information from figure #19 show a per capita harvest of wild resources of 33 pounds for the Ketchikan area which was among the lowest in the state. Figure #20 shows Ketchikan to be similar to Juneau in terms of protein requirements satisfied by wild foods. The harvest level in Saxman is 89.3 pounds per capita.

10. The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game: Diverse cultural values are represented in the Ketchikan area. The information presented and testimony from staff and board members shows a community that places a high value on recreational hunting and fishing and includes some subsistence uses.

12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: Although there was testimony from area residents reflecting sharing among the local population, there have been no specific studies to determine the extent of such sharing.

13. In 1986 using the old rural/urban criteria the Boards designated Saxman a rural community. Customary and traditional findings were developed for deer, finfish and shellfish for those domiciled in Saxman. The Board found that Saxman residents would not lose the opportunity to harvest fish and game resources under general hunting regulations in the nonsubsistence use area. However, the subsistence preference, under which residents of

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Saxman would hunt and fish at times of resource shortage while those domiciled in Ketchikan would be prohibited from harvest, would no longer be extended.

Conclusion: Based on the information before the Joint Board, deliberations and the findings above, the Board concludes that dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture and way of life of the Ketchikan area as defined below.

B. <u>Area Boundaries</u>

Based on the information provided to the Joint Board and the Board's deliberations, the Joint Board concludes the boundaries of Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area are as follows:

The Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 1(A) as defined in 5 AAC 92.450(1)(A), all drainages of the Cleveland Peninsula between Niblack Point and Bluff Point; Revillagigedo, Gravina, Pennock, Smeaton, Bold, Betton, and Hassler islands; all marine waters of Sections 1-C as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a)(3), 1-D as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a)(4), 1-E as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a)(5) and that portion of Section 1-F as defined by 5 AAC 33.200(a)(5) and that portion of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Mary Island and within one mile of the mainland and the Gravina and Revillagigedo Island shorelines and that portion of District 2 as defined by 5 AAC 32.200(b) within one mile of the longitude of Niblack Point.

The Joint Board agrees with and incorporates by reference the ADF&G recommendations contained in the worksheets used during this deliberation as well as additional information presented by the public, staff and board members. The Board examined the area originally proposed, and considered an enlarged area before deciding on an area larger than the original. This area added lands where Ketchikan residents hunt and fish and where there is little or no use by other residents. Based on examination of the 12 factors, the Joint Board concludes that the Ketchikan area is a nonsubsistence area.

Michael Martin, Chair Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game

Adopted: November 7, 1992 Anchorage, Alaska

APPENDIX G: VALDEZ NONSUBSISTENCE AREA: JOINT BOARD FINDING #93-27-JB

Valdez Nonsubsistence Area Findings #93-27-JB

A. Introduction to Written Findings: During the publicly convened board meeting on March 6 - 8, 1993, the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game (Joint Board) heard and considered public testimony, ADF&G staff reports and advisory committee reports, and deliberated on the information in relation to the totality of the twelve socio-economic characteristics in the 1992 subsistence law at AS 16.05.258(c). Based on the information and deliberations the Joint Board found that in the Valdez area described in Section B below, subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life. The Joint Board incorporates by reference the information provided by ADF&G in the worksheets included in the Joint Board Workbook. Additionally the Board found the following:

Geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish: The Joint Board examined (under factor 11) patterns of hunting and fishing by residents of the proposed nonsubsistence area. The Board finds that area residents hunt and fish throughout the proposed area as well as other areas of the state.

1. The socio-economic structure: The socio-economic structure of this area is consistent with the information provided by the ADF&G in no. 1 of the nonsubsistence area report. The Board recognizes that most segments of the population within the area participated in an industrial-capitalism economy; example: oil industry, commercial fishing & commercial guiding. However, there is a mixture of lifestyles and a percent of the residents obtain food by sport hunting and fishing. Based on the information presented and the Board's discussion, the Board found that subsistence was not a principal characteristic of the socio-economic structure.

2. The stability of the economy: The socio-economic structure of this area is consistent with the information provided in Section 2 of the nonsubsistence area report. The Valdez area economy is dependent on wage employment in the following job categories: transportation (31 percent), government (27 percent), services (14 percent), and manufacturing (13 percent). Unemployment is low for the Valdez area compared to remote isolated Alaskan communities where unemployment is above 30 percent and the state average of 9.7 percent. Overall wages are higher than most areas of the state and the numbers of jobs are stable. The Board concludes that the harvest of fish and game for subsistence uses does not contribute significantly to the stability of the economy.

3. Extent and kinds of employment for wages, including full time, part time, temporary, and seasonal employment: In the proposed area most wage-paying jobs were in transportation (31 percent) and government (27 percent). This reflects the importance of shipping oil in the local economy. In 1991, there were 48 limited entry commercial fishing permits issued to Valdez residents. The Board after reviewing the data on the extent and kinds of employment found that Valdez's unemployment rate typifies a stable urban environment. The Board found that subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the area.

4. The amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community: In 1989, per capita income of \$26,968 in Valdez was above the state's average of \$17,610. The Board recognized that distribution of cash income varies among

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residents within the proposed area but is consistent with an urban environment in Alaska and is typical of a nonsubsistence area.

5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community: Valdez has a well developed system of commerce providing needed goods and services. Valdez's cost of food index is 23 percent higher than Anchorage but is below the cost of food index for Dillingham (45 percent higher than Valdez). The availability of goods and services and the relative low harvest of wild foods supports a finding that Valdez residents are typical of residents of a nonsubsistence area.

6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community: The residents of Valdez make use of the wide variety of fish and wildlife in their area. Game species used include black bear, brown bear, caribou, goat, moose, sheep, and deer. Fish species used include salmon (all five species), halibut, varieties of trout, other freshwater fish, and shellfish. The Board found that Valdez residents harvest a variety of resources within the proposed area and a high percent harvested outside the proposed area. The Board found that the proposed nonsubsistence area supported only a limited amount of hunting effort, but did support a large majority of the recreational sport fishing effort.

7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity: The majority of Valdez's employment is year-round with summer seasonal increase due to tourism and commercial fishing. The Board finds the overall economic activity of the proposed area to be representative of an economy where reliance on wage employment is a principal characteristic of the economy.

8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game: In Valdez, 44-68 percent of the population fished with rod and reel during 1989-91, based on angler surveys. Valdez's percentages for rod and reel compare closely with Anchorage percentages, representative of a nonsubsistence area. In 1991, 788 hunting/fishing combination licenses were sold to Valdez residents. Based on the data provided, the Board found that hunting and fishing is recreational in nature rather than for food production. The Boards finds overall residents of the proposed area hunted and fished for recreational purposes.

9. The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community: The wild resource harvests pounds per person for 1991 was 85 pounds (excluding wild plants). The 1991 harvest levels are closely aligned with the Anchorage/Matsu/Kenai Nonsubsistence area which has 80 pounds per person for wild resource harvests, and much less than subsistence use areas (example: Chenega Bay at 188 pounds). The Board found that this level of harvest typifies a nonsubsistence area.

10. The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game: The predominant values associated with fish and wildlife harvests are recreational. Fishing and hunting are periodic outdoor activities, valued as breaks from the wage-employment. For residents directly employed in commercial fishing and outdoor recreational industries values are commercial in nature with a percent harvested for

Finding #93-27-JB

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recreational values. Environmental awareness and nonconsumptive uses (wildlife viewing) are other values Valdez residents associate with fish and game resources. The Board determined the area's cultural, social, and economic values represent a nonsubsistence value system.

11. The geographic locations where hunting and fishing takes place: During 1986-91 Valdez hunted primarily in GMUs 13, 6, 20, 11, and 12. The Board found that 75 percent of the sport fishing effort by residents domiciled in Valdez takes place within the proposed nonsubsistence area. The Board had difficulty with the proposed boundaries based on straight line surveys and not topographical features. The Board was unable to describe the proposed nonsubsistence area using other boundaries based on information provided. The game harvests by residents of Valdez as well as residents of Anchorage, Tatitlek, and Chenega Bay overlap within Prince William Sound which made separation of use areas into an expanded nonsubsistence area difficult. No reasonable solution was evident in attempts to adjust the boundaries to better reflect area uses.

12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game: The 1991 average number of fish and game resources shared per household was four which closely matches the Anchorage/Matsu/Kenai Nonsubsistence Area. The Board felt the amount of wild foods shared on a per capita basis by Valdez residents is indicative of a nonsubsistence area.

Conclusion: Based upon an examination of the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of the 12 socio-economic characteristics established in AS 16.05258(c), the Joint Board concludes that subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the Valdez area as defined below.

B. Area Boundaries:

Based on the information provided to the Joint Board and the Board's deliberations, the Joint Board concludes that the boundaries of the Valdez Nonsubsistence area are as follows:

The Valdez Nonsubsistence Area is comprised of the following: within Unit 6(D), as defined by 5 AAC 92.450(6)(D), and all waters of Alaska in the Prince William Sound Area as defined by 5 AAC 24.100, within the March 1993 Valdez City limits;

The Joint Board agrees with and incorporates by reference the ADF&G recommendations contained in the worksheets used during this deliberation. Based on examination of the 12 factors the Joint Board concludes that the Valdez area is indeed a nonsubsistence area.

Richard Burley, Chair () Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game

Adopted: March 7, 1993 Juneau, Alaska Page 3



Nonsubsistence Areas PROPOSALS 37 & 38 -5 AAC 99.015 Joint Board

Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries & Game RC 5 October 2007 Prepared for

Current State Regulations
Under AS 16.05.258 (c),
The boards, acting jointly, shall identify by regulation the boundaries of nonsubsistence areas.
A nonsubsistence area is an area or community where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area or community.
In determining whether dependence upon subsistence is a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of an area or community under this subsection, the boards shall jointly consider the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of the following socio-economic characteristics of the area or community:
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State Regulations, Cont.

- 1) The social and economic structure;
- 2) The stability of the economy;
- 3) The extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment;
- The amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community;

State Regulations, Cont.

- The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community; പ
 - The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community; 6
- The seasonal cycle of economic activity; \sim
- The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game; 8

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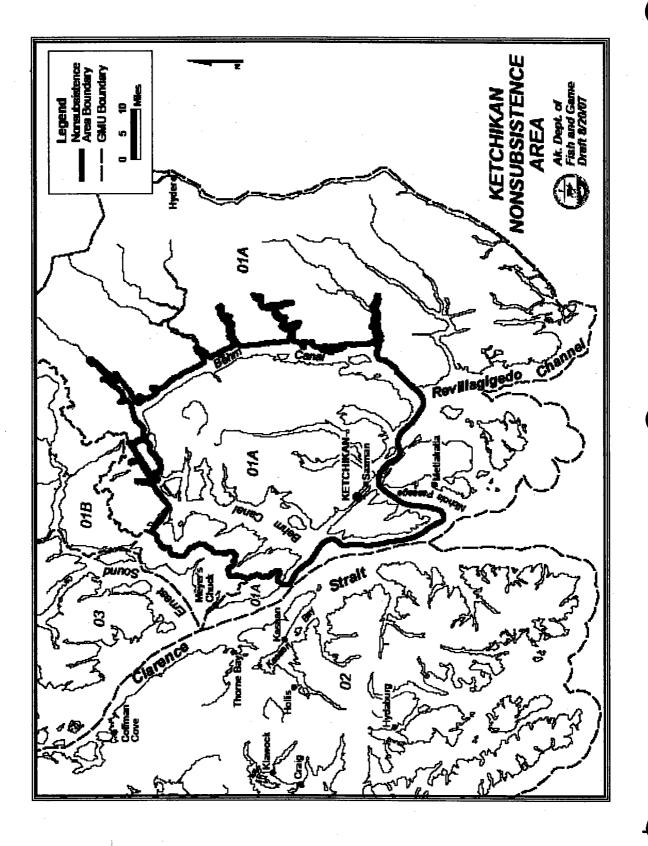
State Regulations, Cont.

- 9) The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community;
- 10) The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game;
- 11) The geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish; and
- 12) The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.

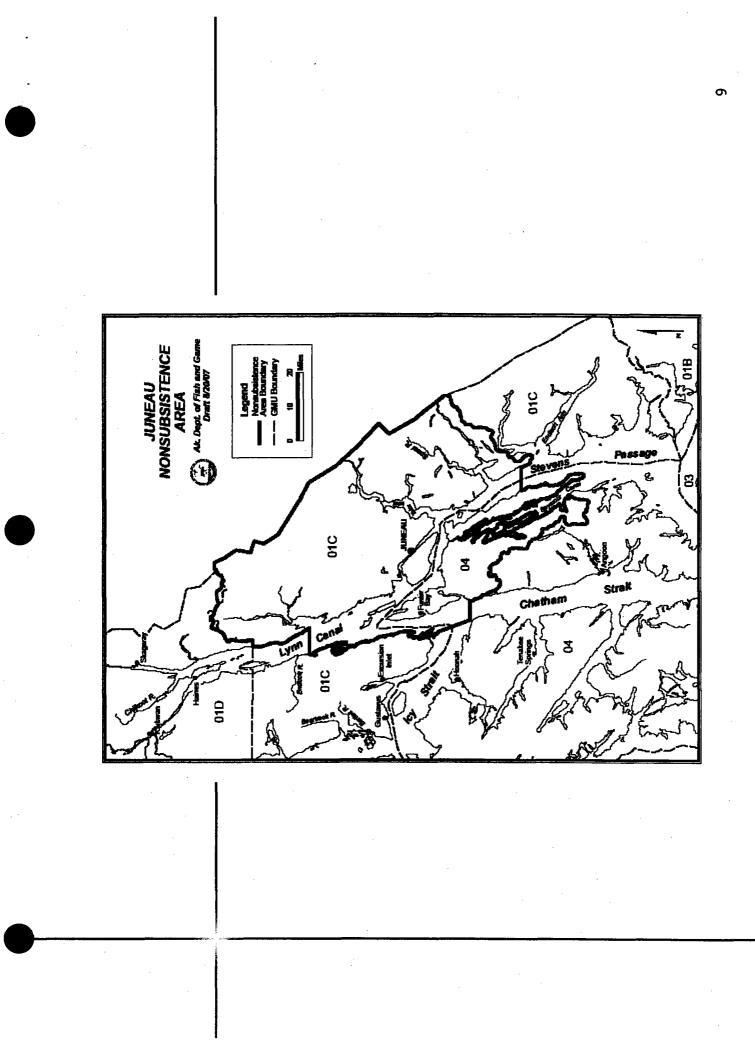
Existing Nonsubsistence Areas

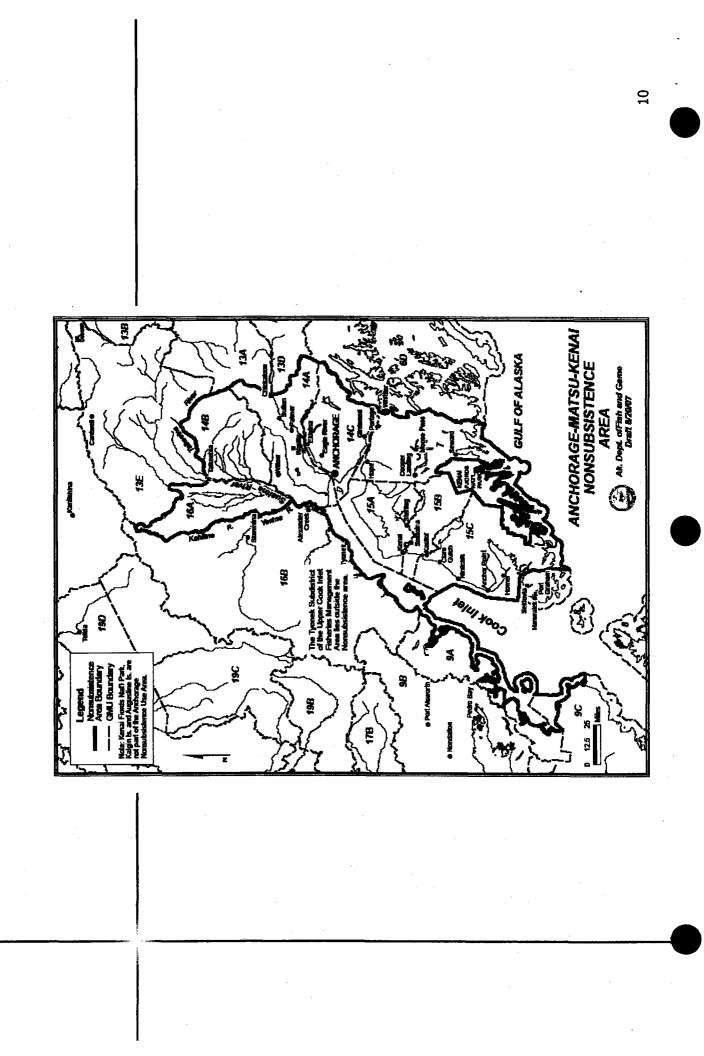
In 1992 and 1993, the Joint Board established 5 nonsubsistence areas (5 AAC 99.015) and adopted findings for each (Appendices C - G in RC 3):

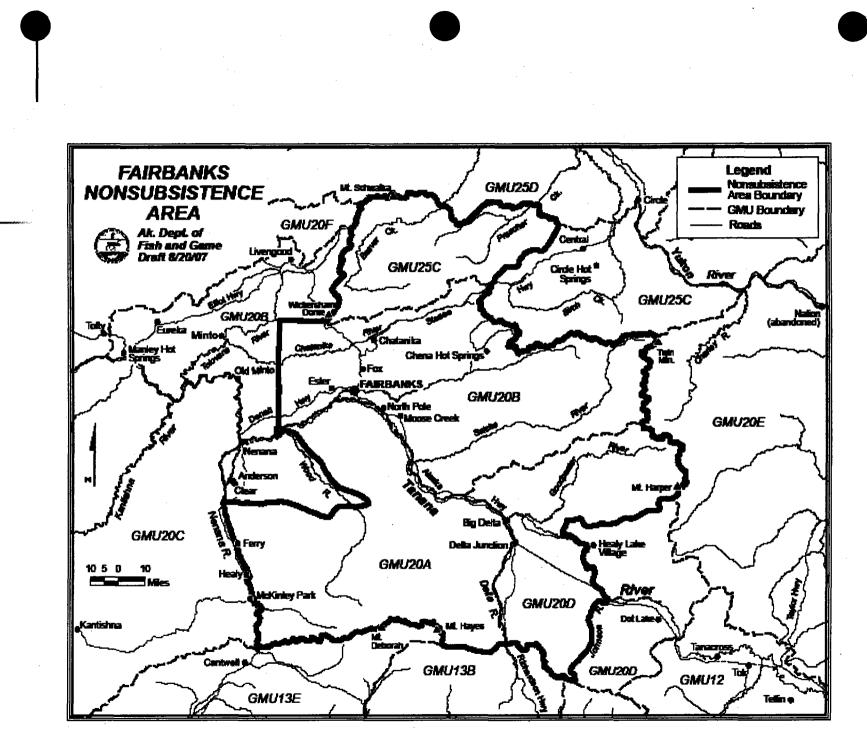
- 1. Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area (#92-23-JB)
- 2. Juneau Nonsubsistence Area (#92-22-JB)
- Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area (#92-25-JB)
- 4. Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area (#92-24-JB)
- 5. Valdez Nonsubsistence Area (#93-27-JB)

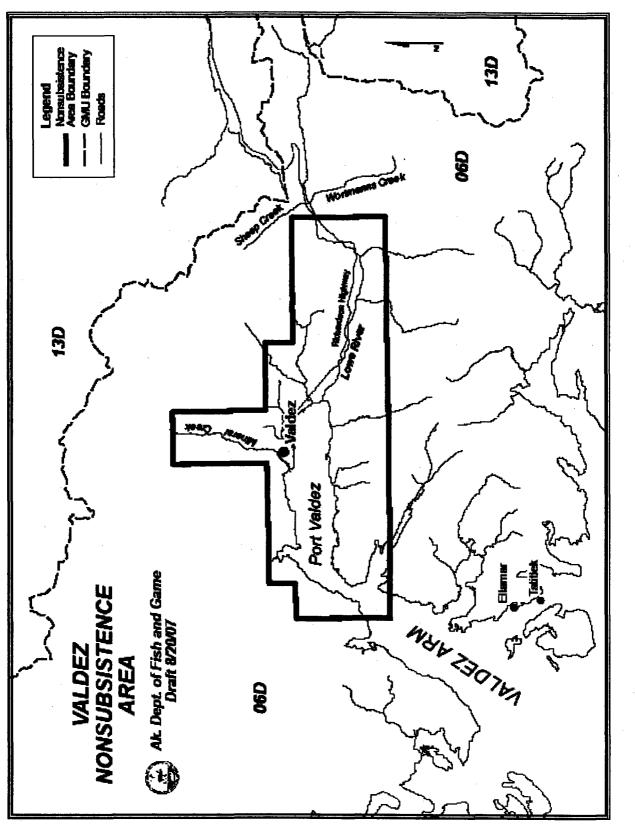


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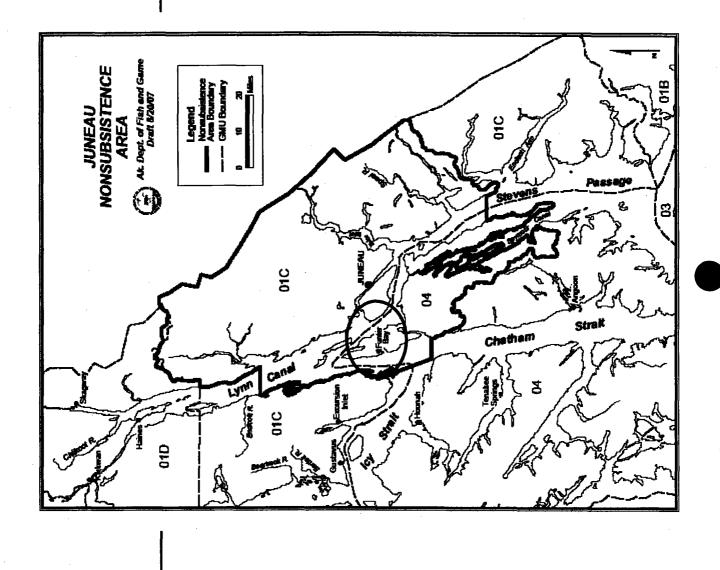
Effect of the Proposals:

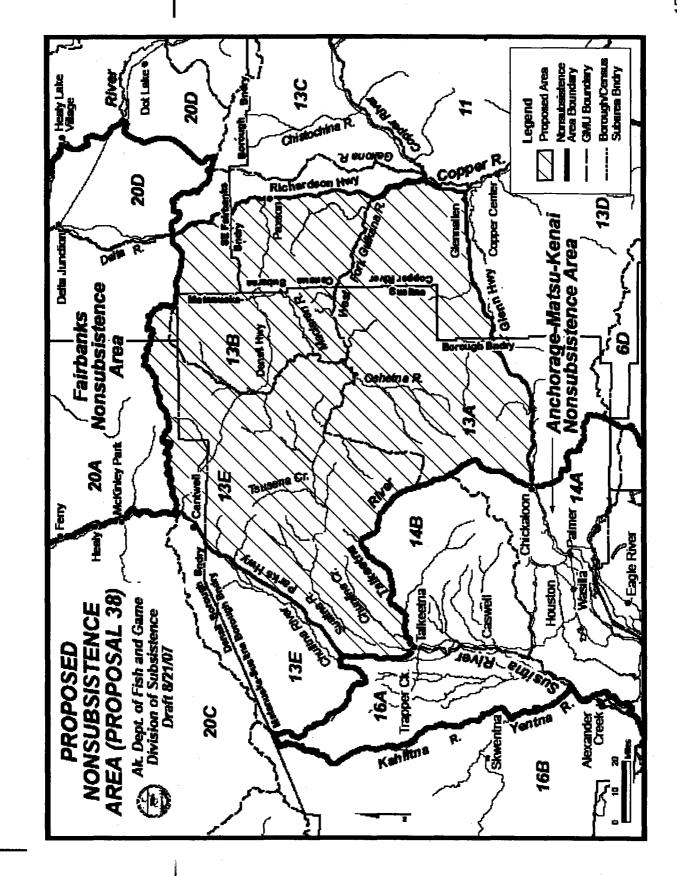
- Under AS 16.05.258(c), "The boards may not permit subsistence hunting or fishing in nonsubsistence areas."
- <u>Proposal 37</u>—would remove Funter Bay from the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area.

The boards could then consider proposals for subsistence hunting and fishing in this area.

 <u>Proposal 38</u>—would include portions of GMUs 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) in a nonsubsistence area.

Subsistence hunting and fishing would not be permitted in the identified nonsubsistence area.





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5 AAC 99.016. ACTIVITIES PERMITTED IN A NONSUBSISTENCE AREA.

In a nonsubsistence area the following activities will be permitted the economy, culture, and way of life of the area or community. dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of (a) A nonsubsistence area is an area or community where if provided by the appropriate board by regulation:

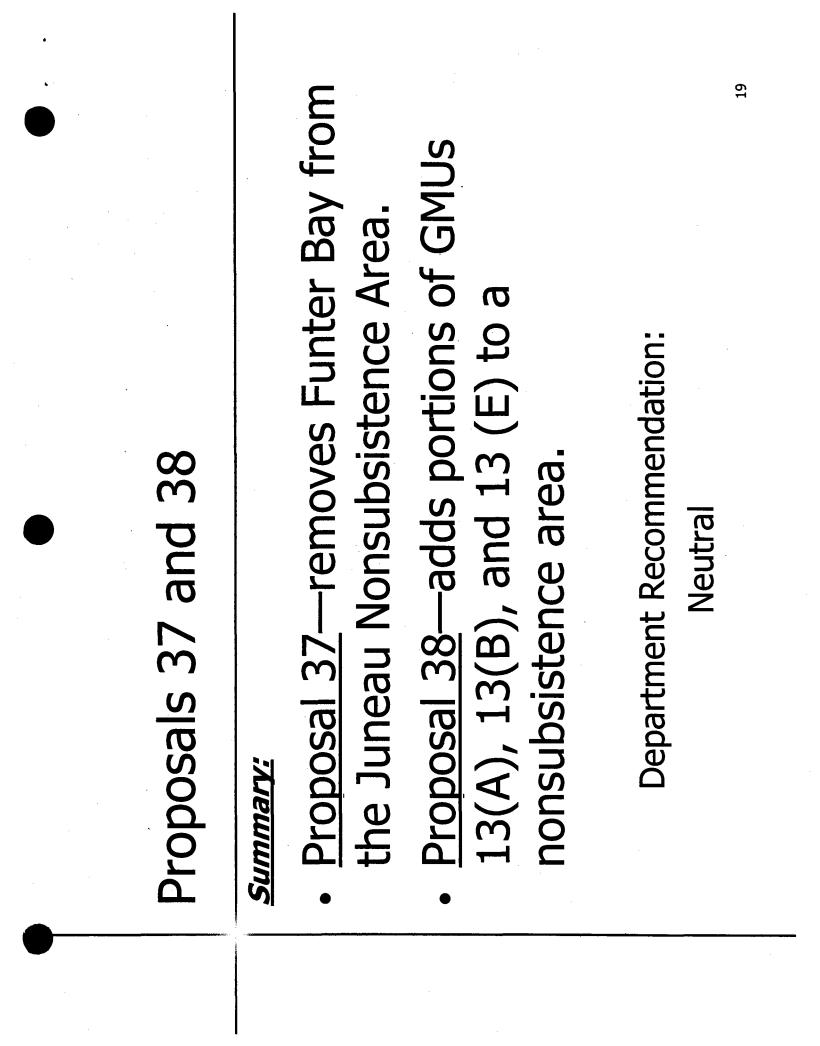
(1) general hunting, including drawing and registration permit hunts;

(2) personal use, sport, guided sport, commercial fishing and other fishing authorized by permit.

adopted for these areas and the subsistence priority does not (b) Subsistence hunting and fishing regulations will not be apply.

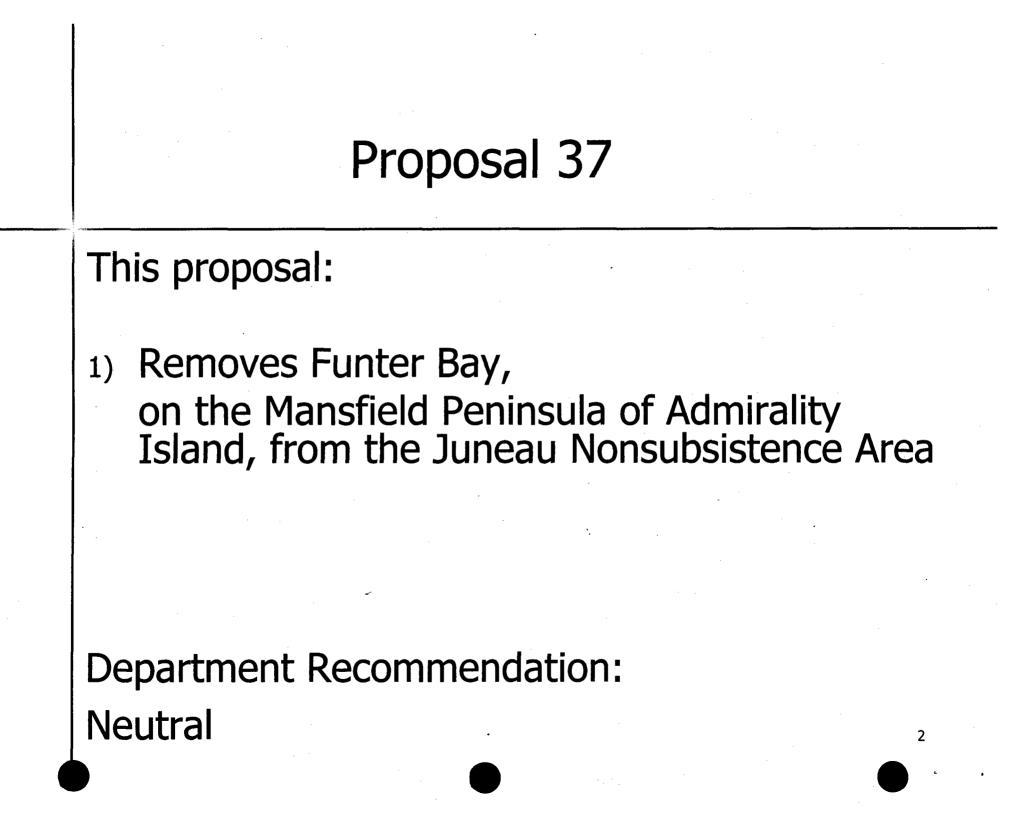
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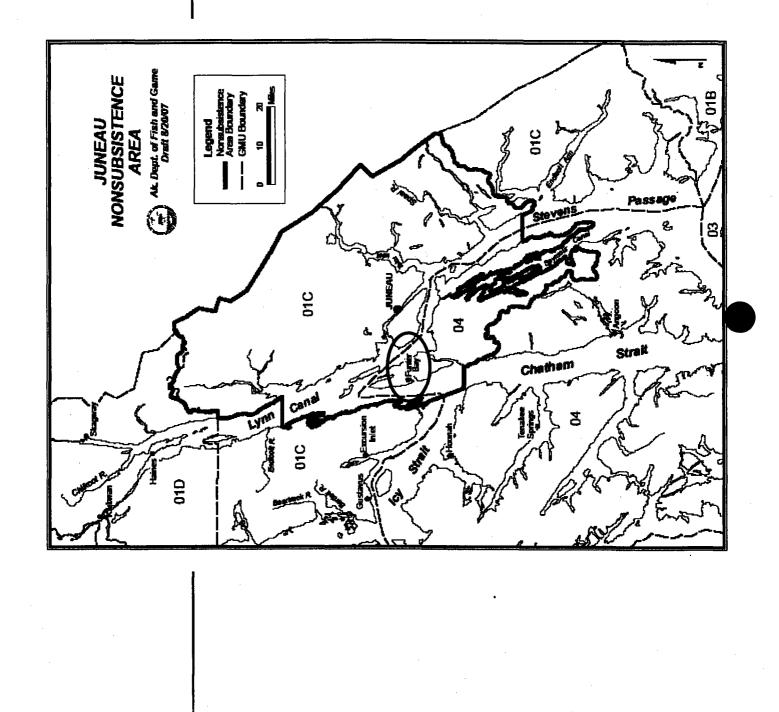


PROPOSAL 37 – 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board Nonsubsistence Areas

Prepared for Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries & Game October 2007 RC 6



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Nonsubsistence Area Identification Process

Under AS 16.05.258(c), the Joint Board, is charged with identifying nonsubsistence areas by considering:

"the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of [12] socioeconomic characteristics of the area or community."

Nonsubsistence Are Process, Cont.	a Identification	
subsi cess, (nce Area	nt.
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- characteristics for Funter Bay is presented in RC 3, a report Current, available information for the 12 socioeconomic prepared by the department. A
- In 1992, the Joint Board established the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area and summarized its findings in #92-22-JB (Appendix E, RC 3). A
- information to determine if significant changes have occurred since 1992, or if critical information is missing. In October 2008, the Joint Board will review available А
- If so, the proposal or an amended version can be scheduled for possible regulatory action in 2008. А
- If not, the board may take no action.

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Funter Bay History

- Within traditional territory of Auk Tlingit, now headquartered in Juneau; was used as seasonal camp for hunting, fishing and gathering.
- Site of commercial cannery, late 19th century to 1930s; also mine location.
- Site of internment of Aleuts during World War II.

Demography: Funter Bay

- Within Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area.
- Not a separate municipality or census designated place.
- "remainder" of the census area in 2006. An estimated 39 people lived in the
- At least 2 families appear to live year-round at Funter Bay.
- Most residences are occupied seasonally. ŀ

Characteristics—Available The 12 Socioeconomic Information

- The social and economic structure,
- The stability of the economy, The extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment;
 - The seasonal cycle of economic activity.
- One lodge provides sport fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities.
- At least one resident household is involved in commercial fishing.
 - Most homes are occupied seasonally for recreational purposes.

Socioeconomics, continued

- 4. The amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community;
- 5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community.
- The department has no information pertaining to these two characteristics.

Socioeconomics, continued

- The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community, . ف
- community participating in hunting and fishing activities The percentage of those domiciled in the area or or using wild fish and game, <u></u>
 - The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community, σ
 - 11. The geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish.
- ADF&G has no record of subsistence or personal use fishing by Funter Bay residents.
- show: 4 deer taken by 2 hunters in 1997; 6 deer by 2 hunters ADF&G records of deer harvests by Funter Bay residents in 2001; and 12 deer by 3 hunters in 2002.
- From 2000 through 2005, Juneau residents harvested 94% of the deer harvested in the Funter Bay vicinity (WAA 3835).

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- The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game 10.
 - The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community. 12.
- The department has no information pertaining to these two characteristics.

Effect of the Proposal:

- Funter Bay would be removed from the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area.
- At future meetings, the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game could consider subsistence fishing and hunting regulations for the Funter Bay area.

	Considerations:
	 When establishing the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area in 1992, the Joint Board attempted to include areas "used almost exclusively by Juneau residents" where there is "little and relatively insignificant use by other residents" (Joint Board Finding #92-22-JB).
· .	 The Joint Board found that the Mansfield Peninsula (which includes Funter Bay) met this criterion and therefore included it in the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area.

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Proposal 37

<u>Summary:</u>

This proposal:

• Removes Funter Bay from the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

PROPOSAL 38 – 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board Nonsubsistence Areas

Prepared for Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries & Game October 2007 RC 7

Proposal 38

This proposal:

1) Adds portions of GMUs 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) bounded by the Parks, Glenn, and Richardson highways to a nonsubsistence area.

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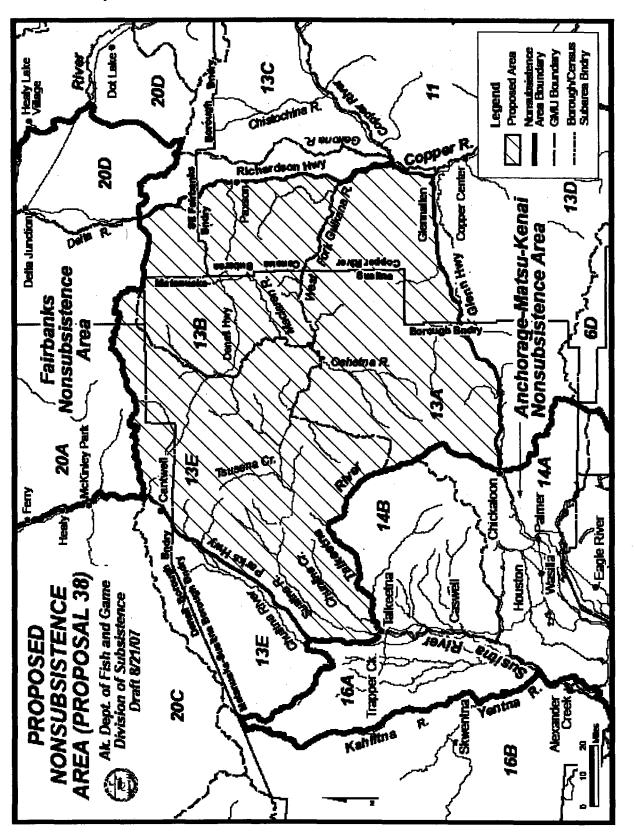
Department Recommendation: Neutral

Current State Regulations

Under AS 16.05.258(c), nonsubsistence areas are "areas or communities where dependence upon subsistence is not a principal characteristic of the economy, culture, and way of life of the area or community."

All of Game Management Unit 13 is presently outside nonsubsistence areas.

The boards may not permit subsistence fishing or hunting in nonsubsistence areas. (AS 16.05.258(c))



Effect of the Proposal:

- Portions of GMUs 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) would become part of a nonsubsistence area.
- Existing regulations allowing subsistence hunting and fishing in this area would be invalidated.

Nonsubsistence Area Identification Process

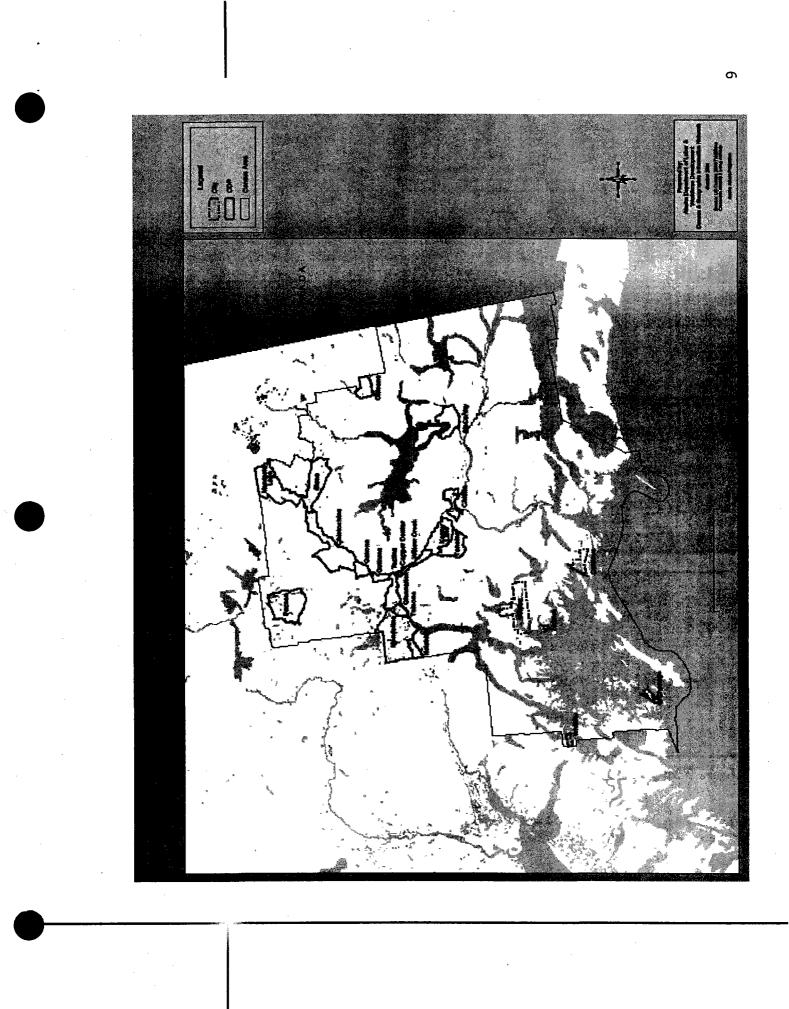
Under AS 16.05.258(c), the Joint Board, is charged with identifying nonsubsistence areas by considering:

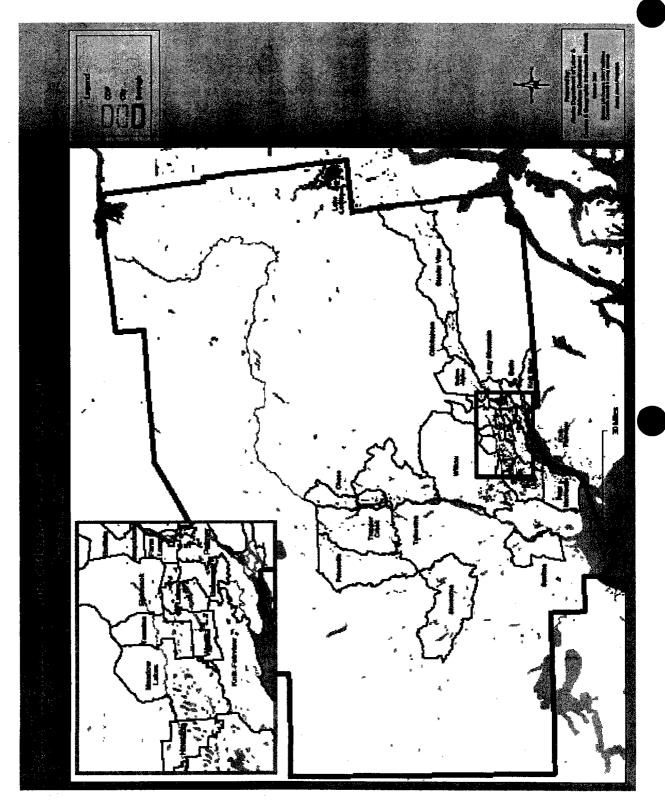
"the relative importance of subsistence in the context of the totality of [12] socio-economic characteristics of the area or community."

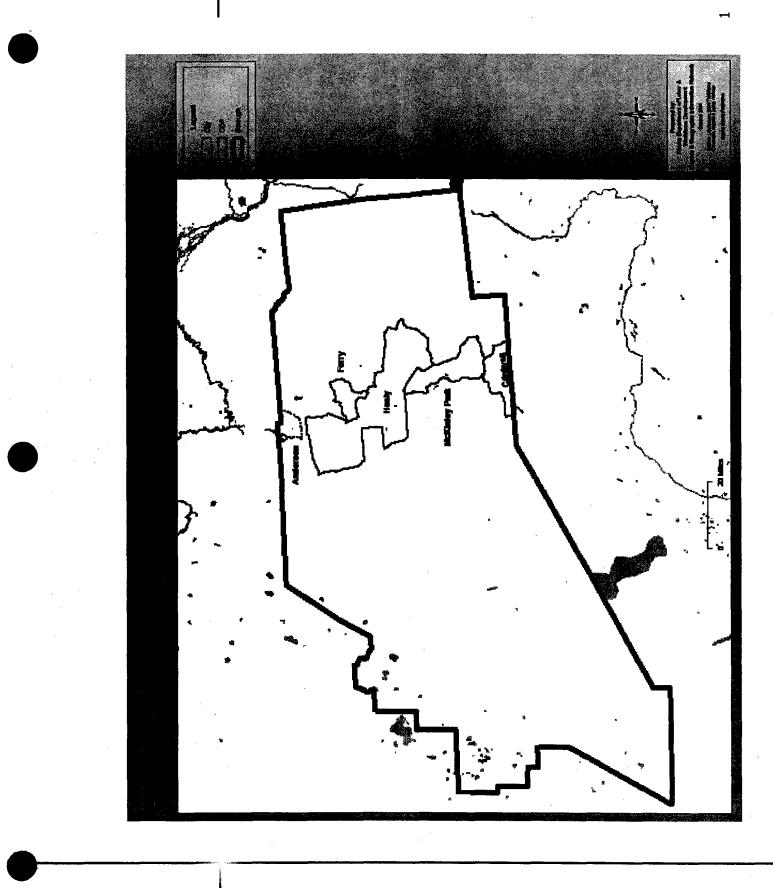
If not, the board may take no action.

 Federal decennial census for 1990 and 2000 (most socioeconomic data pertain to 1989 and 1999). AK. Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development (population estimates for 2006). ADF&G, Subs. Div. studies for 1982-83, 1987-88, and 1999-2000 (Cantwell only). ADF&G, Wildlife Conservation, hunter records (Wildlife Information Network) Note: Data sources use different geographic areas for their reporting and do not exactly match proposed area boundaries. See next 3 maps.

Primary Sources of Information

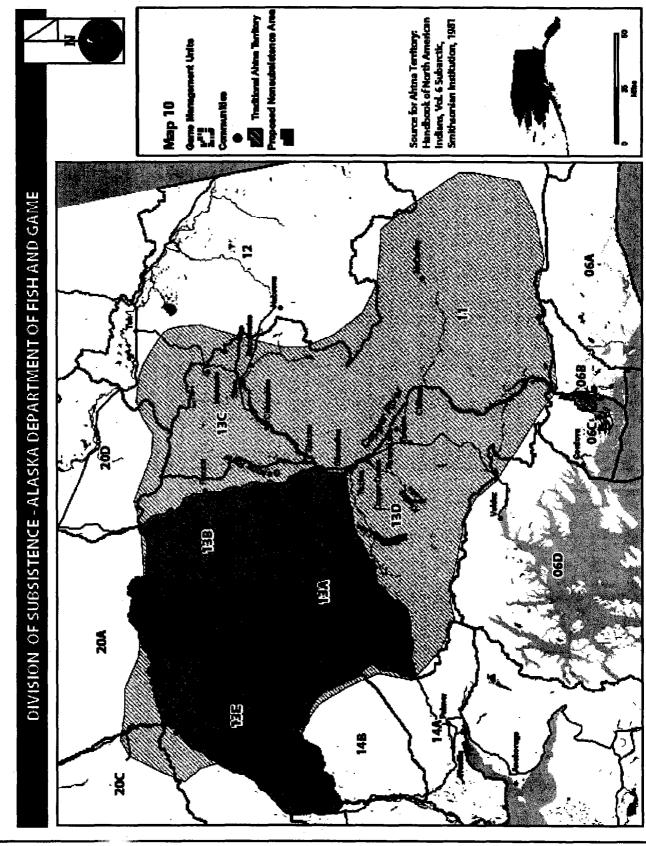






History: Copper River Basin

- Entire area part of traditional territory of the Ahtna Athabascans (Map 10).
- Population centralized in villages on road system in the 20th century.
- Mixed subsistence-cash economy developed.
- Cycles of boom and bust in local economy; most recent "boom" was pipeline construction in the 1970s.



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Demography: Copper Basin

- Population grew in the 1970s due to pipeline construction (Fig. 1).
- More recent population growth rate has been below state average (Fig. 2).
 - Population 3,362 in 2006.
- 25% Alaska Native in 2000.
- More rapid, steady population growth in other road-connected areas.

Figure 1. Population of Copper River Census Subarea and Adjacent Areas Connected by Road, 1960 - 2006



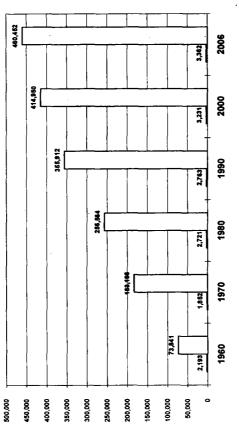
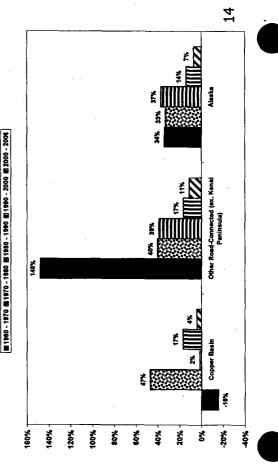


Figure 2. Change in Population by Decade, Copper River Census Subarea, Selected Road-Connected Areas, and Alaska



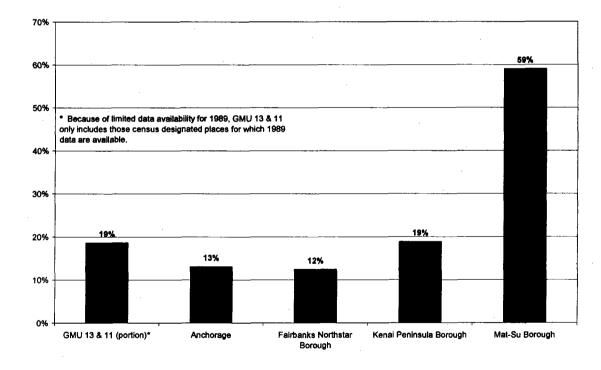
Available Information he 12 Socioeconomi Characteristics-

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The social and economic structure.	Mixed subsistence-cash economy punctuated with cycles of "boom and bust."	Subsistence hunting, fishing, gathering has been important.	Year-round employment is exception; cash economy marginal compared to urban centers.	"The recent history of the [Copper Basin's] cash economy continues to be marked by sharp peaks of activity and broad troughs of decline	This circumstance heightens the continuing importance of subsistence in the region, for despite natural year-to-year variability in fish and game abundance, such resources are relatively more dependable than is cash employment" (Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center 1988).

2. The stability of the economy.

- The Copper Basin cash economy has grown slowly over the last several decades, accompanied by slow population growth.
- From 1989 to 1999, 19% increase in employed adults (149 more persons), similar to the population change.
- Number of jobs in nonsubsistence areas has grown steadily since 1990, especially in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (over 9,000).

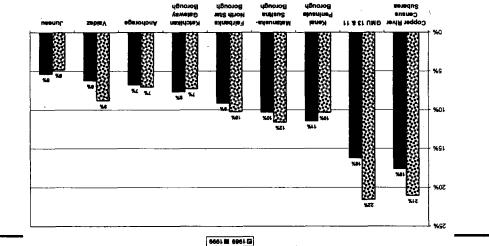




 The extent and the kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment. 	Figure 7. Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Communities of GMU 13 and 14. Figure 7. Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Communities of GMU 13 and 14. Figure 7. Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Communities of GMU 13 and 14. Figure 7. Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Communities of GMU 13 and 14. Figure 7. Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Communities of GMU 13 and 14. Figure 7. Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Communities of GMU 13 and 14. And, Emeniment Advector Accounting, and Food Barrier Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Communities of GMU 13 and 14. Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Community, Food Barrier Percentage of Employed Adults by Industry Type, Community, Food Barrier Percentage of CMU 14 and 14. Percentage of CMU 14 and 14. Percentage of CMU 14 and 14. Percentage of CMU 14. Percentage
3. The extent and the kind wages, including full-time, and seasonal employment.	In 1999, in Copper Basin communities, jobs in "education, health, and social services" ranked first (23%), followed by construction (12%) and "arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (12%) (Fig. 7). Between 1989 and 1999, changes occurred in the percentage of jobs in certain categories (Fig. 7). Table 4 in RC 3 shows comparisons with southcentral nonsubsistence area communities.
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Characteristic 3, cont.

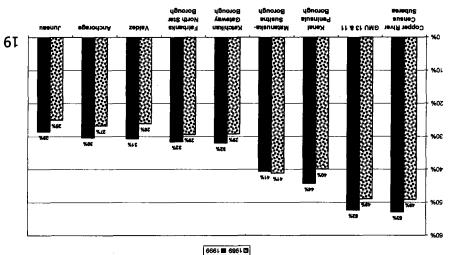
- In 1999, civilian Unemployment rate for Copper Basin unemployment rates in nonsubsistence areas were lower (Fig. 8).
- In 1989, also, were higher in GMU 13 & 11 communities than in nonsubsistence areas. in Copper Basin in Copper Basin
- in Copper Basin communities were not working; rates were lower in nonsubsistence areas (Fig. 9), as in areas (Fig. 9), as in



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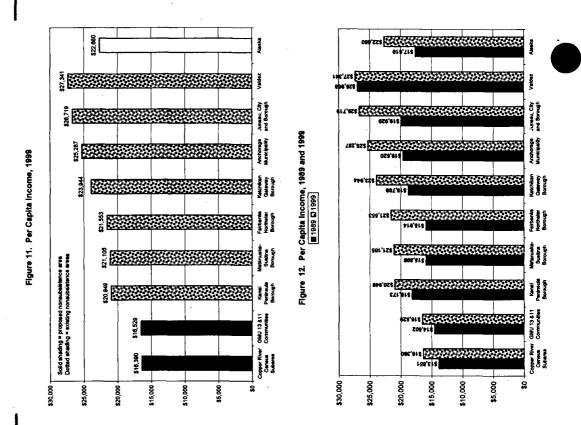
Figure 8. Percentage of Civilian Population Unemployed and Seeking Work,

Figure 3. Percentage of Ali People 36 Years of Age and Older Not Working (Unemployed plue Not See 1 كا 1969 אול 1989 אול 1989 אול 1989 אול 1989 אול 1989



income among those domiciled in the area or 4. The amount and distribution of cash community.

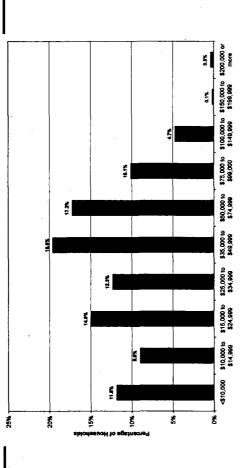
- In 1999, per capita income for GMU 13 & 11 communities was \$16,529—27% below state average (Fig. 11).
 Income in 1999 was below
 - that of communities in nonsubsistence areas.
- In 1989, per capita income in GMU 13 & 11 was \$14,502, 18% below the state average (Fig. 12).
 - Income increased at a higher rate (29% to 35%) in nonsubsistence areas from 1989 to 1999.



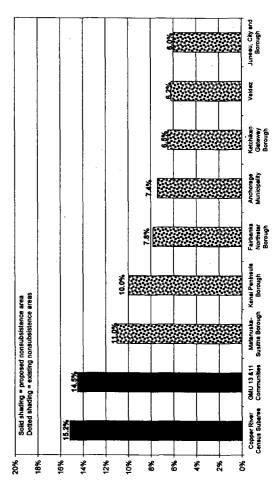
Characteristic 4, cont.

- In 1999, 68% of Copper Basin households had incomes below \$50,000; 36% made less than \$25,000 (Fig. 13).
 - In 1999, larger percentages of households in nonsubsistence areas had incomes in the higher ranges (Table 6, RC 3).
- In 1999, about 14% of Copper Basin households had incomes below federal poverty guidelines. This was a higher percentage than in nonsubsistence areas (Fig. 14).



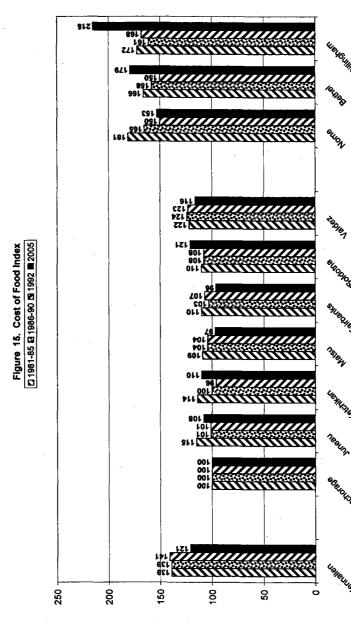






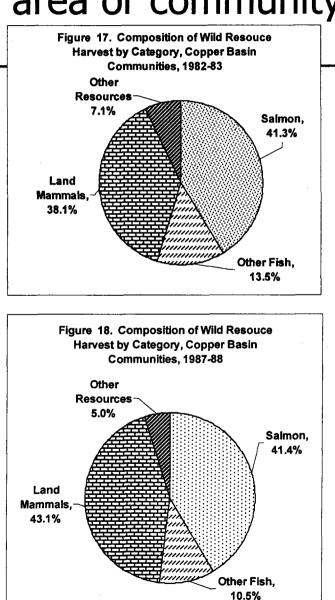
5. The cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community.

- Costs of food in Glennallen have been consistently higher than in the more populous communities in the nonsubsistence areas.
- Gasoline prices have also been higher in Glennallen than in more populous communities on the road system (Fig. 16, in RC 3).



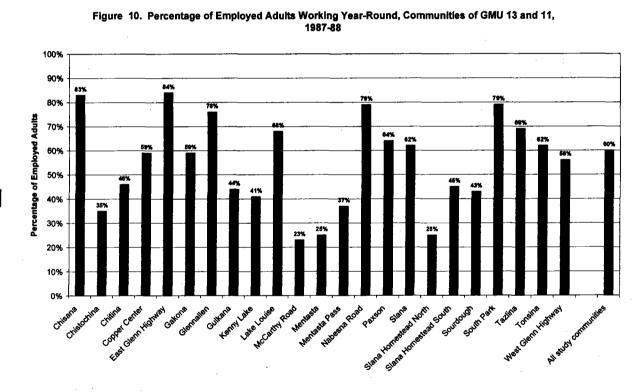
6. The variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community.

- In 1982-83, about 41% of harvests for home use in Copper Basin communities was salmon, 38% was land mammals, 14% was other fish, and 7% was other resources (Fig. 17).
- In 1987-88, land mammals ranked first with 43%, followed by salmon (41%), other fish (11%), and other resources (4%) (Fig. 18).
- In 1987-88, on average, Copper Basin households used 7.4 different kinds of wild resources (Fig.19 in RC 3).



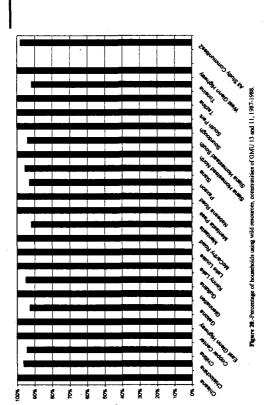
7. The seasonal cycle of economic activity.

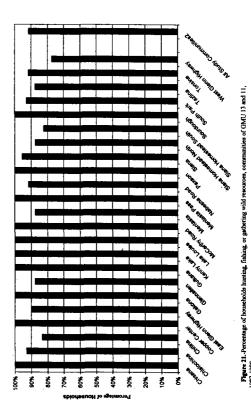
- In 1987-88, 60% of employed adults in Copper Basin communities worked year-round (Fig. 10).
- This ranged from 15% in McCarthy Road to 84% in East Glenn Highway.
- In 1999-2000, 47% of employed adults in Cantwell worked year-round.
- In 2000, 32% of housing units in GMU 13 & 11 were occupied seasonally.
- The seasonal availability of fish and wildlife resources shapes the annual cycle of economic activities in Copper Basin communities.



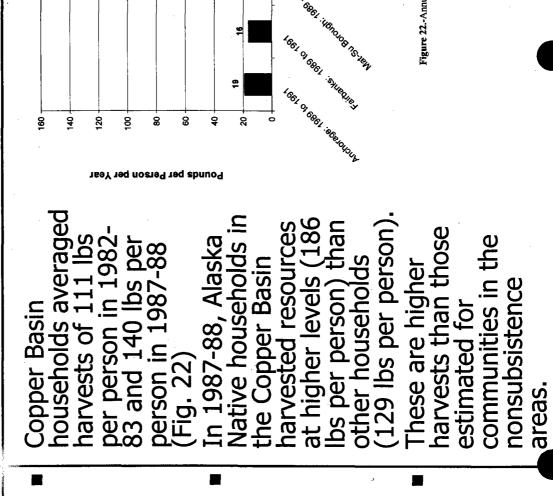
8. The percentage of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using fish and game.

- In 1987-88, virtually all surveyed Copper Basin households used fish and wildlife resources (Fig. 20). Also in 1987-88, over
- Also in 1987-88, over 90% of surveyed households participated in the harvest of fish and wildlife resources (Fig. 21).
- In 1999-2000, 97% of surveyed Cantwell households used wild resources and 97% participated in hunting, fishing, or gathering activities (Table 8 in RC 3).





The harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.



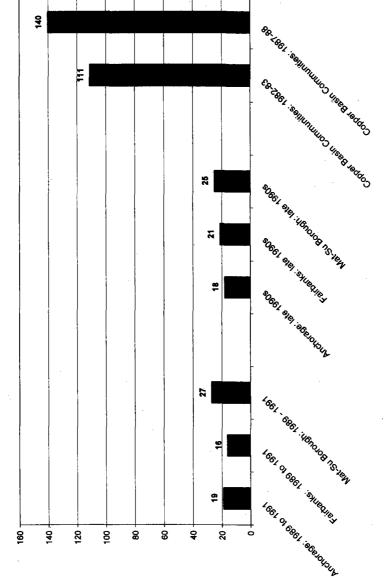
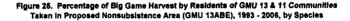


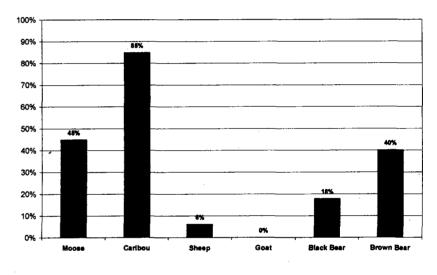
Figure 22.-Annual fish and wildlife harvests, pounds usable weight per person, selected communities

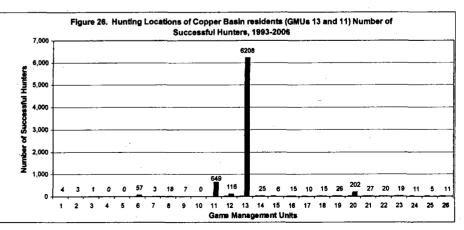
 The cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and use of fish and game. Copper Basin residents generally view hunting and fishing as integral parts of their culture and way of life, rather than recreational activities. Sharing is customary, involving family members, elders, and others in need. Ahtna tradition requires that young hunters give all or most of their first harvests to elders and the
needy. Sharing follows well-understood community standards based on kinship relationships and other social obligations.

11. The geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish.

- From 1993 to 2006, for Copper Basin residents, harvests in the proposed nonsubsistence area accounted for 85% of the caribou harvest, 45% of moose, 40% of brown bear, 18% of black bear, and 6% of sheep (Fig. 25).
- From 1993 to 2006, virtually all of the successful hunting by Copper Basin residents took place in GMU 13 (Fig. 26).

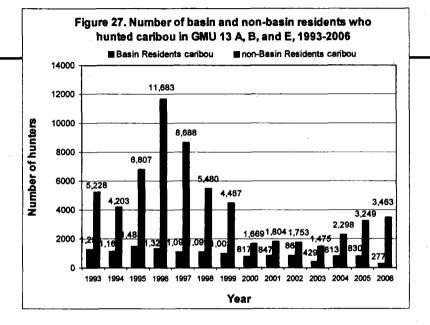


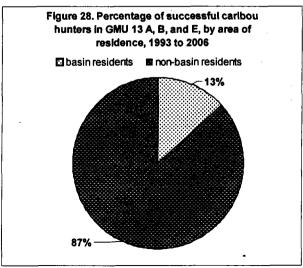




Characteristic 11, cont.

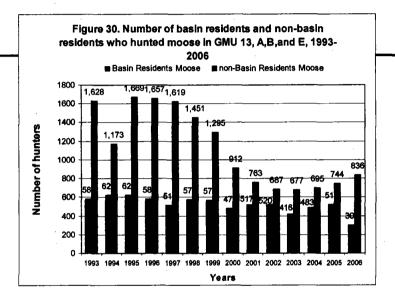
- From 1993 to 2006, an annual average of 953 Copper Basin residents hunted caribou in the proposed nonsubsistence area (Fig. 27).
- From 1993 to 2006, 13% of successful caribou hunters in the proposed nonsubsistence area were residents of Copper Basin communities (Fig. 28).

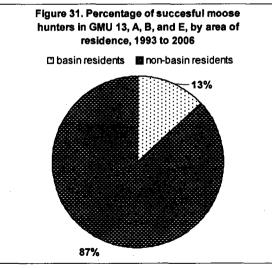




Characteristic 11, cont.

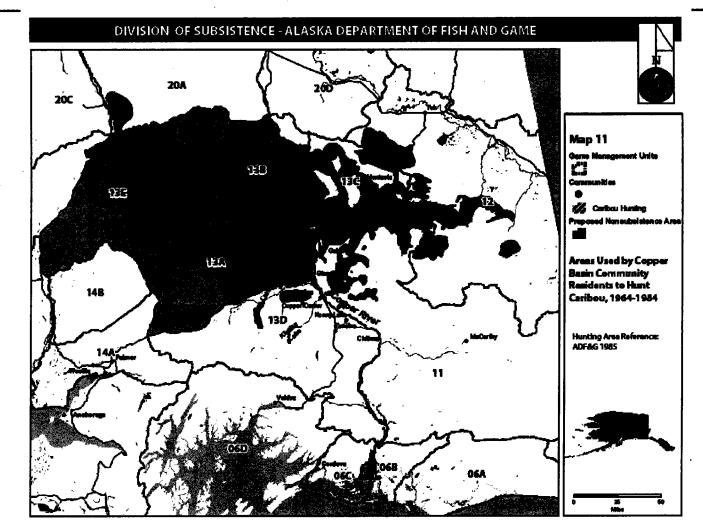
- From 1993 to 2006, an annual average of 521 Copper Basin residents hunted moose in the proposed nonsubsistence area (Fig. 30).
- From 1993 to 2006, 13% of successful moose hunters in the proposed nonsubsistence area were residents of Copper Basin communities (Fig. 31).





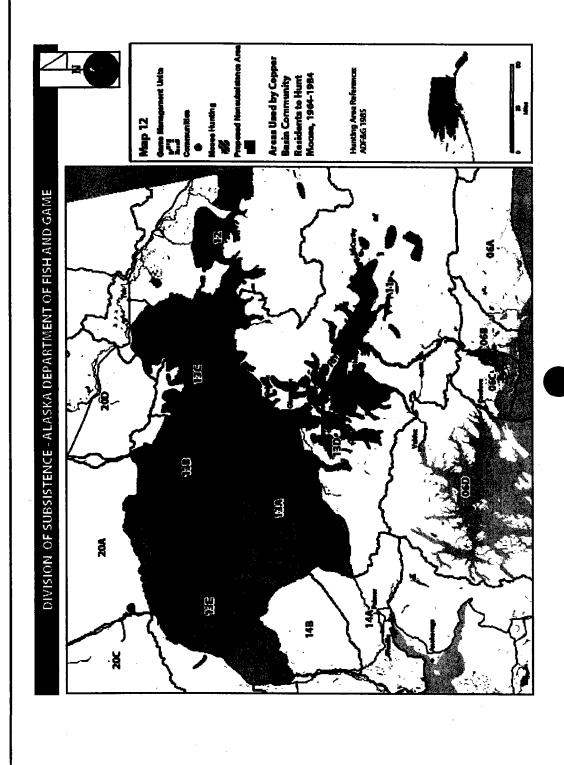
Characteristic 11, cont.

Map 11 shows areas used by Copper Basin communities to hunt caribou, 1964 – 1984.



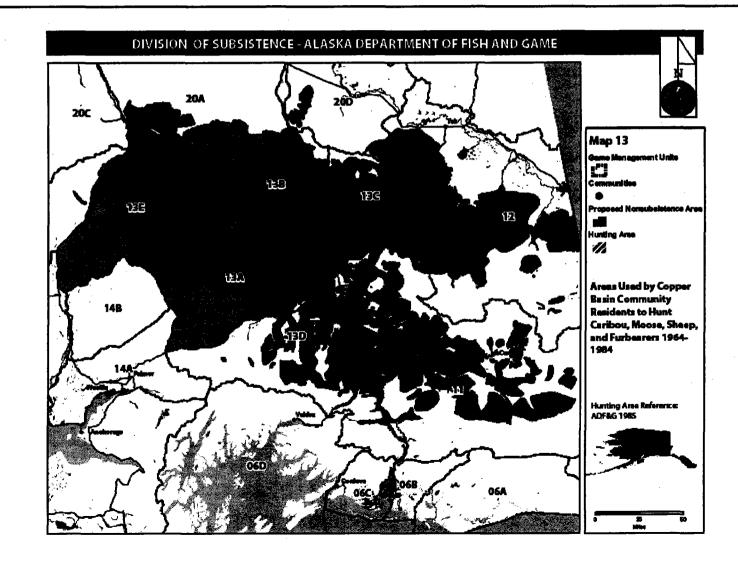
Characteristic 11, cont.

Map 12 shows areas used by Copper Basin communities to hunt moose, 1964 - 1984.



Characteristic 11, cont.

Map 13 shows areas used by Copper Basin communities to hunt caribou, moose, and sheep and trap furbearers, 1964 – 1984.



12. The extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.

- In 1987-88, 74% of Copper Basin households received wild resources from others; 53% gave away wild resources (Figure 37, Table 8).
- "In all cases where people shot a large animal, they shared it with other people in the community. Particularly older people were recipients of the meat" (Stanek 1981).
- "This community sustains itself on people passing meat back and forth" (Cantwell resident 2001).
- Fish and game featured at community-wide events, such as potlatches.

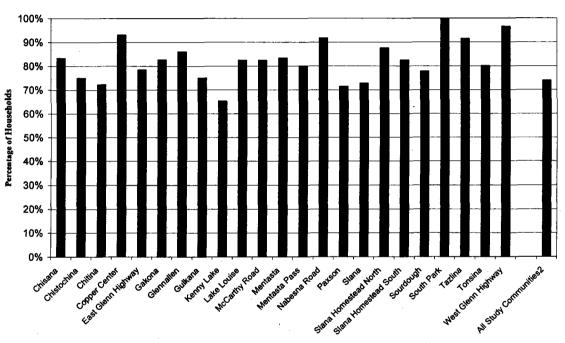


Figure 37.-Percentage of households receiving wild resources communities of GMU 13 and 11, 1987-1988.

Considerations

- In 1992, when establishing the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area, the Joint Board adjusted the proposed area to include areas used primarily by Anchorage, Matsu, and Kenai Borough residents, but not areas used by smaller communities for subsistence purposes.
- The Board closely examined the proposed boundary of the nonsubsistence area at the boundary of GMUs 14 and 13. It chose this GMU boundary to minimize effects on the existing Nelchina Caribou Herd subsistence hunt (Finding #92-25-JB, pp. 1 and 6 in Appendix C, RC 3).

Considerations, cont.	The proposed nonsubsistence area uses the Parks, Glenn, and Richardson highways as boundaries. This leaves small portions of GMU 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) outside the proposed area.	 The proposed boundaries bisect several communities that use the proposed area for subsistence activities. The proposed area does not conform with existing municipal or census areas. 	 If the proposal is advanced for further consideration, the Board might consider amending the proposed boundaries to conform with resource management, resource use area, or political boundaries.
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Proposal 38

Summary:

This proposal:

Adds portions of GMU 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E) to a nonsubsistence area.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

STATUS REPORT ON JOINT BOARD TASK FORCE ON ADVISORY COMMITTEES DECEMBER 2002

Overview

The Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game identified the need for a broad, comprehensive review of the state's advisory committee system after identifying several issues. A committee of the joint board noted that some groups feel disenfranchised from both the advisory committee and board process, and that there is a sentiment among various user groups that the membership of the local advisory committees does not adequately reflect the full range of users and values that exist in Alaska. The boards have heard of problems in election process used by some advisory committees. At the same time, the boards have repeatedly heard from advisory committees that their recommendations are given proper deference. Another problem area identified comes from and inadequate budget to support the advisory committee system, limiting many committees to a single annual meeting and limiting their attendance at Board of Fisheries and Board of Game meetings.

The joint boards' committee developed a tentative timeline and process for addressing these issues. A problem statement was developed in October 2001 (Appendix 1), and task force members were selected in January 2002 (Appendix 2). The task force met on two occasions, April 6 and April 29, 2002, in Anchorage to create a scoping document that will examine the statewide structure and provide alternatives to strengthen the system. At this point, summaries from those meetings need review by the task force members and should lead to a scoping document. Meeting summaries are contained in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5. It was the intent of the joint boards to use the scoping document as an options paper for advisory committees and the public to use in developing proposals. Given the lack of continuity in board membership in 2002, both boards have chosen to delay the scheduling of a regulatory process.

At the initial task force meeting April 6, 2002, the task force members identified weaknesses of the current advisory committee system and causes in the following areas: process, timing/organization, public input, training, elections, funding, and interaction.

Many problems were identified in the area of advisory committee interaction with the board at board meetings, such as being able to attend only portions of meetings and not feeling that the boards fully utilize the expertise offered by advisory committees.

The task force also identified problems stemming from incompatible or conflicting meeting schedules between the state and federal systems. These centered on lack of time for completing proposal reviews, lack of department recommendations, timely receipt of minutes to the boards, and the high volume of proposals.

The group explored ways for increasing the public awareness advisory committee meetings and their role in advising the boards. Specific steps that could be taken were identified.

Training needs for new and current members were seen as a priority. Written materials were specified, as well as getting members and officers from several committees together, mentoring programs, getting education on biological topics.

The task force spent considerable time discussing advisory committee elections and how problems with elections can impact the makeup and balance of committees. Many problems were in the area of process such as proper notice for elections, confusion over who can vote, and difficulty in holding elections in some outlying communities. Use of designated seats was explored.

Funding problems were identified with the timely reimbursement of travel claims and inadequate funding for travel to board meetings and holding advisory meetings, The task force recognized that funding is primarily a legislative issue and developed a letter to express concerns to the legislature. At least two meetings per year for committees is seen as a minimum for effective participation.

The final category of problems pertained to the interaction between the advisory committee, department staff, and board members. Some suggested advisory committees should be used as a feeder system for board appointments in order to increase board knowledge of the advisory committee system. Others encouraged more feedback from board on the reasons for board actions. Limits in participation to the federal regional council system were seen as tied to federal support.

Positive features of the advisory committee system were also identified. Members noted how the advisory committees and boards allow individuals to effect regulatory change and how it allows for maximum public participation, particularly from different geographic areas. There was general agreement that it is a sound solid system in need of adjustments more than wholesale change.

A follow-up meeting on April 29-30, 2002, task force members reviewed a summary of the first meeting, identified additional problem areas, and categorized problems into four arenas for change:

Legislative (Statute) Joint Board (Regulatory) Joint Board (Policy) ADF&G/Boards Section procedures (Internal Policy)

The group also reviewed possible alternatives to structuring the advisory committee system. They reviewed a draft listing of seven alternatives developed by staff for discussion purposes (Appendix 6). An eighth alternatives was considered as were alternatives in combination with each other.

Alternative H, board use of a "super subcommittees" was suggested by the task force. Here subcommittees would be formed by a board to work on a specific issue, such as Upper Cook Inlet finfish. Here the board would appoint members, with the involvement of advisory committees. This would not replace but rather enhances the advisory committee system.

The alternative of reducing the number of advisory committees (*Alternative F*) drew some interest is instances where membership make-up could be reviewed committee by committee for balance and for background on the initial composition when first formed. Some saw a problem with too many advisory committees on the highway system, such as the eight committees with in 60 miles of each other on Kenai Peninsula, but in general there was support for a review on case-by-case basis rather than arbitrary limits. Analysis should consider similarity of use and cost effectiveness.

Alternative D, forming separate fishery-only and wildlife only advisory committees was determined as undesirable at this time because it would be difficult to choose which to join for a person concerned with both areas, potential workload problems, and loss of strength from not meeting regularly. It could be redundant with the subcommittee approach taken by come committees already.

The group discussed a combination of *Alternatives B and F* which would add regional committees and reduce the current number of advisory committees. Regional committees could be appointed by the boards from current advisory committee membership to consider regional issues and try for consensus. Here positions taken could go back to individual advisory committees for support. Some saw advantages if a board member also attended and if meetings were held the day prior to board meetings.

There was general support for adding regional committees or meetings for advisory committee chairs within a region. The concept of a regional Board of Fisheries was resoundingly rejected. Specific suggestions for procedures in meetings were also discussed.

SYNOPSIS

The task force members will receive a copy of the draft summaries from the April 6, 2002 and April 29-30, 2002 meetings. Their review of these summaries will help insure that all issues identified during the meetings are included. These will form the basis of a scoping document to be made available to each board and the public by March 1, 2003. This allows each board to consider during their March 2003 meetings the best approach to addressing advisory committee topics.

The boards will use this background to establish a schedule for a regulatory process. Steps in the regulatory process include issuing a call for proposals by the boards, publishing a proposal booklet, offering public comment period, compiling written comments, and holding a Joint Board regulatory meeting. The steps could take place during 2003-2004 regulatory cycle. Appendix 1. Charge from the Joint Board committee to the Task Force

JOINT BOARD COMMITTEE REPORT October 2001

SUMMARY

The Joint Board Committee recommends the joint boards adopt the following statement of work:

The Joint Boards of Fish and Game will conduct a review of the state's advisory committee system. The boards will use a task force to create a scoping document that will examine the statewide structure and provide alternatives to strengthen the system. The scoping document will be distributed widely for public comment, culminating in a statewide regulatory meeting in the 2002/2003 board cycle.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The joint boards have never performed a broad, comprehensive review of the state's advisory committee system. Some publics feel disenfranchised from both the advisory committee and board process.

There is sentiment among various user groups that the membership of the local advisory committees does not adequately reflect the full range of users and values that exist in Alaska. The current election process allows opportunity for biased results in the representation on advisory committees.

There is sentiment among some advisory committees that their recommendations are not followed by the board(s) and that their input is not given proper deference by the board(s).

Finally, the current budget for the advisory committee system is inadequate. There is not enough funding for each AC to meet twice per year as the current regulation requires in order to remain active. In addition, there is not enough funding for each AC to attend the respective board meetings in their regions each year.

GOAL/STRATEGY

Ensure the state has an effective advisory committee system. Ensure that the public is enfranchised in the advisory committee process.

Design and implement a process that enables the joint boards to revitalize the current advisory committee system structure. That process will include input from the local advisory committees and the public.

Maximize the ability of the boards, working separately and together, to gain a budget increase to maintain the advisory committee system, rather than trying to do more with less.

BACKGROUND

The boards have not met jointly for over three years, however the regulations envision an annual joint board meeting (5 AAC 96.600). A Joint Board Committee, consisting of two board members from each board, recently met with staff from ADF&G and Dept. of Law to identify issues for a joint board meeting, and recommend to the joint board a process and timeline to address the issues. Board members include Ed Dersham and Russell Nelson from the Board of Fisheries, and George Matz, Greg Roczicka, and Greg Streveler from the Board of Game. The committee discussed the areas of jurisdiction for the joint boards, the workload of the individual boards for the 2001/2002 meeting cycle, budget issues, and timelines as well as coordination of schedules.

There are a number of regulatory topics for the joint boards to schedule and consider. The Joint Board Committee prioritized these areas of work, with a recommended schedule, as follows:

- 1. Advisory Committee System: Begin addressing this cycle (2001/2002)
- 2. Nonsubsistence Use Areas: Begin addressing upon receipt of pending court decision
- 3. Regulatory Procedures: Address in a future cycle, possibly 2002/2003, after preliminary work by the Department of Law and Boards Support Section of ADF&G.

1. The Joint Board Committee focused on the review of the advisory committee system as a priority for the joint boards' agenda. The committee discussed and designed a process to suggest to the full boards that enables a thorough review of the state's advisory committee system and engages the public in that review. The method for this review is discussed below.

2. It has been almost ten years since the boards have performed a regulatory review of the state's nonsubsistence use areas. The Joint Board Committee recommends the joint boards schedule a review of these regulations soon. However, at the time of this committee meeting, the issue was still in court (Kenaitze v. State) and the committee suggested that it would not be advisable to do further work until the court has rendered a decision and until the full boards have had the opportunity to discuss any court decision with the Attorney General's office. [Subsequent to the committee meeting, a decision came in. The Department of Law will brief both boards this fall and may recommend a joint board meeting be scheduled soon in response to the decision. More detail will be provided at each board's first fall 2001 meeting.]

3. "Regulatory Procedures" include areas of the fish and game code such as the Subsistence Proposal Policy, the Joint Board Petition Policy, etc. In general, these regulations are working well for the public and the board, but may need some housekeeping work to clarify portions of the procedures within the regulations.

METHODOLOGY

In order to meet the objective of ensuring that the state has an effective advisory committee system, the Joint Board Committee recommends the following process:



- Appoint a 12-member task force, made up of advisory committee members and interested members of the public. Each board names 6 members. (Fall 2001)
- The task force composes a scoping document that provides a wide range of alternatives for an effective state advisory committee system, including recommendations for statute and regulatory changes. (Fall/Winter 2001-2002)
- Distribute the scoping document for full advisory committee and public review. (Early 2002)
- The joint boards review the scoping document at a work session. (April 2002)
- A "Call for Proposals" is issued, with the proposal deadline set for late fall 2002.
- Joint boards regulatory session is scheduled for spring 2003.

ACTION NEEDED

The Joint Board Committee recommends:

- Each board reviews this report and approves the approach described within.
- Continue to use the Joint Board Committee as the boards' working members on this project.
- Each board names six members to a task force.
- Request the Boards Support Section begin the process for scheduling a spring 2002 joint board work session.
- Each board work, both individually and collectively, to gain an adequate budget for the state's advisory committee system.

Appendix 2. List of panel members selected by the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game

Panel Members of the Joint Board Task Force

Roy Ashenfelter (former AC chair), Nome David O. David (Central Bearing Sea AC), Kwigillingok Tim Evers (sport fish charter; Cen. Pen AC), Ninilchik Bob Galloway (Fairbanks AC), Fairbanks Robert Heyano (former chair Nushagak AC), Dillingham Bill Paden (former chair, Sitka AC), Sitka Randy Alvarez (chair, Lake Iliamna AC), Igiugig Bob Churchill (former chair, Anchorage AC, former Board of Game member), Anch. Cliff Judkins (Matanuska Valley AC), Wasilla Royce Purinton (chair, Middle Yukon R. AC), Nulato Tom Sparks (Northern Norton Sound AC), Nome David van den Berg (tour operator), Fairbanks

Participating Board members

Russell Nelson (Board of Fisheries), Dillingham Virgil Umphenour (Board of Fisheries) Fairbanks George Matz (Board of Game), Anchorage Dana Pruhs (Board of Game), Anchorage Appendix 3. Letter to Task Force Members

March 1, 2002

Dear Joint Board Task Force Members:

First of all, thank you for agreeing to serve on the joint board task force. I appreciate your donation of time and effort to this important process.

In the letter soliciting nominations for this task force, we noted that the joint boards have never performed a broad, comprehensive review of the state's advisory committee system. Some members of the public feel disenfranchised from both the advisory committee and board process. There is sentiment among various user groups that the membership of the local advisory committees does not adequately reflect the full range of users and values that exist in Alaska. Some advisory committees believe that the boards do not follow their recommendations and that their input is not given deference by the boards. Finally, the budget for the advisory committee system is inadequate. The Joint Board Committee recommended a task force approach to conduct the review of the advisory committee system.

The charge to the task force is to serve a "scoping" function and develop a wide range of alternatives for discussion prior to a Joint Board work session (tentatively scheduled for early May 2002). A scoping document is envisioned, providing a wide range of alternatives to ensure that the state has an effective state advisory committee system, including recommendations for statute and regulatory changes. Based on this input, the Joint Board plans to issue a public "Call for Proposals" for a late Fall 2002 deadline and schedule a regulatory meeting for Spring 2003.

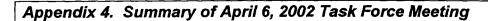
In order to begin the work, I am enclosing a few documents for your review and use. Along with a list of participants to this task force, a recent history of joint board meetings and topics is enclosed. The October 2001 Joint Board Committee Report is included, and a draft "Comparison of Alternatives on Advisory System Changes" is the last piece. This comparison was provided to the joint board committee as a tool to begin composing a scoping document. I hope you find these useful as you begin your work.

Currently, we have scheduled a joint board task force meeting in Anchorage on April 6, beginning at 10 a.m. The location is being secured and my office will contact each of you when it is known. We plan to adjourn at 5 p.m., and at that time will assess whether another meeting of the task force is needed. The state will pay each member's airfare (or mileage), hotel if needed, and per diem; please make your own arrangements for travel. If you are not currently an advisory committee member, please contact my office to provide your social security number and home address. The contact person is: Lori VanSteenwyk, Administrative Assistant, at (907) 465-6096 or email at: lori_vansteenwyk@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Thanks again for participating in this task force. I look forward to meeting each of you.

Sincerely,

Diana Cote, Executive Director Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game



Draft JOINT BOARD TASK FORCE MEETING SUMMARY April 6, 2002 Millennium Hotel, Anchorage

Panel members present: Roy Ashenfelter, David O. David, Tim Evers Bob Galloway, Robert Heyano, Bill Paden, Randy Alvarez, Bob Churchill, Cliff Judkins Royce Purinton, Tom Sparks

Panel members absent: David van den Berg

Joint Board committee members present: George Matz (BOG), Dana Pruhs (BOG), Russell Nelson (BOF), Virgil Umphenour (BOF)

Facilitator: Teri Arnold

Staff present: Matt Robus (WC), Geron Bruce (CF), Kelly Hepler (SF), Susan Bucknell (Boards), Joe Chythlook (Boards), Justin Crawford (Boards), Trim Nick (Boards), Sherry Wright (Boards), Jim Marcotte (Boards)

Meeting Objectives

- To form as a team for reviewing the AC system
- To review the strengths and weaknesses of the current system
- To determine the characteristics of a good/desired AC system
- To build a list of criteria for evaluating options for a new/revised AC system
- To begin developing options for a new/revised AC system

Meeting Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Roles of facilitator, report writer, recorder, resource people, participants and observers
- Task Force introduction Name, affiliation and where from
- Housekeeping travel reimbursement
- Agenda Review
- Ground Rules, Task forces charge from Joint Boards, Guidelines for reaching consensus
- Problem Identification
- Weaknesses of current system discussion of weaknesses and causes
- Strength Identification
- Develop characteristics of a good/desired AC system (brainstorming without evaluating). Use lists generated as launching point for discussion.
- Develop Criteria for evaluating a new/revised system
- Sideboards from the state (if any)
- Decide how to move forward into the final step of developing options, including a review of the Comparison of Alternatives on AC system changes.
- Meeting Evaluation

• Adjourn

Ground Rules

- Be candid and open to others point of view in a positive spirit of wanting to help.
- Focus on group interests not special interests.
- Show mutual respect be sensitive to others feelings; especially when in disagreement.
- It's OK to disagree Everyone doesn't have to buy in to everything said. A discussion is preferable to ignoring an issue. Remember conflict is good. It is inevitable and necessary for reaching effective and creative solutions to problems.
- Listen One person speaks at a time. Look to your facilitator for your opportunity to speak.
- I statements Speak for yourself, owning your concern, idea or problem. Don't speak for others.
- Don't interrupt Listen carefully to understand others point of view.
- Be open to learning.
- Please no side conversations.
- Be flexible
- Share your sense of humor.
- Every person needs and deserves two things to be valued and to be understood.

Joint Board Task Force Charge

To review the State's Advisory committee system and develop a wide range of alternatives to submit to the Joint Boards to be used as a basis to launch a full regulatory review.

Guidelines for Reaching Consensus

- Make sure everyone is heard from and feels listened to.
- Do not vote; your aim is to talk through the issue until you've reached an agreement everyone can support.
- Consensus may not mean that you are in 100% agreement; BUT you've been heard, and you'll support the team or group's decision.
- Do not give in just to reach agreement view conflict and differences of opinion as good.
- Be open. Strive for a creative solution.
- Think outside the box
- Ask questions and make sure you understand everyone's opinion before you make up your mind.

Identification of Weaknesses and Causes

1) Process

AC not present at Board meeting during deliberations - Boards should allow AC testimony (funding needed). AC forced to be present first 2 days of meeting to sign up

for public testimony, but only allowed 5 days per diem maximum. Boards not fully using people in attendance at meetings as a resource.

- Change in agenda during the meeting and the order of proposals that don't seem to have the AC or public participation or economics in mind
- BOF need 2-3 AC members covered for travel to cover committee work that is held concurrently
- Committee work creates proposals that lack full public review process
- Difference in BOF and BOG process committee work
- Frustration as audience member during the meeting lack of ability to participate
- AC hinges on adequate funding need to be present at entire meeting
- Lack of communication

AC don't have enough say in concerns and issues of their own areas

- Should have more say in the area they represent, don't feel valued.
- Not able to participate during deliberations
- Board needs to understand why AC came to decision
- Board should utilize authority to question the AC during deliberations and may not realize that they have the option to do that. Boards may not understand what they can or can't do as far as communication
- Adequate notice for AC participation is needed

Agenda Change Requests process primarily used successfully by ADF&G. Should be more accessible to ACs.

- Board has <u>criteria</u> to accept or reject an ACR. Resource versus allocation criteria or to correct an unforeseen effect.
- Lack of education on what ACR should be used for
- This issue was withdrawn although there was agreement that there is abuse in the use of ACR's.

AC minutes - organized and legible reports

- AC secretaries may be unsure what the Board wants or needs, but need to incorporate the requested information. Need better instruction.
- AC minutes should include maps of the geographic location that comments are dealing with
- Standardized format is lacking
- Secretaries are volunteers organize proposals like the Board roadmap
- Lack of funding for sufficient secretarial support

2) Timing/Organization

Schedule of meetings - BOF/BOG/Federal RAC and AC meetings scheduled back to back requiring AC and public input. Too much on the agenda - sheer volume of proposals - not enough time to complete the work. The other aspects of this were timely receipt of ADF&G recommendations to the AC, timely receipt of AC minutes to the Boards, timely receipt of workbooks to the Boards.

• Board is flooded with information. Organization improvements are needed for the Board workbooks. Board doesn't receive the information early enough to adequately review it.



- ADF&G is trying to streamline their recommendation process and agree it's a problem
- Comment deadline generally two weeks prior to the Board meeting, Board support puts book together - Cut off dates, whole proposal process timeline needs to be reviewed and improved.
- AC meetings are sometimes postponed because of travel/winter weather.
- Sheer volume of proposals overload.
- Schedule of meetings and order of proposals not done with AC/public participation in mind.
- ACs limited by funding on what issues they can/should address
- Schedule based on Board's ability to attend

3) Public Input

Publicity/awareness of Boards and AC meeting schedules - advertisement of meetings. Board summary of actions. Public participation at AC meetings.

- "Unofficial" duty of the chair is public notice of meeting goes unnoticed or undone.
- Lack of general public participation at AC meetings varies by area
- Lack of recreational user participation
- Issue driven participation (usually divisive issues makeup of AC)
- AC can't make public participate
- Bad decisions usually draw a crowd

4) Training

AC members - new and current - systematic training of new chairs needed.

- No training, other than written manual insufficient preparation for meaningful participation
- Lack of statewide meeting where annual training could occur
- Lack of mentoring program of experienced chairs with new chairs
- Concern of chairs lacking a broader vision of the process

Lots of technical information that's hard to digest - biological education of the issues.

- Complexity and volume of issues addressed
- Lack of availability of the information in advance of the AC meeting or Board meetings.
- Request for biological data prior to proposals written.

5) Elections

Process

- Lack of election meeting notice (2 week prior rules not always being followed)
- Too many AC's in concentrated area
- Lack of definition of the "area" in elections who can vote. Members of the region can move around to vote in the region -sometimes affecting the outcome of the vote.
- Elections held only in the "hub" community disenfranchises other villages who may not be able to afford to travel to the election meeting.

- Good diverse input needed by Boards not being met due to lack of diversity
- Only those who show up get elected. If all bowhunters show up, they vote in a bowhunter.
- Statutory system supports a democratic process

Disenfranchises user groups with a minority view or range of value

Designated Seats

- Solution suggested holding election for designated seat in the appropriate village and allowing only that village to elect that seat.
- Designated seats are community, not user group based
- Lack of participation by user groups disenfranchised user groups
- Holding election in the same community repeatedly creates potential to pit village against village where multiple communities serve together on the AC
- Minority view under or not represented by user group not in regulatory language (current regulations specify minimum of three user groups must be represented)

Long term chairs on AC

- Lack of people who want to serve, lots of work involved
- Many do not see this as a problem
- Lack of understanding of the responsibilities of AC chair
- Lack of turnover may create perception of biased AC by Board making them ineffective

6) Funding

AC per diem travel claims reimbursement needs to be timely. Adequate funding for AC travel to board meetings, coordinator travel to AC meetings, appropriate length of time for attendance regionally for board and community meetings. ADF&G do not put the AC system as a high priority. AC funding should be independent of ADF&G. One AC meeting per year is not enough to tell the Boards what the public wants - need funding for appropriate number of meetings. Need funding to allow for additional time needed for interpretation of the proposals to cross cultural participants.

- Funding is a legislative issue, but without adequate funding all other resolutions may or may not be accomplished.
- Frustration of what AC can do regarding funding.
- AC needs to go on record to support more funding, so it was determined that Bill Paden and Bob Churchill would draft a letter to the Joint board (with a cc to the legislators) from the task force lobbying adequate funding of the AC system. Letter draft will be done by April 13.
- At least two meetings per year are needed.
- Funding should be independent of ADF&G to eliminate potential "payback" on AC positions that are not in line with the department.
- Actual budget figures are needed for discussion on this issue.
- ADF&G concern of budget cuts to Department rather than increase to cover Boards/AC cost. This would mean cuts in current programs or research.

7) Interaction

Staff proposals are not reviewed by AC.

- Lack of interaction by the Department with the AC when writing proposals
- Issue varies by area (not all areas have this problem)
- Idea is desirable not typically done

New board members lack knowledge of how AC system works/can be used

- Governor currently appoints someone to BOF/BOG. Board members who are not familiar with the AC process affect that process suggested Governor use ACs as a feeder system for Board appointments
- Value of AC members affected
- Level of interaction affected

Lack of feedback from Board to ACs on decisions made

- Lack of communication between Boards/ACs
- Lack of real time interaction with boards during public testimony
- AC/Fed RAC systematic interaction with urban areas is lacking
 - Historical lack of interaction
 - Lack of federal funding to participate in the Fed RAC system
 - Lack of communication between AC and Fed RAC in some areas
 - Dual management issue not a Joint Board issue
 - Lack of information about the MOA process occurring
 - Comment to Joint Board interagency meeting

Coordination between chairs on regional and statewide basis

- Lack of effective communication between ACs. (cost effective/prohibitive)
- Lack of statewide/regional AC chair meetings

Strengths of the Advisory Committee System

- Individuals can effect regulatory change
- Sound, solid system needs a few tweaks
- Allows maximum public participation
- Expected improvements to current system
- AC system allows geographic area meaningful input
- Boards recognize importance of ACs weigh good information heavily
- Educational for all users access to ADF&G staff
- Offers communities meaningful participation in resource management
- Need for more regular Joint Board work

Appendix 5. Summary of April 29 Task Force Meeting

Draft JOINT BOARD TASK FORCE MEETING SUMMARY April 29-30, 2002 Marriott Hotel, Anchorage

Categories of Weaknesses Identified at Previous (April 5, 2002) Meeting

(NEW items added are below; previous weaknesses are included in April 5 Summary)

- Budget Stipend for AC members is needed Consider purchasing teleconference system for AC use
- AC Influence Ability for AC chairs to vote with board members Large interest groups
- Training AC use of subcommittees, task forces allowed
- Workload/Timeline Require AC approval of proposals prior to publishing ADF&G should consider traditional knowledge/experience within data provided to boards
- AC/Public Interaction Homogenous thinking on some ACs Alternative election systems should be explored; e.g., "instant run-off system" Using elections to "work issues" then the new member does not return for other business Feedback loop from board(s) could be strengthened (e.g., problems w/elections, chair, etc.)

Arenas for Change

- Legislative (Statute)
- Joint Board (Regulatory)
- Joint Board (Policy)
- ADF&G/Boards Section (Internal Policy)

Comments of possible alternatives

(Refer to "Comparisons of Alternatives" draft document dated 8/4/01)

New Alternative H: "Super Subcommittee"

Summary: Short-term, <u>issue-specific</u> "AC" formed by a board to work an issue (e.g., Upper Cook Inlet finfish)

- Board appoints members, with AC involvement
- Urban/road-connected ACs may be able to use better than rural ACs
- Does not replace AC; enhances the system
- Tap other funding sources, including match money
- Downside to tapping other funding: decisions may be viewed as biased toward entity that provided funds; legislature may reduce funding by the amount received
- Timing: Need ADF&G comments on proposals prior to this group convening; is this doable?

Alternative F: Reduce current number of ACs (see also Alternatives B & F below)

Summary: Review AC membership make-up committee by committee for balance, including number of seats

- Look into history of why ACs are combined instead of just combining
- Number of seats in ACs w/multiple community reps (e.g., some 15, some 9 members)
- Nome example: majority of seats are designated for Nome, remaining are from villages. Sets up possibility of running meeting just on Nome membership.

Alternative D: Fish-only and Wildlife-only advisory committees

Summary: Undesirable at this time

- Hard to choose which one to be a member of
- Workload problems
- Person becomes "expert" through knowledge and experience gained with general AC membership so would have to train and educate more people
- Game ACs would have to only meet every other year; Fish ACs only every 3 years
- Some of this specialization is already happening within committees; including thru subcommittees on fish, game
- Some areas of state may not have enough issues to split up (e.g., Southeast)
- Could end up with same members on each fish/game AC

Blend Alternatives B and F: Add Regional Committees/Reduce Current Number of ACs

Summary: Regional committees appointed by board(s) from current AC membership that consider regional issues and try for consensus; positions/results go back to individual ACs. One board member from pertinent board attends meeting; meetings held day prior to board meeting

Adding Regional Committees:

- Discussed Fran Ulmer's concept of regional boards and resoundingly rejected
- Keep localized representation and add to it with board-appointed regional committees
- Allow for statewide meeting of AC chairs
- Allow for regional meetings of ACs and/or AC chairs
- Regional meetings of chairs only work if AC represents ALL stakeholders
- Regional meetings work for specific issues (e.g., WACH, but not moose in NW Alaska)

- Use as problem-solving group---not making decisions for ACs but getting together on "burning issues" then go back to ACs to get concurrence
- Regional committees would be appointed by a board from current AC membership (not just automatically the chairs of ACs)
- At times ACs go to board meetings without knowledge of positions of neighboring ACs
- Rep needs to be able to represent AC vs. personal interest
- Where does this fit into Workload/Timeline?
- Even if group does not reach consensus it still strengthens and allows system to be proactive instead of reactive
- BOF prepares in-meeting committee structure early; need roadmap earlier from BOG
- Regional committees could get together the day prior to a board meeting
- Would need facilitator if regional committees operate on consensus basis
- Cost effective? Information gained worth effort? Does it get public involved? Will it help solve conflicts between user groups?
- ACs would choose issues that go to regional committees
- Position of regional committee would not go directly to board; rather, would go back to individual ACs
- Ask one board member to attend regional committee meeting; board members are overworked, however if meeting held day prior to board meeting it could be easier
- Board member attendance is cost-effective because group can get board feedback earlier rather than later, especially "global" input (e.g., winter king issue: AC members may not know what's going on in Canada whereas board member probably does)

Reducing Number of ACs: (see also Alternative F discussion above)

- Too many ACs on highway system (e.g., 8 ACs within 60 miles of each other on Kenai P)
- What criteria to use to consolidate/eliminate/combine ACs?
- Consolidation can increase cost in some regions
- Can reduce public input if some ACs are eliminated, especially in rural areas
- Not recommending a certain number of ACs—review on case-by-case basis
- Consider how resources are used: similar patters of use or use of same fish/game resource, and consider cost effectiveness (e.g., travel)

The group discussed use of an "instant run-off ballot" method of voting for members and whether it would help include minority views on committees.

General Discussion on Teleconferencing

- Teleconferencing supplements, does not replace, face-to-face meetings
- Difficulties with technology, inconsistent quality of phone calls in some areas
- Discussion of new issues does not work well on teleconference
- Videoconferencing could be looked at in future to expand interaction
- Example of YRDFA teleconferences was given; keeps people informed on management



Appendix 6. Alternatives provided to Task Force for Discussion Purposes

These were options developed by staff for the purpose of encouraging the exploration of advantages and disadvantages to various structural changes to the existing system. These were not developed by the task force. The task force reviewed these alternatives during the April 29, 2002 meeting made recommendations which refer to these. They are included here for background.

- Alternative A Maintain status quo. This alternative would continue the existing system of 81 local fish and game advisory committees. Specific committees could continued to be added, modified, or combined on a case-by case basis in response to specific proposals.
- Alternative B Add regional advisory committees to existing advisory committee system. This alternative would add state regional committees to the existing local advisory committee system. State regional councils are already provided for in regulation but have not been funded or activated since the early 1990s when the state lost ANILCA compliance. Variations could include use of either six regional committees, as was used in the 1980s, ten regional committees to mirror the ten regions currently used in the federal regulatory system, or more such as those identified in Alternatives D and E.
- Alternative C Switch to regional advisory committees. This alternative would replace the local advisory council system with a smaller number of regional advisory committees. Variations could include use of either six regional councils, as was used in the 1980s, or ten regional councils to mirror the ten regional areas as currently used in the federal regulatory system.
- Alternative D Switch to regional advisory committees with fish or wildlife specialty. This alternative would replace the local advisory council system with a regional advisory committees each dedicated to either fishing topics or wildlife use topics for each of 6 or 10 regions.
- Alternative E Switch to regional advisory committees for each regional management area. This alternative would establish regional advisory committees for each of the broad regional management areas as used by the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game. Regional *fishery* committees: Southeast, Yakutak, PWS/Copper River, Arctic, Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Bristol Bay, Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian, Cook Inlet (Upper and Lower or just one?), Kodiak, Chignik, Crab/shellfish, Statewide. Regional *game* committees: Southeast (Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Arctic and Western (units 18, 22, 23, 26A), BB (Units 9A, 9B, 9C, 9E, 17), Kodiak/Aleutians (Units 8, 9D, 10), Southcentral (Units 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16), Eastern Interior (Units 12, 20, 25, 26B, 26C), Western Interior (Units 19, 21, 24), Statewide. This would result in 13 fishery-based advisory committees and 8 gamebased advisory committees for a total of 21. Note the possible inclusion or exclusion of committees for the "statewide" sections of the regulations
- Alternative F Retain existing local advisory committee system but reduce or combine committees on a case-by-case basis. This alternative would continue the existing system of 81 local fish and game advisory committees but would reduce

the number of committees by combining similarly situated committees and elimination of inactive committees. Also, the Joint Board could change the number of seats, community representation, and specify user group representation on specific committees on a case-by case basis to address identified problems.

Alternative G – Establish charter committees for specific management issues or for specific geographic areas In this alternative, the boards could establish new committees on a charter basis for specific management issues. These charter committees could also be for a specific geographic area. The charter would provide basic guidelines such as fair and open public meetings but leave specifics on committee structure, membership, meeting planning, and travel coordination to the chartering group. These charter committees could be funded through ADF&G within budget constraints on a cooperative agreement basis with periodic review. A model for this is the North Slope Borough's fish and game committee, which operates independently of ADF&G. They are self funded however. Existing local advisory committees may choose to operate independently under a charter arrangement. For example, local village councils could operate the Yukon Flats advisory committee under a charter agreement. Native non-profit corporations would likely be interested in other areas as well. Committees could also be chartered to represent nonconsumptive uses.



RECEIVED

RCq

Sep 27, 2007

511 - 7 2007 BOARDS

Joint Boards Boards Support Section AK

Dear Joint Boards Section,

As a citizen of Alaska, I'm concerned about the Board of Game's recently announced proposal to limit the number of comments that can be submitted by a given entity. Advocacy organizations such as Defenders of Wildlife help their members communicate with agencies like yours about issues that they care deeply about.

I am writing to assure you that the messages I send express my own opinions and I expect you to accept them.

Attempts to differentiate between different types of communication -accepting unlimited "unorganized" communications, but restricting communications where individual citizens are working together to send a strong message about issues they care about as a community -- is a dangerous road to travel and one that calls into question our First Amendment rights as Americans. It is also a disservice to your agency, which claims to value public input.

Thank you for considering my views on this consequential matter.

Thank you, Bud Blakemore

Sincerely,

Mr. Bud Blakemore 3202 Latouche St Apt A04 Anchorage, AK 99508-4222

Juneau Douglas Fish and Game Advisory Committee Sept 27, 2007 6:30 pm

AC Members: Nick Yurko, Bob Cartmill, Dick Hofmann, Scott File, Frank Fink, Kathy Hansen, Chris Condor, Todd Wicks

Agencies: Scott Crass, Board Support; Lt Todd Sharp, Enforcement

Public: Ed Hansen

Kathy Hansen, chair called the meeting to order at 6:40. There was a quorum present. Kathy briefly stated the items that were on the agenda, joint board proposals, agenda change requests, Lynn Canal Herring ESA petition and call for proposals. Board of Fish proposals for Southeast will be due April 10, 2008. Kathy stated that the intent of bringing up the herring petition is to determine whether the Advisory committee would like to take this up at another meeting.

Joint Boards Proposals:

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal # A: Kathy explained the proposal which would cap the amount of testimony that an organization or an individual can submit. Kathy pointed out that the AC has submitted testimony for a meeting that was 60-80 pages several times. Kathy/Dick made a friendly amendment after discussion to amend the proposal to clarify that the restriction on testimony is for a single regulatory meeting and that there is an exemption from the 100 page restriction for advisory committees providing testimony on multiple proposals.

Proposal #A as AMENDED: 8 support / 0 oppose.

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #24: Kathy explained the proposal which is asking for a "town hall" type system. Dick commented that an advisory committee is open to the public, they are allowed to testify, there comments are put on the record and the public votes on the representation on the committee. A town meeting style could lead as easily to a form of "tyranny of the majority" on individual proposals rather than the elections. Juneau had the problem with the election process until they designated seats. **Proposal #24: 7 support / 1 abstention**

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #25: Kathy explained the proposal which would require a candidate to write a letter to the committee they are applying for membership in that shows knowledge of and experience with Fish and wildlife resources. Chris commented that there is enough trouble getting people to run for the committee and to show up. Frank pointed out that in Juneau we have every person who is running for a seat to speak to their experience and why they want to be on the committee before the vote.

Proposal #25: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #26: Kathy explained the proposal and pointed out that this proposal was tabled from last year. She briefly summarized last year's position as in support of it and that we had suggested some minor changes. Several of those changes were picked up in the current proposal. Chris asked if the proposal was correct in that these requirements are in place for other boards. Kathy said that she couldn't confirm that they were exactly the same but they were very similar for some other boards. Scott Crass pointed out that if this proposal passed would Board support have to run a background check on every Adv committee board member? Last years testimony for this proposal is attached at the end of the minutes.

Proposal #26: 8 support / 0 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #27. Kathy explained that this proposal wanted to delete language regarding regional councils. Scott Crass helped explain that the regional councils aren't meeting anymore due to the split in subsistence management between the State and the Feds. Kathy expressed a concern that if you deleted the language "WORK WITH THE APPROPRIATE REGIONAL COUNCIL TO DEVELOP SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND HARVEST STRATEGY PROPOSALS" might make it illegal for the advisory committees to comment and submit proposals to the Federal regional councils and to comment on subsistence proposals.

Proposal #27: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #28. Kathy explained proposal #28 which requires every advisory committee to specifically designated one seat for every user group. Two points were made, if you had a seat for every user group would you be able to get a quorum and fill the seats and secondly that it is impracticable to designate a seat for <u>every</u> user. After discussion the committee made a motion to amend the proposal so that every advisory committee can develop designated seats that are appropriate for the community. Designated seats in Juneau has made a large difference and stabilized the committee. **Proposal #28 AS AMENDED: 7 support / 1 oppose**

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #29. Kathy explained proposal #29 which asks for in regulation to modify at their discretion the procedures set out in 5AAC 96.060. After looking at regulation 5AAC 96.060 and discussing the implications, the committee felt that the procedures set out in 96.060 do need to be standardized. The committee felt that we had the latitude and flexibility to change how public testimony is taken that provides for the best input. At times with a large crowd, we will take all testimony before the meeting, if there are minimal public participants; we will let them participate as each proposal is considered. If an advisory committee had the ability to modify all the aspects of 96.060 a quorum of a committee could be considered one person. **Proposal #29: 0 support / 7 oppose / 1 abstention**

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #30. Kathy explained proposal #30 which would delete the requirement during the formation of an advisory committee for consideration "logistical consideration". The committee felt that new advisory committees aren't formed that often and with the technology available today that it is unlikely that logistical issues couldn't be resolved but that it didn't harm anyone by maintaining the criteria.

Proposal #30: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #31. Kathy explained proposal #31 which is asking for board support and assistance in setting advisory committee meetings. We could not understand the need for this proposal. The dates of the board meeting are quite public and information is sent to the advisory committees currently. This provides adequate time to set and advertise a public meeting. Board Support helps coordinate the meeting once we notify them when we want to meet. Setting a date that there will be a quorum available is part of the duties of the chair of the advisory committee, along with working with board support to provide public notice of the meeting.

Proposal #31: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #32. Kathy explained proposal #32 which drops down the requirement of two meetings down to one. The Juneau Douglas advisory committee felt that one meeting a year was minimalist requirement especially when you have elections once a year.

Proposal #32: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #33. Kathy explained proposal #33 where the proposal wants to require each advisory committee a seat at the Board of Fish table. The committee felt this was unrealistic. In Southeast, you could have up to 23 additional people at the board all wanting to speak to a proposal. This would extend the length of a meeting incredibly long. The Juneau Douglas Advisory committee feels that are opinions are considered during the process.

Proposal #32: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #34 & 35 and have our comments for proposal #33 be our comments for these proposals.

Proposal #34 & 35: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #36. Kathy explained the proposal which is asking that the AC testify just prior to deliberations for each proposal. Many of the same comments for proposals 33-35 apply but also, we are aware that while it isn't done that often, the board has the ability to request information from a chair of an advisory committee during deliberations. Dick reminded the committee that at board meetings he has been at, during deliberations they will mention what AC had weighed in on the proposal and what they voted.

Proposal #36: 0 support / 8 oppose

Nick/Bob Motion to adopt proposal #37. Kathy explained that this proposal is asking for Funter Bay and an area surrounding the entrance to the bay be allocated a subsistence fishing area. Many of the AC members know the authors of the proposal and all admitted that they are year round residents and that they live a "subsistence" lifestyle. The committee's discussion narrowed down to how to prevent the abuse of this designation by Juneau residents who own recreational cabins in the area. This area is part of Juneau's playground. One member of the committee asked if there was a way to grandfather in this family only.

Proposal #37: 7 oppose / 1 abstain

Board of Fish Agenda Change Requests

Kathy said there were 3 Agenda change requests that affect Southeast. The Board reviews ACR's and if accepted the proposal is added to the meeting cycle. The Board uses criteria to determine if the proposal should be accepted. Allocation proposal are not accepted as ACR's. The three criteria are: Fishery Conservation purpose or reason; Correct an error in regulation or correct an unforeseen effect of a regulation.

Nick/Frank Motion to adopt ACR #1: Kathy explained that this proposal is stating that ADFG acted outside of their authority in opening up area of 13 A Salisbury Sound as part of the Sitka Sac Roe fishery. Kathy read parts of the Dept's comments regarding this proposal. Dick thought the proposal didn't meet the criteria. ACR#1: 0 support / 8 opposed

Kathy/Nick Motion to adopt ACR #11: Kathy explained the proposal and said the Board last meeting developed the allocation plan. DSR was close to being considered overfished status. One of the members asked about the comment in the proposal that the yelloweye weight was 18% off. She commented that she had written the Dept asking for information on this part of the proposal and had not received a response. She was thinking that the authors were looking at the weight of yelloweye only and not a combination of all the DSR species to get the difference in weights. The Dept comments showed that it met none of the criteria for consideration.

ACR #11: 0 support / 6 oppose / 2 abstain - proposal failed. The two abstentions were the two charter operators.

Kathy/Nick Motion to adopt ACR #24: Kathy explained that this proposal would help keep the federal and state halibut regulations consistent. Lt Todd explained the commercial regulations on the state side are linked to the federal register code number and that this regulation would duplicate that for the sport side. A question was asked about would this tie the hands of the state from making regulations for halibut. It was explained that the State does not have the authority to issue halibut only regulations, they can only make a regulation for a charter boat that affects all species that then could included halibut such as the ban on skipper and crew fish. Kathy explained that in the change of the federal regulation for halibut, state enforcement officers were not able to enforce the regulation because it was not in the state regulations. By mirroring the regulations in the future, you won't have this difficulty in the future. ACR #24: 8 support / 0 oppose

Todd asked if the AC could write a letter to the Council to match the letter sent by the Juneau Charter Boat Assoc. asking that the Council recommendations be reviewed since the final 2006 number came in below the preliminary estimate. Last year the estimate was the charter industry was over the GHL by 47% the final numbers are now at 26%. Kathy stated that without having some idea how the restrictions in 2C worked this year, she was not comfortable in sending a letter. No action was taken.

The advisory committee discussed briefly the Lynn Canal Herring Petition under the ESA. Comments are accepted on the petition through December 10th. The committee members agreed that it was appropriate to look at this issue and take public comment on the petition. Kathy said that she would try to set up a meeting on November 8th inviting ADFG management biologist, NMFS and someone from the Juneau Sierra Club to explain why they submitted the petition.

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 pm

Attachment

From Juneau Douglas Fish and Game Advisory Committee Meeting minutes from March 7, 2006

Joint Board Proposal #1. Nick move, Frank second.

Kathy: Up for consideration March 21 under joint BOF-BOG. Sets qualifications for AC members. Read through and discussed each qualification.

Dick: moved to amend that number 4 clarify that Advisory Committee be specified. Second by Paula. Travis suggested that we put "Advisory" in the first line, so all the other committee designations would be designated such also.

Kathy asked under #6 if someone lost privilege of hunting or fishing, such as not turning in a red king crab permit and not being able to king crab fish the following year, would that mean you couldn't be on the committee?

Committee went and got Jim Marcott, Executive Director Board of Fisheries and he had said that he would be available if we had questions on this proposal.

Nick asked that if there was a minor infraction such as not turning in a goat tag or red king crab permit, could it suspend you from the advisory committee, and Jim Marcott said it could.

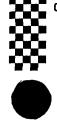
Dick: we should hold ourselves to the higher standard of number 6, since we approved of the regulations that we would be forgetting about.

Ted: this is for serious offenders, so we could drop number 6.

Travis: this is taken care of in 5. If you make a violation under 5, then 6 probably already applies.

Kathy moved that number 6 read "May not be subject to a revocation of the candidate's hunting or fishing license in this state." Mark second.

Motion makers agreed to friendly amendment #2. **Question as amended: 9 support** (unanimous).



RCII

p.1

Darrell K. "Dan" Lilja

5240 Fiore Terrace, #116J San Diego, CA 99122-6518 Phone: (858)-587-3662 Fax (800)-296-7094

To: Alaska State Game BoardDate: 10/1/07Fax: 907-465-6094Pages: 1

RE: Prop. 38, Unit 13 Tier II

After reading the editorial in the Fairbanks Daily-Miner this morning, I hope the Game Board Adopts Prop. 38.

As a long time Anchorage/Wasilla resident, I was never able to "qualify" for the good 'ole boy Tier II hunt in Unit 13. I always told the truth on my applications.

The "liars game" and fudging that perpetuates the discriminatory system of selecting hunters should be replaced with a simple drawing open to all.

A maid at the Captain Cook should have the exact same chance to hunt caribou in Unit 13 as the retired Air Force major with a motor home, a plane, and two six-wheelers who buys a lot in Glen Allen to get the right zip code.

D. K. Lilja, 22 yr. Alaska Resident, ret'd in California

Oct 1,2007

O: ALASKA BOARD of GAME Fax# 907-465-6094

FROM: Clinton W. Crusberg POBOX 588 Delta Junction, AK 99737

Subject: Caribou Hunting in Unit 13

The TIEr II caribou hunt in Unit is is very unfair to the majority of Alaska residents, If you have lived in Alaska 30+ years and are a good liar you might get a tag, I believe it is a resource that Should be available to all Aluskas on an even basis, The area should be taken out of the subsitence aggration as a land status. Please consider Proposal No. 38 favorably & reclassify the area as non-subsistence & make it a fair drawing permitarea.

Thank yos, Cluty Weusberg



Alaska Joint Board of Fisherics and Game

Regarding Joint Board Proposal 23 Removing undesignated seats

The Upper Kobuk Advisory Committee serves the Kobuk River villages of Ambler, Shungnak and Kobuk. Our committee uses some undesignated scats. The initial designation of one seat for Kobuk, only one seat for Shungnak, and three seats for Ambler is not balanced, since Shungnak is almost as large as Ambler.

For some years we operated with three seats per village. Then Shungnak had one extra, to get a more active member on the committee without displacing an elder who was a long-term AC member.

Currently we have three members from each village. Because Kobuk is much smaller than Shungnak or Ambler, it would be reasonable to have only two members from Kobuk.

We feel our committee would operate best with at least three seats for Ambler, three seats for Shungnak, and two seats for Kobuk.

Thank you

Louie Commack, Jr., ChaiA Upper Kobuk Advisory Committee

RC 14

Phil and Donna Emerson Funter Bay 8991 Yandukin Dr. #104 Juneau, AK 99801 907-209-8131 funterbay@stsrband.net

Dear Mr. Edfelt,

I am writing to you concerning proposal #37 that is to be brought up before the joint board of fish and game. My wife and I just returned from a summer of trolling out on the coast and were notified just a short time ago that this issue is finally being addressed. I have just returned home after loading my boat with 50 gallon drums of home heating fuel and while in Juneau was able to talk to Jim Marcotte and get a copy of what I wrote years ago as a plea for subsistence status.

Nothing has changed in our proposal, Funter Bay is still remote and not in a Borough. The only real change is my address. The Postal Service was having such a hard time keeping track of our mail, their solution was to cancel the Funter Bay addresses. Our solution was to use Ward Air's address. This address change brought along with it problems relating to voting, school districts and subsistence. Ward Air brings our mail once a week and is available to us through the Essential Air Service.

I am writing in case you have any questions or concerns about our proposal and would like to get hold of us. We have satellite internet due to home schooling our children, other wise we only get mail once a week. We also hope to be in Juneau in a few days for our winter supply run so we could also meet with you.

Thank you for your time and I hope the board meetings go well for you.

Gratefully,

Phil and Donna Emerson

Emerson Ul

Doura K Emarson

RC 15

ATTN: Joint Board of Fisheries Addressing the issue of your proposal # 4

My name is Joe Williams, Jr. presently elected Mayor of Saxman, I have served in this position for the past two years. As the elected mayor for the past two years I have not heard about the advisory committee of fisheries until I spoke with Shannon Stone by phone and the information I receive by fax from her office of which I am grateful for.

This note is to inform your joint board that as the elected leader in the community of Saxman that I violently object to the restructure of fish and game advisory committee in the Saxman area.

- 1. The leaders that I have spoken with were not aware of this committee and the committee members that were on and representing Saxman, one is no longer alive and the other has been very sick for the past five years.
- 2. In the minds of the leadership this is another step to making Saxman a non rural area, federally.
- 3. Historically, Saxman is in its location because of the leadership of 1880's wanted to be separate of Ketchikan. The leadership of today wants that to be continued.
- 4. Finally we in Saxman need more time to get organized according to your rules.

Please take this objection very seriously because it is given in that tone. Should you have any questions please call me directly at my City office number is 907 225 4166 or on my cell 907 254 0134. I wish I had heard of this sooner I would have made every effort to attend your meeting in person, I will be waiting to hear from you

Respectfully yours

Joe Williams, Jr. Mayor



P.O. Box 70752 Faitbauks, AK 99707 Phone (907) 456-1383 Fax (907) 452-4378





Го:	Joint Board of Fisheries	From:	Jeff Alling
Attn:		Pages:	1
Fax:	907-465-6094	Date:	10/3/2007
Phone:		CC:	
Re:	Proposal #38		
Urgent	For Review	Please C	Comment 🛛 Please Reply
support P	Proposal #38 because it creates a	new non subsi	stence area covering GMU 13. This
enefits m	any Alaskans and shows sound g	ame managem	lent.
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RECEIVED TIME OCT. 3. 11:43AM

PRINT TIME OCT. 3. 11:44AM

Wright, Sherry (DFG)

From: To: Cc: Subject: Attachments:

jschandelmeler@starband.net [jschandelmeler@starband.net] Wright, Sherry (DFG)

Sent: Wed 10/3/2007 7:48 PM

Hello Sherry; I will not be coming in for the meeting. I would like you to forward the following comments to the Board. Our Committee sent an earlier written statement, but this is to re-iterate our position.

"We of the Paxson Fish and Game Advisory Comittee are unan imously opposed to consolidating any of the Advisory Committees in the State. We feel that the local knowledge provided by residents of the immediate areas where they reside is an invaluable asset to the decision making process of the Boards of Fish and Game. We live here year around and have intimate local knowledge during all seasons. In it's proposal to consolidate the committees of the Copper Basin, ADF&G noted that some of our members are from Gakona. Actually--- we have one member from Gakona, who traps in the Alphabet hills and Meiers Lake area during the winter, 2 members who live year around on the Denali Highway, one member in Paxson, and one member on Paxson Lake.

We would like to have a representative at the meeting of the Joint Boards, however, it is snowing on the Denali now and none of our members can get away. Losing our advisory committee would lose almost all of this local input as a trip to Copper Center would be impossible for our members during winter months. We of the Paxson Advisory urge you to consider the value of local knowledge during your deliberations as whether or not to eliminate any of the local advisory committees."

Thank you, John Schandelmeier, Chair, Paxson Fish and Game Advisory.

RC

Paul A. Barrett 108 Duke Way Fairbanks, Alaska 99709 (907) 479 5283 10/3/07 Via Fat @ (907) 465- 6094 Bd. of Fisheries and Game JOINT of social economic and U view the Nelchina charges I support Proposal 38 to approve it. urge you a Barrett and 2825 614 106 ттаяяев лиеч 95:10

UCI. 4. 2007 2:51PM F&G BUARDS SJPPURI NO. 5885 F. 1 Oct. 04 2007 09:15AM P1 FAX NO. :1-907-488-6385 :SPAULDING SPORTS SUPPLY, INC. RECEIVED, 10/4/2007 cdU OCT 0 4 2007 RECEIVED BOARDS Q_No_38 pas BOARDS Dam 65 years ald. I shound Contrac in sough The ton The GM. 13 from 1965 th . 1 - S me my wife and & pu reque -for く . *ら* 5 they took as of 3002 per What time I have beit to walk the Barren will get one. That is Total BS andunia Nouth Pole, At 205 9:18AM PRINT TIME OCT. 4. RECEIVED TIME OCT. 4. 9:17AN

C21

2 October, 2007

Good Morning Rita,

I talked with our chairman Don Quarberg and he confirmed that the Delta Junction Advisory Committee did in-fact support PROPOSAL 38 - 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board non-subsistence areas as proposed in the JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL BOOK. The confusion seems to have stemmed from the way the proposal was written and the time of night that it was reviewed.

Thank you for bringing this issue to our attention.

Rick Johnson Delta Junction AC Secretary

RC22

October 1, 2007

TO: Alaska Joint Board of Fisheries and Game October 2007 Meeting in Anchorage

FR: Orville H. Huntington Koyukuk River Fish and Game Advisory Committee, Member

SE: Koyukuk River Advisory Committee (KRAC) Comments to Proposals 23-26, 28 and 30-36

Proposal 23

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal at length. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. Because of the huge area of GMU 24 that our committee represents, we find reducing the number of undesignated seats on our committee significantly weakens participation of many local hunters, and those areas represented where we have no villages but there are many users of the resources. Any decrease in the number of undesignated seats will not enhance our wildlife management efforts and will hurt our wise decisions on game management. There were many times the representatives of the undesignated seats were present at our meeting and represented an area of concern, and the local representatives were not available, and yet we were able to meet our management mandates at our meetings. The use of undesignated seats allows the KRAC to concentrate our representation where the needs of management are most critical, and not specifically for one large community or user group. We have one member on an undesignated seat from a small community not listed in our large communities, and he is one of our most trusted and knowledgeable members on wildlife science and management. And another is a Native Elder from Huslia we rely on to explain the western scientific methods into words our Native Elders understand and we can live with. Therefore, the KRAC does not support this proposal and we want the KRAC representation left as it is.

Proposal 24

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. Because of the lack of any rules we are accustomed to, the meeting will be a free for all, and the KRAC does not support this proposal.

Proposal 25

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. Because of the fact many of us serve, including me, because people at the meeting from the villages served want us to represent them in important meetings where regulations are to be set. And this is just one more step added to a cumbersome process of managing our fish and wildlife resources. Therefore, the KRAC does not support this proposal.

Proposal 26

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal at length. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters and fishers who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. It is interesting that in none of the current State regulations do you find anything about the Cultural and Customary Use by Native Americans, or an acknowledgement of them in any of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) regulatory languages. Yet most Native American Leaders in our villages have known wildlife citations because of following their Native American Customs and Traditions. Furthermore, if a study were done to compare the number of wildlife citations against Alaska Native men and the small amount of the resource they really do take; I believe one would find a very strong bias against these men. One of our Elders commented that this is just another attempt by outsiders to overrun the villages.

We strongly believe this proposal offers no benefit to rural Advisory Committees. It is a well known fact because of laws imposed on rural Native Americans who are trying to feed their families and who work tirelessly to manage our wildlife resources and to help make regulations that work, the entire state would lose by not allowing them to serve on these Advisory Committees. And we find that this proposal does not meet the management mandates for critically important decisions of the KRAC Thus, the KRAC does not support this proposal.

Proposal 28

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. Because there are so many user groups, it would be impossible for us to fund travel for every user group to our meetings. That is why we overlap some of the user group's representation at our KRAC meetings, to certain members who fill the criteria of each user group not present at our meetings. And the meeting would be so full of user groups and a large body of members; we would never be able to make a decision concerning management. So the KRAC does not support this proposal.

Proposal 30

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. Because we feel the staff at ADF&G is correct that this is not an option, and only lessens effective management of resources in rural Alaska. The fact is if you come out to rural Alaska on your own and stay here for a month, you will find out how logistics work out here, and the department knows as well this is a factor that must be in our regulatory process, it's a fact. So the KRAC supports the staff of ADF&G and does not support the proposal. Proposal 31

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. Because staff of ADF&G and the KRAC is in agreement that this is not an option and is of no benefit to rural Advisory Committees, and the proposal appears to strengthen the urban Advisory Committee recommendations for their benefit, yet does nothing for rural areas where representation is already as low as it can go. The KRAC voted for No Action on this proposal.

Proposal 32

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal at length. And we argue here that this proposal does not meet needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. Because the KRAC has worked with the Huslia Tribal Council and other tribes on the Koyukuk River to provide more Advisory Committee meetings at their expense through wildlife grants and BIA wildlife and parks funds to the tribes, we feel we need more meetings to wisely manage the Fish and Game resources in our area. Thus, the KRAC does not support this proposal.

Proposal 33

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal at length. And we argue here that we are uncertain that this proposal as written meets needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24. The KRAC feels we already have extremely limited influence at the Board of Game meetings when they are discussing proposals days later after we have commented. And we have demonstrated statistically that urban Advisory Committees can dominate discussions on proposals in our Huslia Wildlife Grant application. Our influence is even more limited if the board changes or amends the proposals during deliberation. This proposal at least gives us a chance to comment during deliberations. It is very expensive for rural residents to stay during the deliberations for possible questions from

4

Advisory Committee meetings, but it is imperative that we be able to lobby for sensible management of Fish and Game resources.

One suggestion I will make is, that we have a minimum of three Advisory Committee representatives at the table with the board during deliberation of controversial proposals. I suggest you have the representation as follows; one from the area directly affected, one from the area making the proposal, and one neutral from the proposal. And the representative from area directly affected, should be asked to stay for the entire deliberation to ensure the concerns of the local area are met.

This proposal needs further work to address our concerns. One problem that may arise and is already a problem, is that specialized interests with deep pockets of cash can dominate the process by being able to send many representatives and being able to have those people stay for the entire meeting. Rural areas will continue to have much less influence. Therefore, the KRAC would accept this proposal amended to meet our concerns of the rural area we represent, and not diminish our opportunity to address the Board of Game in a meaningful way that is not problematic.

Proposal 34

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal. And we argue here that we are uncertain that this proposal meets needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24.

In principle we agree and support that the KRAC wants more representation and participation in board deliberations. I recommend that with more Advisory Committee participation, there be a requirement that there be some common sense wildlife principles argued by the increased participants, and they be scientifically defensible arguments, so we do not bog the board down and waste their valuable time. Because this proposal has similar intent but with a much broader approach from urban areas to dominate the Board process, and the KRAC feels this proposal also needs more work before we support it.

Proposal 35

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal. And we argue here that we are uncertain that this proposal meets needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24.

I recommend there be a limit to the Advisory Committee influence and we should not dictate to the board they do more than current law allows. It is good to have representation, but we as committee members have to realize, that we are advisory committees and not board members. Because this proposal is also a contentious issue, the KRAC feels this proposal needs more work before we will support it.

Proposal 36

At the March 2007 meeting of the KRAC we discussed this proposal at length. And we argue here that we are uncertain that this proposal meets needs of hunters who use the resources in the Koyukuk River drainage in Game Management Unit (GMU) 24.

Because we realize that Board of Game member's recollection may not be as precise as it needs to be to make wise decisions, and that too often big money talks and we never have our say in the deliberations. As I stated before, this argument is supported by statistics the Huslia Tribal Council gave for their wildlife grant supported by several Advisory Committees. It is critically important we are heard during deliberations. These actions need to be based on common sense and be defendable according to wildlife legal and scientific principles. Again, the KRAC feels this proposal needs work before we support it.



Meeting of the Joint Boards October, 2007

Comments of

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The Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee Doug Carney, Chairman

The Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee, (CKAC), met in November, 2006 and passed proposals 16 and 17 unanimously.

In Proposal 16, section - "Other Solutions Considered", it states that Proposal 17 -"Division of the CKAC is the preferred remedy of committee members." It is also the best long-term solution, and has comment letters of support from at least 3 of the village councils in 19A.

The CKAC has not had a meeting to vote on the other proposals, but some of the concerns of committee members and area residents can be addressed when Committee B and Committee C meet.

GMU 19A Village Population and AC seats

Western (Lower) Unit 19A (1273 pop.)

Pop. # of seats on AC

- Lower Kalskag 269 (1 seat)
- Upper Kalskag 271 (1 seat)
- Aniak 512 (2 seats)
- Chuathbaluk 99 (1 seat)
- Crooked Creek 122 (2 seats)

Eastern (Upper) Unit 19A (198 pop.)

- Red Devil 29 (1 seat)
- Sleetmute 91 (3 seats)
- Stony River 53 (1 seat)
- Lime Village 25 (2 seats)
- **1 Undesignated Seat**

Following are some comments to explain and clarify the two proposals the CKAC has made.

Proposal 16

The DF&G comments note that "allocating only one seat to Aniak may result in a lower rate of representation for the community as compared with other communities in the area."

What is the point being made with this statement? – If population were used to determine the number of seats a village has on the committee, Aniak would have 1/3 of the seats on the committee, and the 2 Kalskags would have another 1/3.

When looking at the table above, you can see that the number of seats from each village is not based on the population of each village, nor in this case should it. I remember a time when Sleetmute had two seats on the committee .Tthe reason Sleetmute has 3 seats on the committee is mentioned in Proposal 23 – an extra seat was assigned at the recommendation of the committee to give the upriver village region more equal representation. There have been and continue to be, some fundamentally different views on fish and game issues between the upriver and downriver communities of 19A. This has been demonstrated by the rift in the committee itself.

The larger hub villages in Bush Alaska often dominate an area. In this case Aniak is the base for some govt. agencies, as well as special interest commercial concerns. Those concerns often are those that are voiced at meetings regarding fish and game. Some of these commercial interests include city govt., local native corporations, transporters, some guides, fuel vendors, and local influential family clans.

To give an example, the board chairman of the local multi-village corporation, an Aniak resident, has repeatedly stated that there is no wolf problem in 19A, and has worked to insure that the DF&G predator management program for 19A is forbidden on corporation land. Residents of the villages in 19A with the exception of Lime Village are shareholders, and most of them are angry about this policy.

A high percentage of our AC meetings have been in Aniak – (the hub for our area), is that DF&G personnel arrived, there have been enough AC members from nearby communities for a quorum, and meetings were held without representation from more distant communities. At times these meetings had been scheduled to be held in other villages.

Fish and Game concerns in the smaller villages, (especially those further from the hub,) are more concerned with, and dependent on, subsistence use than any commercial use or benefits from Fish and wildlife resources. This is particularly true at times like the present – where a severe shortage of a resource exists.

The differences between the upriver/eastern and downriver/western regions of 19A are irresolvable due to the different priorities that exist in regard to management of habitat, fish, and game.

The <u>whole purpose of proposal 16</u> is to give each <u>village</u> equal representation, rather than to give the more populous villages more representation and continued control over one of the most important aspects of the lives of people in this large are - <u>with no</u> undesignated seat.

The purpose of Proposal 17 is to give a <u>region and 4 villages in it</u> continued fair and equal representation on these new advisory committees.

Proposal 17

The reason this proposal was written up in such detail, is that sometimes a proposal's intent and reasoning can get lost and missed in the shuffle. In the past there have also been comments written and sent, but not included in the comment book.

Note that in proposal 17 as well as 16, committee members are consistent in wanting equal representation from each village on each of the new committees – with no undesignated seats. If not 1 seat from each village, then possibly 2 from each.

The CKAC is not familiar with the issues affecting some other areas of the state, and has no comment on those proposals.

However, in proposals 1-24, 4 proposals are to <u>split</u> existing committees, with 2 of these proposed by advisory committees, 1 by a local subsistence committee, and 1 by an individual.

16 of these proposals are by DF&G and are to **<u>combine</u>** existing ACs, with 5 proposals based partly on inactive committees. Most proposals to combine committees are based on several communities using the same stocks of game, along with other criteria.

Proposal 13 recognizes that these communities don't all use the same stocks of game, are distant from each other, are remote and not on the road system.

Proposals 19 & 21 are based on using same stocks and the comparative short distances between the communities.

If anything is certain, it's that it is the nature of government to centralize control, for efficiency, cost effectiveness, and other reasons. It is just as certain that what is efficient, just and workable for one area, is not for another.

Additional notes on proposal 17

In the "Issues" section -. With one member from each village, the Western / Downriver committee will have the required minimum number. The Eastern/Upriver committee will will be short one member to meet the minimum. The joint boards could require another appointed or elected member from the region, or possibly 2 members from each village.

In the section – "What Will Happen if Nothing is Done?" part #5 of the Evaluation factors of 5 AAC 96.420.

Lime Village,(the most remote village represented on the CKAC), is 130 air miles east of Aniak, and does not have Aniak as its hub. McGrath is the hub for Lime and is 110 air miles to the north. When planes can't fly, meetings held in any of the villages within the upriver part of 19A can be accessed easily by committee members with snowmobiles or boats. In **"Who is Likely to Benefit?"** – Each of the villages in 19A will benefit through better representation and better attendance at meetings. The information and input that each of the 2 new committees will be giving BOG and BOF from and about their respective areas and stocks of concern will be more accurate and less confusing.

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Title 5. Fish and Game

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<u>Chapter 96</u>. Areas of Jurisdiction for Antlerless Moose Seasons Section 420. Review of requests for local fish and game advisory committees

5 AAC 96.420. Review of requests for local fish and game advisory committees

The joint board will review requests to create committees. Factors that it will evaluate include

(1) whether an existing committee could be expanded to include members who represent the interest of the persons making the request;

(2) whether representation of all user groups on existing committees in the area is adequate;

(3) whether residents of the local area are likely to participate actively on the proposed committee;

(4) whether there are likely to be enough qualified people interested in serving on the proposed committee;

(5) whether logistical problems would make it difficult to provide assistance to the proposed committee;

(6) whether the proposed committee would enhance participation in the decisionmaking process;

(7) the recommendation of the appropriate council; and

(8) the efficiency of existing committees.

History: In effect before 1983; am 10/9/83, Register 88; am 9/22/85, Register 95

CKMMP, 19A Registration Hunt and Tier II Recent background information in Support of Proposal 17 –Creation of two new advisory committees from the CKAC

RC-24

Prepared by Doug Carney, CKAC

There have been and continue to be, widely different views on fish and game issues within the communities of 19A, and on the committee itself.

In **2002**, when the Central Kuskokwim Moose Management Plan ,(CKMMP), started, people from every user group volunteered to be on the committee. I could not have represented the interests of guides, since guides wanted to continue to hunt moose when I believed there should have been a closure. I viewed any time spent on the CKMMP Committee as a waste, since most of the members seemed intent on the continued hunting of at-risk moose stocks. I chose not to participate.

I and a few others on the CKAC had advocated for a closure or moratorium along with a predator management program before this Moose Summit, and continued to do so after the Plan's consensus meeting in Feb. 2004, and the CKAC meeting which followed.

Total of 14 members of the CKMMP Committee

3 members from other ACs, (Anchorage, Lower Kuskokwim, and Palmer/ Matanuska)

6 CKAC members (including 2 from Aniak)

- 1 rep.for big game guides
- 1 rep for big game transporters (Aniak)
- 1 rep for conservationists
- 1 rep for local subsistence (Aniak)

1 rep for lower Kuskokwim subsistence, (GMU 18)

Big game transporters rep.-The mayor of Aniak is a transporter and fuel vendor. Sent comments in for the March, 2006 BOG meeting, to keep moose open in 19A

Local subsistence hunters rep.- The board chairman, (Aniak res.), of The Kuskokwim Corporation,(TKC) has repeatedly stated that there is no predator problem in 19A, and has worked to insure that the DF&G predator management program for 19A is forbidden on corporation land. All these villages in 19A with the exception of Lime Village are shareholders, and most of them disagree with this policy.

CKAC rep.- At the same meeting the chairman of the CKAC, (also from Aniak,) advocated for a continuation of the registration moose hunt in lower 19A, in spite of March and November 2005 moose surveys that showed a drastic drop in moose numbers.

At the CKAC which immediately followed the CKMMP meeting in Feb,2004 - a Tier I registration hunt was proposed by a vote of 10 in favor, and myself abstaining. I again spoke for a closure, since there was not going to be any reduction in moose hunting where it was most needed - on the rivers. This hunt was in effect for 2 years throughout

19A, which resulted in the continuing decline of the moose There were noticeably a few more young bulls on the Holitna that summer of 04 due to the effectiveness of the predator management program. I saw more bulls the summer of 2004 than I had seen in a several years. But after the **fall**, 2004 moose season, all that was lost. 122 bulls were taken fall of 04 - and 171 fall of 05.

This restriction did not, and could not legally go far enough, and allowed for the consistently largest user group, (Unit 18 hunters) to continue hunting 19A. There are about 23,000 people in Unit 18, and less than 1500 in 19A. For many years Unit 18 hunters consistently took a large percentage of 19A moose - 40-50% was common. The Holitna drainage sustained this pressure, and could have continued – but not without predator management.

Total moose taken in 19A – (by harvest reports) Unreported harvest was typically figured at 33% of total harvest There were consistently over 1000 hunters in GMU 19 in the following years

# h	unters	# successful
1984-5	339	181
1985-6	317	129
1986-7	230	114
1987-8	332	167
1 988-9	311	155
1 989-9 0	284	113
1 990- 1	256	139
1991-2	255	137
1992-3	269	184
1993-4	215	150
1994-5	364	168
1995-6	304	141
1996-7	339	184
1997-8	280	142
1998-9	292	146
1999-00	277	118
2000-1	292	108
2001-2	293	95
2002-3	253	67
2003-4	258	67

1

ANS was 430-470 /Harvest, Surplus was 94-130 About 1000 permits were issued each year 2004-5 754 122 registration bunt

2004-5	754	122	registration num
2005-6	782	177	registration hunt

Downriver/western 19A Tier II Hunt							
	#	#	#				
	Permits	reporting	success				
2006-7 2007-8	200	17 8	24				

After 2 seasons with the registration hunt, it was evident that a mistake had been made. Moose populations continued to decline. The one benefit of the registration hunt was more accurate harvest reporting.

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At the Nov, 2005 CKAC meeting, the chairman wanted to continue a registration hunt in 19A, in spite of the fact that the March, 2005 moose surveys had shown that moose numbers were continuing to decline. The committee voted against a closure proposal written by Sleetmute reps for all of 19A, but then voted to support an alternate proposal to close the upper portion of 19A and continue with the registration hunt in lower 19A, which passed 8-2. The dissenting votes were the Aniak reps. So this proposal was sent to boards support. At this same time DF&G was doing a moose survey in 19A, so the latest data was unavailable.

Several days later, with the new survey info available, the Dept. of Fish & Game made a proposal to close upper 19A and have a Tier II hunt in the lower portion.

In Feb, 2006, the CKAC chairman called for a teleconference, where the committee withdrew its support of the proposal it had agreed to in November and a proposal was passed to have a Tier II hunt in the upper portion and a registration hunt in the lower part.

After that, CKAC members, representing Sleetmute and Stony River, supported by their village councils and the Lime Village council attended the **March**, 2006 BOG meeting, advocating for a closure in at least part of 19A rather than a Tier II hunt – with it's continuing hunting pressure. Randy Rogers of DF&G / Wildlife Division, (who had been at both the CKAC Nov,2005 meeting and was online for the Feb,2006 CKAC teleconference), helped explain and make clear to the board why these villages wanted a closure rather than Tier II. Randy had been the main organizer and mediator of the CKMMP.

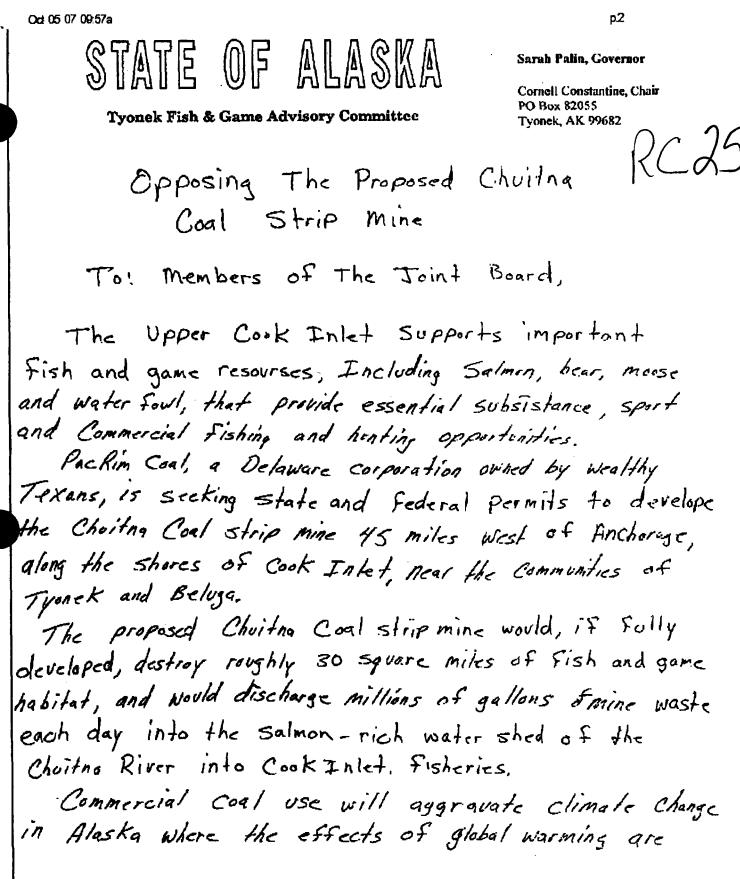
The BOG adopted the DF&G proposal that called for the closure upriver and Tier II downriver. This regulation has been in effect for the fall 2006 and 2007 seasons. In the fall 2006 lower 19A Tier II hunt, there were 200 permits issued, and 24 moose were taken out of 178 hunters who reported.

The Nov,2006 CKAC meeting was held in Aniak, and boycotted by the Aniak representative - the CKAC chairman. The committee had to appoint a resident of Aniak to get a quorum. The committee elected new officers and unanimously approved proposals 16 & 17.

The predator management program did not account for many wolves this year, due to bad flying and spotting conditions.

Over last winter, fewer wolves were seen in the 19A Holitna drainage than the past few years – also, still very few moose.

In May, 2006 a moose composition count was done in the Holitna portion of the closure area of 19A. There were indications of a good calf and yearling survival rate. Residents have seen the #s of calves on the Holitna diminish some over the summer. With the large number of black and brown bear seen all over 19A, and quite a few killed - bear predation is given credit.



Serving the Alaska Board of Fisherics and Alaska Board of Game Boards Support Section, 333 Respirity Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

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Oct 05 07 09:57a

STATE OF ALASKA

Tyonek Fish & Game Advisory Committee

Sarah Palin, Governor

Cornell Constantine, Chair PO Box 82055 Tyonek, AK 99682

readily apparent, and will add mercury to Alaska's prized Fisheries.

Coal dust is a public health hazard having acute health effects including asthma and other respiratory illnesses, of which children are especially vulnerable.

The Cook Inlet region boasts substantial coal reserves, and the Chuitng coal project will set an important precedent for coal strip mining and Fish and game Management for Many years to come.

Cook Intet possesses world Class energy resources, in cluding natoral gas, wind, tidal and geothermal resources, that can produce cleaner energy and lasting jobs, and investments in coal will preclude development of better alternatives.

Now, therefore, the undersigned do hereby oppose the proposed Chuitna Coal strip Mine.

The Tyonek and Beluga Advisory Committee, APEasking the Joint Bodd for their support and steward ship

> Serving the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Alaska Board of Game Boards Support Section, 333 Raspbory Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

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Od 05 07 09:57a p.4 STATE OF ALASKA Sarah Palin, Governor Cornell Constantine, Chair PO Box 82055 Tyonek Fish & Game Advisory Committee Tyonek, AK 99682 in protecting these natural resources tn Upper Cook Inlet. Sincerely, Members of the Tranck, Beluga A.C. Cornell Constantine Chad Chickalusion Lindsey Bismark Randy Standifes John Standifer Lairy Heilman Arther Standifer

Serving the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Alaska Board of Game Boards Support Section, 333 Raspberry Read, Anchorage, Alaska 92518-1599

OCT-05-2007 09:57AM

From:

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RC 26 443 10/5/07 . 111 ۱. ... SOINT BURRDS OF FISHERER + GAME 411 I URGE You To PASS f+ : PROPOSAL #38 10 11 ESTABLISH - Salssistance A Non! 115 AREA To ALLOW HANTERS 11 TO HARVEST GAME Of m Cloaters 249 . 44 CLEM GLOOJEN 51 1163 LIMPALOU LANES FBKS AK 99712 RECEIVED OCTIO 5 DD BOARDS 2001 08:38 From: BLDG DEPT 6729 657 206 M.P. **66695**94766:01 OCT-05-2007 09:11AM From: 9074656094 ID:BOF Page:001 R=94%



10/5/07

TO JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES + CAMPE COMMENTS by fax: (907) 465-6094

RECEIVED FROM DICK BISHOP OCT 0 5.2001 BOARDS 1555 GUS'S CRIND FAIRBANKS, AN 99709 Ph/Fax 455-6151

THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO THE EDITOR WAS PUBLISHED IN THE FAILBANKS DAILY NEWS MIDER ON OCT 4, 2007.

PLEASE INCLUDE IT IN THE BOARDS' COMMENTS.

THANK YOU.

Dile Bistion , Pres, Alaska Onthoor Courses! Pot 73902 FAIrbanks

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p112

Page 1 of 1

richard or mary bishop

 From:
 richard or mary bishop (mbishop@ptialaska.net)

 Sent:
 Wednesday, October 03, 2007 12:56 AM

 To:
 Rod Boyce (letters@newsminer.com)

 Subject:
 Board of Game Proposal #38, October, 2007



Dear Editor:

Your Monday, October 1 editorial on state caribou hunting regulations was a bullsave.

After several years of trying to develop a regulation that fairly provides a preference to people who rely on GMU 13 caribou for food, the Board of Game passed a regulation that said if you make over \$51, 000 per year, you aren't one of those people.

When the Game Beard set this income cap on who could qualify for the "Tier II priority" the Board was promptly sued by Ahtna Regional Native Corporation. Ahtna's lawsuit claimed that a) the income cap violated our state law which—like the federal priority law—favors "customary and traditional use", and b) denied some high income people with a history of "customary and traditional use" the chance to continue that use. A state judge agreed, and ordered the Board and Department to eliminate the income cap as a "Pass/Fail" Tier II standard.

As a result, a few dozen more local folks got permits...BUT even more non-local folks got permits. Potentially among both were well-paid corporate and business executives who are definitely not living off the land. Newcomers who want to hunt caribou are out of luck.

It's pretty obvious that the criteria for a Tier II subsistence carlbou hunting priority in GMU 13 don't match reality anymore, if they ever did. The muchy description of what passes for "customary and traditional use" is a lawyer's delight and a Game Board's worst nightmare.

It's time for the State rules to reflect reality by passing Proposal # 38, establishing a non-subsistence area largely bounded by the Alaska Range, and the Parks, Glenn, and Richardson Highways. Hunting opportunities can be more fairly regulated by drawing or registration permit hunta.

Thanks again for the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game fax number: (907) 465-6094; Jurge readers to fax comments by Friday morning, Oct 5. The Joint Boards are scheduled to review this proposal Oct 5-8, and act on it in October 2008.

Sincerely,

Dick Bishop, President Alaska Outdoor Council P.O. Box 73902 Falrbanks, AK 99707

Ph. # (907) 455-6151

2012

10/5/2007

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907-465 6094 To: Joint Boards of F/6 From: Mary Bishop - 907-455-6151 1555 Gus's Grind Fairbanks, AK 99009 Date: Oct 4, 2007 RECEIVED OCT 0 5 2007 Re: Prop #38 BGARDS Please support Proposal #38 * make the state + private lands between Flar + Kenai into non-subsistence priority lands. that will: · Reduce the unfair treatment of Alaskans · Reduce the lawsuits . Leduce the time required of 404 to regulate under the mushy "cot" requirements Then explore other options that will provide for more equitable treatment Many L. Buttap of Alaskans

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RC29

10/4/07

To Fax: 1 907 465-6094 From Fax: 1 907 465-6709

Joint Board of Fisheries and Game

I strongly support Proposal # 38 submitted by the Mat-Valley Fish & Game Advisory Committee. This proposal will creat a new non-subsistence area covering GMU 13.

Your support action on this proposal will be greatly apprecited.

Sincerely Yours,

Tonis Ha Louis H. Carufel

Louis H. Carutel Life Member Tanana Valley Sportsmen Rod & Gun Organization

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RC30

STATE OF ALASKA BOARD OF GAME

Dear Board Members,

- 1.) I support Proposal 38 as proposed by the Mat Valley AC, so that GMU 13 is non subsistence.
- 2.) The cow moose season in Unit 20A should be shut down by an emergency order on December 1, 2007. I feel this program needs a serious look at what it is doing to moose populations in certain areas of 20A. I have a camp on the Wood River and the overall moose population is down more than 50 % in our area (three miles down stream from the Rex Trail). We have noticed a huge decline for the past three or four years people on the ground have a good idea of what is going on and ADF&G should listen to them. The area from Clear Creek Buttes to the Parks Highway should be closed. If the intent is to take cows why is the season open after the bulls shed their antlers and are harvested with the cows in December, January, and February? The areas of easy access could become Permit Areas and just a few years ago they had healthy populations.

Thank you for your efforts and taking the time read this fax.

Sincerely yours,

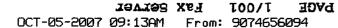
Tom Lamal

Tom Lamal 1734 Becker Ridge Road Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

907 479-7544 home 907 388-5153 cell

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October 5, 2007 To: Alaska Board of Game

BOARDS

RE: Proposal # 38 - Establishing much of GMU 13 as a nonsubsistence area.

I support this proposal.

I have lived in Fairbanks for 57 years (and purchased a hunting license each year since 1966), and we have raised 5 kids to adulthood with moosemeat, salmon, etc as a major part of their diet. The opportunity to hunt has always been an important part of our life.

While I have always been happy for our friends who have been able to hunt Nelchina Caribou, the fact that the opportunity perpetuates itself among those who have always done it, while shutting out those who might want to start but have not had the opportunity, strikes me as pufair.

Of course, those who I believe exaggerate their qualifications make things worse. I have been encouraged to lie by acquaintances, but have chosen not to do so.

Alaska's wildlife should be managed first to conserve the resource, then for equal hunting opportunity among all Alaskans, with the Department of Fish and Game given the funding and tools to maintain and increase hunting opportunity.

Thank you.

Mike Doxey PO Box 71448 Fairbanks. 99707

907-479-2862





October 5, 2007

RECEIVED OCT 0 5 2007 BOARDS

MILLER

FC32

To: Joint Board of Fisheries and Game Fax: 907-465-6094

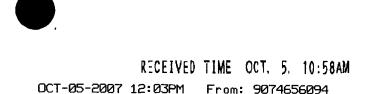
RE: Units 13 and 20A

I have been hunting the Unit 13 Tier II area for many years. This year the new rules were pretty ridiculous. We donated the liver, heart and ribs (we used to take the meat off the ribs in the field for our own use) to a native family that we know, but they had no idea what to do with the kidneys. They did not want the hide either, and the head was iffy. This just leads to dumping these parts into the dumpsters back in town, or along the way, attracting bears. The first thing we saw when we pulled off the road into our normal campsite was a game bag abandoned with the head and hide inside. We had to find another spot to camp. Thank God the income issue was reversed and I got my tag again. I'm a lifelong Alaskan. We worked our way up the income ladder in this state. We prefer game meat as a healthy alternative to beef, and love the beauty of this hunting area. If you want to add households benefiting from this hant, why not only allow one tag per household? And quit killing cows if you want to build up the numbers.

I don't get the cow hunt idea. It certainly is NOT working in Unit 20A. Don Young is systematically destroying the moose population here. We also hunt this area every fall, and every year since the inception of the cow hunt we have seen a serious yearly decline in moose, of every sex and size. Who makes the determination of food/habitat available in this unit? Is it a scientific fact for this particular swamp, or a generality for mostly wooded areas. I see an unlimited food source in the swamps in Unit 20A. And when does Don Young do his count? Is it when the cows are in their first, second or third heat of the season and they are all grouped up, then he calculates it into a per square mile number? Every hunter that I talk to in this area agrees that this cow hunt is a very bad idea, and that numbers are down seriously. It is also disturbing to see the many doomed orphaned calves standing over their dead mothers gut pile.

Sincerely,

Joy Miller P.O. Box 81149 Fairbanks, AK. 99708



ID: BOF



RECEIVED OCT 0 5 2007

FAX

BOARDS

PC 33

To: Joint Board of Fisherics and Game FAX #: 907-465-6094. From: Kathleen (Mike) Dalton Personal Phone: (907) 479-6733 (h) 322-6733 (cell) Date: Friday, October 05, 2007 Subj: Support Proposal #38

I support Proposal #38 which would create a new non-subsistence area covering much of Game Management Unit 13. It would connect the Fairbanks nonsubsistence area and to the Anchorage/Wasilla non-subsistence area.

The Alaska subsistence law gave the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game the authority to create nonsubsistence areas. The experiments in this region with "subsistence" rights have not worked and have prohibited many deserving and needy Alaskan hunters their rights to hunt in Unit 13.

In order to make things more fair and equitable for all hunters, I request that you adopt Proposal #38.

athlen Datton

Kathleen (Mike) Dalton Mother and grandmother of hunters and fishers

5 Oct. 2007

BOARDS

FC 74

FROM : GARY L. CORLE RECEIVED SHERYL K. CORLE OCT 0 5 2007 TO: JOINT BOARD

I GARY L. CORLE Y SHERYL K. CORLE SUPPORT PROPOSAL TO MAKE NELHINA CARIBON HUNT NON-SUBSISTENCE, PASS PROPOSAL # 38.

2614 GORDON RD NORTH POLE AK 99705

Gary F. Core Shery R Corle

RECEIVED TIME OCT. 5. 12:11PM

Meeting of the Joint Boards October, 2007

Comments / Proposals 26 - 36 Doug Carney, Sleetmute, Ak.

Proposal 26 – Support. Points 1, 3,4A&B, and 5 make sense and are workable. Point #2 should be modified as shown in the proposal. Qualification by "reputation" would be subjective, depending on individual or group opinion. The communities have the responsibility of making that decision and choice.

Also, while points 4 A&B are sensible and germane to a person's qualifications in regard to fish and game issues, <u>Points 4 C&D</u> are not. There are qualifying phrases in parts A & B. C & D should also have qualifying phrases concerning what class of felony it was. C&D pose real problems for some ACs. There could easily be a problem finding individuals with clean records who are also knowledgeable in F & G matters. Some villages with small populations have a proportionately high number of residents with felonies on their records. This has nothing to do with a person's knowledge of fish and game issues.

Proposal 27 – Support. I also believe the Regional Councils <u>should</u> be reestablished. If they are not, then delete all reference to them.

Proposal 28 – Opposed. This proposal would be unworkable and unenforceable. Present members of committees are multi-use individuals, and could represent any of several different user groups. For example, all Alaskans are legally subsistence users, but would not be limited to representing that user group. Which of these groups a person chooses to represent is immaterial, as long as the health of habitat and fish and wildlife populations are his top priority

Of the 12 categories, I personally could represent any of them except the other four categories; commercial fishing, photography, processing, and Assoc./Corp.

. The other user groups listed on the New Advisory Committee Member Form, which I have and could represent are trapping, sport fishing, subsistence, hunting, guiding, personal use, outdoorsperson, and conservationist. I'm sure the same is true of many committee members across the state.

Proposal 29 – Support. In a state like ours, to have uniform rules of operation for advisory committees is not always workable or desirable. With some areas being very remote and others within the road system, what works for one does not for another. To make good decisions for a specific area, different issues and situations sometimes need to be addressed differently to be appropriate for that area.

For example in our area an extension of the proposal deadline for the advisory committee would be very appropriate. The warmer falls and weather/ snow conditions in recent years have made it difficult for department biologists to do moose surveys by mid-November as is best. With a proposal deadline of December 7 or 8, that means the AC

should meet between the moose survey and the deadline. The CKAC had its Nov, 2005 meeting at the same time DF&G was doing a survey. Because of this, the committee did not have the latest moose survey information

Proposal 30 – Support. The only thing absolutely necessary for an AC meeting is a quorum and the latest biological information. Certainly it is beneficial to have biologists and board support staff on hand to provide assistance. But whether a meeting occurs or not should not hinge on the schedules of DF&G personnel or their inability to get there due to weather. To cancel or postpone meetings because these people can't attend is absurd, especially in the fall and winter when the weather is often un-flyable. This has been one of the reasons a high percentage of CKAC meetings have been in Aniak – the hub for our area. DF&G personnel arrive in Aniak in bad weather. Committee members from more distant villages can't fly in due to the weather. There are enough AC members from the nearer communities for a quorum, and the meeting is held without representation from the more distant communities. Today, with telephonic and/or internet capabilities all over the state, its not necessary to share information in personnel to attend AC meetings redirected, and used for more surveys and gathering of biological data by the department.

Proposal 31 - Support. This could be appropriate in less remote areas.

Proposal 32 - Support. I'm not sure how long the active status for a committee has hinged on having two meetings a year. I do know that for a period of time the DF&G had money earmarked for only one AC meeting a year. It would make more sense to have a committee be required to meet only once a year. Sometimes meetings are impossible to put together due to weather, or some members having other, more immediate priorities.

Proposals 33-36 – Support. These proposals all address increased AC participation and influence during board deliberations on proposals.

The "Issue" paragraphs as well as the other paragraphs in these proposals are quite correct. The committee system used at BOF meetings should be used at BOG meetings also.

The AC system costs the state plenty of tax dollars to operate, and it costs AC members much time and effort. It's a waste to see informed AC information and input not given the weight it should have in BOF and BOG decisions – these same decisions that affect the AC members and the communities they represent

AC representatives would be of great value to the boards when they are deliberating on proposals. There is so much information for board members to take in at a meeting, that important points affecting decisions on proposals can easily be lost or forgotten. AC reps, with their knowledge of the issues and the area affected would be there to remind and clarify issues. This would be of great help to board members in making the best decisions for an area.



Members Present: Marvin Okitkun of Kotlik; Joseph Bell of Hooper Bay; Ole Hunter of Scammon Bay; Edward Adams of Nunam Iqua; Ted Hamilton of Emmonak; Nick Andrew of Marshall; John Riley of Pitka's Point; Charles Paukan of St. Mary's; Evan Polty of Pilot Station; Sonny Stephanoff of Russian Mission

Members Absent: Ray Oney of Alakanuk; Stanislaus Sheppard of Mountain Village. There is currently no representative for Andreafski.

Staff Present: Sherry Wright, Boards Support; Phil Perry (via teleconference) of Bethel WC.

Public Present: Darryl Polty; Agnes Housler; Anita Wiggly; Matthew Kozevnikoff; Phyllis Sallison; Mayor Sharon Kozevnikoff.

The meeting began at 2:30 pm with an invocation led by Nick Andrew.

The first order of business is election of officers. Ted Hamilton was nominated as chair by Charles Paukan -2^{nd} by John Riley. Sonny Stephanoff moved nominations cease. Evan Polty 2^{nd} .

Evan Polty was nominated as vice-chair by Edward Adams. 2nd by Nick Andrew. Joseph Bell moved nominations cease. 2nd by Nick Andrew.

Marvin Okitkun was nominated as secretary by Nick Andrew. 2nd by Sonny Stephanoff. John Riley moved to close nominations. 2nd by Nick Andrew.

New officers as follows: Ted Hamilton, Chair; Evan Polty, Vice Chair and Marvin Okitkun as Secretary.

Additional agenda items were to hold officer elections, prepare comments for the Joint Board proposals (discuss community representation and community contact information), prepare comments for the Arctic/Western Board of Game proposals, review federal and tribal lands maps and to discuss creating a Lower Yukon Moose working group.

The committee expressed appreciation of using the Tribal Councils to secure representation of the communities and would like to see other efforts like this to promote their Yupik roots. Working with the tribal offices utilizes the elders, who are for the community and know who the hunter/fishers are. A preference for working with the tribal office, not city office or corporation was agreed by the committee as the best method. They also discussed that there is a commitment needed by those who serve. The committee prefers the ability to be proactive, not reactive.

Board of Game Proposals for Western Arctic Region meeting

Proposal 1 No closed season or bag limits for muskrat **Action: Oppose 0-10 Discussion:** Used to stop trapping in June 1 (when their fur begins tearing and they are having babies). That is the same time as some cut in the intestine. Used to hunt them in the fall and winter, but they are not hunted much around Hooper Bay. They are slower coming back. In Nunam Iqua, they stopped hunting the end of May. Ted prefers that people come to the local area, before making broad based proposals like this.

Proposal 2Allow three black bears to be harvest every season; no more than two may be taken by trapping April 1- May 31Action: No action



Discussion: There is no one trapping black bears in the Lower Yukon area. Trapping bears is inhumane, as it rarely kills the animal. In April - May, these bears are still in the den and the female bears are just having cubs. There was concern of killing the mother with small cubs, which would not be good. Black bears are an important subsistence resource for many people in GMU 18. They are not considered a nuisance. One member commented, "My heart is going up as the number of those food sources are coming back." Most harvest occurs in late May, June or during summer months. Vote was unanimous for no action, to include the discussion.

Proposal 3 Provide two caribou seasons: Aug 1 - Oct 15 and Feb 1 - Mar 15 Action: No action The committee believes this should be left to those most affected (believed to be those who reside along the Kuskokwim River). Vote was unanimous for no action, to include the discussion.

Proposal 4 Close nonresident caribou season; initiate a Tier I hunt and develop a comprehensive Mulchatna Caribou herd rebuilding plan Action: No action The committee believes this should be left to those most affected (believed to be those who reside along the Kuskokwim River). Vote was unanimous for no action, to include the discussion.

Proposal 5 Close nonresident season for caribou until the Mulchatna herd rebounds Action: No action The committee believes this should be left to those most affected (believed to be those who reside along the Kuskokwim River). Vote was unanimous for no action, to include the discussion.

Proposal 6 Align the resident moose season in two portions of Unit 18 with federal season Action: 1-9 Opposed **Discussion**: The committee asked if the department had considered moving the dates into October, due to the current warming trends. The area closer to the ocean is warmer. This is the first year there was an earlier opening on federal lands and members see no reason to change it for now. Some had to go to the village offices, studied the maps to figure out where the state/federal lands were. Now that they have become educated on these lands, why change it? The federal opening gave local people opportunity to go hunting earlier, when the meat is better. In October, the moose are in the rut and meat is not desirable. Committee prefers no change in the season. They don't want to extend more opening, and find a depletion of the moose resource in the lower areas. There needs to be a moose survey and moose browse survey on the Lower Yukon area. The moose that are seen are cows and calves. There are many people who have not harvested a moose yet.

Proposal 7 Revise the amount necessary for subsistence determination for moose **Action: Support Discussion:** This amount was underestimated and current populations of moose may not be enough to provide a meaningful subsistence opportunity. 80 - 100 moose for the entire GMU 18 is low. Subsistence Division has done house to house surveys in the past to determine patterns of use, but the size of GMU 18 would make that task difficult, if not impossible. Household surveys could be done, but why not ask the elders. They know how many moose are used and/or needed by their communities. Vote was unanimous.

Proposal 8 Align wolverine hunt season with brown bear season Action: No action Discussion: Wolverines generally have young in February/March. Only concern is the prime condition of the fur. Up to the end of April, the fur is still good. Once you get into May, they begin to shed. Prefer to leave the season as it is. Vote was unanimous for no action, to include the discussion.

Proposal 9 Prohibit lead shot for small game, fur animals, and furbearers Action: No action Discussion: In Emmonak, the only lead shot is double aught or number 4 lead (used in the harvest of seals). All other is steel shot. Vote was unanimous for no action, to include the discussion.

Proposal 10 Prohibit use of aircraft for hunting in Unit 18

Action: No action

Discussion: In the past, elders made an oral agreement that tribal members in each village would be taken care of (to be able to go and hunt on each other's lands). Because of the Federal Subsistence Board's decision to open

federal lands to all hunters, it was considered a threat to subsistence users. In Emmonak, they are not harvesting enough moose to feed the village, although great effort is being made. Our Yupik lands do not end just because of a line on the map. They are considered tribal lands because they were used in the present and past by Yupik people. Building a wall to keep out nonresident/guided hunters will not benefit the local people. This proposal was submitted as a tool to allow local people to benefit from others coming to hunt. It will also allow an opportunity for the village to educate people coming from outside on culturally sensitive methods of harvest. This will also promote mutual benefit and understanding. We do not only subsist, but also survive in a cash economy. Regulations that change quickly are troubling. There are some problems around Marshall corporation lands with 2-3 planes flying people in, killing the moose and take off. This is happening throughout the season. The only way that it is legal to harvest the same day you fly, is if you were on a regularly scheduled commercial flight. The paper and pen are more powerful than a rifle. People who landed in Emmonak and were spotted by someone with pen and paper took off. Committee decided to vote no action and defer this to the corporations. Their readiness to receive others on corporation lands depends on the aggressiveness of those hunters utilizing the land. Ancestors taught us to welcome anyone wherever they are from. Some of the planes cover their numbers, hunting illegally. They have been doing this for years. Whether it is small or big game, they are hunting. The voice of the people needs to be heard and would appreciate it to be heard loud and clear. Making any income is not like in the past. Airplanes also fly and scare off birds. We must be heard. Now is now and no later. There is also a window when construction workers come in and locals are taking them out. These need to be licensed guides, also so that he'll be reporting harvest to the corporation. More and more there are abuses of the system. It takes six years to become a full guide. That guy that comes from New York who comes in, when he gets to know us, will slow down his speech - we'll get to understand him and he'll get to know us. The learning place is outside the four walls, not the TV. The elders should be able to teach within the local area. An example of the timing of the birds, fish in Emmonak vs. Kotlik was given. It varies from place to place. One of the things that local people can get is a six pack transporter license. That is one way local people can become involved and benefit the local economy. This only requires one day of training. The committee expressed a desire to support themselves, not take the meat of someone else – another form of welfare. Those government handouts lead to lower self esteem, alcoholism and drug abuse. Vote was unanimous to defer to the corporations. Vote was unanimous for no action, to include the discussion.

Lower Yukon Moose Working Group

Discussion: The concern of a cow hunt is the catalyst for proposing this working group to be formed. The example of the proposed change of the season dates was a good item that a working group would be better informed to make decisions on these kinds of proposals. The harvest of calves also is not appealing. Just waiting nine months allows the moose to have better flavor. A working group could provide information to the local biologist. Ted expressed appreciation of the years of expertise available from the elders. Moose management committee including AC members may be a better terminology. A working group generally includes a broad base of users (hunters and non-hunters). A moose may travel and when a biologist does the fly over count, he may count the same moose two or three times. They encouraged the biologist to work with the locals on migration routes of the moose to help get better counts. Two years ago there was a whole new regulations for GMU 21E. The issue of predator control is also something the committee can discuss. Local black bears did not used to chase moose. Once that population is coming back, will they come back differently? Wolf populations are also increasing (Tucker Island) cows but no calves. The AC can work on this issue, without coming up with another group. Teleconference is a more cost effective way to meet on single issues.

Ted Hamilton was named to represent the committee at the Board of Game meeting in Bethel.

Public Testimony: A suggestion to eliminate the moose winter hunt, due to a concern of inability to determine the sex of the animal and they are too easy to take.

AC Response: The winter hunt gives people another opportunity who may not have taken one during the fall. Different areas use different hunting styles, due to a variety of terrain. Also, in the past people worked together more for harvesting.

Public Comment: The timing of meetings (this one is during moose season). It was suggested that the AC offer door prizes to attract more public to the meeting.

Joint Board Proposals

Proposal 23 Remove reference to the undesignated seatsAction: Support 9 - 1Discussion: This would avoid some extra vote for one village.One representative for each village issufficient. The undesignated seats also make it difficult to get a quorum on the committee.

NOTE: Check on ability to call collect to Anchorage office. (I asked our Admin staff about this. They weren't aware of any blocking collect calls, but if I wasn't in the office that may have been why the call didn't go through. She is checking with GCI to make sure there isn't some block in place and I'll provide an update at our next meeting.)

Review federal/tribal land maps: Committee members reviewed the BLM land status maps and a map that Ted Hamilton brought.

Comments on meeting: Thank you to the community of Russian Mission and City Council for allowing us the use of the Bingo Hall for the meeting. Encourage the biologist to make an effort to attend the meeting in person. I like the meeting with more comment from the native community. This is the first time in a long time that almost everyone is present. We live here, and we are the experts on how to survive. There is practical and there is technical knowledge. The timing of this meeting was not good for those trying to fill subsistence. In October there are very heavy fogs, that is why the time of the meeting was changed. Remind the children and grandchildren to clean up the area they use for other hunters to use, it will bring you good luck. The commercial fisheries are under attack from the upriver fishermen. Ted had information on harvest data from some of the upriver communities. We may want to consider limiting subsistence harvest. As a tribal employee, I hate to see limits on subsistence, but upriver is making a lot of noise and downriver is making no noise. Y-3 has not been fishing recently because of the sonar station. There is no reason to have Y-1 fish, just because they are Y-1. The upriver users are more vocal. There was no biological reason the mesh size was changed. Eastern Interior RAC has tried some back door approaches to get regulatory changes. We cannot allow the constant attacks on the mesh size. This six inch mesh size keeps coming up. Sonar should be moved further up river, so that the counts upriver can be documented. Y-2 could be made all the way up to Holy Cross, moving the sonar to where the fisheries are being prosecuted. Then the actual harvest will be known, and perhaps the continual sacrifice on the lower river will end. Illegal harvest of the roe upriver also impacts the returns, with no enforcement. What is there going to be to leave our children and grandchildren? Continuing to keep the windows to work and allow the Canadian and US panel look into that. One thing that we can do is write proposals and improve our knowledge of the process as we go. The children are missing out on learning from the fish camps.

Next meeting agenda – The committee would like to include a discussion on moose with updates from area biologist. The next meeting will most likely be a teleconference (based on the meeting cycle). When we get together again face to face, the meeting will be held in Marshall (probably 2009 – BOG & BOF issues will be on the agenda.

Meeting adjourned at 6:45 pm.

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

Issue: The Kenai/Soldotna advisory committee represents the communities of Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, and Sterling. Cooper Landing is located about 30 miles east of Sterling. The communities are connected by a paved highway. Cooper Landing has a population of 344. This 12 person advisory committee has one representative from Sterling and one from Soldotna. The primary focus of both of the advisory committees is the fisheries in the Kenai River. They share the same game populations. Both committees are active. This change would enhance the effectiveness of the advisory committee system by better facilitating the resolution of resource issues at the local level before coming to the boards.

Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

c. 37

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: TOOD DONAHUE

ADDRESS: 19906 STERLING HWY. COOPER LANDING 99572 P.O. BOX 788 PHONE: 907 - 595 2200

COMMENTS:

I'M OPPOSED TO MERGING THE TWO ADVISORY COMMITTEES, COMBINING THE TWO WOULD NOT BE IN THE BEST INTREST OF THE FIGHERIES / GAME POPULATIONS OR LOCAL RESIDENTS / LOCAL INPUT AND INVOLVEMENT IS BETTER LEFT AT A LOCAL LEVEL AND SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED !

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. Simmons ncon NAME: Cooper (**ADDRESS:** 10 **PHONE: COMMENTS:**

an opposed to marg advisory committees. I the we should have our own at what goes on mour back yard. Thanks for your consideration. ph Tefferson Simmons

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

595

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. Hec Lamberson

PO Box 772 Couper Land

2126

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

907

COMMENTS: As a guide on the Upper Kenai. believe the Upper Section needs an individual voice from the locals in the area. This area is more sensitive, and should not be grouped together with the rest of the kenai. There are separate management issues.

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

NAME: Threasa Thomas ADDRESS: MOBER 525 Sterling AK PHONE: 907 394 2413 **COMMENTS:** I oppose this due to the fact the terrain in the Areas is so different. Also it appears to me that the only fish and game that migrate thru bothe Areas is salmon + moose for the most part. Cooper Landing needs to be represented separately so their voice is clearly heard



Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

OFORGE ErM NAME: ANDING AK 99572 MPER ADDRESS:

Reasons I would teshify to far our existence:

PHONE:

Proposal 10 - restructure CLAC by combining it with Kenai/Soldotna AC

- Upper River very different from Lower River. Each AC has unique knowledge of its area
- Most regulated river in Alaska AC's need to be intimately familiar with their area and the myriad of regulations that are in existence and have an understanding of how any proposals will fit in with skisting regs and how they will affect the fishery.
- Most popular river in Alaska but guide issues on lower, private party issues on upper.
- Most contentious issues revolve around lower river KSAC has a lot to do. They are unlikely to spend much time on Upper River issues since there are few 'Loud Voices' up here. But there are many significant issues that require time and study to resolve.
- Hundreds of proposals affect both sections each committee has lots of work to do.
- Subsistence issues on upper river with new Federal Subsistence fisheries give CLAC an area of concern that requires local knowledge.
- Non Cooper Landing Committee members are Upper River guides and intimately familiar with the resources and issues.
- A blunder by the AC could jeopardize the major driver of the economy of the entire Kenai Peninsula. Need to keep the best effort in place due to the importance of the Kenai to the Peninsula as well as to the image of Alaska overall.
- Since there is little or no travel cost for either committee, the amount of savings by combining them is nominal given the risks not a good decision.

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

om Knock NAME: ADDRESS: Box 581 Looper Landing PHONE: **COMMENTS:** Apples & Oranges

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

Fluke Erry La NAME: ADDRESS: P.O. BOX

PHONE:

COMMENTS:

Don't Even Think about it /1

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

Issue: The Kenai/Soldotna advisory committee represents the communities of Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, and Sterling. Cooper Landing is located about 30 miles east of Sterling. The communities are connected by a paved highway. Cooper Landing has a population of 344. This 12 person advisory committee has one representative from Sterling and one from Soldotna. The primary focus of both of the advisory committees is the fisheries in the Kenai River. They share the same game populations. Both committees are active. This change would enhance the effectiveness of the advisory committee system by better facilitating the resolution of resource issues at the local level before coming to the boards.

Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007

John arrik NAME: ULAR **ADDRESS: PHONE:**

COMMENTS:

absulutely not.

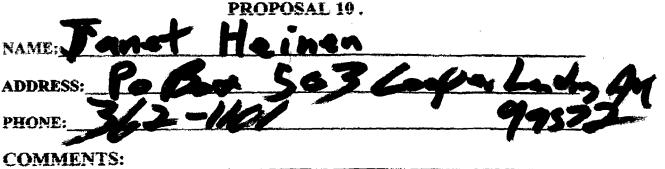
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(HQ-07JB-016)

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

NAME: Barbara atkinsa ADDRESS: BOX 734 PHONE: CL AK 99572 & Velieve CL. should have a say about the ranier here. **COMMENTS:** staling; Soldotna have totally deficient issues when et ame the the uner in their area. Sheuke, Renbara attenson

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. NAME: al 95572 ADDRESS: PHONE: **COMMENTS:** The control the Fit committees will not Gure Ch a voie That we should have. The reven is our economy and we need a feel vous of

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. ADDRESS **PHONE: COMMENTS:** betwee Having 2 com. bethe way to manya Kenni River and tributa

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. NAME ADDRESS: PHONE: **COMMENTS:**



PROPOSAL 10: 5 AAC96.021 Establishment of Advisory Committees: Restructure the fish and game advisory committees on the North Kensi Penlasula as follows: Create a new "Northwest Kenal Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenni/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee nee: The Kenni/Soldonn advisory committee represents the communities of Kenni, Soldonn, Nikiski, and Sterling. Cooper Landing is located about 30 miles cast of Sterling. The communities are connected by a paved highway. Cooper Landing has a population of 344. This 12 person advisory committee has one representative from Sterling and one from Soldotan. The primary focus of both of the advisory committees is the fisherics in the Kenni River. They share the same game populations. Both committees are active. This change would minance the effectiveness of the advisory committee system by better facilitating the resolution of resource issues at the local level before coming to the boards. Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-07JB-016) I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. NAME: ama ADDRESS: PHONE: mail williams Qaratu ine COMMENTS: ou Jandin mus retain its' current utter while having con thorisands servit) of only 344 an to highly in ann - upper Kenar K lefe isau in a board cons te + National s, no within Sta I only reduce this small ability to work, and effectively with state + Eed. L valua has ees. \mathcal{O} river, wildlands, and unig iss our nding; local carea oapu 30 a mas A JS turia × s Au ua our none Vari imported uarts Cr) a be used and protected. should duces

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 NAME: P.O Box 681_ 99503 South Face Place ADDRESS: 907 Cas PHONE: COMMENTS: Local people need to take cure of our best interest. Thank you zur /

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I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. NAME: ADDRESS: 6 PHONE: COMMENTS: Managanie 11 11/2 wan less PIRMONA ko IMO eeds iny anper ho can as usual. and & Kegu tues 12

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: Heather Hal 803 Cooper Landing ADDRESS: DOK 598-1983 PHONE:

COMMENTS:

Cooper Landing's economy depends entirely on our fishing industry. It seems only right that our Fishery would be v kept seperate from a committee) that serves Kenai/Soldotna, and wing us representation and control. IF we have a seperate Game unit from Kenai/Soldoma why wouldn'tour advisory committees be seperate.

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: Rhonda Kogalski ADDRESS: PO Box 745 Cooper Landing 99572 PHONE: 907-595-2024

COMMENTS:

I absolutely and 100% disagree with creating a NW Kenai Reminseela AC. The only thing the upper and ower Kenai Rivers have in common is fish population The communities are different, our concerns are different, the rivers are fished differently and the upper river is not " impaired". These major differences chearly along demonstrate the need for the Cooper landing AC to remain active. Our economy and welfere depend on this area of the m stmaintain seperate committee and voice for al decisions 1 hat impact, LD. and Soldothad øп depend on the upper River and surroundinger as greatly as we do. Separate au connittees are a must

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: Pavid Rugalski

ADDRESS: TUBOx 745

PHONE: Cuoper Landing AK 92522

COMMENTS:

We have lived in Cooper landing for almost 25 years and have seen many charges occur in that time. It is still prostine and we want it to stay that way. With the increasing pressure from in state and out of state tourists it needs to be managed carefully. To merge the yoursony committees would be detrimented to the entire upper Kenni River, Kenai Lake and Russian River areas. The Cooper landing adursory committee regresents the residents of this area-decisions for this area not to be made by those it most heavily impactsthose people who live here day after day and year afteryear many alastans think of this area as their backyard, but it as is our buckyard, literally and we need to be allowed to be heavily involved in it - Not folks who only recreate here. If the aderion committees merge it is the first step in the destruction of our mique and beautiful home.

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(HQ-07JB-016)

erry Hook NAME: ADDRESS: PO BOX 528 Cooper landing AK 99572 595-1367 PHONE; **COMMENTS:** you Advise ON your Area. We Will Advise ON OUR Arca. If we are in Agreement on some points fine we can work Together but if not we want our word heard. Jeny Hook AKA: Chief

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NAME: TOM E. MCREYA/OLDS ADDRESS: Box 536 Cooper LANDing AK 99572 PHONE: 907/595-1344 **COMMENTS:** 1 oppose this PROPOSAL Cooper LANDING representation will not continue if people are expected to wake a 120 mile Rand trip. Soldotna has a significant economy of its own. believe our fish and game management issues are unique tomarea. Jon Mc Kymolat

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

THRASHER MOREYNOLDS NAME: AK 99572 BOX 536 COOPER LANDING **ADDRESS:** 907/595-1344 PHONE:

COMMENTS:

believe the Cooper LANDing AC should remain the way it is and the continue to be local 1 oppose Perforced 10. Neare more affective the way its. Nm THEASTOR McRaynolds 9130107 WE NEED to have more information before this is changed. Our area is unique with different issues than the Soldotha area regarding the fisheries as well as game management. We do not share the same game populations.

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: ADDRESS: 14899 Sterling Hwy, CL, AK 99577 907-595-140 PHONE:

COMMENTS:

Independend representation of our Community & resource (Upper Kanai River) Will not Gavely represent our unique Lishing à économic imberest Will Sirve to provide a rasomable voice of our Collective Position on Key and specific Concerns.

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PHONE:

COMMENTS:

'NW New EN / Enin. Jose 2020 (00 12 ISONY immittee CII (2) Dan 1 4

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: Kvan Shay ADDRESS: POB 748 Cooper Landing AK 99572 PHONE: 599-6001

COMMENTS:

These are two completely different fisheries. The lower river is much more urban with motorized use. The upper river is wilder and nonmotorized. If you combine the AC's you lose knowledge and experience. Different issues are found on different sections of river.

According to the proposal we share the same game populations. I have never seen a goat or sheep in Solddan, The communities are not in the same game management unit.

Cooper Landing is a 130 mile round trip to Kena. This is not a trip around the corner.

The town of Cooper Landing is totally dependent on the fishory (quides, motels, tackle shops) Kenai and Soldotna are not totally dependent on fishing,

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(HQ-07JB-016)

The Famer
NAME: Dominic Bayer
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 538 GOOPER LANDING, AK 99572
PHONE (907) 545-3457
COMMENTS:
This is absurd to consider the abolishment of the
Cooper Landing A.C. The local Knowledge from our band
members is invaluable to the fishing and
hunting here is tremendous, and use to of these resources
should be maintained by people who know it bast

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-07JB-016)

NAME: KIM PIS Cooper **ADDRESS:** andino 5-3516 **PHONE: COMMENTS:** I believe the advisory committee ould remain as is, maintai Pooper Landing advisory Com participation would se tings were held elsewhere pecuane tisloca e Committee 1 Upper ndino sich K S ager arge on are & our Dalm 10as Commu monity ofou some pop Lons. on the tab News 9/30/07 K 1/m i

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I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 **PROPOSAL 10.**

NAME: GARY 764 Cooper **ADDRESS: PHONE:**

COMMENTS:

Cooperlanding Issues are Not the SAME. at other communities. Too much time inflerent meetings 9 species of Large game - different from Lovier Reman. 1, Cost of going to these meetings un anchorage is prohibitive - Time & money What are the pros and cons-not enough information to make any decisions To Join up with other decisions To Join up with other communities. Is this a political decision or a decision on what decision or a decision on what is best for the communities

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (He

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

9/39/01 BROWN NAME: Kok 848 $V \cdot O$ **ADDRESS:** PHONE: Cooper LANding, AK 99572 **COMMENTS:** 1) Lock of depth on proposal 10 6 2) CooperLanding will not be fauly numerically represented! 3) How will this restructuring be better and more effective? 4) Dance populations are not some !!! 5) Our issues in Cooper handling are not the same as, Konai, Saldotna nikishi, Etc.

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

OBERT . KIMA NAME: 746 COOPERLANDING A ADDRESS: 407 **PHONE: COMMENTS:** OPPOSE THIS PROPOSALS. WILL CURTAIL COMMUNITY INVOLUEMENTAT THE LOCAL LENEL LOQUE HOT OF LOCAL JUPUT ALSO THE UPPER RIVER 15 THEN SPAUNING GROUND OF NATIVE KENAH RIVER SPECIES COOPER LANDING HAS 8 BID MAMALS THE MOST OF ANY AREA IN COLUMNER NAT. 100% of the COOPERLANDING ECONOMY 15 DERIVED FROM THE RENAIRINGER 4 THE LOCAL MOUNTAIN AREA.

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I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

Kyle Kolodziejski NAME: ADDRESS: 16520 Steeling Hwy. Cooper LANDING, AK 99372 PHONE: 907 - 595 - 1279 **COMMENTS:** oppose Joint books of Fishenics 3 grame Proposal 10 for the following reasons ... Loss of tocal voice for fish & game issues in the Coopen Landing Vacinity. Local people should have a strong voice in fig issues since their livelihoods are so interconnected of the fishing. 2) The Upper Kener River drainge is a special one unique environment of its own set of fish & game issues, (very different issues of fish & game issues, (very different issues seer in kener/soldative onerflow here in Cooperationaling)

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game ()

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: CHARLES YOUNG ADDRESS: PO BOX 703 COOPER LANDING, AK 99572 595 1642 **PHONE:** COMMENTS: your own statement of issues is inconect: we do not in share the same game populations. We are not even in the same game management unit. It is very unquestionable. That a unified AC would enhance the effectiveness "at local level 2. your proposal deduct even answer the questions ask I you. What to your defense of this proposed? 3. The upper river is unique from the lover river in that we have several genetically wild fisheries. 4. There will be far less "local level" A C invelvement with a combined Kenai/Sullature/Cooper Landing AC. Cooper Landing is a 100 mile + normel trip drive to attend a meeting 5. A larger To of the Croper Landing population derives its livelihood from fish and game havesting and catching.

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

Issue: The Kenai/Soldotna advisory committee represents the communities of Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, and Sterling. Cooper Landing is located about 30 miles east of Sterling. The communities are connected by a paved highway. Cooper Landing has a population of 344. This 12 person advisory committee has one representative from Sterling and one from Soldotna. The primary focus of both of the advisory committees is the fisheries in the Kenai River. They share the same game populations. Both committees are active. This change would enhance the effectiveness of the advisory committee system by better facilitating the resolution of resource issues at the local level before coming to the boards.

Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

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WILL NAME: **ADDRESS:** PHONE: 1995-1758 **COMMENTS:**



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(HQ-07JB-016)

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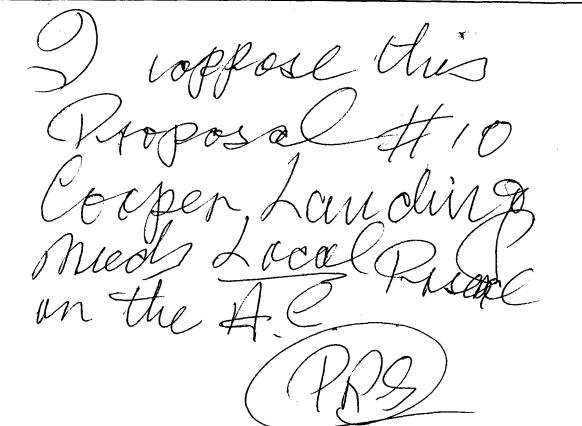
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(HQ-07JB-016)

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: Women C. Almen

ADDRESS: PO. BOY 616

PHONE: 907-595-3595

I OPPOSE this CONBINATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. CORPER-LANDING IS A UNIQUE STRUATION AND SHOULD BE POIT WITH SETMENTELY.

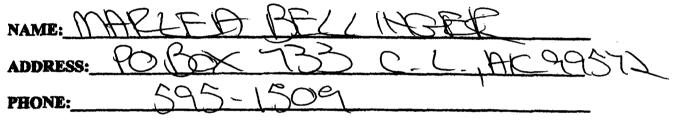
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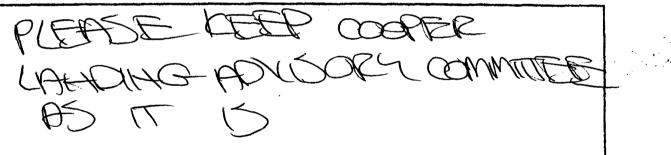
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I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

10 NAME: noger landing ADDRESS: PHONE:

COMMENTS:

live in unique area and need the input of Cooper Landing residents.

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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: ROBERT SITER (GWW'S LODGE)

ADDRESS: 14865 STEPLING HIGHWAY COOPER LANDING AR 94572 PHONE: (907) 595-1266

COMMENTS:

it best and fiel apony baduie Board is best and fiel apony baduie ADA6 on Upper have to a low insues that are district from Lower reiser issues. The advisory army has a long Instance Despensions that to islame (keining nonge does not + truthe) the connected fishing interests in Verice / Aodo grap are extended in paralysing the whole of this unnecessary and enoppuppide consoledation this unnecessary and enoppuppide consoledation is mplemented. Justo not claye what is not but four does not claye what is not but four on where it is not working well (Aswer Kenein) Pobert with

Main Identity

From:"Jack Britton" <jackb_4@msn.com>To:<jwgivens@arctic.net>Sent:Thursday, October 04, 2007 9:15 AMSubject:Prop #10

I oppose joint Boards of Fisheries and Game, 2007 proposal 10.

Jack Britton PO Box 584 Cooper Landing AK, 99572 Ph: 595-1600/440-8268





Main Identity



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"James W. Givens" <jwgivens@arctic.net> "Stacy Corbin" <scorbin@arctic.net> Wednesday, October 03, 2007 9:16 PM Re: Proposition 10

Hi Stacy Corbin,

I have printed your earlier email and will submitt that to the JOINT BOARD.

Thanks for your opposition to Proposition10,

James Givens

	OPPOSED
igi	nal Message
	From: <u>Stacy Corbin</u> To: <u>jwgivens@arctic.net</u> Sent: Wednesday, October 03, 2007 5:04 PM Subject: RE: Proposition 10
	James,
	It is impossible to email you the response because you sent the file as a set jpg. If you would include your mailing address or the address it needs to be mailed to Fish & Game, I'll print out the sheet a mail it, or you can forward my comments in strong opposition to Proposal 10.
	What the Board of Fisheries and Fish and Game is failing to realize, as many of the professional sport fishing associations have as well, is that the lower and upper Kenai rivers are completely different fisheries. The community of Cooper Landing and many of its business operators revolve around the scenic and catch and release trout and Dolly Varden fisheries the upper river provides. The lower river, although not exclusively, is largely regulated and revolves around the King and Red salmon fishery. The upper river is a unique area that demands an advisory committee made up predominately by people that live in and are representative of the area and the upper Kenai River.
	It should also be noted that such meetings that took place Sept. 30 th , especially when something so important is being considered, should be much more publicized and announced.
	Stacy Corbin
	Mystic Waters Flyfishing www.mysticfishing.com
	PO Box 688
	Cooper Landing, AK 99572 907-595-3460

Main Identity

From:	"Muriel Richardson" <mrich@gci.net></mrich@gci.net>
To:	"James W Givens" <jwgivens@arctic.net></jwgivens@arctic.net>
Sent:	Thursday, October 04, 2007 12:09 PM
Subject:	Proposition 10

I am opposed to Proposition 10, combining the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee with the Kenai-Soldotna advisory committee because of the difference in management of the fisheries in the upper and lower river. Examples are:

- 1. No kings may be retained in the upper river.
- 2. Treble hooks may not be used in the upper river.

3. The Russian River and Kenai-Russian confluence area have special catch limits, hook sizes, and regulations such as fly fishing only that do not apply to the lower river.

4. The upper river is a drift only area.

These and other regulations make the upper river distinct from the lower river.

James H. Richardson

PROPOSAL # 10

I OPPOSE PROPOSAL #10

We have no industry in Cooper Landing. Our economy is totally based on the Upper Kenai River. We need to be able to have a major role in what is so vital to our lives and livelihood. An active Cooper Landing local AC is one way to accomplish that.

We have a unique area with eight large game animals as well as numerous small game animals. The Fish and Game Regulations place us in our own Game Management Area for good reason. Please, help us keep our own Cooper Landing AC. It is a hard working group that deserves to be taken seroiusly.

Combining the AC's will work against many areas. Cooper Landing representatives will be forced to drive over 100 miles, often on dark icy roads to meetings. Distances between many areas will make attending meetings dangerous if not impossible and local representation will be lost. Proposition #10 is a bad idea for Alaska and Alaskans!

Each area has diverse considerations. Each area has a right to address individual local needs. Then and only then can the individual AC's work together to protect the gift of the "Last Great Land" for us as well as future generations.

Peggy J. Simers 18116 St.

Peggy J. Givens 18116 Sterling Hwy. P.O.Box 838 Cooper Landing, Ak 99572 907-595-3333

lease speak on my behalf

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

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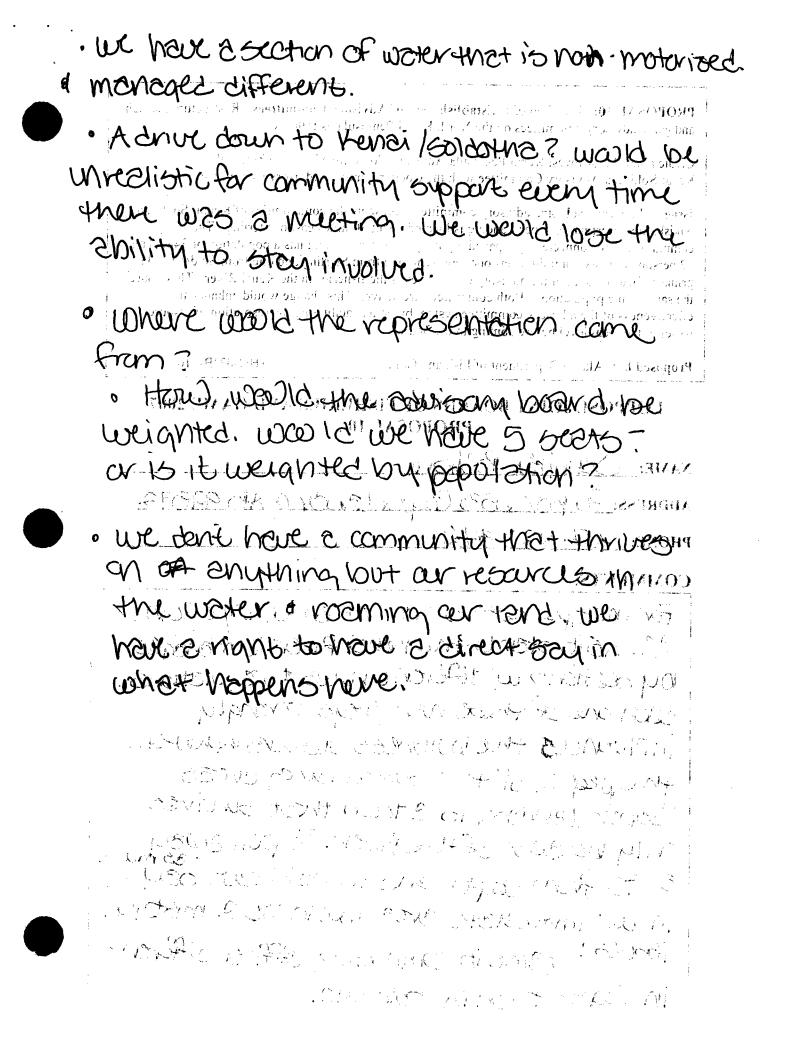
(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10. NAME: BOX 166 MOOSE H 991,31 **ADDRESS:** 240-0539 Boldbie les PHONE: **COMMENTS:** know river watershed he upper very unique and need s to sta pendent from the love wilchoods are duedter impacted ust + game resources e matterment usoucer all tributares are genetically & & mammals exist... we are very l

- while differences exist between uppert lower river, the local knowledge needs to take precendent and issues between the acs should be resolved Monte and sector in the state of a local of the state of The second bir is a tradition was a since the most a country of more since als ou local people with back ball local knowledge to the ball by some This is too valuable to loose in management processes Josht game well loose of the Mocal voice is a laws) lost 1 and the second

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PROPOSAL 10: 5 AAC96.021 Establishme	nt of Advisory Committees: Restructure the fish
and game advisory committees on the North Ke	
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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and	
NAME: CONTRY TRADE	
ADDRESS: PO BOX 1053 (00	
address: <u>PO BOX 1653 (00</u> phone: <u>907 · 2291 · 34</u> 21	
address: <u>PO Box 1653 (200</u> phone: <u>907 · 229 · 34</u> 2) comments:	percencing XK 99872
ADDRESS: PO BOX 1053 (00) PHONE: 907 229 3421 COMMENTS: For Multiple records 10	to not agree w/c, joint
ADDRESS: PO BOX 1053 (00) PHONE: 907.209.3421 COMMENTS: For multiple records 10 AC. ASIL Stands the	to not aque w/e joint hunci River 15 monored
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For multiple recens 10 AC. Asit stands the by sections w/ ciffere Each one of these wh influences the buist the people of the c	to rot aque w/e joint hunai River is monogeds nt nuys & regulations wangs strangly ress owners & therefor wanding arces.
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chily because of the fiver. To pull away a to from Cooper and to not have say in air immediate area would be a mistake. ibbuts: Grame is completely different differents in Cooper than in Soldotna.



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Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: 641 **ADDRESS:** 907-595-3482 **PHONE:** COMMENTS: I am in opposition of Proposal 10. The that by allowing this proposal to pass, the locals of the Cooper Landing community will suffer & resources in this area could potentially suffer over time. Many Cooper Landing locals including myself spend at a minimum 75% of their time annually on or near the Upper Kenai River & surrounding areas Nather it be a leisurely outing & or working. Most of us have created & continue to make a lifestyle utilizing the fisheries in the Upper Kenai River of game located in theor Cooper Landing. (CONTINUED - PLEASE SEE BACK)

If the Cooper landing A.C. is Combined with the Kenai-Soldobna AC, as locals of Cooper Landing, our local representation will be reduced. Coverage of rules, regulations, t concerns for our fish t game resources will continue to be reduced as well. We are a small population in comparison to the Kenai Soldobna AC. If Proposal 10 is to be passed, decisions coocerning fish t game resources in the Cooper landing area could be made by bigger populations in which many spend very little or no time at all in this area of the river.

The kenai River is an extensive & diverse river with a vast coverage area. Each area is unique in representing its own flora & fauna, wildlife populations, species, & fisheries. Each section of this river should be represented by different communities allowing seperato committees representing the actual section of the river & Surrounding areas operating & or living in. I believe allowing individual committees will enhance local fish & game issues & beller facilitate resource concerns at the local level.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game to Consider allowing the Cooper landing Advisory Committee to continue existing as it stands today. We want to remain a seperate active committee dedicated to protecting our Alaska Department of Fish & bame to protect our beautiful Kenai River & its fisheries as well as game populations.

I thank you for your time & consideration upon reading & reviewing my opposition for proposal 10.

Sincerely, long Louto

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: Eik Rote _____

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 646

PHONE: 907-595-3482

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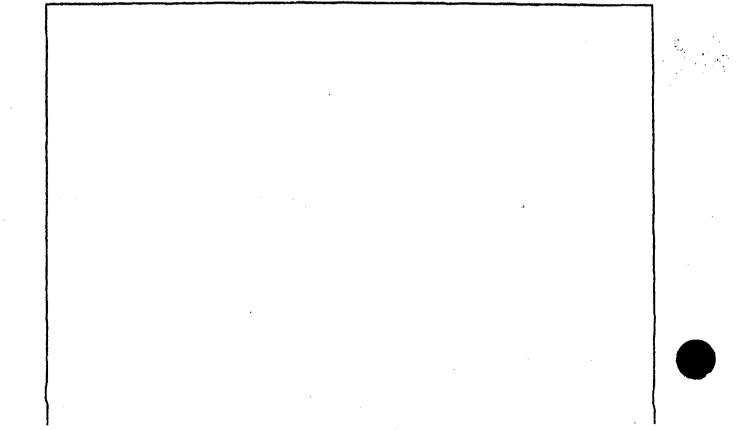
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I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

NAME: Jon A Casal	181ra	
ADDRESS: RO, BOX 6TO		ĨΚ,
PHONE: 598-6349		



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Laid NAME: S 010 774 Cooper Landing, AK ADDRESS: PHONE: 10

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bert PPurdom NAME: 3 Starling Hwy **ADDRESS:**

PHONE: 595-3205



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NAME: 274 Cooper Landing, All ADDRESS: / 5-34-**PHONE:** 907 - 59

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(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 **PROPOSAL 10.**

NAME:

Cooper Landing AL 19572 Box 614 ADDRESS:

595-1633 PHONE: (907)

COMMENTS:	 		 هرور ورو برو معرور بالمار او روان الم	
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anna NAME: Canon Londing AK 99572 **ADDRESS:** PHONE:

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Frogered by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

COMMENTS:

(HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BO	OARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007
	PREIMISAL 10
NAME:	RUDY GREFN
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX	697
MICHE. 595-19	838

FC 38

MEETING NOTICE: The Tyonek Fish & Game Advisory Committee will meet October 1st at the Tyonek Tribal Office, Robert Standifer Conference room at 1 pm to prepare Joint Board proposal comments, prepare GMU 15 small game proposal comments, prepare Board of Fisheries Lower Cook Inlet proposal comments and discuss drafting Board of Game Statewide Cycle "B" proposals. Public is encouraged to attend. For more information contact Cornell Constantine at 583-2227 or Sherry Wright at 267-2354.

Members Present: Cornell Constantine, Larry Heilman, Randy Standifer, Chad Chickalusion, John Standifer, Lindsey Bismark

Members Excused Absent: Peter Merryman, Art Standifer

Public Present: Judy Heilman

Staff Present: Sherry Wright, Boards Support

Meeting began at 1:20 pm.

Board of Game

GMU 15 small game regulations

The committee supports making the emergency regulations permanent.

Joint Board comments

Proposal 13

Oppose Unreasonable to have to fly back and forth between Tyonek and Skwentna. Lack of funding for the advisory committee could limit the ability to meet. These are also different game management units. The vote was unanimous.

Proposal 26

Support

The fines are pretty high, so violations would have to be pretty significant to remove someone. There is a concern with so many regulations, a person could unknowingly be in violation. It doesn't seem like much would change with this proposal. Question was asked if there is a huge rush of people to serve on the advisory committees? The vote was unanimous.

Proposal 38

Oppose

There is a concern that eliminating this area would eventually lead to eliminating 16B Tier II subsistence. The vote was unanimous.

Cornell Constantine will represent the advisory committee at the Joint Board meeting.

Board of Fisheries (Lower Cook Inlet) comments

Proposal 18

Support These sound like a predator. Haven't seen any around Tyonek and they don't want any.



Tyonek Fish & Game Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes of 10-1-07

Board of Game Statewide Cycle B proposals

The committee will review the list of issues on the call and prepare drafts to submit.

Coal Mine in the Chuitna River

The advisory committee prepared a petition for the Joint Boards on the potential damage the mine may cause to the habitat and ask for their support to act as a steward of the resources in this area.

The next Tyonek Fish & Game Advisory Committee meeting will be held January 4th at 1 pm at the Tyonek Tribal office to hold elections, prepare comments for the Statewide BOG proposals (comments due January 11), and prepare comments for the Upper Cook Inlet finfish proposals. (Comments are due by January 18). Committee would like Jeff Fox, Dave Rutz and Tony Kavalok to attend. For more information, contact Cornell Constantine at 583-2227 or Sherry Wright at 267-2354.

Meeting adjourned at 2:45 pm.

FC 39

Mr. Chairman and members of the joint Boards of Game and Fisheries

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My name is Don Horrell, Chairman of the Copper Basin Advisory Committee, a life long Alaskan resident and a thirty-six year resident of the Copper Basin area. Our committee has members from nine different communities within the Copper Basin from Eureka to Chinita.

Our first concern is the timing of the meeting because of everyone busy work loads though out the summer and the comment period due in September during the hunting season. Our committee wasn't able to hold a formal public meeting.

I wish to address proposal number 12 (twelve). Our committee and our local residents strongly oppose the restructure of our advisory committees. Each committee offers local knowledge that they have gathered from their own experiences and the experiences of the people in their communities. When this important knowledge is combined with ADF & G Staff and other information it most often results in the best decisions for all the people and resources. The net effect of a change would be to lessen the voice of our rural residents. This is at a time when many other political and economic factors are already dividing urban for rural residents. Almost all of our committee activities are voluntary, as it is now some of our members such as Jim Fimple from Eureka are traveling seventy miles one way to attend a meeting. Another effect of this change would be to reduce the perspective that the testimonies of the different committees provide, for example the Tok/Slana committee is often concerned with different hunts from Units11, 12, 13 and 20. Some of their issues are not the same as ours and there would be the issue of where to hold the meetings. Because of our rural life style advisory committee meeting are most often held in the winter where it can be 50 degrees below. People would drop out because of the longer distances. We are out here trying to keep our communities together and I believe this proposal would be detrimental to fish and game management in our area. We do not want to see it go that way.

Proposal number 34 (thirty-four), all of our members have, felt for some time that when there are significant changes in an advisory committees area, the advisory committees should be involved in the deliberations to provide the local viewpoint.

Proposal number 38 (thirty-eight), We recommend that you delay action on this proposal to allow for more local involvement. Because of the potential impact of the proposal on the people we represent. This is in the heart of where a lot of our state subsistence hunting opportunities is.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment, I would welcome and encourage questions.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES

ACNAME: Copper Basin LOCATION (town): Tazlina **DATE** (of meeting): MEMBERS PRESENT: _____NO Because of he Ti ning of The and with sept hunting season. our committee wasn't able to hold a Form meeting and everyones a Formal able To was C MEETING Talk DUbi of the committee members and a hanger most ot Local Residents, and The Number Local Newspapen Talked To me on The Proposal To consolidate The hocal committees <u>All were strongly opposed</u> <u>Thave inclosed copy From the copper</u> MEMBERS ABSENT: Riven Record 5-ept-19-07. NO NO QUORUM PRESENT: YES AGENCY STAFF PRESENT: _______ Talkad To Bob Tobey Time Meeting Called to Order: ______ Old Business and New Business (See following pages) Time Meeting Adjourned: nel chair Signature, Committee Secretary

TO: Don Horrell Fax: 822 - 32783121 Here's what will be printed in the (CR RELORD

Glennallen-If a proposal before the coming October Joint Board of Game and Board of

Fish and Game Advisory Councils Threatened with Consolidation

To: Don Horrell

Fish meeting is approved, advisory councils that forward local resident concerns and ideas on fish and game matters in the Copper Basin, Paxson, and Slana areas may be combined into one council.

A number of the proposals, which would consolidate councils all over the state, are the brain child of Wayne Regelin, a now-retired former Division of Wildlife Director, who served under Frank Murkowski. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is officially sponsoring the consolidation proposals, including Proposal 12 - "Restructure AC in the Nelchina Basin."

Copper Basin Advisory Council Chairman Don Horrell of Tazlina, though says his council strongly opposes the changes, and he says he doesn't see anything but disadvantages for the ADFG agency and local residents who use the fish and game resource.

"Almost all of the activities of these councils are voluntary," says Horrell, "and the only costs this action would save are the travel of representatives from each council to the major Board meetings when they occur.

"One effect of this change would be to reduce the kinds of perspective that the testimonies of the different councils provide. For example, the Slana/Tok council is concerned with the different hunts and schedules from units 11, 12, and 13. Some of their issues are not the same as ours. And there would be the issue of where to hold the meetings. Some participants would drop out because of the distances."

The net effect of the changes, says Horrell, would be to lessen the voice of rural residents on fish and game issues around the state—at a time when many other political and economic factors are already dividing urban from rural residents.

"We are out here trying to keep our communities together," Horrell said. "And I believe these proposed changes would be detrimental to fish and game management in our areawe don't want to see it go that way."

There are currently 81 advisory councils throughout the state, advising the Board of Game and Board of Fish, which provide a public process for the state's regulatory systems relating to fish and wildlife.

Advisory Council members are elected locally and serve 1, 2, or 3 year terms. The councils meet 3-4 times a year, or as issues of importance to local residents arise. Anyone with an interest in fish and game issues can serve, says Horrell. The Copper Basin AC currently has 11 members, some of whom come in from Eureka, Kenny Lake, and Gakona areas.

Copper From The Sept Copper River Record Local Newspaper 19

PIS Call if you have questions or changes. Thanks 1 - whary 0

RC 41

Chair/Joint Board of Fish and Game,

This letter is in regard to PROPOSAL 15-Combine the False Pass/King Cove Advisory Committees.

My name is Grant Newton/Chairman of the King Cove Ad. Com. Our committee members are opposed to the combining of the two committees.

- 1. The two communities are in different game management areas with different seasons and limits for bear, caribou, moose, and waterfowl.
- 2. False Pass fishermen historically fish the northwestern district of Area M. Swansons, Urilla, Moffit, and Izembek. King Cove residents rarely fish these areas and are not as interested in the regs and conservation of these stocks. False Pass should have a strong and independent voice at the board level.
- 3. When dealing with fisheries of mutual concern to both communities we typically resolve any differences of resource utilization with all committees in area M as it is more effective to have a united front at the board level.
- 4. The only extra cost to the state presently is the cost to send one committee member to the 3 year cycle meetings. The extra cost to the state would be much more to get representatives from the two communities together with the high air charter cost in the area.
- 5. It is already a scheduling challenge to have meetings with a quorum in King Cove alone. To try and add another group of users and their schedules from a different community would be a hardship to both.

Thank you for your time, Grant Newton Chair/KC Ad. Com. October 5, 2007

RCL

ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN Saxman I.R.A. Council Rt. 2 Box 2 Ketchikan, AK 99901 Ph. 247-2502 / Fax 907-247-2504

Boards Support Section Alaska Department of Fish and Game PO Box 115526 Juneau, AK 99811

Alaska Board of Fisheries/Game:

October 5, 2007

I am submitting my comment speaking against the Proposal to join Ketchikan and Saxman as on voice on the Advisory Committee. Saxman maintains to be a separate community. The Proposal seems to mirror the FSB recent criterion, which is in error. We do have a different life style than the Ketchikan residents.

Yes I see that Saxman has been inactive, I would like to submit my name for the Saxman seat on the Advisory Committee. Or I could approach The City Council and between the Organized Village of Saxman and the City, we can come up with a nominee if that is desired. See the attached Proposal Form. Thank you for consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

he web

Lee Wallace, President

Attachment: Proposal form

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES AND ALASKA BOARD OF GAME REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM PO BOX 115526, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-5526

4

BOARD OF FISHERIES REGULATIONS	BOARD OF GAME REGULATIONS
I Fishing Area	Game Management Unit (GMU)
Subsistence Personal Use	R Hunting Trapping
Sport Commercial	A Subsistence Other
JOINT BOARD REGULATIONS	
Advisory Committee 🕅 Regional Council	Rural Nonresident
Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. All as (address and phone numbers will not be published). Use se	nswers will be printed in the proposal packets along with the proposer's name parate forms for each proposal.
1. Alaska Administrative Code Number 5 AAC 96.	021 Regulation Book Page No.
2. What is the problem you would like the Board to address	"Saxman and Ketchikan are
seperate commun	ities, do not combine
3. What will happen if this problem is not solved? Sö	axman needs to have out own voice on these matters
	rd adopted your solution, what would the new regulation say? ange in Advisory committees.
	it my name for the committee
	it my name for the committee
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RC44

Date: 10-5-07

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Boards Support Section P.O. Box 11526 Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

RE: Divide Unit 19 A Advisory Committee into two separate committees

Hi, my name is Lorraine Egnaty. I am on the Advisory Committee for Unit 19 A. I would like the Board to consider dividing up the Unit 19 A advisory committees into two separate committees, An Upriver Unit 19 A committee and a Down river Unit 19 A committee. The reason being, at so many different occasions down river communities made many important decisions for upriver villages about their fishing and hunting issues. They have no idea what's happening upriver. They establish there facts on hear say. These issues are brought up and votes are mandatory and since down river villages have more people, decisions are based on all their votes. I sincerely feel that this problem will not be solved if there is no change.

Upriver villages had to really fight to get the closure in the upper portion of Unit 19 A. Thank to We had many discussions within the advisory committees to close the upriver portions of this unit but to no avail. The down river communities would not change their mind to close the area. The second sec

Characteristic as here ask of Fish and Califorate ine State for separate the devised is a set of the set of

Sincerely,

Lorraine Egnaty Jonaine Esty



Committee A

Linda Tyone Gloria Stickwan

Committee B

Roy Tansy Sr. Brenda Rebne Gordon Carlson Nicholas Jackson

Committee C

Karen Linnell Tonilee Jackson Palmer Fleury

Committee D

Nicholas Jackson Gloria Stickwan Elmer Marshall Linda Tyone Dr. Wolfe Brenda Rebne

45



received

from Gloria Stockwan

5

PROPOSAL 10: 5 AAC96.021 **Establishment of Advisory Committees:** Restructure the fish and game advisory committees on the North Kenai Peninsula as follows:

Create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee

Issue: The Kenai/Soldotna advisory committee represents the communities of Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, and Sterling. Cooper Landing is located about 30 miles east of Sterling. The communities are connected by a paved highway. Cooper Landing has a population of 344. This 12 person advisory committee has one representative from Sterling and one from Soldotna. The primary focus of both of the advisory committees is the fisheries in the Kenai River. They share the same game populations. Both committees are active. This change would enhance the effectiveness of the advisory committee system by better facilitating the resolution of resource issues at the local level before coming to the boards.

Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-07JB-016)

I OPPOSE JOINT BOARDS OF FISHERIES AND GAME 2007 PROPOSAL 10.

Innson Melon St. S.D Kochester WA 98579 ADDRESS: MAY PHONE: 360-915-4395

COMMENTS:

I think that combining the committees will give improper representation of each section of the henai River. The current advisors have the best knowledge of current issues in their area. Treating the Kenai River as a whole will not solve individual issues in each section/area.

Och /

RC 47

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Joint Board for giving me the opportunity to express my personal views on the proposals before you. My name is Daniel Kingsley, I'm a Bristol Bay commercial fisherman and I reside year round in Pilot Point, Alaska.

As a participating member of the advisory committee process for the past twelve years I would like this Joint Board to know that I deeply cherish the opportunity as a rural user group representative to be heard. I feel that there is a general agreement within the rural communities that the current committee system is indeed need of minor adjustments but not wholesale changes.

I strongly oppose the adoption of proposal 14 which would combine the Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Committee (representing Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Ugashik, Egegik and Port Heiden) with the Naknek/Kvichak Advisory Committee (representing Levelock, Naknek, South Naknek and King Salmon). Bristol Bay has distinct regional fish & game management issues. For the department to state that the Kvichak, Naknek, Egegik and Ugashik river drainages are managed as one is absolutely wrong. Why does the department have three different fisheries managers, for example, for these river systems. Why is there the opportunity to hunt subsistence caribou on the Kvichak river drainage but not on the Naknek, Egegik, Ugashik of Meshik river drainages?

I strongly **support the adoption of proposals 34, 35, and 36** which would lend more input by the Advisory Committees representative during the Board deliberation process. Having testified and participated in many different Fish Board meetings I feel there is a dire need for additional input from the advisory committees in the Board deliberation process. It seems that after the committee meeting discussions, at the Board meetings, the participation and recommendations of the Advisory Committees fall on deaf ears. This Joint Board has to realize that the advisory committees represent the views, knowledge, experience and wisdom of an individual, user group and/or community regarding the best utilization of the local fish & game resources of concern.

After careful analyses of the proposals on this agenda I can only make one furlong conclusion, that is, the State of Alaska Joint Board and the Department of Fish & Game are attempting to diminish the rural voice of this State when it pertains to fish \$ game resource management policies. This Joint Board can attempt to disguise this movement by labeling it down-sizing, funding constraints problems, over-cumbersome paperwork process or whatever but the bottom line is that the urbanite user groups, politicians and special interest groups of this State want to rule all the fish & game resources available to various rural user groups.

I would like to see that prior to a Board meeting that regional committees be attended by advisory committee chairpersons to iron out micro-management fish & game resource conflicts in an attempt to reduce the redundancy and number of submitted proposals from one specific region. In addition, I would encourage the legislator and Commissioner of Fish & Game to increase the funding for the Board Support and Advisory Committee Programs.

In closing, I hope this is not my last opportunity to testify before a Fish and Game Board because of the adoption of some of the proposals on the agenda. It is imperative that an individual or user group with fish &n game resource concerns have access to a public process that guarantees and un-biased and effective platform to reiterate their respective concerns. Thank you for your time. I'll entertain any questions at this time.

RC48

Joint Boards Fish and Game

October 6, 2007

Hello, my name is Tom Payton... I have lived in the Skwentna area for 30 years and have been a Committee member for over 20 of those years. I have game guided, fish guided, commercial fished, and subsistence fished and hunted in my area.

I take strong exception to all the Department proposals to restructure committees. Proposal 13 is the only one I will refer to as Mt. Yenlo AC is the one I serve on.

I noticed one thing in common to all these Department proposals; Quote: "This change would enhance the effectiveness of the advisory committee I beg to differ, and would like to see the report that came to this system." arbitrary conclusion. But using this premise lets ponder... if we take a group of hard working, dedicated citizens with years of expertise and time in this system, who expect nothing in return, all volunteers committed to public service, and just arbitrarily eliminate their committee, how does that make another committee more effective, I ask? This defies logic. I scanned through the 2002 JB report and read on Page 2 that Ouote: "that it is a sound solid system in need of adjustments more than wholesale change". I do agree with that. Page 11 says, " it needs just a few wee tweaks", but these proposals are "wholesale" then further, it "offers communities meaningful participation in resource management"... well, that statement will no longer apply to the Community of Skwentna if our AC is eliminated.

Page 14, the report confesses that consolidation can increase costs and can reduce public input if some AC's are eliminated, especially in rural areas. Again, Mt. Yenlo will surely be eliminated if action is taken on Proposal 13.

Mt. Yenlo...has been an extremely effective AC Committee...it has been in the forefront of predator control...subsistence issues...Cook Inlet salmon issues for years, with many proposals submitted and even adopted by the Boards.

Trying to understand the "justification" for these proposals, I took an "Orwellian" approach and transposed efficiency for "effectiveness". Perhaps this is the justification I sought. And efficiency has been related to costs. BUT...AC costs to the State are not mandated, and reimbursements for travel, stationary, ect. can be at the discretion of the Boards as funds are available. I contend that if not one dollar was appropriated to the AC's, very little would change in their agendas. Participation of Department staff is not required, nor is the support staff required to attend AC meetings. Only we on this side of the table... the public. So... cost cannot be a justification.

Page 4 of the 2007 Overview, the boards "focused" options to consolidate committees with A, B and C criteria. (B) can be excused with prejudice as we are not talking about "inactive" committees here. (A), where committees represent the same area or share stocks; this logic could be used to justify merging Anchorage AC with all AC's in the Valley and on the Kenai. So this criteria (A) can be applied anyway one chooses.

5AAC96.410. "The Joint Board will, to the extent feasible, establish and locate committees to allow an opportunity for all citizens of the state to participate in the regulatory system." I contend that it is more than feasible, yes reasonable, to take no action on these proposals to provide this opportunity.

5AAC96.450. "The Joint Board will, in its discretion, merge an inactive committee with an active committee if the Joint Board gives the committee notice of the proposed merger". I further contend that this Board has little authority to merge active committees without their consent or just cause. These are OUR committees... and they work well as is.

It is the fiduciary duty of the Boards to facilitate public discourse and not stifle it. We on this side do not know what you are thinking... It is even possible that all these department proposals could be acted on... if you do, you will forever alienate hundreds of citizens that have invested years of their hearts and minds in serving on AC's. This will be a "black spot" on the Department and may disrupt the entire system for years. It is a good system now. Is it broke...? No... so why fix it?

This is America, where giants like Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton walked the earth. Freedom of speech, the right to assemble and petition the government, was the foundation they laid for us. When you deliberate, who among you will be a Washington? Thank you for your consideration.

mittee Comments for	oint Board Meeting
Summary of Advisol	October 2007 J

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S = Support, O = Opposed, S/A = Support as Amended, c = comment

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8	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	Proposal
Raymond H. Heuer	Raymond H. Heuer		Raymond H. Heuer	ADF&G		Daniel Elliott	1		ADF&G		ADF&G	ADF&G		Kuskokwim AC	
Delete logistics as a factor in establishing new advisory committees	Allow advisory committees to modify procedures	George Siavelis Designate one seat for each user group	Delete reference to regional councils	Add to qualification of members [proposal was deferred from March 2006]	Add to qualification of members	Institute a "town hall" system	Remove undesignated seats from several advisory committees	Restructure AC in the lower Tanana River area	Restructure AC in the Middle Yukon River area	Restructure AC in the area west of Denali National Park	Restructure AC in the Middle Nenana River area	Restructure AC on the North Slope	Split Central Kuskokwim AC into two committees	Change number of representatives for each village on Central Kuskokwim AC	Action requested
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Summary of Advisory Committee Comments for October 2007 Joint Board Meeting

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	Proposal 0	31 H	32 H	33 > ⊣ ∪	34 F	35 PC	36 R	37 P	38 M	× B
	Submitted by	Raymond H. Heuer	Raymond H. Heuer	Upper Tanana/40mile AC	Fairbanks AC	Central Peninsula AC	Middle Nenana River AC	Phil Emerson	Mat. Valley AC	Board
	Action requested	Require board to schedule meetings	Reduce standard for active status to one meeting per year	Allow AC reps seat at board table and an opportunity to contribute to deliberations	Increase advisory committee participation during board meetings and in deliberations	Allow AC reps seat at the board table and an opportunity to contribute to deliberations	Change timing of AC testimony during board meetings	Remove Funter Bay from Juneau Nonsubsistence Area	Include portions of Units 13 in a non-subsistence area.	Limit amount of written comment
	Upper Lynn Canal AC1		S/A	s	s	s	s	0		
	Mt. Yenlo 4/3/07 AC2									
	Homer 3/13/07 AC3		0		s				s	
	Cooper Landing 3/23/07 AC4			s						
	Mat-Valley 3/14/07 AC5		0	s	s	0	N			
	Anchorage	z	0	s	s	s	s	0		
l oc	4/5/07 AC6 Central Peninsula		S		 S	s	N			
tobe A	4/2/07 AC7 Minto-Nenana			s	s	s	۹ د		0	-
Summary of Advisor October 2007 Joint Board Meeting	4/20/07 AC8 T-R-M 4/20/07 AC8			S	s	s	о О			
JOIN	Middle Nenana R. 4/3/07 AC9			<u></u>	2. 4 X.1. 14 (1997)	<u>a 1</u> (as	s	and the second of	200704-02-3-15-390	k setenin ni er
it Bo	Koyukuk River		0	s	s	s	s			
ard M	4/18/07 AC10 Upper Tanana/40M 4/10/07 AC 11		s	s	s	s	S			
leetin	Ruby 11/11/07 AC12									
ig	Seward 4/19/07 AC13									
for	Kenal/Soldotna	z	0	Z. A	s	NA	 0			
	Fairbanks			s/A	SIA		s		s	
	4/11, 5/9 AC 15 GASH		0	0	-^	0	0			
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	4/25/07 AC17 Sumner Strait	_					>			
	5/16/07 AC18 Edna Bay									
	9/15/2007 AC19 Central Peninsula									
	9/17/07 AC20 Nushagak									
	2/19/07 AC21 Elfin Cove	f			S	<u></u> 0	٥ ا			
	3/29/07 AC22]					
	Northern Norton S 9/19/07 AC23		0	S	S	S	S			
	Pelican 9/19/07 AC24							0		
RC	Lower Bristol Bay 9/20/07 AC25	0 1	0	S	s	S	s			
C 49	Paxson 9/13/07 late tab									T
-	Naknek/Kvichak 9/28/07 late tab									\neg

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Summary of Advisory Committee Comments for October 2007 Joint Board Meeting

Proposal	Submitted by	Action requested	Juneau-Douglas 9/27/07 RC10	Upper Kobuk RC13	Paxson 10/3/07 RC18	Delta 10/2/07 RC21	Koyukuk 10/1/07 RC22	Kuskokwim 10/07 RC23	Lower Yukon 9/27/07 RC36	Tyonek 10/1/07 RC38	Copper Basin RC39, RC40	King Cove RC41							
1	Robert Jahnke	Restructure Ketchikan AC for game issues																	
2	ADF&G	Restructure ACs on western Prince of Wales Island																	
3	ADF&G	Restructure AC on northern Prince of Wales Island												<u></u>					
4	ADF&G	Restructure AC in the Ketchikan area																	
5	ADF&G	Restructure AC on northern Chichagof Island																	
6	ADF&G	Restructure AC in the upper Lynn Canal area																	
7	Mat. Valley AC	Create a Parks Highway AC representing Big Lake to Trapper Creek.																	
8	Ahtna Tene Nene' Subsistence	Create a new Copper Basin region AC with designated seats for Ahtna villages										-						 	
9	Committee	Rename the Valdez AC to Prince William Sound/Valdez AC																	
10	ADF&G	Restructure AC on the northern Kenal Peninsula																	
11	ADF&G	Restructure AC on the southern Kenai Peninsula																	
		Restructure AC in the Nelchina Basin			ο						0								
		Restructure AC in the Matanuska Susitna Borough								ο						 			
14		Restructure AC in the Bristol Bay area																	
15		Restructure AC in the False Pass area										ο		 					

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Summary of Adviso Mittee Comments for October 2007 Joint Board Meeting

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RC 49

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Summary of Advisory Committee Comments for October 2007 Joint Board Meeting

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>	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	<u>ي</u> ۲ ۲	Proposal
Board	Mat. Valley AC	Phil Emerson	Middle Nenana River AC	Central Peninsula AC	Fairbanks AC	Upper Tanana/40mile AC	Raymond H. Heuer	Raymond H. Heuer	Submitted by
Limit amount of written comment	Include portions of Units 13 in a non-subsistence area.	Remove Funter Bay from Juneau Nonsubsistence Area	Change timing of AC testimony during board meetings	Allow AC reps seat at the board table and an opportunity to contribute to deliberations	Increase advisory committee participation during board meetings and in deliberations	Allow AC reps seat at board table and an opportunity to contribute to deliberations	Reduce standard for active status to one meeting per year	Require board to schedule meetings	Action requested
SIA		0	0	0	0		0	~	Juneau-Douglas 9/27/07 RC10
									Upper Kobuk RC13
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									Kuskokwim 10/07 RC23
									Lower Yukon 9/27/07 RC36
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									King Cove RC41
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Seward Fish & Game Advisory Committee April 19, 2007 Meeting Minutes

RC 50

The Seward Fish and Game Advisory Committee met at 1900 on Thursday April 19, 2007 to discuss Joint Board proposals for the October Joint Board meeting with 11 of 15 committee members were in attendance.

Committee members Colman, Casey, and Flood discussed the format of the proposals drafted by the Dept. The Committee agreed as a whole that the proper criteria was not followed for submitting proposals.

What will happen if nothing is done?

Who is likely to benefit?

Who is likely to suffer?

Other solutions considered?

All these fields were left blank. Proposals would not be accepted if submitted by an individual. Dept. proposals appear incomplete and poorly crafted.

Proposal #2- Unanimous support

Discussion: If an AC has been inactive for a long period of time, it may be incorporated into another AC with the same watershed, game populations, or local issues.

Proposal # 3- Unanimously support

Discussion: Inactive Committees should be the only ones looked at for consolidation. If ACs have been active and functioning, let them remain so. It's a disservice to the community and committee members through regionalization. There would be a loss of local knowledge and the public will be disenfranchised.

Proposal #4-Unanimous Support

Saxman has been inactive since 1991. Ketchikan AC has two dedicated seats for Saxman. Reference Proposal #2.

Proposal#5- Unanimously oppose

Discussion: If a community the size of Elfin Cove has a functioning AC, it should be allowed to remain so. Transportation cost was sited as each area would have to fly to Juneau to access the other or go by boat.

Proposal #10- Unanimously opposed.

Discussion: Dubuc cited phone conversations with the chair of Homer and the Chair of Soldotna/Kenai AC. Both chairs felt local knowledge would be lost and are opposed to the proposed consolidation. Open discussion concerning the different fisheries, user groups, game populations, and regulations. Each area is totally different, has a functioning AC, and should be allowed to continue.

Page 1 of 2

Seward Fish & Game Advisory Committee April 19, 2007 Meeting Minutes

Proposal # 11- Unanimously oppose

Discussion: Homer and Ninilchik are totally different areas. Cook Inlet issues different from Katchemak Bay. Local knowledge will be lost when long sitting committee members are removed by a reduction of available seats and it would not be good for public participation.

RC 50

Proposal # 24-Unanimously oppose

Discussion: Too many opinions in a town hall meeting. Meetings would drag on for hours with no consensus.

Proposal # 25-Unaminously oppose

Discussion: Members of the public should be encouraged to serve and not judged by their writing abilities but by what they can bring to the table.

Proposal # 28- Unanimously oppose

Discussion: No one is comfortable with designated seats. All members of Seward AC have a variety of interests. Trappers also sport fish. Commercial fisherman on the AC hunts and take photographs, etc. we all fill various seats.

Proposal # 29- Unanimously support

Discussion: Two meetings a year are not unreasonable. One could be for fish issues, one for game issues if so warranted.

Proposal # 32- Unanimously oppose

Discussion: Is one meeting really good? Logistical concerns may be a factor, but a minimum of two meetings a year was agreed to be what should be required.

Proposal# 33-36 taken as a group under discussion for #33. Unanimously oppose ACs are well represented now. Board meetings would become too cumbersome if each AC was seated. Last meeting cycle for our area, the BOF allowed a member of the Seward AC to sit in on deliberations to defend an AC proposal. If seats were decided by region, who would decide? There is plenty of time for AC participation now.

General discussion about regionalization occurred. It was voted on and passed that a letter would be drawn up stating our concerns and forwarded to the chair of each Board and the Joint Board. Such a letter was approved and sent on April 15, 2007

Meeting adjourned at 2300

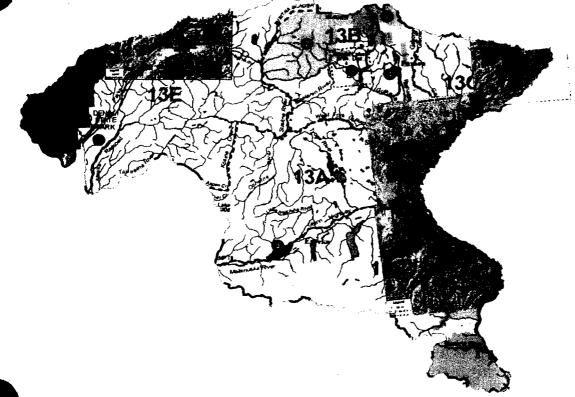
PLAN B

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Create a GMU 13 non-subsistence area that includes all of unit 13 with the exception of private lands within the unit (Native Corporation, Village Corporation, individual private).

- a. All Alaskans will be able to apply for tier II permits but most will not due to lack of land to hunt.
- b. A higher percentage of Ahtna people will draw tags due to lack of competition. They will have their vast corporation lands to hunt (between 500,000 and 1,000,000 acres in unit 13, 1.5 million total).
- c. This will result in a harvest of 100-300 caribou as most of the herd moves through Ahtna land at some time during the year. Add the 400-600 caribou harvest from federal subsistence for a total of 500-900 animals, this leaves a surplus of 600-2100 animals.
- 2. Create a drawing hunt for half of the surplus (300-1050 animals).
 - a. This will satisfy those hunters that choose to hunt Nelchina that do not reside in the area.
- 3. Create a Registration hunt for half of the surplus (300-1050 animal) with tags available on xx date in Mentasta, Chistochina, Glennallen, Cantwell, and Chitina. There will be a limited number of tags, available on a first-come, first-served basis.
 - a. This will create an opportunity for residents that did not get a Tier II tag or are not permitted to hunt on private lands.
- 4. Create a personal use fishery (fish wheels, dip nets) on the Copper River to replace the opportunity lost by eliminating the subsistence fishery from all but private lands.
 - a. This should satisfy the needs of those participating in the current Glennallen and Chitina sub-district state subsistence fisheries.

plan will create more work for ADF&G but it will be worth the effort to have satisfied citizens.



Ahtna Lands in unit 13

Aaron Bloomquist (not Anchorage AC)

C.52

Sent: Sun 10/7/2007 1:35 PM

Brenda Rebne

From:Brenda RebneTo:Brenda Rebne

Cc: Subject: Proposal 8

Attachments:

To Whom it may concern:

Please accept this as the Ahtna Subsistence Committee's withdrawal of proposal 8 in favor of the proposed amendments to proposal 23. Our interests are better served in the amendment of proposal 23.

Chair, Linda Tyone

rle J

Brenda Rebne VP of Corporate Affairs Ahtna, Incorporated 406 W. Fireweed Lane, Suite 201 Anchorage, Alaska Office: 907.868.8202 Fax: 907.868.8284 Cell: 907.227.3341

https://copperriver.ahtna.net/http/192.168.201.7/exchange/brebne/Inbox/Proposal%208.E... 10/7/2007

Proposal 7

RC 53

5 AAC 96.050 (e) (2) Membership. The joint board will appoint the original five members of each committee. An additional member will be confirmed by the joint board from names submitted to it after a committee election.

Names submitted for consideration by the Joint Board by Boards Support. This list was generated based on people who have expressed an interest specifically in serving on a local fish and game advisory committee or have in the past participated.

Name R	esident of
Bruce Knowles (currently on Mat Valley AC)	Willow
Vern Logan (currently Mt Yenlo AC)	Big Lake
Dick Gunlogson (big game guide)	Willow
Norm Solberg (river excursions)	Talkeetna
Billy Fitzgerald (big game guide)	Talkeetna

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Board Committee Members:

- 1. John Jensen* Co-Chair
- 2. Ben Grussendorf* Co-Chair
- 3. Larry Edfelt
- 4. Howard Delo
- 5. Ted Spraker
- 6. Ron Somerville

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Staff Members:

- 1. Paul Salomone
- 2. Scott Crass
- 3. Shannon Stone
- 4. Bob Chadwick
- 5. Tom Taube
- 6. Ken Taylor
- 7. Sherry Wright
- 8. Tom Vania
- 9. Rob Bentz

Advisory Committee Members:

- 1. Lani Hotch, Klukwan AC
- 2. Mike Crawford, Kenai/Soldotna AC
- 3. James Martinez, Klawock AC
- 4. Steve Hendershot, Edna Bay AC
- 5. Tom Payton, Mt. Yenlo AC
- 6. Dianne Dubuc, Seward AC
- 7. Denny Hamann, Mat. Valley AC
- 8. Bill Stockwell, Cooper Landing AC
- 9. Steve Vanek, Central Peninsula AC
- 10. Aaron Bloomquist, Anchorage AC
- 11. Don Horrell, Copper Basin AC

Public Panel Members:

- 1. Tony Russ, Self
- 2. Kenny Barber, Self
- 3. James Givens, Self
- 4. Linda Tyone, Ahtna
- 5. George Heim, Self
- 6. Rod Arno, AOC



Federal Subsistence Representative:

Committee A October 7, 2007 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

PROPOSALS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WERE: 1 through 13 and 23 portion

PROPOSAL 1: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would restructure the Ketchikan Advisory Committee resulting in a committee for game issues and a committee for fishery issues.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 36

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 36, RC 49 Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: Smaller committees may enable a quorum to be more easily reached.

Cons: It was noted that a subcommittee would accomplish the intent of this proposal.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 2: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a "Western Prince of Wales Island Fish and Game Advisory Committee" b combining the Craig, Klawock, and Hydaburg advisory committees.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 50

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 49, RC 50 Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: Inactive advisory committees which are very close may become more streamlined.

Cons: Losing the voice of a community. Differences in culture between communities are not able to be resolved.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 3: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would restructure the fish and game advisory committees on northern Prince of Wales Island and Kosciusko Island by creating a "Northern Prince of Wales Island/Kosciusko Advisory Committee" through combining the Edna Bay Advisory Committee and the Sumner Strait Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 50

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC1, RC2, RC4, RC49, RC50

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None stated.

Cons: Losing the voice of a community. Combining two functioning committees is not productive. Travel between communities may be difficult or impossible. Local communities want to retain their own identity.



POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 4: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Ketchikan/Saxman Advisory Committee" by combining the Ketchikan Advisory Committee and the Saxman Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 18, RC 50

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, RC 15, RC 42

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 15, RC 18, RC 42, RC 49, RC 50 Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None stated.

Cons: The community may lose its voice in the Boards process.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 5: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Northern Chichagof Island Advisory Committee" by combining the Pelican Advisory Committee and the Elfin Cove Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 50, RC 18

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 18, RC 18, RC 49, RC 50

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None stated.

Cons: Losing the voice of a community. Combining two functioning committees is not productive. Travel between communities may be difficult or impossible. Local communities want to retain their own identity.



POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 6: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee" by combining the Klukwan Advisory Committee and the Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 18, RC 36

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 18, RC 36, RC 49

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None stated.

Cons: Consolidation may eliminate the ability of the communities to participate.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 7: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a Parks Highway Advisory Committee representing the area from Big Lake to Trapper Creek.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2, RC 53

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 36

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 36, RC 49, RC 53

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros: This would decrease the amount of travel and travel cost for advisory committee members. There is a growing group in the area that could use representation and has interest in establishment of an Advisory Committee.

Cons: There may be some dilution of the voices of the Advisory Committees. The ability is there for communities to accomplish this without the Joint Board's mandate.

Additional Comments: It was noted that there are alternative methods available to establish advisory committees. The Joint Board would need to appoint the first five seats if they should decide to create this committee.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support.

PROPOSAL 8: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new Copper Basin Region Advisory Committee with eight designated Ahtna Village seats, five members for the Tazlina Community, and five members for the Glennallen Community.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, RC 52

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 49, RC 52

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Comments: The board considered amending proposal 23 and the original proponent withdrew this proposal because of actions to be taken in proposal 23.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Deferred to proposal 23.

Board Committee Recommendation: No action based on action taken on proposal 23.

PROPOSAL 9: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would simply rename the "Valdez Advisory Committee" to the "Prince William Sound/Valdez Advisory Committee." The proposal would not make any changes in the seats for the committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 49

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Comments: The discussion revolved around the manner inwhich the committees are named as opposed to the area which they represent.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: No opposition expressed.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to support.

PROPOSAL 10: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Northwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Kenai/Soldotna Advisory Committee with the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 18, RC 37, RC 50

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, RC 46

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 18, RC 37, RC 46, RC 49, RC 50

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None.

Cons: Changes should come from communities and they have different hunting resources.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 11: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Southwest Kenai Peninsula Advisory Committee" by combining the Homer Advisory Committee and the Central Peninsula Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 18, RC 50

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 18, RC 49, RC 50

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None.

Cons: Changes should come from communities and they have different hunting resources.

Additional Comments: This would cost ADF&G more money to facilitate.



POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 12: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Nelchina Basin Advisory Committee" by combining the Copper Basin Advisory Committee, the Paxson Advisory Committee and the Tok Cut-Off/Nabesna Road Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 39

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, RC 40

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 39, RC 40, RC 49

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None stated.

Cons: Committees prefer to maintain their identities. Designated seats would have to be created to accommodate this, but there was no support.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 13: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

Under Option 1, this proposal would create a new "Mat/Su Advisory Committee" by combining the Mt. Yenlo Advisory Committee with the Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee. Under Option 2, this proposal would create a new "Tyonek/Skwentna Advisory Committee" by combining the Mt. Yenlo Advisory Committee and the Tyonek Advisory Committee. It would also provide one or more seats for Talkeetna on the Mat/Su Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 18, RC 38

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, RC 48

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 18, RC 38, RC 48, RC 49

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros: None stated.

Cons: There is no sense in eliminating active advisory committees, some of which have served over 20 years. There was discussion of the need to remove 4 Talkeetna seats (taken up under Proposal 23).

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral.

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

PROPOSAL 23: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would reassign the "undesignated seats" for the 28 advisory committees that have representation from multiple communities.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 49

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab, RC 13, RC 22, RC 36

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab, RC 52

Record Comments: RC 1, RC 2, RC 4, RC 13, RC 22, RC 36, RC 49, RC 52

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

Cons

Comments:

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: No recommendation.

Public Panel Recommendation:

Board Committee Recommendation:

Substitute Language:

In Southeast Alaska,

Edna Bay – Remove the undesignated seat for a total of seven members from Edna Bay on this committee.

All other committees in Southeast are deferred for full Joint Board deliberation.

In Southcentral Alaska,

Copper Basin AC – add 1 Tazlina, add 1 Copper Center, add 2 Gakona/Gulkana Denali – add 1 Cantwell Mt Yenlo AC – delete the 4 Talkeetna seats Tok Cutoff/Nabesna Road – add 1 Mentasta, add 1 Chistochina

.

Proposal 19 will combine the Denali and the Middle Nenana advisory committees which may impact the newly designated seats created by this proposal, if adopted.



Board Committee Members:

- 1. Jeremiah Campbell* Co-Chair
- 2. Paul Johnson* Co-Chair
- 3. Bonnie Williams
- 4. Vince Webster
- 5. Richard Burley

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Staff Members:

- 1. Jim Marcotte
- 2. Susan Bucknell
- 3. Patti Nelson
- 4. Rita St. Louis
- 5. Tom Taube
- 6. John Linderman (notes)

Alaska Department of Law

1. Lance Nelson

Advisory Committee Members:

- 1. Tim McManus
- 2. Steve Flory AC Anchorage
- 3. Doug Carney AC Central Kuskokwim
- 4. James Charles AC Lower Kuskokwim
- 5. Benedict Jones
- 6. Roy Ashenfelter
- 7. Taqulik Hepa
- 8. Randy Alvarez
- 9. Dan Dunaway
- 10. Dan Kingsley
- 11. Richard Wilson
- AC Naknek/Kvichak

AC Lower Bristol Bay

AC Minto-Nenana

AC Middle Yukon

AC North Slope

AC Iliamna AC Nushagak

AC Northern Norton Sound

12. Ken Chase AC G.A.S.H.

Public Panel Members:

- Cantwell/Ahtna 1. Brenda Rebne Bethel/Kuskokwim
- 2. Greg Roczicka
- 3. Roy Tansy Sr.
- 4. Gordon Carlson
- 5. Nicholas Jackson

Federal Subsistence Representative:

1. None

Committee B Sunday, October 7, 2007, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM



PROPOSAL 14: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would restructure the fish and game advisory committees in the Bristol Bay area by creating a new "Bristol Bay Advisory Committee" through combining the Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Committee (representing King Salmon, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Ugashik and Egegik) with the Naknek/Kvichak Advisory Committee (representing Levelock, Naknek, South Naknek and King Salmon).

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 47

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

Trying to re-align these ACs to allow for more public input in light of poor participation, difficulty in logistics, etc...

Proposal was intended to allow for more public participation and input and allow for all users to feel their concerns/issues are being represented and addressed.

Cons

Concern over ADF&G creating and submitting proposal, ADF&G manages F&G populations and should not be directly affecting AC organization.

There are differing and sometimes conflicting fish and game issues between the areas to be combined (ex. Runs and timing of fisheries very different, caribou herds hunted are different between areas). ADF&G management responsibility is already a large task which would be further complicated by combining these areas.

ACs should be involved and provide input on these types of proposals and agree with them if they are to be passed. These ACs were not made aware of this proposal, did not have adequate time to review within the ACs and with local users.

Concern that merging ACs would result in too much conflict between users with conflicting wants/needs ACs are not proposing these changes; current organization has been working and does not need to be changed.

If adequate public/user input on proposal is addressed, then proposal (if any) can be deliberated again.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to Oppose

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

PROPOSAL 15: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "King Cove/False Pass Advisory Committee" by combining the False Pass Advisory Committee and the King Cove Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 41

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

This area receives more overall representation because they have four ACs, whereas most areas only have one. Proposal will decrease the number of ACs in this area and reduce any disproportionate influence this area has on the Board(s).

Cons

King cove AC opposed Public representative from False Pass opposed There are differing fish and game populations between these areas that do not overlap. Human population imbalance between areas may result in one area overriding the other. There area significant travel and logistical concerns in order for so many community representative to meet if these ACs are combined.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: No Consensus

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

PROPOSAL 17: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would split Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee into two committees along regional boundaries by forming one committee representing Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, Chuathbaluk and Crooked Creek, and another committee representing Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RCs 23 and 44

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

Splitting of ACs would allow for better participation by reducing logistical and travel difficulties of traveling to the Aniak hub where most meetings are held (very difficult to achieve a quorum because of logistics).

Holding most AC meetings in Aniak has resulted in undue influence from specific representatives that are more likely to be in attendance because of their geographic proximity to Aniak.

No opposition from local community has been heard.

Unanimous support from the AC.

Support from several local traditional councils.

Local communities are relied upon for information used in management. Separate ACs would improve management through more specific local input.

Would streamline AC structure and may result in a cost savings.

There has been significant dissention between current members based on location and conflicting needs/interests.

Would result in better representation of fish and game issues at a more local level and would increase participation and input by allowing members to have a better forum for their views that directly affect them.

Cons

One committee member felt there is a variety of different opinions and issues on all ACs, but this does not necessarily mean a new AC should be created.





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POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: No Consensus

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

Substitute Language: None

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PROPOSAL 16: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would change the number of representatives for communities in the Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee by having one seat for each of the following nine communities: Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 23

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros Would result in all villages having same level of representation.

Cons None stated.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support (only if Proposal 17 fails)

Board Committee Recommendation: No action based on Proposal 16

This proposal would create a new "North Slope Advisory Committee" by combining the Eastern Arctic Advisory Committee (Kaktovik, Anaktuvuk Pass, and Prudhoe Bay) and the Western Arctic Advisory Committee (Barrow, Point Hope, Point Lay, Wainwright and Atqasak).

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RCs 23, 38 and 43

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

Unique situation - currently two ACs in the region, but they have operated as one by default. There is support for the proposal from the Borough, local councils, and the local public for proposal. Composition of current (unique dual) committee: 9 members + alternates, membership and structure accepted by local communities

Cons

One committee member expressed concern that if the new committee is operated as an AC, it must be created as an AC (how members are appointed, etc...), not created/appointed by other councils (Dept of Law clarified that this would be the case if the proposal passed).

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

PROPOSAL 18: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "North Slope Advisory Committee" by combining the Eastern Arctic Advisory Committee (Kaktovik, Anaktuvuk Pass, and Prudhoe Bay) and the Western Arctic Advisory Committee (Barrow, Point Hope, Point Lay, Wainwright and Atqasak).

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RCs 23, 38 and 43

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros Unique situation - currently two ACs in the region, but they have operated as one by default. There is support for the proposal from the Borough, local councils, and the local public for proposal. Composition of current (unique dual) committee: 9 members + alternates, membership and structure accepted by local communities

Cons

One committee member expressed concern that if the new committee is operated as an AC, it must be created as an AC (how members are appointed, etc...), not created/appointed by other councils (Dept of Law clarified that this would be the case if the proposal passed).

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

PROPOSAL 19: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Middle Nenana River Advisory Committee" by combining the Middle Nenana River Advisory Committee (Healy, Clear, and McKinley Village) with the Denali Advisory Committee (Cantwell).

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: None at the time of this recording

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros None stated.



Cons Both ACs are opposed to proposal Different t Game Management Units between areas Different Board Cycles between areas Differing Fisheries between areas Differing socioeconomics between areas Differing travel logistics if ACs were combined

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation.

PROPOSAL 20: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would dissolve the Lake Minchumina Advisory Committee and provide this community a seat on the McGrath Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: None at the time of this recording

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

There has been little to no activity in this AC for over a decade.

Although there are still many differences, Minchumina Area is most closely related to McGrath Area. McGrath AC would welcome Lake Minchumina seat, but logistical difficulties for Lake Minchumina seat participation are acknowledged and apparent.

Including Minchumina seat in McGrath AC, this may at least allow for some representation the Minchumina area even if a minority voice (single seat).

Cons

Local residents were questioned on proposal and voiced concerns about travel logistics getting to McGrath if combined with the McGrath AC, but they appeared to be relatively neutral on proposal. Very different fish and game populations between upper Kuskokwim and Lake Minchumina areas (Minchumina area is more closely related to Fairbanks area but still unique).

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

PROPOSAL 21: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a new "Middle Yukon River Advisory Committee" by combining the Ruby Advisory Committee and the Middle Yukon River Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: None at the time of this recording

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros The Ruby AC rarely achieves a quorum. The Ruby AC would be welcomed by the Middle Yukon AC. There are some differing fish and game issues between areas, but the merger would be beneficial from participation and input perspective.

Cons

Ruby opposed to proposal because there are too many differences between areas that would result in conflict between members if combined.

Would need to address elections for undesignated seats.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: No consensus

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

PROPOSAL 22: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would create a "Lower Tanana River Advisory Committee" by combining the Tanana/Rampart/Manley Advisory Committee with the Nenana/Minto Advisory Committee.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: None at the time of this recording

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros These ACs used to be combined into one, and then separated in 1991. These ACs recently had a joint meeting and came to consensus that they merge. Members felt they would have stronger voice by combining. Members felt this would be imposed upon them so they should not resist merging. TRM AC initially opposed, but felt it was inevitable and ended up supporting the merger during a joint AC meeting.

Cons

Logistical travel difficulties would exist for meeting attendance and there are differences in fish and game populations between areas.

Seat organization would have to be re-arranged.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support

Board Committee Recommendation: No Recommendation

PROPOSAL 23: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees.

This proposal would reassign the "undesignated seats" for the 28 advisory committees that have representation from multiple communities.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RCs 13, 18, 22 and 36

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

If passed, this proposal would give direction to ACs on where/how undesignated seats would be filled. Some of the current seat designations may be (or are viewed as) outside of current regulations. Current structure creates a potential for regulatory challenges from the public because filling of undesignated seats is done informally.

If passed, this proposal would be addressed at a specific Committee by Committee level. Some ACs would benefit from more direction for designating undesignated seats.

Cons

Undesignated seats are viewed as "Seats at Large". This proposal would remove those seats in favor of more specific seat designations.

If passed, this proposal may result in a slippery slope that opens the door for designating seats that are outside the scope of user/public interest.

Current structure for non-designated seats allows for flexibility to fill seats as needed and as directed from a local perspective.

Current flexibility for filling undesignated seats allows for more participation and better representation from all user groups.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: No Consensus

Board Committee Recommendation: Support with substitute language

Substitute language (for Proposal 23, portion within addressed in Committee B only)

(4) in the Western Alaska Region:

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(D) Lower Yukon Marshall 1 representative Russian Mission 1 representative St. Marys 1 representative Andreafski 1 representative Mountain Village 1 representative <u>Numan Iqua</u> [SHELDONS POINT] 1 representative Scammon Bay 1 representative Alakanuk 1 representative Pilot Station 1 representative Kotlik 1 representative Emmonak 1 representative Hooper Bay 1 representative Pitkas Point 1 representative [UNDESIGNATED 2 REPRESENTATIVES]

(5) in the Arctic Alaska Region:

(C) Upper Kobuk Ambler 3 representatives Shungnak <u>3</u> [1] representative Kobuk <u>2</u> [1] representative undesignated <u>2</u> [10] representatives]

(6) in the Interior Alaska Region:

(B) Middle Nenana River *
Healy 5 representatives
Clear <u>3</u> [4] representatives
McKinley Village <u>1</u> [2] representatives
<u>Ferry</u> [KANTISHNA] 1 representative undesignated <u>1</u> [3] representatives

•••

(F) Middle Yukon *
Galena 4 representatives
Kaltag 4 representatives
Nulato 3 representatives
Koyukuk 2 [1] representative
[UNDESIGNATED 3 REPRESENTATIVES]



(H) Grayling/Anvik/Shageluk/Holy Cross (9 members)
Holy Cross 3 representatives
Grayling 2 representatives
Anvik <u>2</u> [1] representative
Shageluk <u>2</u> [1] representative
[UNDESIGNATED 2 REPRESENTATIVES]

Board Committee Members:

- 1. Ted Spraker* Co-Chair
- 2. Howard Delo* Co-Chair
- 3. Jeremiah Campbell
- 4. Vince Webster
- 5. Ben Grussendorf

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Staff Members:

- 1. Rita St. Louis
- 2. Jim Marcotte
- 3. Susan Bucknell
- 4. Joe Chythlook
- 5. Ron Clarke

Advisory Committee Members:

- 1, Steve Flory Anchorage AC
- 2. Doug Carney Central Kuskokwim AC
- 3. Dianne Dubuc Seward AC
- 4. Roy Ashenfelter Northern Norton Sound AC
- 5. Ken Chase G.A.S.H. AC
- 6. Benedict Jones Middle Yukon AC
- 7. Mike Crawford Kenai/Soldotna AC
- 8. Dan Kingsley Lower Bristol Bay AC
- 9. Randy Alvarez Lake Illiamna AC
- 10. Richard Wilson Naknek/Kvichak AC
- 11. Tony Russ Mat Valley AC
- 12. Mike Kramer Fairbanks AC
- 13. Marvin Peters Homer AC
- 14. Johnny Lind Chignik AC
- 15. Steve Vanek Central Peninsula AC
- 16. Dan Dunaway Nushagak AC

Public Panel Members:

David Martin
 Cook Inlet Fishermen's Fund
 Karen Linnell
 Tonilee Jackson
 Ahtna/Copper River Native Association



Federal Subsistence Representative:





Committee C 2:00 p.m. 10/07/07

PROPOSALS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WERE: Proposals 24-36

PROPOSAL 24: 5 AAC 96.021. Establishment of advisory committees. 96.060. Uniform rules of operation.

This proposal would institute a "town hall" type system in place of the current advisory committee system by holding meetings where every voting age area resident in attendance at a meeting serves as a committee member with no upper limit to the number of members.

Staff Reports: RC 4

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Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 10, RC 22, RC35, RC49, RC50, Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

• No Pro Comments

Cons

- Impossible to manage this.
- Public testimony is already orderly. Lack of expertise on subject.
- Would not work in larger community.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position:

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation:

- Would not work.
- Need a core to make sure things are done.
- Town hall would not provide that core.
- Consensus to oppose



PROPOSAL 25: 5 AAC 96.040. Qualifications for members.

This proposal would require that a candidate for advisory committee membership must write a letter to the committee for which they are applying in order to show that they have knowledge of and experience with the fish and wildlife resources and their uses in the area.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC25, RC 22, RC49, RC50

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

No Pro Comments

Cons

- We do not control their being elected.
- The village selects those people, and we accept them.
- The committees do not decide.
- It is the public who is electing who decides who gets on.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

PROPOSAL 26: 5 AAC 96.040. Qualifications for members.

This proposal adds to the qualifications for membership by specifying that:

- a member must be a voting-age resident of the area of committee jurisdiction (under 5 AAC 97.005),
- a member may not be a member of another fish and game advisory committee,
- a member may not have either been convicted of:

(A) a violation of a state hunting, sport fishing, subsistence fishing, or personal use fishing statute or regulation within the last five years for which the person was fined more than \$1,000, unsuspended, or imprisoned for more than five days;

(B) a commercial fishing violation within the last five years for which the person was fined more than \$3,000, unsuspended;

(C) a felony within the last five years; or

(D) a felony offense against the person under AS 11.41 (offenses against the person) within the last 10 years;

• a member may not be subject to a suspension or revocation of the candidate's right to obtain a hunting or fishing license in this state or another state.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 10, RC22, RC35. RC38, RC49

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Point 1: Voting Age Pros

No Pro Comments

Cons:

- Local community votes on this. It is up to the people
- Had high school kids come in. Had knowledge and get involved

Point 2: Knowledge and experience Pros

No Pro Support

Cons

- Too restrictive, too governmental.
- This proposal would delete the requirement that a member must have a reputation within the community consistent with the responsibilities of committee membership.

No Consensus



Point 3 Member of another committee

Pro

• If from a different district, and can vote, that might not be the best interest of the committee they are voting with.

Con

- One committee chair commented that they benefitted from having a member on their committee that was also a member of another AC. That person brought an important perspective to their committee. One designated seat from Togiak. That person sits on Togiak committee.
- Some people who liked the concept in general thought the fine limit for commercial fishermen should be higher
- Some people do live in different communities

No consensus

Point 4 Convictions and fines Pros

- Passing this would guarantee flagrant violators could not act as spokesmen for their community.
- Keep continuous violator off
- One committee chair commented that they liked the concept, but felt the commercial fishing violation amount should be higher. He suggested \$4000

Cons

- AC system is statute. Boards cannot, or should not make this decision.
- Election belongs to the public
- Some violations can be more "accidental" than others
- The individual communities should be able to make the judgment whether they want the person to serve
- A lot of good productive members would be disqualified

No Consensus

Point 5

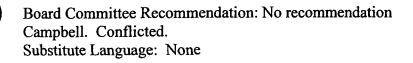
Pros

- One person in favor
- Con
 - Most opposed.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Support

Public Panel Recommendation: No consensus.



PROPOSAL 27: 5 AAC 96.050. Functions of local fish and game advisory committees.

This proposal would delete the reference to regional councils under 5 AAC 96.050.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC10, RC 35

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

No Pro Comments

Cons

- If state regional councils were needed in the future, the AC's would not have as good a vehicle to use
- General regional council regulations are still on the books

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

PROPOSAL 28: 5 AAC 96.060. Uniform rules of operation.

This proposal would designate one seat for each user group by requiring advisory committees to have at least one seat specifically designated for every user group that exists in the region. It would also stipulate that no one but a representative for that user group can sit in that specifically designated seat at any time. If there is no one interested or available person to occupy a particular seat for a particular user group, then that seat would remain unfilled until someone from that user group becomes available.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 10, RC35, RC50

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

• Some AC's have already by agreement chosen different user groups for their committees

Cons

• All members already represent different user groups. One person often represents several user groups

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• Most committees would be disbanded, not enough members in the area

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose.

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose Substitute Language: None

PROPOSAL 29: 5 AAC 96.060. Uniform rules of operation.

This proposal would allow advisory committees to modify procedures by specifying that a committee will, in its discretion, modify the procedures for holding meetings as described under 5 AAC 96.060, if to do so would enhance public, committee, or council participation in the committee process.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC10, RC50 Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

No Pro Comments

Cons

- Does not spell out where to go if this is passed.
- Roberts rules already has a vehicle to suspend the rules if needed



POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose



PROPOSAL 30: 5 AAC 96.420. Review of request for local fish and game advisory committees.

This proposal would delete logistics as a factor in establishing new advisory committees.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 10, RC22, RC35

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

• All we need is a quorum, so this is a mute point

Cons

- This would trample on statute.
- Either board should have any criteria that they want .
- This is always a consideration, but not a deciding factor



POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

PROPOSAL 31: 5 AAC 96.440. Board assistance.

This proposal would require the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game to schedule meetings with the public to provide additional opportunity to provide input.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC10, RC22

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

• The deadline for game proposals are always due before the most recent surveys of the game by the biologists.

Cons

• Board process is already dependent on public.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

Board Committee Recommendation: Consensus to oppose

PROPOSAL 33: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section.

This proposal would allow advisory committee representatives a seat at the board table and an opportunity to contribute to deliberations, as it is currently allowed for representatives for the Departments of Fish and Game, Law, and Public Safety.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 10, RC22, RC50

A regulation, or a policy. Should it be the same for both boards, or for each board separately.

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

- Board would appoint a committee to work out compromises, they would bring what they said to the board.
- BOG already does this, but only with "hot button" issues. They have evening committee meetings to work out compromises and tough issues
- Must have a board member invite you. You have to be called upon before you talk.
- AC chairs have recently been appointed as board members, so will be listened to better
- As new information comes available that was not part of the proposal, the AC's can respond
- Boards should adopt a Policy to seek involvement of affected AC's, especially if there is a substantial change to a proposal. The chair would decide whether it was "substantially" changed. Then a reasonable effort should be made to contact the affected AC's to see whether they want to comment.
- After Department comments, the AC's should have another chance to comment as well
- Set aside an area in the room where the AC's can sit and work and have necessary paperwork right there

Cons

- Regional Council should be reinstated, and let them come up with compromises which they bring to the board.
 - Regional councils would work only if all AC's in the region were in favor of the same thing
- You can already give comments to Committee reports
- Too many AC's would be at the table for places like Area M. If that can be narrowed down, we are in favor of.
- Too many people to be seated and consulted. This would make the process very cumbersome
- Even if in concept, this is agreed upon, difficult to decide how to select the Area set aside for AC representatives, so you can go ask them their opinions.
- The board can ask AC's for new information, as they do the Department or Law etc.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to have some "set aside" area where the AC members can work, and from where the board members can call on them if there is need for being called on. Protocol will have to be established to decide who gets to be there in that special area

Board Committee Recommendation: Support as Board policy determined by the chair

PROPOSAL 34: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section.

This proposal would increase advisory committee participation during board meetings and during deliberation by recognizing the statutory responsibility of the advisory committees, by giving them more weight in the written and oral input portions of meetings, and by involving advisory committees in the deliberations.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC10, RC22, RC35, RC34, RC47, RC50

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

Cons

No Action because of 33

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: No Action because of action on 33

Board Committee Recommendation: No Action because of action on 33

PROPOSAL 35: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section.

This proposal would allow advisory committee representatives to sit at the board table and be afforded an opportunity to contribute to deliberations.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 10,

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

Cons



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POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

Public Panel Recommendation: No Action because of action on 33

Board Committee Recommendation: No Action because of action on 33

PROPOSAL 36: 5 AAC 96.XXX. New Section. Change timing of advisory committee testimony during board meetings.

This proposal would allow advisory committee representatives to testify at the Board of Game meetings at or near the time the Board of Game deliberates on proposals pertinent to that advisory committee and the community they represent.

Staff Reports: RC 4

Staff Comments: RC 2

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab

Record Comments: RC 10, RC22, RC47, RC 50

Narrative of Pros and Cons:

Pros

- Timing is everything.
- Following testimony of everyone else, the AC representatives can clarify what they have to say more.
- AC's should testify right after the Department.
- AC's should testify right before the Department
- AC's should have the option to testify either: First, last (with public testimony) or when their region's proposals come up
- AC's should testify in their own forum, and not among the public testimony
- Issues would be clearer to the board if AC members who knew the information were called on by the board.

Cons

• Logistically there will be problems to make sure some timing for AC's. Sometimes the board deliberates a long time on some issue, and deliberation on others is delayed; sometimes they go through proposals really fast, and get to them before some people expect.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: ADF&G

Public Panel Recommendation: Consensus to support with the substitute language

Board Committee Recommendation: No consensus

Substitute Language: AC member can choose to testify first (at the beginning of all testimony), last (at the end of public testimony) or right before deliberations on proposals from his area



COMMITTEE D Nonsubsistence Areas

Board Committee Members:

- 1. Richard Burley* Co-Chair
- 2. Bonnie Williams* Co-Chair
- 3. Larry Edfelt
- 4. John Jensen
- 5. Paul Johnson
- 6. Ron Somerville

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Staff Members:

- 1. Elizabeth Andrews
- 2. David Bedford
- 3. Gino Del Frate
- 4. Bridget Easley
- 5. James Fall
- 6. Grant Hilderbrand
- 7. Becky Kelleyhouse
- 8. Brad Robbins
- 9. Jim Simon
- 10. Corey Schwanke
- 11. Tom Taube
- 12. Kristy Tibbles
- 13. Sherry Wright

Alaska Department of Law:

1. Kevin Saxby

Advisory Committee Members:

- 1. Aaron Bloomquist, Anchorage AC
- 2. Denny Hamann, Mat Valley AC
- 3. Don Harrell, Copper Basin AC
- 4. Mike Kramer, Fairbanks AC
- 5. Tom Payton, Mt. Yenlo AC
- 6. Marvin Peters, Homer AC

Public Panel Members:

- 1. Rod Arno, Alaska Outdoor Council
- 2. Kenny Barber, Self
- 3. Nick Jackson, Ahtna
- 4. Wilber Joe, Native Village of Kluti-Kaah
- 5. Elmer Marshall, Ahtna
- 6. Brenda Rebne, Ahtna
- 7. Greg Roczicka, Self
- 8. Tony Russ, Self
- 9. Gloria Stickwan, Ahtna
- 10. Linda Tyone, Ahtna

Substitute Language: None



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<u>PROPOSAL 38</u>: 5 AAC 99.015. Joint Board Nonsubsistence Areas. Include portions of Game Management Unit 13 in a nonsubsistence area.

The proposal would include portions of GMU 13A, portions of GMU 13B, and portions of GMU 13E in a nonsubsistence area. The proposal states the intent to add portions of Units 13, 14, and 20 to a nonsubsistence area, but the area described in the proposal only includes portions of GMU 13. All of GMU 14 is already within the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area. Portions of Game Management Subunits 20A, 20B, and 20D are within the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area.

Staff Reports: RC 4, RC 5, RC 7

Staff Comments: RC 2

.,

AC Reports: RC 1, Advisory Committee Comment Tab (AC 3, AC 6, AC 8, AC 15, AC 17); RC 1, Late Comments Tab

Timely Public Comment: RC 1, Public Comment Tab (PC 2, PC 3, PC 4, PC 6, PC 7, PC 11, PC 19, PC 20, PC 21, PC 26, PC 27); RC 1, Late Comments Tab

Record Comments: RC 11, RC 12, RC 17, RC 19, RC 20, RC 21, RC 26, RC 27, RC 28, RC 29, RC 30, RC 31, RC 32, RC 33, RC 34, RC 38, RC 39, RC 51 [as of October 7, 2007; 10:30 PM]

N P

Narrative of Pros and Cons: Pros

Some members of the public panel noted a lack of new data on the 12 characteristics following the establishment of the current nonsubsistence area and requested additional data to evaluate whether there have been significant changes regarding the 12 characteristics.

Expressed Differences in Interpreting Economic Information Relevant to Characteristics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7: Some members of the public panel and ACs mentioned that they observed changes in the Copper Basin economy including, for example:

- one AC member noted the lack of boom and bust economic characteristics of the Copper Basin since the construction of the Alyeska pipeline;
- one AC member stated there are similarities of economic characteristics of the Copper Basin to other nonsubsistence areas (e.g., cost of food index, percentage of increase in employed adults);
- an AC member commented on increased tourism-related jobs and businesses in the Copper Basin since 1992, such as the Princess Lodge;
- an AC member mentioned a new grocery store in Glennallen; and that the upgraded Glenn highway provided for quicker access to MatSu and Anchorage box stores; and people shop for food in stores and eat in restaurants and that there are no differences in the cash economy in the Copper Basin compared to urban areas; and
- one AC member mentioned the outmigration of young people from the Copper Basin is a significant change to area culture.
- an AC member noted similarities between economics of Homer and Glennallen;

Expressed Differences in Interpreting Wild Resource Harvest and Use Information Relevant to Characteristics 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12:

- one committee member asked about changes in the number of trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses among Copper Basin residents. Staff indicated that participation data are available from hunting and fishing permit and harvest ticket data, which are presented in RC 3.
- one committee member mentioned that there are no data presented in the report on the percentage of participation in the state and federal system, indicating that this would be where more information would be needed.
- a member of the public panel mentioned the percentage of Copper Basin residents who received and actually hunted Tier II permits has declined. Staff indicated the committee is not dependent upon the 1980s subsistence survey data for current data on number of caribou hunters, number of caribou taken, number of moose hunters, number of moose taken, and number of salmon taken, which can be found in RC 3.
- one committee member indicated that there is no information that there has not been a change to Characteristic 12, the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.
- a member of the public panel mentioned that there is a 13th characteristic. Staff read the statute and clarified that, while the Joint Board can establish additional characteristics, the Joint Board has not done so. The public panel member mentioned that the 12 characteristics do not get at distinguishing between subsistence and nonsubsistence in this area and indicated that the Board should look into establishing additional characteristics.
- a member of the public panel mentioned the need to compare information to smaller communities, not Anchorage

One AC member mentioned that one thing that had changed since 1992, which was not specifically included in the information presented, was the fact that the federal government took over subsistence management on federal lands and waters and that no information was presented regarding the effect of passing this proposal on the resident zone status of Copper Basin communities associated with Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve.

Cons

Some members of the public panel mentioned that new data on the 12 characteristics were provided in staff reports, public testimony, and record copies that demonstrate that there has been no significant change to the 12 characteristics within the proposed area.

Expressed Differences in Interpreting Economic Information Relevant to characteristics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7: Some AC and public panel members disagreed with the interpretation of economic information provided by other public panel members, including:

- one public panel member's comment that the Copper Basin economy continues to be characterized by boom and bust economic opportunities supporting data presented (e.g., construction of Glenn highway and Alyeska pipeline) and provided the example of the temporary boom in job opportunities for Copper Basin residents associated with the Exxon Valdez oil spill;
- a public panel member's remark that the area is still a mixture of subsistence and cash economy and that some of the Copper Basin residents have jobs, but that most do not;
- an AC member's comment that increased tourism in the Copper Basin actually had a negative economic impact on the Copper Basin because Princess buses no longer stop at local businesses,

but instead go directly to the Princess hotel and that most of the seasonal employment opportunities are filled by young people from outside the Copper Basin;

- a public panel member's acknowledgement that there was a new store building, but while a new building was constructed to replace an old structure, the contents of the goods sold remained the same and the store was still owned by the same family;
- a public panel member's comment that the Glenn highway wasn't upgraded to provide greater access of Copper Basin residents to shop at urban box stores, but instead provided greater access of urban residents and tourists to the Copper Basin;
- a public panel member's comment that the Copper Basin was classified as a rural place in an University of Alaska Anchorage, Institute of Social and Economic Research study based on statistical analyses, characterized by marginal cash resources with significant harvests of wild resources used compared to urban areas such as Homer on the Kenai Peninsula;
- a public panel member's comment that Copper Basin area is characterized by longer and colder winters than more urban areas such as the Anchorage-Kenai-Matsu Nonsubsistence area, which combined with the increased cost of heating fuel in the Copper Basin, costs of heating homes in the winter are dramatically higher in the Copper Basin (e.g., \$4,000+ per year) than costs of heating a home in Anchorage (e.g., \$1,200 per year);
- an AC member's comment that the Copper Basin has lost a number of businesses since 1992 • through the closure and/or burning of several lodges; and
- a public member's statement that Copper Basin young people leave the Basin because of the lack of employment opportunities.

A public panel members mentioned that other public panel members were simply stating their opinions without supporting documentation, data, and statistical analyses.

Expressed Differences in Interpreting Wild Resource Harvest and Use Information Relevant to Criteria 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12:

- some public panel members mentioned that the trapping, hunting, and fishing license data are not an accurate reflection of wild resource use levels of Copper Basin residents because many people don't get them because they are provided wild resources through community patterns of sharing.
- one public panel member indicated that federal lands account for only about 4% of the area to • hunt.
- one public panel member mentioned the Board of Game made a positive customary and • traditional (C&T) use finding for GMU 13 last year.
- one AC chair indicated that there are people who are not community-oriented such as National • Park Service employees, but that the core Copper Basin population still follow the characteristics of Characteristic 10, the cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and the use of fish and game as outlined in the staff presentation; "we help each other."
- one committee member indicated that there is no new information that there's been a change to • Characteristic 12, the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.

POSITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADF&G Position: Neutral

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Department of Law: Similar to past advice we've given on proposals to modify Customary and Traditional Determinations, the Joint Boards should carefully consider proposals to modify Nonsubsistence Area regulations. The current Nonsubsistence Area regulations are presumed to be legally valid. They were based on an extensive administrative record, and reviewed and approved by the Department of Law. We recommend that, in considering the current proposals, the Joint Boards concentrate on any new information that has been developed since the adoption of the current regulations in 1993 (RC 1, Dept. of Law tab).

Public Panel Recommendation:

"No consensus" means the committee could not reach a consensus as to whether the quantity and quality of the information supported passing or voting down the proposal.

No consensus on Characteristic 1, the social and economic structure.

No consensus on Characteristic 2, the stability of the economy.

No consensus on Characteristic 3, the extent and kinds of employment for wages, including full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employment.

No consensus on Characteristic 4, the amount and distribution of cash income among those domiciled in the area or community.

No consensus on Characteristic 5, the cost and availability of goods and services to those domiciled in the area or community.

Consensus on Characteristic 6, the variety of fish and game species used by those domiciled in the area or community.

No consensus on Characteristic 7, the seasonal cycle of economic activity.

No consensus on Characteristic 8, the percentages of those domiciled in the area or community participating in hunting and fishing activities or using wild fish and game.

No consensus on Characteristic 9, the harvest levels of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.

No consensus on Characteristic 10, the cultural, social, and economic values associated with the taking and the use of fish and game.

No consensus on Characteristic 11, the geographic locations where those domiciled in the area or community hunt and fish.

Consensus on Characteristic 12, the extent of sharing and exchange of fish and game by those domiciled in the area or community.



•••

Board Committee Recommendation: No consensus

Substitute Language: None

Joint Boards Committee B

RC 58

Re: Proposals 17, 23, 27 / Issues to consider Prepared by Doug Carney, Chairman Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee (CKAC)

<u>Proposals 17 & 23</u>- Creation of two new Committees from the CKAC **The downriver committee will retain the name of Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee**, with each village having the same number of seats, whether it be one or two from each village, and **NO undesignated seats.** This will make a total of 5 or10 members from the 5 villages. These villages can be asked for a preference of one or two.

The upriver committee will be called the Stony / Holitna, Advisory Committee, (SHAC), with each village having 2 seats and NO undesignated seats. This will make a total of 8 members from the 4 villages.

Regions – Interior and Western

Reference 5 AAC 96.210. Parts 4 and 6. Fish and game resource management regions. (Copy Attached) The Joint Boards may choose generate and adopt this proposal as their own.

Also attached is a copy of a proposal that was made by the CKAC, meant to be proposed to this Joint Boards meeting, but told that this issue would not be addressed. It now appears that it must be.

Proper wording for the change in boundary descriptions in 4 and 6 are in the proposal. This change will be a more sensible boundary than the existing one. The George River and Downey Creek are the present boundaries for the 19A Tier II and the closed area for moose hunting. This is the sensible boundary that separates different stocks of moose and other game species.

Note: The boundary between 19A and 19 D war originally put there because at the time, Stony River was the furthest village upriver that spoke any Yupik. Now English is spoken by almost everyone in the villages of 19A

<u>1</u> The CKAC was formerly in the Interior Management Region, and is now listed in both the Interior and Western Regions. The map showing the different management regions in Alaska, show how the villages of Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village all lie within the Interior Region, but the Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee is included in the Western Management Region, rather than the Interior. The other three committees in the western region are the Lower Yukon, Lower Kuskokwim and the Central Bering Sea

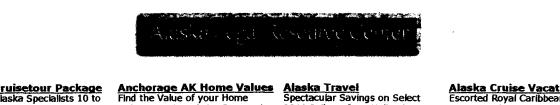
Jong Carney

Advisory Committees. 19 C&D are in the Interior and 19A&B are in the Western Management Region.

2) With the creation of the 2 new committees, the upriver, SHAC committee villages are in the Interior Region, and should continue to be on the Interior Cycle, but in the Western Region largely due to more common fish and game management issues.

If there are Regional Councils or Committees, (Proposal 27), SHAC could probably be included on both the Interior and Western Regional Committees, but best to be on the Western if on only one

n addition to the Holitna, Stony and Kuskokwim drainages the villages of Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village hunt, fish and trap and trap rivers in 19 C & D – like the Swift, Tatlawiksuk, Selatna, and others.



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Title 5. Fish and Game

Chapter 96. Areas of Jurisdiction for Antlerless Moose Seasons

Section 210. Fish and game resource management regions

5 AAC 96.210: Fish and game resource management regions

(a) For the purposes of conservation and management of the fish and wildlife resources of the state, the following fish and game resource management regions are created:

(1) Southeast Alaska, consisting of all lands and waters of Game Management Units 1 - 5, that part of Unit 6 east of Cape Suckling, and adjacent marine waters;

(2) Southcentral Alaska, consisting of all lands and waters of Game Management Units 6 west of Cape Suckling, 7, 9A, 11, 13 - 16, and adjacent marine waters;

(3) Southwest Alaska, consisting of all lands and waters of Game Management Units 8, 9B - E, 10, 17, and adjacent marine waters;

(4) Western Alaska, consisting of all lands and waters of Game Management Unit 18 and that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage in Game Management Unit 19 downstream from, and including, the George River drainage and the Hoholitna River drainage, and adjacent marine waters;

(5) Arctic Alaska, consisting of all lands and waters of Game Management Units 22, 23, 26, and adjacent marine waters; and

(6) Interior Alaska, consisting of all lands and waters of Game Management Units 12, 20, 21, 24, 25, and that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage in Unit 19 upstream from the George River drainage and the Hoholitna River drainage.

(b) The Game Management Units listed in (a) of this section are described in 5 AAC 90.010.

(c) A board will, in its discretion, temporarily change the boundaries of regions for individual resource issues.

History: In effect before 1982; am 6/2/82, Register 82; am 10/9/83, Register 88

Authority: <u>AS 16.05.260</u>

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Last modified 7/05/2006



11/9/06 9:49 AM

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES AND ALASKA BOARD OF GAME REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM PO BOX 25526, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-5526

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10 BOX 25520, JUNEA	10, ALASKA 33002-3320			
BOARD OF FISHERIES REGULATIONS	BOARD OF GAME REGULATIONS			
Fishing Area	Game Management Unit 19 (GMU)			
Subsistence Personal Use	Hunting Trapping			
Sport Commercial	Subsistence Other			
JOINT BOARD REGULATIONS	Resident			
X Advisory X Regional Council Rural Committee	Nonresident			
Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. All answers will be printed in the proposal packets along with the proposer's name (address and phone numbers will not be published). Use separate forms for each proposal.				
1. Alaska Administrative Code Number 5 AAC9./210	Regulation Book Page No.			
Drainage, and would make more sense if it were	Region(4) and the Interior Region(6) divide the Holitna e changed slightly for several reasons. The Hoholitna so the drainage is being divided. The Hoholitna does not Looking at a map, the problem is evident.			
3. What will happen if this problem is not solved? There will continue to be confusion on where the Interior and Western Alaska Regions divide, and when a map is consulted, it makes more sense than the division that exists now. Also, this is consistent the recent division of the State 19A moose hunting regulations for moose, and the Federal bsal WP07-35 for moose hunting on federal lands which follows the new state division of 19A. In Federal proposal, the George River and Downey Creek are the geographical points used to describe the division on the Kuskokwim. Regional Fish and Game Advisory Meetings will continue to address issues in one part of the Holitna drainage and not the other.				
the Kuskokwim River drainage in GMU 19 downst the {HOHOLITNA RIVER DRAINAGE} Downey Creek du (6) Interior Alaska, consisting of all lands a	of all lands and water s of GMU 18 and that portion of ream from, and including, the George River drainage and			
5. Does your proposal address improving the quality of the resource harvested or products produced? If so, how? This change sets a more definite congruent boundary between the Western and Interior Regions, and there would be less confusion on boundaries between the regions, and also in hunting regulations. The present description says, "above the George river" (on the north side of the Kuskokwim), and above "the Hoholitna River" (on the south side of the Kuskokwim). Also, the existing description as it is written must be a mistake, since it's the Holitna, not the Hoholitna river that empties into the Kuskokwim.				
6. Solutions to difficult problems benefit some people and hurt o	others:			
A. Who is likely to benefit if your solution is adopted? The advisory committee system.				
B. Who is likely to suffer if your solution is adopted? Noone / unknown				

7. List any other sol them.	utions you considered and why you rejected	DO NOT WRITE HERE		
Submitted By: Name	Central Kuskokwim Advisory committee			
	Individual or Group			
Address	City	, State	ZIP Code	
Home Phone	Work Phone	Email		

.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE

Craig Johnson 716 W 4th Avenue, Suite 640 Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 269-0200 FAX (907) 269-0204



While in Juneau

State Capitol Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 (907) 465-4993 FAX (907) 465-3872

House District 28

Sponsor Statement Wildlife Violators Compact Work Draft 25-LS0864\E

This legislation would allow Alaska to join other states in entering into a Wildlife Violator Compact. The Wildlife Compact (WVC) was created in 1989 when passed into law in Colorado, Utah and Oregon and currently there are 26 states participating in the compact. Ohio will be the 27th state joining in January of 2008. The WVC is an interstate agreement to enhance compliance with the hunting, fishing and other wildlife laws, ordinances and regulations of participating states, while providing for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators.

Compact Benefits for the Consumer:

- Delays and or the inconvenience involved with the processing of a violation are comparable for residents and non-residents of participating states.
- Personal recognizance is permitted in may cases involving wildlife violations. Certain violations and circumstances still require an immediate appearance or bonding.

Compact Benefits for the Agency:

- Wildlife law enforcement officers are able to devote more time to patrol, surveillance and apprehension of violators since they are not burdened with violator processing procedures.
- The burden on courts and jail facilities is reduced because of the decreased case load involving immediate appearances, bonding and incarceration.
- Public relations are improved by not having to subject as many violators to the inconveniences of immediate appearance, bonding or incarceration.
- The numbers of "Failure to Appear" cases are reduced because non-residents cannot ignore a citation from participating states without facing the suspension of their wildlife license privileges in their home state.
- Wildlife law violators are put on notice that their activities in one state can affect their privilege to recreate in all participating states.

WILDLIFE COMPACT MEMBER STATES

TWENTY-SIX STATES





WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT STATES OCTOBER 20, 2005

ARIZONA CALIFORNIA COLORADO GEORGIA IDAHO INDIANA IOWA KANSAS MARYLAND MICHIGAN MINNESOTA MISSOURI MONTANA NEVADA NEW MEXICO NORTH DAKOTA OREGON SOUTH DAKOTA UTAH WASHINGTON WYOMING

2006 AND 2007 ADDITIONS

MISSISSIPPI ILLINOIS TENNESSEE FLORIDA NEW YORK

WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT

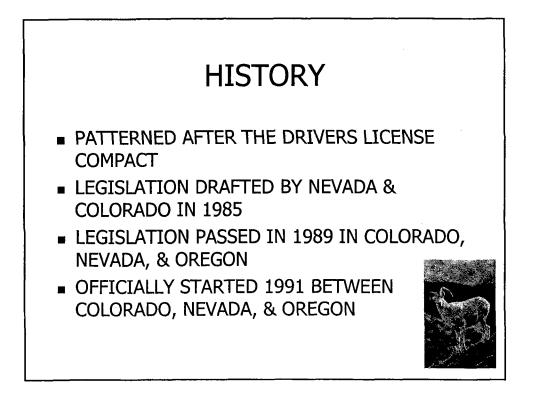


Why should Alaska join?

PRESENTED BY



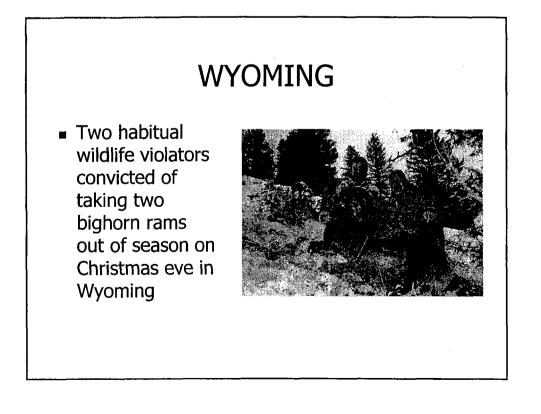
Alan G. Cain Statewide Law Enforcement Specialist Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game

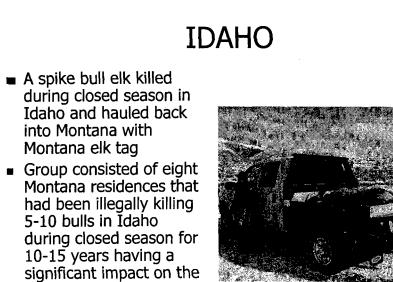


WHY?

 Two poachers from Missouri convicted of taking two bighorn sheep w/o licenses in Wyoming . Both fined \$19,800 and loss of hunting privileges for 10 years

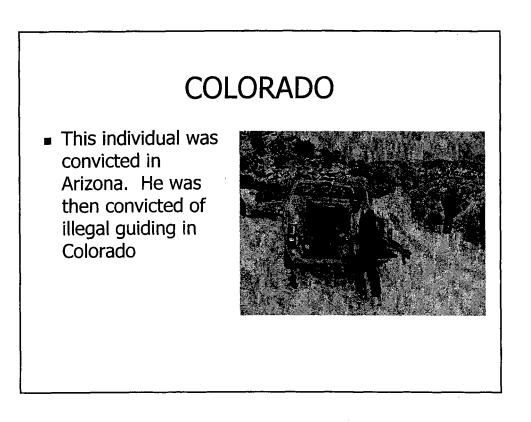






buil population in the

area



MISSOURI

 Shooting deer illegally in Iowa and bringing them to the Missouri to be checked as legal kills may have seemed like a slick idea to three Missouri men, but the scheme cost them more than \$20,000

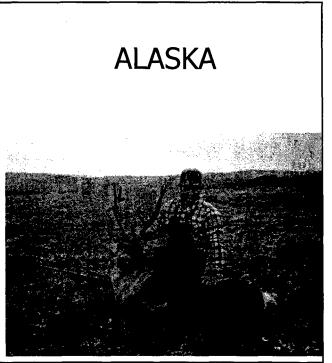


ARIZONA

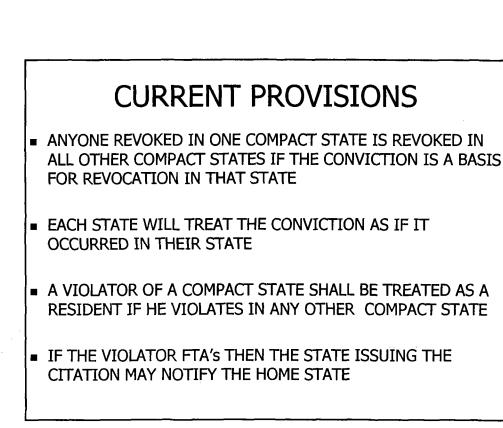
This poacher is posing with 4 deer and 3 javelina. All were taken on one hunting trip. This guy had been poaching for years, until an informant told officials about him



This nonresident poacher from Alabama is posing with an illegal cow caribou. He and his hunting companions took a total of 11 illegal caribou and entirely wasted the meat of 9. If Alaska were a compact member, their hunting licenses would have been revoked in 21 states instead of Alaska only.



FOUNDATION PREVENT POACHERS REVOKED IN ONE STATE FROM HUNTING OR FISHING IN OTHER STATES PROVIDE FOR ISSUANCE OF CITATION TO NON-RESIDENTS VERSUS ARREST PROVIDE STRONG DETERRANCE FOR SERIOUS FISH & WILDLIFE CRIMES

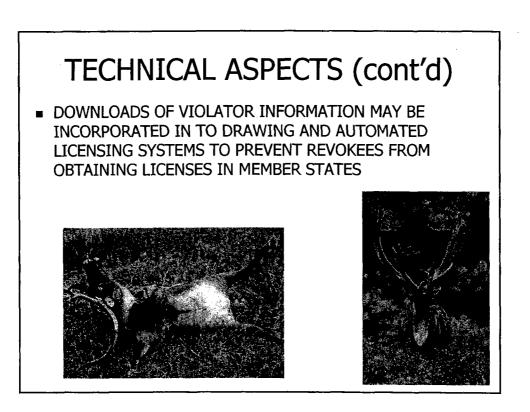


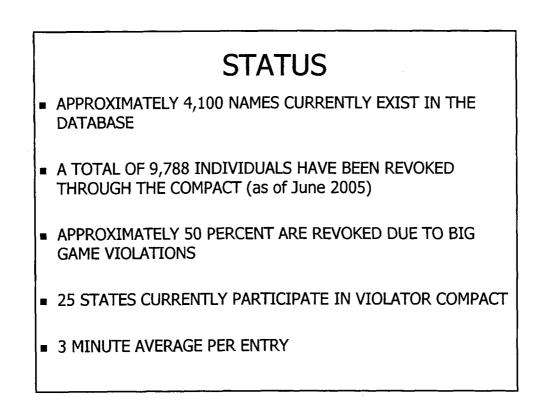
CURRENT PROVISIONS (cont'd)

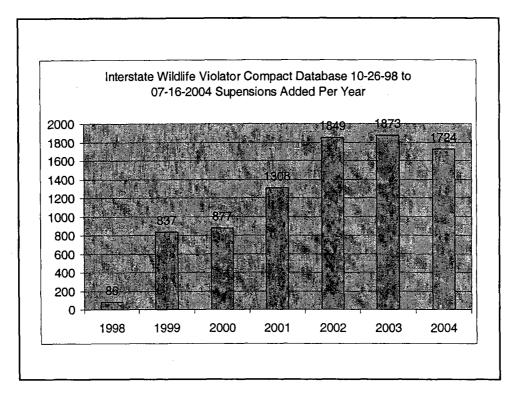
- THE HOME STATE NOTIFIES THE VIOLATOR THAT HE WILL BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THE TERMS OF THE CITATION ARE COMPLIED WITH
- REVOCATION INFORMATION IS ENTERED INTO UTAH'S DATA BASE
- EACH COMPACT STATE ENTERS & CONTROLS THEIR OWN INFORMATION. EACH STATE CAN ACCESS INFORMATION ON ALL THE REVOKEES IN THE DATABASE AND SORT BY VIOLATION IF THEY WISH
- THIS ALLOWS FOR VIEWING ONLY THOSE VIOLATIONS WHICH ARE REVOCABLE IN YOUR STATE

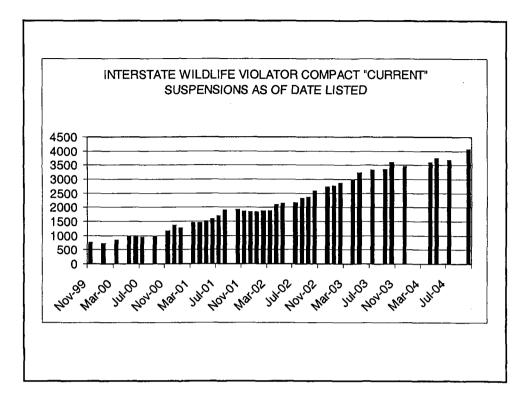
TECHNICAL ASPECTS

- BASIC VIOLATOR INFORMATION STORED ON A MAINFRAME COMPUTER HOSTED BY THE UTAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
- ACCESS TO MAINFRAME IS GRANTED TO COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN MEMBER STATES
- PERIODIC AND ON-DEMAND DOWNLOADS OF CURRENT REVOKEE INFORMATION ARE PROVIDED TO MEMBER STATES

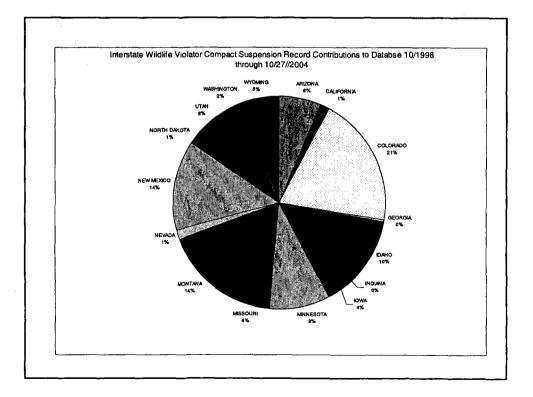




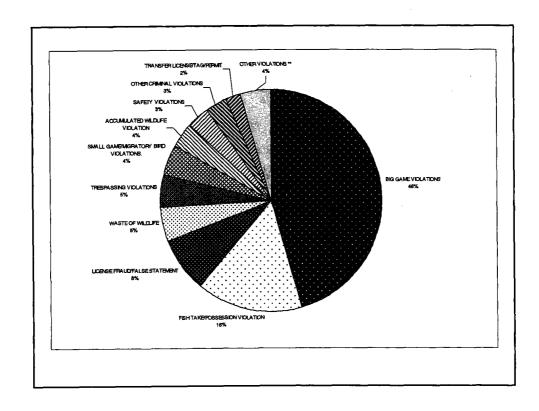


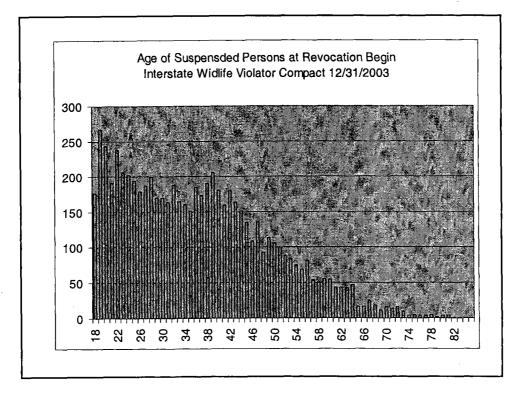


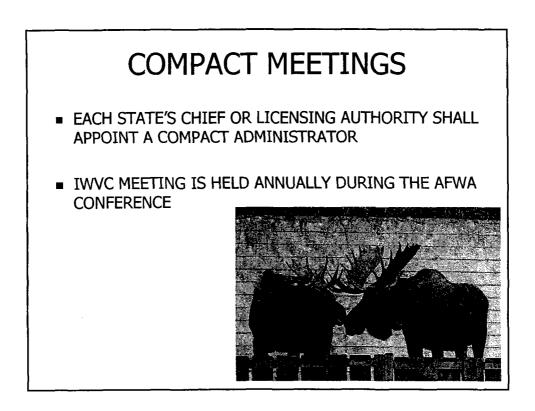
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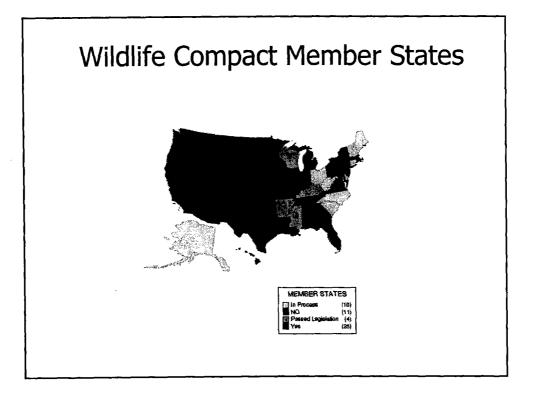


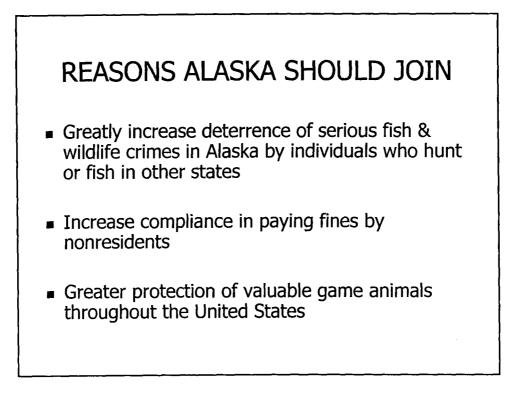


COMPACT MEMBERS

- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Florida
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Maryland
- Michigan
- Minnesota

- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Dakota
- Oregon
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Utah
- Washington
- Wyoming





WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

25-LS0864\E Kane 8/28/07

HOUSE BILL NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON

Introduced: Referred:

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A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

"An Act relating to authorizing the state to join with other states entering into the Wildlife Violator Compact and authorizing the compact to supersede existing statutes by approving standards, rules, or other action under the terms of the compact; and directing the initiation of civil actions to revoke appropriate licenses in this state based on a licensee's violation of or failure to comply with the terms of a wildlife resource citation issued in another state that is a party to the compact."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 16.05.332. Wildlife Violator Compact. The Wildlife Violator Compact as contained in this section is enacted into law and entered into on behalf of the State of Alaska with any other states legally joining it in a form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I

FINDINGS, DECLARATION OF POLICY, AND PURPOSES

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30 31 Section 1. Findings. The party states find that

(a) Wildlife resources are managed in trust by the respective states for the benefit of all residents and visitors.

(b) The protection of their respective wildlife resources are materially affected by the degree of compliance with state statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule relating to the management of those resources.

(c) The preservation, protection, management, and restoration of wildlife contributes immeasurably to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic aspects of those natural resources.

(d) Wildlife resources are valuable without regard to political boundaries and, therefore, all persons must be required to comply with wildlife preservation, protection, management, and restoration statutes, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations of all party states as a condition precedent to the continuance or issuance of any license to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.

(e) The violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property.

(f) The mobility of many wildlife law violators necessitates the maintenance of channels of communications among the various states.

(g) In most instances, a person who is cited for a wildlife violation in a state other than the person's home state

(1) must post collateral or a bond to secure the person's appearance for a trial at a later date;

(2) if unable to post collateral or a bond, is taken into custody until the collateral or bond is posted; or

(3) is taken directly to court for an immediate appearance.

(h) The purpose of the enforcement practices described in (g) of this section is to ensure compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation by the person who, if permitted to continue on the person's way after receiving the citation, could return to the person's home state and disregard the person's duty under the terms of the citation.

(i) In most instances, a person receiving a wildlife citation in the person's home state is permitted to accept the citation from the officer at the scene of the

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violation and continue immediately on the person's way after agreeing to comply with the terms of the citation.

(j) The practice described in (g) of this section causes unnecessary inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the person who is unable at the time to post collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial, or pay a fine and, therefore, is compelled to remain in custody until another arrangement is made.

(k) The enforcement practices described in (g) of this section consume an undue amount of law enforcement time.

Sec. 2. Policies. The policies of the party states are to

(a) Promote compliance with the statutes, ordinances, regulations and administrative rules relating to management of wildlife resources in their respective states.

(b) Recognize the suspension of wildlife license privileges of any person whose license privileges have been suspended by a party state and treat the suspension as if it had occurred in their state.

(c) Allow a violator to accept a wildlife citation, except as provided in subsection (b) of article III, and proceed on the person's way without delay whether or not the person is a resident in the state in which the citation was issued if the person's home state is a party to this compact.

(d) Report to the appropriate party state, as provided in the compact manual, any conviction recorded against any person whose home state was not the issuing state.

(e) Allow the home state to recognize and treat convictions recorded for its residents which occurred in another party state as if they had occurred in the home state.

(f) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the party states for obtaining compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation issued in one party state to a resident of another party state.

(g) Maximize the effective use of law enforcement personnel and information.

(h) Assist court systems in the efficient disposition of wildlife violations.

Sec. 3. Purposes. The purposes of this compact are to:

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(a) Provide a means by which the party states may participate in a reciprocal program to carry out the policies set forth in section 2 of this article in a uniform and orderly manner.

(b) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators operating within party states in recognition of the persons' right of due process in the sovereign status of a party state.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "Citation" means any summons, complaint, summons and complaint, ticket, penalty assessment or other official document issued by a wildlife officer or other peace officer for a wildlife violation containing an order that requires the person to respond.

(b) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure an appearance for trial in connection with the issuance by a wildlife officer or other peace officer of a citation for a wildlife violation.

(c) "Compliance" means the act of answering a citation by appearing in a court or tribunal or the payment of fines, costs, or surcharges, if any.

(d) "Conviction" means a conviction, including any court conviction, of any offense related to the preservation, protection, management, or restoration of wildlife which is prohibited by state statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule, or a forfeiture of bail, bond, or other security deposited to secure the appearance of a person charged with any such offense, or the payment of a penalty assessment or a plea of nolo contendere, or the imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the court.

(e) "Court" means a court of law, including magistrate's court and the justice of the peace court.

(f) "Home state" means the state of primary residence of a person.

(g) "Issuing state" means the party state that issues a wildlife citation.

(h) "License" means any license, permit, or other public document that conveys to the person to whom it is issued the privilege of pursuing, possessing, or

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taking any wildlife regulated by statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule of a party state.

(i) "Licensing authority" means

(1) in each other party state, the department or division within the party state that is authorized by law to issue or approve licenses or permits to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife; and

(2) in this state, the Department of Public Safety.

(j) "Party state" means any state that enacts legislation to become a member of this compact.

(k) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a person made at the time of the issuance of the wildlife citation that the person will comply with the terms of that citation.

(1) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Provinces of Canada, or any other countries.

(m) "Suspension" means any revocation, denial, or withdrawal of any license privileges, including the privilege to apply for, purchase, or exercise the benefits conferred by any license.

(n) "Terms of the citation" means those conditions and options expressly stated in the citation.

(o) "Wildlife" means all species of animals, including, but not limited to, mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks and crustaceans, that are defined as wildlife and are protected or otherwise regulated by statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule in a party state. Species included in the definition of wildlife vary from state to state and a determination of whether a species is wildlife for the purposes of this compact must be based on local law.

(p) "Wildlife law" means any statute, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use thereof.

(q) "Wildlife officer" means any person authorized by a party state to issue a citation for a wildlife violation.

(r) "Wildlife violation" means any cited violation of statute, regulation,

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ordinance, or administrative rule enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use thereof.

ARTICLE III

PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING STATE

Issuing state procedures are as follows:

(a) When issuing a citation for a wildlife violation, a wildlife officer shall issue a citation to any person whose primary residence is in a party state in the same manner as if the person were a resident of the home state. The wildlife officer may not require the person to post collateral to secure that person's appearance, subject to the exceptions set forth in paragraph (b) of this article, if the officer receives the person's personal recognizance that the person will comply with the terms of the citation.

(b) Personal recognizance is permissible if

(1) it is not prohibited by local law or the compact manual; and

(2) the violator provides adequate proof of the violator's identity to the wildlife officer.

(c) Upon conviction or failure of a person to comply with the terms of a wildlife citation, the appropriate officer shall report the conviction or the failure to comply to the licensing authority of the party state in which the wildlife citation was issued. The report must be made in accordance with the procedures specified by the issuing state and contain information as specified in the compact manual as minimum requirements for effective processing by the home state.

(d) Upon the receipt of the report of conviction or noncompliance required by(c) of this article, the licensing authority of the issuing state shall transmit to the licensing authority in the home state of the violator the information in the manner prescribed in the compact manual.

ARTICLE IV

PROCEDURES FOR HOME STATE

Home state procedures are as follows:

(a) Upon the receipt of a report of failure to comply with the terms of a citation from the licensing authority of the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state shall notify the violator and begin a suspension action in accordance with

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the home state's suspension procedures. The licensing authority of the home state shall suspend the violator's license privileges until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife citation has been furnished by the issuing state to the home state licensing authority. Due process rights must be accorded to the violator.

(b) Upon the receipt of a report of conviction from the licensing authority of the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state shall enter the conviction in its records and consider the conviction as if it had occurred in the home state for the purposes of the suspension of license privileges.

(c) The licensing authority of the home state shall maintain a record of actions taken and make reports to the issuing states as provided in the compact manual.

ARTICLE V

RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF SUSPENSION

The party states agree that

(a) all party states shall recognize the suspension of license privileges of any person by any state as if the violation on which the suspension is based had occurred in their state and would have been the basis for suspension of license privileges in their state.

(b) each party state shall communicate information concerning the suspension of license privileges to the other party states in the manner prescribed in the compact manual.

ARTICLE VI

APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS

The party states agree that, except as expressly required by the provisions of this compact, nothing included in this compact shall be construed to affect the right of any party state to apply any of its laws relating to license privileges to any person or circumstance or to invalidate or prevent any agreement or other cooperative arrangements between a party state and a nonparty state concerning wildlife law enforcement.

ARTICLE VII

COMPACT ADMINISTRATOR PROCEDURES

The party states agree that

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(a) For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact and to serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating to the operation of this compact, a board of compact administrators is hereby established. The board must be composed of one representative from each of the party states to be known as the compact administrator. The compact administrator shall be appointed by the head of the licensing authority of each party state and shall serve and be subject to removal in accordance with the laws of the state that the compact administrator represents. A compact administrator may provide for the discharge of the compact administrator's functions as a board member by an alternate. An alternate may not serve unless written notification of the alternate's identity has been given to the board.

(b) Each member of the board of compact administrators is entitled to one vote. No action of the board is binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the board are cast in favor thereof. Action by the board must be only at a meeting at which a majority of the party states are represented.

(c) The board shall elect annually, from its membership, a chair and vice chair.

(d) The board shall adopt bylaws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact or the laws of a party state, for the conduct of its business and may amend or rescind its bylaws.

(e) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any governmental agency and may receive, use, and dispose of them as it deems appropriate.

(f) The board may contract with, or accept services or personnel from, any governmental or intergovernmental agency, person, firm, corporation, or private nonprofit organization or institution.

(g) The board shall establish all necessary procedures and develop uniform forms and documents for administering the provisions of this compact. All procedures and forms adopted pursuant to board action must be included in the compact manual.

ARTICLE VIII

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ENTRY INTO AND WITHDRAWAL FROM COMPACT

The party states agree that

(a) This compact becomes effective upon adoption by at least two states.

(b) Entry into the compact must be made by a resolution of ratification executed by the authorized officers of the applying state and submitted to the chairman of the board of compact administrators.

(c) The resolution must be in a form and content as provided in the compact manual and include

(1) a citation of the authority by which the state is authorized to become a party to this compact;

(2) an agreement to comply with the terms and provisions of the compact; and

(3) a statement that entry into the compact is with all states then party to the compact and with any state that legally becomes a party to the compact.

(d) The effective date of entry must be specified by the applying state, except that the effective date must not be less than 60 days after notice has been given by

(1) the chair of the board of the compact administrators; or

(2) the secretary of the board of compact administrators to each party state that the resolution from the applying state has been received.

(e) A party state may withdraw from the compact by giving official written notice to the other party states. A withdrawal does not take effect until 90 days after the notice of withdrawal is given. The notice must be directed to the compact administrator of each party state. The withdrawal of a party state does not affect the validity of the compact as to the remaining party states.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPACT

The party states agree that

(a) This compact may be amended from time to time. Amendments must be presented in resolution form to the chair of the board of compact administrators and may be proposed by one or more party states.

(b) The adoption of an amendment must be endorsed by all party states and

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becomes effective 30 days after the date the last party state endorses the amendment.

(c) The failure of a party state to respond to the chair of the board of compact administrators within 120 days after the receipt of the proposed amendment constitutes an endorsement.

ARTICLE X

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

The party states agree that this compact must be liberally construed so as to carry out the purposes stated in the compact. The provisions of this compact are severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of the compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the compact is not affected thereby. If this compact is held contrary to the constitution of any party state thereto, the compact remains in effect as to the remaining states and to the state affected as to all severable matters.

ARTICLE XI

TITLE

The party states agree that this compact will be known as the Wildlife Violator Compact.

* Sec. 2. AS 16.05.410 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(h) For purposes of enforcement of the provisions of the Wildlife Violator Compact entered into under AS 16.05.332, upon the receipt of a report of a violator's failure to comply with the terms of a citation for a wildlife violation issued by an issuing state other than this state or of the violator's conviction of a wildlife violation in an issuing state other than this state, a peace officer shall file a civil action in the district court to revoke the comparable license or licenses that the violator holds in this state. Once an action has been filed, the court shall set a time and date for a hearing on the proposed license revocation and shall send notice of the hearing to the violator. The hearing shall be before the court without a jury. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence regarding the nature and seriousness of the offense for which the violator was convicted or the nature and seriousness of the failure to comply with the citation, the time period involved, the potential effect of the violator's actions on the

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preservation of the resource, and other relevant circumstances. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the violator's actions demonstrate a disregard for the preservation of wildlife resources, the court may revoke the violator's license or licenses for a period of not less than one year or more than three years from the date of revocation. In this subsection, the terms "issuing state," "wildlife," and "wildlife violation" have the meanings given in AS 16.05.332.

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WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY AND DUE PROCESS

This is official notice that the member states of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, as listed below, have agreed to recognize, as applicable, the attached wildlife license suspension or revocation notice and/or order as if the qualifying offense, conviction, and suspension or revocation had occurred in those states. Obtaining or attempting to obtain any license, tag or permit that is prohibited by the attached notice may be an additional and separate violation if the license, tag or permit is obtained from any of the member states. Any license, tag or permit obtained in violation of the attached notice and/or order may be invalid.

It is your responsibility to contact any member state where you intend to obtain or attempt to obtain any license, permit or tag to determine your eligibility to purchase that license, permit or tag, or to determine if appeal procedures are available. You may determine your eligibility by inquiring in writing to the specific member state at the address listed below.

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact member states include:

Arizona California Colorado Georgia Idaho Indiana Iowa Maryland Minnesota Missouri Montana Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming

Member states contact information is as follows:

Arizona Game and Fish Department Law Enforcement Branch – IWVC 2221 W. Greenway Road Phoenix, AZ 85023

California Dept. of Fish & Game Law Enforcement Branch 1416 Ninth St., Ste. 1326 Sacramento, CA 95814

Colorado DNR, Division of Wildlife 6060 Broadway Denver, CO 80216

Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division 2070 US Hwy 278 S.E. Social Circle, GA 30025



Idaho Fish & Game Enforcement Bureau 600 S. Walnut Box 25 Boise, ID 83707

Indiana Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Division 402 W. Washington St. Room W255D Indianapolis, IN 46204

Iowa DNR/Fish & Wildlife Division Law Enforcement Bureau Wallace State Office Bldg. E 9th & Grand Ave Des Moines, IA 50319

Maryland Natural Resources Police Tawes State Office Bldg., E-3 580 Taylor Ave. Annapolis, MD 21401

Minnesota DNR, Enforcement Division 500 Lafayette Rd, Box 47

St. Paul, MN 55155

Missouri Department of Conservation Protection Division PO Box 180 Jefferson City, MO 65102

Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks Enforcement Division PO Box 200701 Helena, MT 59620

Nevada Department of Wildlife 1100 Valley Rd Reno, NV 89512

New Mexico Department of Game & Fish PO Box 25112 Santa Fe, NM 87504



North Dakota Game & Fish Dept. Chief of Law Enforcement 100 N. Bismarck Expressway Bismarck, ND 58501

Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife 2501 SW First St. Portland, OR 97201

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact P.O. Box 146301 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Enforcement Program 600 Capitol Way N. Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Wyoming Game & Fish Dept. 5400 Bishop Blvd. Cheyenne, WY 82006

SECTION IV COMPACT PROCESS

The following are the general procedures to be followed by enforcement agencies and courts in States which are participants in the Wildlife Violator Compact (WVC). Specific procedures which are developed to comply with the legal and administrative requirements of the various States shall be acceptable so long as they comply with the intent of this manual.

The following procedures make the assumption that the violation in question meets the general requirements of Paragraph II A. of Section III of this Manual.

I. Procedures for the Issuing State

A. The officer issues a citation to the violator on the standard form used in that state.

1. When a non-resident is issued a citation and released on personal recognizance under the provisions of this compact, it is advisable that the signature of the recipient is contained on the citation, regardless of specific requirements on that issue.

2. The citation is returnable to the court at a future date specified on the document, in accordance with the laws, regulations, policies, or procedures of the Agency and/or the Court of jurisdiction

B. If the violator pays the fine or resolves the case with the court, as appropriate, the matter is closed and no further action is taken under the provisions of Paragraphs I and II of this section of the WVC.

C. If the violator does not resolve the case by payment of the fine or with the court, action under the provisions of the WVC will be initiated.

1. The "Notice of Failure to Comply" form will be completed and the original delivered to the violator by certified mail, return receipt requested, or in person. The remaining copies are held in a suspense file pending a response from the violator.

Any "Notice of Failure to Comply" shall be processed by the issuing state and reported to the home state within six months of issuance of the citation.

a. Sufficient time will be allowed for the defendant to respond to the Notice of Failure to Comply Form prior to initiating further action under the WVC. This will



normally be not less than 14 days and not more than 28 days.

b. If the defendant complies with the terms of the citation within the grace period allowed, no further action is taken under the provisions of this section of the WVC. Final action in a court case is not a prerequisite.

2. If the defendant fails to respond within the time allowed, copy 2 of the Notice of Failure to Comply will be sent to the home state of the defendant. The home state will proceed as outlined in Section II.

Procedures for Home State

a. If at any time beyond this point in the WVC process the defendant resolves the case with the court, it is imperative that copies 3 and 4 of the Notice of failure to comply (Defendant's and Home State Acknowledgment of Compliance) be mailed immediately so that any pending or ongoing suspension of license privileges which are the result of the action at hand may be canceled.

b. At any time subsequent to the mailing of the Notice of Failure to Comply that the violator complies with the citation as specified in Section B or Section C.1.b, above, no further actions under this section of the WVC will take place.

II. Procedures for the Home State

A. Upon receipt of the "Notice of Failure to Comply" from the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state of the violator will review the form for the following:

1. Is it legible?

2. Is it complete?

3. Is it timely, within the six month limit of the compact?

4. Is the violation covered under the compact?

5. Are all other aspects of the case proper under applicable state laws, policies, and procedures?

B. If for any reason the case cannot be acted on, it will be returned to the issuing state within 14 days with an explanation of the problem. If all problems are resolved and the case is returned to the home state it will be reinstated.

C. If the case is accepted, it will be entered into the suspension process of the home state.

D. A Notice of Suspension will be prepared and sent to the violator. If it is a provision of the laws, policies or procedures of the home state, an advance warning letter to the violator is acceptable.

1. The Notice of Suspension should have a delayed effective date to permit the violator to contact the court in the issuing state and resolve the case. The length of this delay is subject to the laws, policies or procedures of the home state, but should be at least 14 days in length.

2. The Notice of Suspension must inform the violator of the facts behind the suspension with special emphasis on the procedures to be followed in resolving the matter with the court in the issuing state. Accurate information on the court (name, address, phone number) must be provided in the Notice of Suspension. This will help eliminate inquiries of the home state which are costly, time consuming and nonproductive as the home state can do nothing to resolve the case.

E. Should the defendant request a hearing on the suspension, it will follow the form appropriate to the laws, policies or procedures of the home state.

1. Such hearings will normally be restricted to challenging the right of the home state to suspend under the provisions of the WVC; to deny receiving the original citation (thus the importance of the violator's signature on the citation); or to claim that the case has been resolved.

2. The question of guilt or innocence regarding the original charge will not be a subject of hearings held under the provisions of this section.

3. If needed, assistance can be requested from the issuing state. This is normally limited to obtaining certified documentation.

4. NOTE: Suspensions levied for failure to comply with the terms of a citation are enforced in the home state of the violator and honored by all compact states. These administrative suspensions are not to be confused with suspensions which are the result of convictions of wildlife violations in one or more states which are participants in the WVC.

F. If the suspension is upheld, the defendant must then proceed to resolve the court case with the suspension remaining in effect.

G. If the suspension is denied for any reason, the case is terminated and the suspension order vacated. In such cases the issuing state will be informed of the reason for denial.

H. Appeals from suspension orders will be handled in accordance with the laws, policies and procedures of the home state.

1. Should a suspension order be overturned on appeal, the issuing state shall be notified.

I. When a violator resolves a case with the court in the issuing state, an acknowledgement of compliance will be issued directly to that person. It is the responsibility of the violator to present this document to the licensing authority in the home state in order to terminate the suspension. The acknowledgement of compliance may take any form acceptable to the home state and the Court.

1. If the acknowledgement of compliance is presented prior to the effective date of the suspension, the suspension is cleared immediately.

2. If the acknowledgement of compliance is presented after the effective date of the suspension, reinstatement will be handled in accordance with the laws, policies and procedures of the home state.

J. Any reinstatement or restoration fees shall be established and assessed in accordance with the laws, policies and procedures of the home state.

III. Reciprocal Recognition of Suspensions

A. States participating in the WVC shall recognize the suspension for cause of the license privileges of any person by any other participating state under the following circumstances:

1. The suspension is the result a conviction for one or more of the following violations types or a failure to appear on a wildlife citation:

a) Priority will be placed on the following violation types:

VIOLATION Illegal take or possession of big game	WVC CODE FOR IWVC Database BGV
Illegal take or possession of threatened or endangered species	TEV
Felony wildlife violations	FEV
License violations, fraud, false statement	LIV

Waste of wildlife	WAV
Accumulated wildlife violations	ACV
Violations while on revocation	REV
Sale/purchase of wildlife	SPV
Failure to Appear	FTA

b) The following violation types will also be subject to reciprocal revocation by member states depending on member state laws:

VIOLATION	WVC CODE FOR IWVC Database
Illegal take or possession of small game or migratory birds	SGV
Illegal take or possession of fish	FIV
Illegal take or possession of other wildlife	OWV
Tag/permit/license transfer	TRV
Federal Wildlife Violations	FDV
Other criminal violations	OTV
Guide/outfitter violations	GUV
Safety Violations	SAV
Trespass Violations	TPV
Littering Violations	LPV
Interfering With an Officer	IWO
Commercial Wildlife Violation	COM

2. And, such recognition of suspension is not contrary to the laws of that state.

B. Recognition of suspensions which do not meet the criteria of section III. A. 1 and 2 above will be up to the laws, policies and procedures of that state.

C. Each state participating in the WVC shall communicate suspension information to other participating states, using the secure Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact database. Participating states will use the guidelines prescribed by the board of compact administrators. The following information will be included but not limited to:

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1. Positive identification of the subject of the suspension. Including:

- a. Name
- b. Date of birth
- c. Physical description
- d. Last known address

2. The basis of the suspension including:

a. Violation(s) and convictions upon which the suspension is based.

b. The scope of the suspension (ie. fishing, hunting, trapping, all privileges).

e. Effective dates of the suspension.

- D. In the event documentation of a violation and subsequent license suspension is needed by a member state for license suspension hearings or other purposes, the issuing state shall provide certified copies of the citation or other charging instrument, any arrest or investigation reports, suspension orders and the disposition of the matter.
- IV. Transmittal of Conviction Information to the Home State of the Violator

A. Upon a conviction, the issuing state shall forward to the home state of the violator the following information:

1.Personal Information

- a. Name
- b. Date of birth

c. Sex

d.

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Physical description (height, weight, hair,

eyes)

e. Last known address

2. Violation Information

a Citation number

b. Violation description

c. Revocation begin & end date

d. Fine assessed

B. For the purpose of consideration for license suspension, the home state shall treat such convictions in other participating states as if they had occurred in the home state.

C. In the event detailed information on a violation is needed by the home state, for license suspension hearings or other purposes, the issuing state shall provide certified copies of the citation or other charging instrument, any arrest or investigation reports and the disposition of the matter.

List of Differences between Board of Fisheries and Board of Game Procedures October 5, 2007

Board of Fisheries

Board of Game

Schedule

Three-year cycle.

Two-year cycle on regional topics, four-year cycle on statewide regulations with half of statewide regulations addressed every other year.

Discussion: Both board cycles in use since 1990. Note federal subsistence program recently switched from a one-year cycle to an alternating two-year cycle for fish and wildlife topics.

Proposal deadlines

Single proposal deadline each year (April 10).

Separate proposal deadline for each meeting. Generally 8 to 10 weeks prior to meeting.

Discussion: Annual proposal deadline allows for longer period of public and staff review of proposals. Board of Game use of a December proposal deadline allows department to submit proposals based on fall survey results. Fishery actions often address management plans, leaving inseason management to department, while game actions often address specific season adjustments.

ACR scheduling

Single Agenda Change Request deadline each year (45 days prior to first fall meeting). Policy: 5 AAC 39.999 Agenda Change Request deadline for each meeting (45 days prior meeting). Policy: 5 AAC 92.005

Discussion: The single ACR deadline for BOF allows for predictability of when requests will be addressed. The multiple ACR deadlines for BOG provides for flexibility as issues arise.

ACR policy

Agenda Change Requests accepted only for 1) conservation purpose, 2) to correct errors, 3) for unforeseen effects, or 4) not mostly allocative. Form with eight questions must be completed. Policy: 5 AAC 39.999 Agenda Change Requests must be in writing. Policy: 5 AAC 92.005

Discussion: The BOF ACR policy helps avoid addressing allocation issues out of cycle when maximum public participation is precluded.

Worksession

in Worksessions generally not used.

2-3 day non-regulatory worksession held in October to review agenda change requests for possible scheduling, hear reports from standing board committees, hear other reports, receive stock status reports.

Discussion: Worksessions are non-regulatory and do not include oral public testimony. Written comments are accepted.

Proposal books

Single proposal book for entire meeting Separate proposal book published for each meeting.

Discussion: Preparation of proposal books requires considerable staff effort. There are publication and distribution costs associated with each book.

Preparation of proposal book

Proposals distributed to management divisions for establishing topical groups and roadmap order in proposal book.

Proposals not distributed to staff prior to printing proposal book.

Discussion: The extra step of reviewing and sorting by management coordinators adds two weeks to fish book preparation time. This is not feasible with the short turnaround time for game proposal book.

Department comments and reports

Comments called "Department Comments" are listed as RC 2. Slides of oral reports and other background reports in binder listed as RC 3. Both available to public two weeks prior to meeting through webposting. Copies also mailed to board members in advance of meeting. Comments called "Analysis and Recommendations" made available to public two weeks prior to meeting through webposting. Copies emailed to board members in advance of meeting. Topical background reports made available at meeting and presented at beginning of meeting during staff reports. Area overviews presented after public testimony and prior to deliberation of area proposals. Discussion: Availability of department comments/recommendations in advance of the meetings is helpful for board members and the public.

Public testimony

Fifteen minutes for advisory committees, 5 minutes for individuals or groups (reduced to three minutes sometimes). A testifier may represent self *or* group but not both.

Fifteen minutes for advisory committees, 5 minutes for individuals or groups (reduced to three minutes sometimes). A testifier may represent self *and* group but not more than one group. [?]

Discussion: Differences between the two boards leads to confusion for the public.

Use of board committees

Board committees used for additional public review of proposals. Two to three days of meeting time for committee process offset by more rapid deliberations. Reference board findings 2000-199-F and 2000-200-FB. Use of stakeholder committees on an ad hoc basis for specific issues.

Discussion: Board committees broaden public participation, provides additional forum for stakeholders to discuss resolution of contentious issues and provides additional detailed information relative to proposals. More effective for local issues with common ground, less effective on broad policy level issues. Recommended substitute language usually adopted. Committee report preparation requires additional staff support.

Allocation criteria

Use of allocation criteria for proposals that None. affect allocation of fishery resource or opportunity. Reference board finding 91-129-FB and AS 16.05.251(e).

Discussion: The Board of Fisheries allocation criteria includes factors such as history of use; number of residents and nonresidents who have participated the past and who can reasonably be expected to participate in the future; importance for providing residents the opportunity to harvest for personal and family consumption; availability of alternative resources; importance to the economy of the state, region and local area; and importance in providing recreational opportunities for residents and nonresidents. Board analysis of these factors helps provide clarity of the board record.



Generally only one amendment at a time. Policy: 91-128-FB. Allows for amendments to amendments.

Discussion: Standing rule guidelines may help clarify procedures for the board and public.

Motions to reconsider

Allowed for any member, must be based in new information, and take place prior to final adjournment. Policy: 80-78-FB.

No formal policy. Reliance on Robert's Rules in absence of other policy.

Discussion: Guideline may help clarify procedures for the board and public.

Other meeting differences

Regulation specialist sits at table. Regulation specialist at staff table.

Chair checks for errors or omissions from enforcement, law, and department prior voting on each proposal

enforcement, law, and department prior voting on each proposal

No final check for errors or omissions from

Ties worn for public testimony and staff reports.

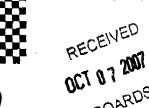
Less formal dress code.

Discussion: Final check before vote taken helps minimize having to reconsider a proposal due to a matter overlooked during deliberation.

Member terms (regulated by statute)

Three-year	terms	expire	June	30.	Three-year terms expire March 1. No	0
Appointments	s must	be made	by Apr	il 1.	deadline for appointments. Reference As	S
Reference A	S 16.05	.221(d).			39.05.053 and AS 39.05.080(1).	

Discussion: Board of Fishery appointees go through legislative confirmation process prior to serving. July 1 term date allows for more time for a new member's orientation. Board of Game appointees' legislative confirmation process generally takes place after serving during March meeting, thus voting record is subject to legislative debate. When Board of Game appointments are made a week prior to the March meeting, little time is allowed for the new member's orientation and preparation.



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BOARDS

RC6

To: Joint Board of Fisheries and Game

It's time to level the playing field in Unit 13. I hunted there 35 to 40 years ago - took 3 caribou a year. Now I am not even allowed to hunt there at all because of Tier II. Pass and adopt Proposals 34 and 38.

Dick Hommon AOC Member 1283 Rangeview Rd North Pole, AK 99705

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RECEIVED TIME OCT. 6. 10:48PM

PRINT TIME OCT. 6. 10:49PM

OCT-08-2007 08:29AM From: 9074656094 ID: BOF

PC62

This independent study from ISER (University of Alaska, Institute of Social and Ecohomic Research) Used a statistical model to classify the economies of communities in Alaska. The statistical method found that the economies of communities in the Copper Basin were "rural economies"; while the economies of communities in the Mat-Su area were "non-rural "vrban economies"; as shown in the Table, "Outcome Scores and Classification from Discriminent Aralysis Assessment."

The "rural" category included: 68. Chistochina; B3. Lakelovise; 87. Chitina; 94. Slana; 114. Tonsina; 127. Gulkona; 134. Chickaloon; 144. Copper Canter; 148. Mentastalake; 161. Cantwell; 162. Kenny Lake; 173. Gakona; 174. Tazina; 188. Glennallen.

- The "non-rural" cakgory included : 11. Wasilla ; 13. Diglake; 20. Palmer; 24. Sutton-Alpine; 27. Willow; 56. Trappor Creak (tenative); 55. Talkeetna (tentative).
- The copper Basin communities were more similar in economy to off-road bush areas than to the urban areas and of the Anchorage-Matsin-Kenai.

Submitted by: Robert J. Wolfe

January 31, 2003

Institute of Social and Economic Research University of Alaska Anchorage Victor Fischer, Project Director 3211 Providence Drive Anchorage, AK 99508

Robert J. Wolfe and Associates San Marcos, CA 92069 Robert J. Wolfe, Ph.D. 1332 Corte Lira

Submitted by:

Anchorage, AK 99503-6199 1011 East Tudor Road Mail Stop No. 171

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 7, Alaska Region

Analysis and Recommended Methodology

Final Report

Methods for Rural / Non-Rural

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Determinations for Federal

Subsistence Management

in Alaska

Submitted to:

Outcome Scores and Classifications from Discriminant Analysis Assessment

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			Country Food			,	Distance	Distance
		Density	Production	Initial	Discriminant Analysis		From Non-	From Rural
	Population	(Log)	(Log)	Classification	Outcome Classification	Score	Rural Center	Center
1	Girdwood	2.56	1.26	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.39	0.04	4,76
2	Nikiski	2.33	1.23	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.31	0.04	4.68
3	Eagle River	3.01	1.44	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.26	0.09	4.64
4	Fort Wainwright	2.82	1.28	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.55	0.20	4.92
5	North Pole Area	2.87	1.44	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.14	0.21	4.51
6	Upper OMalley	3.09	1.34	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.59	0.24	4.96
7	Eielson AFB	2.53	1.35	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.11	0.24	4.48
8	Southwest Fairbanks	2.91	1.29	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.61	0.26	4.98
9	Rabbit Creek	3.17	1.35	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.62	0.27	4.99
10	Houston	2.20	1.06	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.66	0.31	5.03
11	Wasilla (group)	2.54	1.38 1.20	Non-Rural Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.03	0.32	4.40
12 13	Northwest Fairbanks Big Lake	2.70 2.23	1.20	Non-Rural	Non-Rural Non-Rural	-3.68 -3.02	0.33 0.33	5.05 4,39
14	Coastal Refuge	3.23	1.33	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.02 -3.75	0.39	4.3 9 5.12
15	Juneau City and Borougi	2.49	1.40	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.73	0.41	4.31
16	Central Fairbanks	2.95	1.23	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.80	0.44	5.17
17	Lower OMalley-Cambell	3.31	1.33	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.81	0.46	5.18
18	OMailey	3.33	1.33	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.82	0.47	5.20
19	Elmendorf	3.15	1.26	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-3.89	0.54	5.26
20	Palmer (group)	2.42	1.43	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.81	0.55	4,18
21	Chugiak	2.88	1.56	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.80	0.56	4.17
22	Northeast Fairbanks	2.68	1.52	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2,75	0.60	4.13
23	Airport	3.35	1.26	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.04	0.69	5.41
24	Sutton-Alpine	2.08	1.38	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.67	0.69	4.04
25	North Fairbanks	2.47	1.00	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.05	0.70	5.42
26	Fort Richardson	3.11	1.18	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.07	0.72	5.44
27	Willow (group)	1.95	1.37	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.60	0.75	3.98
28	Muldoon	3.41	1.22	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.20	0:85	5.57
2 9	Eklutna	2.66	1.62	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.45	0.90	3.82
30	Ketchikan	2.32	1.54	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.42	0.93	3.79
31	Campbell Creek	3.45	1.19	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.32	0.97	5.69
32	Little Campbell Creek	3.43	1.18	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.34	0.99	5.71
33	Seward (group)	1.86	1.45	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.28	1.07	3.65
34 35	Northfork	3.46 2.38	1.14 1. 6 2	Non-Runal Non-Runal	Non-Rurai Non-Rural	-4.48 -2.22	1.13 1.13	5.85
30 36	Soldotna (group) Midtown	2.30 3.47	1.13	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-2.22 -4.50	1.15	3.59 5.87
30	Delaney Lake	3.46	1.13	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.54	1.15	5.67 5.91
38	Spenard	3.41	1.10	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.54	1.19	5.91
39	Ship Creek	3.41	1.08	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.60	1.25	5.97
40	University	3.47	1.09	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.62	1.27	6.00
41	MidFork-RusJack	3.46	1.08	Non-Rural	Non-Runal	-4.63	1.28	6.00
42	Russian Jack	3.48	1.08	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.64	1.29	6.01
43	Lake Otis	3.49	1.09	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.64	1.29	6.02
44	Kenai	2.53	1.78	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-1.91	1.44	3.28
45	Merrill Field	3.46	1.01	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.85	1.50	6.22
46		3.41	.94	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-4.98	1.63	6.36
47	Salcha-Harding	1.86	1.68	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-1.66	1.69	3.03
48	Downtown	3.41	.91	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-5.09	1.74	6.47
49	Homer	2.25	1.82	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-1.56	1.79	2.93
50	Kasilof (group)	2.01	1.78	Non-Rural	Non-Rural	-1.48	1.87	2.85
51	Anchor Point (group)	1.87	1.74	Non-Rural Runal	Non-Rural Testative Nee Burgl	-1.48	1.87	2.85
52 53	Glacier View CDP Moose Pass (group)	.96 1.21	1.55 1.64	Non-Rurai	Tentative Non-Rural Tentative Non-Rural	-1.27 -1.22	2.09	2.64
53 54	Fritz Creek CDP	1.21	1.86	Uncertain	Tentative Non-Rural	-1.22 -1.21	2.14 2.14	2.59 2.58
	Talkeetna	1.50	1.74	Uncertain	Tentative Non-Rural	-1.18	2.17	2.55
56	Trapper Creek	1.28	1.71	Uncertain	Tentative Non-Rural	-1.10	2.26	2.35
57	North Fork Road	1.74	1.85	Uncertain	Tentative Non-Rural	-1.06	2.29	2.43
58		.92	2.48	Rural	Rural	1.37	0.00	4.73
59	Manokotak	1.29	2.58	Rural	Rural	1.38	0.01	4,73
60	Coffman Cove	.85	2.44	Rural	Rural	1.33	0.04	4.68
61	Yakutat	1.38	2.59	Rural	Rurat	1.31	0.06	4.66
62	Naukati Bay	.68	2.38	Rural	Rural	1.31	0.07	4.66
63	Kotzebue	2.04	2.77	Rurał	Rural	1.30	0.07	4.66
64	McKinley Park Village	.70	2.38	Rural	Rural	1.29	0.08	4.64
65	Whale Pass	.31	2.27	Rural	Rural	1.28	0.10	4.63

			Country Enod	-		,	Diatanaa	Distance
		Density	Country Food Production	Initial	Discriminant Analysis		Distance From Non-	Distance From Rural
	Population	(Log)	(Log)	Classification	Outcome Classification	Score	Rural Center	Center
66	Galena	1.38	2.57	Rural	Rural	1.25	0.12	4.61
67	Aleknagik	1.13	2.58	Rural	Rural	1.49	0.12	4.84
68	Chistochina	.56	2.42	Rurai	Rural	1.50	0.13	4.86
69	Chignik Lagoon	.56	2.33	Rural	Rural	1.24	0.13	4.59
70	Hydaburg	1.13	2.58	Rural	Rural	1.51	0.14	4.86
71	Akutan	1.40	2.67	Rural	Rurai	1,53	0.15	4.88
72	Nelson Lagoon	.47	2.40	Rural	Rural	1.54	0.17	4.89
73	South Naknek	.69	2.47	Rural	Rural	1.55	0.18	4.91
74	Hoonah	1.48	2.57	Runal	Rural	1.18	0.19	4.53
75	Clark's Point	.96	2.56	Rural	Rural	1.57	0.20	4.93
76	Northway	.53	2.44	Rural	Rural	1.60	0.23	4.95
77	Bettles-Evansville	.40	2.42	Rural	Rural	1.62	0.25	4.97
78	Chenega Bay	.48	2.44	Rural	Rural	1.62	0.25	4.98
79	Tanacross	.99	2.40	Rural Rural	Rural	1.09	0.28	4.44
80 81	Tatitlek Port Lions	1.01	2.61 2.52	Rural	Rurai Rurai	1.67 1.07	0.30	5.03
82	Kotlik	1.45 1.32	2.52	Runai	Runal	1.68	0.30 0.31	4.42 5.04
83	Lake Louise	.53	2.25	Rural	Rural	1.06	0.31	5.04 4.41
84	Tetlin	.80	2.33	Rural	Runal	1.05	0.32	4.41
85	Noatak	1.18	2.66	Rural	Rurał	1.69	0.32	5.04
86	Tyonek	1.11	2.41	Rural	Rural	1.04	0.33	4.39
87	Chitina	.72	2.53	Rural	Rural	1.70	0.33	5.05
88	Pelican	.76	2.55	Rural	Runal	1.71	0.34	5.06
89	Klawock	1.48	2.51	Rural	Rural	1.00	0.37	4.35
90	Whitestone Logging Can	.61	2.25	Rural	Rural	0.99	0.38	4.34
91	Tenakee Springs	.57	2.52	Rurat	Rurai	1.78	0.41	5.13
92	Saint Paul	1.27	2.43	Rural	Rural	0.95	0.42	4.30
93	Port Alexander	.46	2.49	Rura	Rural	1.80	0.43	5.15
94	Słana	.66	2.24	Rural	Rural	0.91	0.46	4.26
95	Emmonak	1.43	2.79	Rural	Rural	1.83	0.46	5.19
96	Akhiok	.45	2.51	Runal	Rural	1.84	0.47	5.19
97	Gustavus	1.18	2.38	Rural	Rural	0.89	0.48	4.25
98	Hyder	.54	2.54	Rural Rural	Rural	1.86	0.49	5.21
99 100	Nanwalek Port Graham	1.28 1.30	2.40 2.40	Rural	Rural Rural	0.88 0.86	0.50	4.23
	Larsen Bay	1.30 .62	2.40	Runal	Rural	1.88	0.51 0.51	4.21 5.23
	Hollis	.69	2.23	Rural	Rurai	0.86	0.51	4.21
103	Port Alsworth	.57	2.56	Rural	Runal	1.89	0.52	5.24
104	Egegik	.61	2.58	Rural	Rural	1.93	0.56	5.28
105	King Salmon	1.19	2.34	Rural	Rural	0.77	0.60	4.13
106	Chignik Bay	.45	2.55	Rural	Runal	1.98	0.60	5.33
107	Pilot Point	.55	2.58	Rural	Rural	1.98	0.61	5.33
108	Perryville	.58	2.60	Runal	Rural	1.99	0.62	5.34
109	King Cove	1.45	2.41	Rural	Rural	0.75	0.62	4.10
110	Port Heiden	.62	2.61	Rural	Runal	1.99	0.62	5.34
	Tanana	1.04	2.73	Rural	Rural	2.00	0.63	5.35
	Chignik Lake	.71	2.65	Rural	Rural	2.02	0.65	5.38
	Angoon	1.31	2.35	Runal	Rural	0.71	0.67	4.06
	Tonsina	.78	2.19	Rural	Rural	0.69	0.68	4.04
	Sand Point	1.53	2.41	Rural	Rural	0.69	0.69	4.04
	Fort Yukon	1.32	2.84	Rural Rural	Rurai	2.06	0.69	5.41
	Ouzinkie Shageluk	1.59 .66	2.42 2.65	Rural	Rural Rural	0.67 2.07	0.70 0.70	4.02
	Alakanuk	1.36	2.86	Rural	Rural	2.10	0.73	5.42 5.45
	Brevig Mission	.99	2.76	Rural	Rurał	2.13	0.73	5.45 5.48
	Huslia	1.02	2.78	Rural	Rural	2.15	0.77	5.50
	Minto	.96	2.77	Rural	Rural	2.16	0.79	5.52
	McGrath	1.15	2.26	Rural	Rural	0.57	0.80	3.92
	New Stuyahok	1.22	2.85	Rural	Rural	2.17	0.80	5.52
	Atka	.51	2.64	Rural	Rural	2.18	0.80	5.53
126	Nikolai	.55	2.65	Rural	Rural	2.18	0.80	5.53
127	Gulkana	.92	2.18	Rural	Rural	0.55	0.83	3.90
	Mountain Village	1.43	2.91	Rural	Rural	2.20	0.83	5.55
	Wainwright	1.29	2.88	Rural	Rural	2.20	0.83	5.56
130	False Pass	.36	2.62	Rural	Rural	2.23	0.86	5.58

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Outcome Scores and Classifications from Discriminant Analysis Assessment (p. 3)

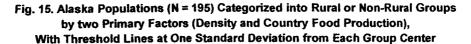
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	Cutocino		Country Food				Distance	Distance
		Density	Production	Initial	Discriminant Analysis		From Non-	Distance From Rural
	Population	(Log)	(Log)	Classification	Outcome Classification	Score	Rural Center	Center
131	Quinhagak	1.29	2.89	Rural	Rural	2.23	0.86	5.58
132	Sitka Tribe	2.23	2.54	Rural	Rural	0.50	0.87	3.86
133	Kwethluk	1,40	2.92	Rural	Ruraf	2.24	0.87	5.59
134	Chickaloon	1.57	2.35	Rural	Rural	0.49	0.88	3.84
135	Beaver	.47	2.66	Rural	Rurai	2.26	0.88	5.61
136	Shishmaref	1.30	2.90	Rural	Rural	2.26	0.89	5.61
137	Pedro Bay	.25	2.60	Runal	Rural	2.27	0.89	5.62
138	Nuiqsut	1.19	2.87	Rural	Rural	2.27	0.90	5.62
139	Allakaket/Alatna	.67	2.73	Rural	Rural	2.30	0.93	5.65
140	•	1.29	2.25	Rurai	Rurat	0.44	0.93	3.79
141	Holy Cross	.90	2.80	Rural	Rural	2.31	0.94	5.66
	Craig	1.69	2.37	Rural	Rural	0.43	0.94	3.78
	Naknek	1.38	2.27	Rural Rural	Rural Rural	0.43	0.94	3.78
	Copper Center Port Protection	1.29 .35	2.24 2.65	Rural	Rurai	0.41 2.34	0.96 0.97	3.76 5.69
	Nunapitchuk	.35 1.22	2.05	Rural	Rurai	2.34	0.97	5.69 5.69
	Kivalina	1.13	2.88	Rural	Rural	2.35	0.98	5.70
148	Mentasta Lake	.85	2.10	Rural	Rural	0.36	1.01	3.70
	Kake	1.40	2.25	Rural	Rural	0.35	1.02	3.70
	Golovin	.71	2.78	Rural	Rural	2.41	1.04	5.76
151	Klukwan	.69	2.78	Rural	Rural	2.43	1.06	5.78
	Seldovia	1.50	2.26	Rural	Rural	0.30	1.07	3.66
153	Skwentna (group)	.60	2.00	Rural	Rural	0.30	1.08	3.65
154	Barrow	2.21	2.46	Rural	Rural	0.28	1.09	3.63
155	Dillingham	1.95	2.38	Rural	Rural	0.28	1.09	3.63
156	Anderson	1.11	2.14	Rural	Rural	0.28	1.10	3.63
157	Stevens Village	.49	2.76	Rural	Runal	2.53	1.16	5.88
158	Hughes	.44	2.75	Runal	Runal	2.55	1,18	5.90
159	Stebbins	1.29	3.00	Rural	Rural	2.55	1.18	5.90
	Deering	.68	2.83	Rura	Rural	2.56	1.19	5.91
161	Cantwell	.90	2.05	Rural	Rural	0.18	1.19	3.53
	Kenny Lake	1.21	2.13	Rural	Rural	0.17	1.20	3.52
	Haines	1.81	2.29	Rural	Rural	0.13	1.24	3.48
	Kaktovík	1.02	2.95	Rural	Runal	2.63	1.26	5.98
165 166	Newhalen Wales	.75 .73	2.87 2.87	Rural Rural	Rural Rural	2.63 2.65	1.26	5.98
	vvales Point Lay	.13 .94	2.95	Rural	Rural	2.65	1.27 1.32	6.00 6.05
168	Koliganek	.81	2.92	Runal	Rural	2.72	1.35	6.07
169	Grayling	.84	2.95	Rural	Rural	2.78	1.41	6.14
	Ekwok	.66	2.90	Runal	Rural	2.78	1.41	6.14
	Cordova	1.94	2.25	Rural	Rural	-0.09	1,46	3.27
172	Savman	2.21	2.32	Rurai	Rural	-0.11	1.48	3.25
173	Gakona	1.01	1.98	Rural	Rural	-0.11	1.48	3.24
174	Tazlina	1.20	2.03	Rural	Rural	-0.11	1.48	3.24
175	Tok	1.70	2.17	Rural	Rural	-0.12	1.49	3.24
	Healy	1.55	2.12	Rural	Rural	-0.14	1.51	3.21
	Wrangeli	1.91	2.22	Rurat	Rural	-0.15	1.52	3.21
	Sitka	2.23	2.31	Rural	Rural	-0.15	1.53	3.20
	Whittier	.81	1.90	Rural	Rural	-0.16	1.53	3.19
160	Unalaska	2.18	2.29	Rural	Rural	-0.18	1.55	3.17
	Anvik	.57	2.93	Rural	Rural	2.93	1.56	6.28
	Levelock	.64	2.95 2.93	Rurai Rurai	Rural Rural	2.93	1.56	6.29
	lliamna Isiusia	.56		Rural	Rural	2.95 2.98	1.57	6.30
184	lgiugig Kodiak Road	.27 2.04	2.86 2.23	Runal	Rural	∠.98 -0.24	1.61 1.62	6.34 3.11
	Niniichik	1.71	2.23	Uncertain	Rural	-0.24	1.62	3.11
187	Petersburg	2.06	2.21	Rurai	Rural	-0.23	1.68	3.10
188	Glennallen	1.36	2.00	Rural	Rural	-0.33	1.71	3.02
	Hope	.75	1.79	Uncertain	Rural	-0.45	1.82	2.91
	Voznesenka	1.63	2.01	Uncertain	Rural	-0.51	1.88	2.84
	Cooper Landing	1.22	1.89	Uncertain	Rural	-0.53	1,90	2.82
	Clam Gulch	1.71	2.00	Non-Rural	Tentative Rural	-0.62	2.00	2.73
193	Kodiak City	2.38	2.18	Rural	Tentative Rural	-0.65	2.02	2.70
194	Nikolaevsk	1.74	1.95	Uncertain	Tentative Rural	-0.79	2.16	2.56
195	Valdez	2.16	2.01	Non-Rural	Tentative Rural	-0.94	2,31	2.42

The lines $y = 17.147x^{0.2874}$ and $y = 32.953x^{0.2874}$ identify the certainty of the classifications, with cases falling between them classified as "tentative."



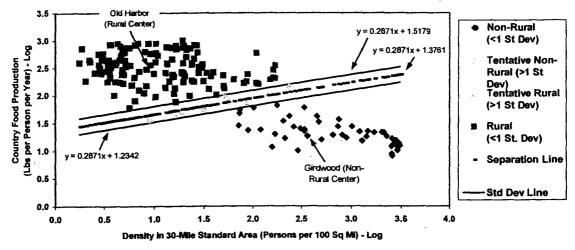
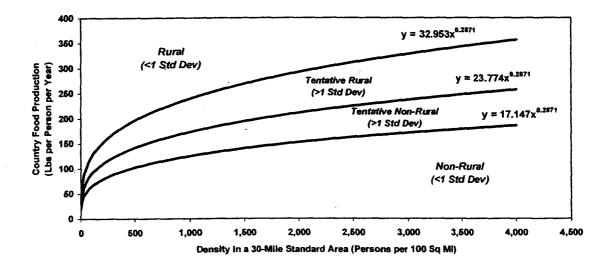


Fig. 16. General Model for Categorizing Alaska Populations into Rural or Non-Rural Groups by Two Primary Factors (Density and Country Food Production)



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Submitted By Ahtna : The BOG indings, particularly Criterion Demons In GAOUS L schsister Findings for the Alaska Board of Game #2006 - 170 - BOG and ane intel **Game Management Unit 13** to mret subsistence **Caribou and Moose Subsistence Uses** the communities in · Conver Background Isin

Virtually since its inception, the Tier II subsistence permit system has been plagued with public complaints about inequities, unfairness, and false applications. Over the years, the Alaska Board of Game (Board) has amended its regulations numerous times to try to address management and legal problems, but the controversy continues and the system remains rife with problems. Public complaints have been primarily directed at the Tier II permitting system—particularly those near urban areas like the Minto moose hunt and the Nelchina Tier II caribou hunt.

The Board has primarily focused on the Nelchina basin caribou and moose hunts because these have generated the vast majority of the interest and complaints from the general public. In addition, Board members are concerned the hunting patterns no longer meet the Board's intent when these subsistence hunts were originally established in regulation. A review of these hunts question whether the current hunts are consistent with the Board's customary and traditional use findings based on the eight criteria the Joint Boards of Fish and Game established (5 AAC 99.010) for implementing the state subsistence law (AS 16.05.258(a)).

Statistics associated with the Nelchina caribou hunt illustrate some troubling trends. Permits have been slowly shifting away from local Alaskan residents the Board identified as the most dependent on the wildlife resources in the region and towards less subsistence dependent urban residents. Testimony from some local residents of Unit 13 indicated they no longer participated in the state subsistence program. The present Tier II scoring and permit allocation system has made it more difficult for long-time, resource-dependent residents of the area to compete for permits, forcing them to rely more heavily on the federal system to provide for subsistence opportunities. The system also makes it almost impossible for area newcomers and younger Alaskans to ever qualify for the limited permits despite their subsistence dependence on wildlife resources for food. In addition, many of the traditions associated with a subsistence way of life are being sidestepped and avoided, such as the traditional teaching of the art of hunting, fishing and trapping to younger generations; and the processing, utilization, and other long-term social and cultural relationships to the resources being harvested and to the land that produces those resources.

The Board's long-term goal is to design a system to accommodate subsistence-dependent users in such a manner that permits can be virtually guaranteed from year to year. The reliability of available hunting opportunities is critical to the maintenance of the subsistence way of life. This could be similar and complementary to the federal subsistence permit system. The federal program allows any Alaska resident living in the Copper Basin and several communities outside of GMU 13 to harvest two caribou and one moose per year, there is no limit per household except in Unit 13(E) for moose, harvest of caribou by gender is also generally unrestricted in units 13(A) and 13(B), and moose hunters may only take any antlered bull under the federal system.

Bag limits may not be accumulated across both state and federal systems, so hunters can take a total of only one moose and two caribou for the year. State regulations allow all Alaskan residents to harvest a bull moose with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 brow tines on at least one side from September 1 - 20. In addition, up to 150 Tier II permits are issued for any bull moose, August 15 - 31, with only one permit being allowed per household. The moose seasons for federally qualified users on federally-managed lands are much longer from August 1 - September 20.

Under the state system, all caribou permits are issued under Tier II regulations and were limited to 3 per household. The Board recently changed the limit to 2 per household. The bag limit is one caribou, although in recent years, harvest under state regulation has been limited to bulls only. The caribou season for federally qualified users on federal land is 10 days longer in the fall, ending September 30 rather than September 20.

State regulations do not jeopardize a qualified federal subsistence hunter from hunting under a federal permit. However, if there are too many state applicants, controlling statutes mandate that permits be issued under the Tier II criteria, with all of its attendant problems.

The Board intends to explore subsistence hunt provisions that reflect and accommodate the customary and traditional use patterns of Nelchina caribou and moose in Game Management Unit (GMU) 13, while distinguishing those uses from other uses.

In accordance with the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game eight criteria for implementing the state subsistence law, the following findings are made:

Findings

When the Board originally determined there were customary and traditional uses of the Nelchina Caribou Herd and moose in GMU 13, it recognized these subsistence uses were established by Ahtna Athabascan communities within the Copper River basin, and were later adopted by other Alaska residents. Due to the importance of, and high level of competition for subsistence permits in this area, the Board has undertaken, as precisely as possible, the task to identify the particular characteristics of these customary and traditional use patterns. Although they have changed over time due to limited access associated with demographic, economic, and technological factors, the patterns are characterized by traditional fall and winter hunting seasons, efficient methods and means, thorough use of most of the harvested animal, harvest areas traditionally associated with local communities, traditions about harvesting and uses that are passed between generations orally and through practice, and reliance on other subsistence resources from within these same traditional harvest areas

Criterion 1. A long-term consistent pattern of noncommercial taking, use, and reliance on the fish stock or game population that has been established over a reasonable period of time of not less that one generation, excluding interruption by circumstances beyond the user's control, such as unavailability of the fish or game caused by migratory patterns.

This criterion presupposes that an identifiable, consistent "pattern" of noncommercial taking, use, and reliance is characteristic of subsistence use. The Board finds, even though there are many similarities among all users of the moose and caribou resources in the area, there continue to be identifiable distinctions, constituting a unique pattern of subsistence use, that is traceable in direct line back to the original Ahtna Athabascan and later non-native customary and traditional use.

The Board has concluded that the pattern of moose and caribou subsistence use for this region was originally defined by the Ahtna Athabascan residents and then adopted and modified by other local settlers in the early 20th century. This pattern of use was established over many generations and focused on the total aggregate of fish, wildlife, and plant resources locally available to the area residents.

The greatest dependency on subsistence resources occurred prior to the completion of the existing road system in the 1940s. After about 1950, historical use patterns changed rapidly, especially with the introduction of more mechanized access methods. The mobility of the subsistence and non-subsistence users, the availability of seasonal and part-time employment, increased human populations, increasing competition for wildlife resources, and fluctuating game populations (particularly moose and caribou) caused major shifts in subsistence dependency of people within and adjacent to the region. Nevertheless, aspects of the traditional Ahtna Athabascan use pattern are present today, but subsistence-dependent families engaged in that pattern now account for a smaller percentage of all users than a half-century ago.

Most of the long-term subsistence patterns in this area are community-based. The area's communities tend to be long-established, by Alaskan standards, and the residents of these communities tend to be long-term residents, descending from multi-generational families with long ties to the area. These communities tend to exhibit a use of local resources that stretches back to well before Euroamerican contact. In contrast, the use pattern based out of nearby urban areas tends to involve much more recently established communities, a high degree of turnover among residents, short-term residency and, generally, a relatively brief history of use.

Criterion 2. A pattern of taking or use recurring in specific seasons of each year.

Local communities established a tradition of hunting caribou, moose, and other big game species in the late summer and early fall following subsistence fishing, and again hunting in the winter as fresh meat was needed and game was available. Winter hunts have always been critical to subsistence users, as very few other subsistence resources are available during this time. This need for, and use of, winter hunting opportunities is different from use patterns developed by residents of Alaska's more developed and urban areas, where almost all big game hunting takes

place exclusively in the fall and is controlled largely by regulations. Thus, as late as 1984, over 60% of the caribou harvest taken by local residents was taken during the winter. Recent changes in that pattern can be largely attributed to regulatory changes, competition from non-local hunters and shifting migratory patterns of the caribou herd. The seasonal use pattern was based on the traditional Ahtna seasonal movements and the general availability of game. For example, the fall hunt traditionally followed the salmon harvest, whereas the winter hunt took place whenever meat was needed and game was available.

Criterion 3. A pattern of taking or use consisting of methods and means of harvest that are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost.

Before the mid-20th century, Ahtna Athabascan hunters tended to rely on boat access along the area's major waterways in fall, on foot along established trails, and by dog team along winter trails after freeze-up. With the opening up of the Nelchina basin to highway access, and the introduction of off-road vehicles, snowmachines, four-wheelers, and other transportation innovations, a shift in the use pattern occurred. Now, local residents tend to utilize roads as hunting corridors in place of rivers in the fall, and use snowmachines to access the backcountry in winter. Recently, expensive off-road vehicles have been purchased and used by many nonlocal users and a few more affluent local residents in an attempt to compete with non-local hunters and to increase their opportunity for success. The use of all terrain vehicles may create their own hunting efficiencies as hunting effort and transportation take advantage of labor-saying devices. Hunting methods have changed over the last 75 years. Automobiles, snowmachines, and less expensive all terrain vehicles may make hunting more effective because local and nonlocal residents can now cover larger areas when hunting caribou or moose. Local hunters can, when animals are available, make relatively short trips that fit into a contemporary work schedule. On the other hand, the use of highway, off-road, and similar vehicles has promoted more frequent short trips with considerable transportation costs for depreciation, fuel, and maintenance. What are being lost are the multi-resource harvest efficiencies associated with long subsistence-oriented summer and fall camping trips traditionally engaged in by Ahtna communities. Thus, recent transportation improvements and fuel prices may have changed traditional subsistence activities to the point where it is unlikely that there is a positive cost/benefit (from an economic standpoint) associated with some of the hunting techniques, especially in cases involving the use of expensive recreational motor vehicles. Overall, the use of some motorized vehicles such as ATVs has blurred the distinction between true customary and traditional patterns and recreational activities.

Residents of local communities—those with the longest histories of use of moose and caribou in the region—have traditionally traveled shorter distances to hunt than do non-local participants; and generally utilize less technology in doing so. Most Ahtna elders testified they still prefer to walk in to hunting areas and maintain permanent camps, whenever possible, in accordance with longstanding means and methods. On the other hand, most non-local users must travel at least 125 miles just to get to the area and have tended to be reliant on all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), aircraft and other expensive off-road and recreational vehicles.

As late as 1984, Copper Basin residents utilized only highway vehicles for hunting access over 65% of the time. It is the Board's conclusion that many of these newer technologies have been adopted based on a perceived need to compete with technologically-oriented recreational hunters from Alaska's urban areas. This may be a direct effect of the 1984 regulations.

Historically, much of the taking of caribou, moose, and small game was done as part of a seasonal round of subsistence activities throughout defined areas used by the community. Family dependence on these resources required a commitment of considerable time and effort to accumulate adequate subsistence resources to meet annual protein requirements and other customary and traditional uses.

Another example of subsistence efficiency in the customary and traditional use pattern has been that specialized hunters tend to provide for the community at large, sometimes or often taking more than necessary for their own family's use in their capacities as community providers, and to fulfill social and cultural obligations. Community subsistence activities are then divided among members and further introduced into traditional patterns of barter and exchange. Thus, some harvest and others process, distribute, receive and utilize the results of the harvest. Each member of the community has a defined role and specialty.

A third example of subsistence efficiency, historically, has been the effort to keep hunting as close to home as reasonably possible, minimizing cost and effort necessary to obtain the wild food resources needed by families and communities. The Board believes that, if competition among users can be reduced, this efficiency is likely to be easier for subsistence users to realize.

In these community efforts, special emphasis has been placed on allowing the maximum opportunity to harvest as many animals and the widest variety of useable species as efficiently as possible. Emphasis was also placed on food gathering activities and other traditions associated with Ahtna Athabascan communities.

Criterion 4. The area in which the noncommercial long-term, and consistent pattern of taking, use, and reliance upon the fish stock or game population has been established.

The Board is examining the area where the subsistence hunting of big and small game occurred prior to the significant change in uses and activities that occurred after approximately 1950 in Game Management Unit 13.

Subsistence uses involve an intimate and exclusive relationship between the user and a very particular set of places generally in close proximity to the hunter's residence. The user is tied to the land. Other types of uses do not exhibit these close, long-term, multi-generational ties to a particularly locality. Even as late as 1981, hunters from Copper Basin communities did not report traveling out of the basin to hunt, while urban-based hunters named alternative areas if they could not hunt Nelchina caribou and moose. Testimony from Ahtna elders emphasized their reliance on local fish and game, and their reluctance, for practical and cultural reasons, to travel outside of their traditional areas for subsistence purposes. Likewise, they described the longstanding family and community use histories and patterns for such areas. Consistently, lifelong residents of the local areas did not share the attitude of utilizing other areas. When Nelchina caribou were not available to them they either added emphasis on moose, and/or use of the Mentasta caribou herd. Resident lake fish species and small game were other alternatives commonly mentioned as alternative and supplemental wild food resources. Families in the range of the Nelchina caribou who harvested little or no wild game mentioned receiving donated meat as an alternative. This differs markedly from the use patterns found in Alaska's urban areas,

where traveling to, and exploring, new game country is deemed a virtue and an essential part of many outdoor experiences.

The Ahtna pattern exhibits a familiarity with terrain and landscape including the associated history of the region transmitted through oral traditions and Ahtna geographic placenames.

Criterion 5. A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or game that has been traditionally used by past generations, but not excluding recent technological advances where appropriate.

The traditional pattern has been to salvage and use all parts of the harvested animal, in conformance with traditions prohibiting waste. Lifelong residents of the Copper Basin testified they still practice their traditional methods of harvest by retrieving the entire carcass and all bones, hide, head, heart, liver, kidneys, stomach, and fat. Only the antlers were often left behind. This also differs from patterns based out of urban areas, where hunters tend to focus on the meat and antlers, usually leaving most organs, bones, and the hide in the field.

Ahtna elders also emphasized that preparation and storage are viewed as essential components of their overall use. Women traditionally look forward to practicing their roles as preparers and preservers of harvested game every bit as much as men looking forward to harvesting and providing the game. These traditions and roles are passed on by older relatives to younger family members through in-the-field training and a system of *engii* (rules of appropriate behavior or taboos) that teach traditional means of harvest, handling, and preparation. These "engiis" emphasize traditional Ahtna views of the human place within the natural world and a respectful treatment of animals.

Criterion 6. A pattern of taking or use that includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing or hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation.

The Board has concluded that the subsistence traditions of handing down the hunting and fishing knowledge, values and skills through family oriented experiences are an important aspect of the subsistence way of life in this region. Providing the opportunities for the young and old to participate in subsistence activities is critical to the perpetuation of traditional knowledge about hunting locations, hunting methods, methods of handling harvests, and respectful treatment of wildlife. To increase hunting opportunities for youth, a recent provision adopted by the Board allows a resident hunter between the ages of 10 and 17 to hunt on behalf of a resident permit holder. The youth hunter must have completed a certified Basic Hunter Education course and be in direct supervision of the permit holder, who is responsible for ensuring all legal requirements are met.

Ahtna elders have passed this knowledge on to the next generation in the context of communitybased traditions that included relatively long summer and fall camping trips described above. As mentioned previously, teaching roles and lessons tend to be more formalized through the system of "engiis" than is the case for uses based out of the urban areas. Skills emphasized included not only those needed to harvest each species, but also the art of field preparation and care for a wide variety of species and the utilization, preparation, and distribution of game. Most local users learned how to hunt in the local area from other family members in the local area. Most older, local users have also taught other family members. On the other hand, most non-local users learn about hunting in the area by personal experience or from fellow non-local, unrelated hunters. Also, non-local users tend to be controlled primarily by applicable statutes and regulations rather than long-term oral traditions and community-based values.

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The Board considers it extremely important to stress the need to pass on skills and knowledge associated with utilization of all parts of the animal taken, as well as preservation of the traditional, cultural rules and family values associated with these subsistence users in this area. Field skills need to be perpetuated for handling not only the meat but the hides, internal organs, stomach, and intestines. This is consistent with the customary practice of maximizing the use of animals taken characteristic of subsistence uses.

Criterion 7. A pattern of taking, use, and reliance where the harvest effort or products of that harvest are distributed or shared, including customary trade, barter, and gift-giving.

Widespread community-wide sharing is customary in local communities, involving all family members, elders, others in need, and taking place in formal settings such as during ceremonial potlatches. As such, sharing has associated social, cultural, and economic roles in the community. Sharing is expected and follows well-understood community standards that are structured on kinship relations and obligations. As an example, young hunters are required by Athabascan tradition to give all or most of their first harvested animal to elders and others in need. Also, traditional barter and exchange follow these standards. Successful Ahtna harvesters traditionally share some of their moose and caribou meat with other families and communities to meet their social obligations and for ceremonial purposes. This, again, is in contrast to the uses arising out of the urban areas where hunters are completely free to share, or not share, as they see fit and there is not a system of sharing, barter, and exchange. In addition to the key social and cultural roles of sharing in the local rural community, sharing of subsistence resources plays a key economic role in distributing essential food supplies throughout the community. The Board has concluded it is imperative to accommodate the customary and traditional family and community harvest sharing practices as part of the subsistence way of life to the maximum extent possible.

Use of the state authorized proxy system has provided a limited opportunity for individuals to harvest for permittees who are personally incapable of participating in the field but who have a personal history of subsistence use. Proxy hunters are not required to fully accommodate the customary and traditional practices. Non-local users, on the on the other hand, tend to have few established rules or traditions requiring sharing, and seldom share outside of their own households. External sharing, when it occurs, is usually with friends and co-workers, and extensive kinship networks are absent. There are no non-local traditions of community-wide meat distribution.



Criterion 8. A pattern that includes taking, use, and reliance for subsistence purposes upon a wide diversity of the fish and game resources and that provides substantial economic, cultural, social, and nutritional elements of the subsistence way of life.

The Board has concluded it is critical to emphasize the values associated with the reliance and dependence on a wide variety of fish and wildlife resources as an important element of the subsistence way of life for this region. Subsistence use patterns historically required a significant dedication of time and effort towards the harvesting of adequate fish and game resources to meet the protein and nutritional requirements of the subsistence harvesters, their families, and their communities.

This differs markedly from the more recreational type of uses arising out of the Alaska's more urban areas, where a single, focused effort to harvest only one resource in any given location, and then salvage only what is legally required from that resource, tends to be a predominant characteristic. To the extent that other foodstuffs are harvested, they are often harvested in completely separate areas, far removed from the fall hunting area. Also, different hunting areas are explored in different years. This separation of the interconnected diversity of resource uses also seriously undermines the principles reflected in Criterion 3. As more and more emphasis is placed on single species harvesting patterns, cost is increased, and efficiency is reduced. Such practices do not reflect the customary and traditional use pattern.

Reliance on most, or all, locally available sources of wild food is characteristic of a traditional subsistence way of life where maximum economic and nutritional benefits typically must be derived from the hunt and harvests. The local harvest of salmon has historically been the most important wildlife resource in terms of useable pounds per subsistence-dependent family in Unit 13. Alaska residents are allowed to use a fish wheel in the Copper River between Slana and the Copper River bridge at Chitina to harvest salmon—permits are issued free of charge. The limit is 500 total salmon for a household with two or more members and 200 for a household with one member, with no limit on the number of Chinook salmon in the total harvest by fish wheel. The salmon run in the Copper River is primarily comprised of sockeye and Chinook salmon.

Use of moose and caribou by local communities is embedded in a wide range of other fish and wildlife uses. It is also embedded in a mixed, subsistence-cash economy characterized by seasonal employment and relatively low cash incomes. A wide variety of subsistence foods are still critically important in these local economies. Almost all hunting, fishing, and gathering takes place locally and the majority of meat and fish consumed tends to come from local sources.

Big game species are taken for food and not for their trophy value by families engaged in subsistence uses. The Board may undertake efforts to reduce or eliminate the trophy values of the resources taken to focus entirely on the inherent subsistence values.

Vote: <u>6/0</u> November 12, 2006 Anchorage, Alaska

Ron Somerville, Chairman Alaska Board of Game FROM : DAVID R MARTIN

PHONE NO. : 907 567 3306

OCT. 08 2007 09:44AM P1

Palis Samah Governor

David Martin, Chair *P.O. Box. 4469* Clam Gulch, AK 99568 Phone: 567-3306

Oct. 8, 2007

Attention: Ted Spraker Board of Game

Central Peninsula Fish & Game

Advisory Committee

· Ted,

Steve Vanek and I thought we should forward an RC that could be used as the language for the Joint Boards to use when dealing with proposals 33 through 35. Thanks for your help.

a ma an

David Martin, Chairman

Serving the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Alaska Board of Game Boards Support Section, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599 FROM : DAVID R MARTIN

PHONE NO. : 907 567 3306

OCT. 08 2007 09:44AM P2

Central Peninsula Fish & Game Advisory Committee

Pa Sarah Governor

David Martin, Chair *RO_BAX_4468* Clam Gulch, AK 99568 Phone: 567-3306



RC

Oct 8, 2007

Language for amended proposal #33 as was consensus in committee.

Amended proposal #33

-5AAC 96.XXX

A table or an area shall be set aside at Board meetings for representatives of local Advisory Committees. During deliberations Board members, through the Chair or the Chairman himself shall, at the Chairman's discretion, allow local Advisory Committee representatives a final opportunity to comment on the proposal being deliberated.

David Martin, Chairman

Serving the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Alaska Board of Game Board's Support Section, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

6.5 RC

Joint Board of Fisheries and Game. October 2007 Supplemental Information: Proposal 38 Prepared by: James Fall, ADF&G, Division of Subsistence

Table 11. Number of Moose Hunters and Harvests by Area of Residence, GMU 13Source: C&T Worksheet, prepared for Alaska Board of Game, October 2006

Table 20. Moose Harvests in GMU 13 and 11 by Area of Residence and Hunt Type Source: C&T Worksheet, prepared for Alaska Board of Game, October 2006

Table 2. Nelchina Caribou: Number of Permit Applicants, Permits Awarded, Hunters, and Harvests, 1946 – 2006 Source: C&T Worksheet, prepared for Alaska Board of Game, October 2006

Table 19. Nelchina Caribou Harvests by Residents of GMU 13 and 11, 1981 – 2005 Source: C&T Worksheet, prepared for Alaska Board of Game, October 2006

TableNelchina Caribou Applications, Permits Issued, Hunters, and Harvests:State Hunts Only, GMU 13 ResidentsSource:background data for Figure 9 in C&T Worksheet, October 2006

Table: Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon harvests by Copper Basin Residents Source: based on permit data compiled by the Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G; updated from 2001 C&T worksheet

 Table : Residence of Copper River Subsistence Fishwheel Permits

 Source: based on permit data compiled by the Division of Sport Fish, ADF&G

Table: Number of Adults with Jobs by IndustrySource: U.S. Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000

Table: Percentage of Adults with Jobs by IndustrySource: U.S. Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000

	Number of Hunters				Number of Moose Harvested			
Year	Local	Nonlocal	Total	Local	Nonlocal	Total		
1963°						1,735		
1964 ^ª						1,607		
1965 ^ª						1,331		
1966 ^a			4,163			1,553		
1967			3,578			1,243		
1968			4,035			1,210		
1969	296	2,544	2,840	94	815	909		
1970	200	-1	2,622	•••	0.0	852		
1971	343	3,965	4,308	122	1,281	1,403		
1972	196	2,448	2,644	34	398	432		
1973	157	2,029	2,186	39	410	449		
1974	200	2,240	2,440	43	576	619		
1975	210	2,486	2,696	45	536	581		
1976	286	2,648	2,934	58	570	628		
1977	241	1,922	2,163	64	548	612		
1978	382	2,338	2,720	99	614	713		
1979	301	2,004	2,305	101	734	835		
1980	366	2,249	2,615	76	374	450		
1981	437	2,473	2,910	106	581	687		
1982	437	2,329	2,766	74	484	558		
1983	584	2,510	3,094	147	666	813		
1984	576	2,722	3,298	131	640	771		
1985	650	2,715	3,365	135	598	733		
1986 ^b	1,166	3,112	4,278	230	813	1,043		
1987 ^b	850	2,956	3,806	199	633	832		
1988 ^b	928	2,959	3,887	263	821	1,084		
1989 ^b								
	755	3,416	4,171	249	818	1,067		
1990	741	1,878	2,619	102	346	448		
1991	865	2,132	2,997	155	531	686		
1992	825	2,307	3,132	101	518	619		
1993	912	4,524	5,436	138	1,020	1,158		
1994	924	4,784	5,708	113 152	745	858		
1995	961	4,847	5,808		724	876		
1996	937 865	4,897	5,834	150 130	776	926		
1997	865 943	4,815	5,680 6 180	130	713	843		
1998	943 941	4,246	5,189 4,638	150	706 560	842		
1999	866	3,697	4,638 3,791	105		712		
2000	896	2,925	3,290	105	392 316	497		
2001	890 924	2,394				420		
2002	924 875	2,353	3,277 3,317	114 136	438	552		
2003		2,442		112	465	601		
2004 2005	826 864	2,581 2,753	3,407 3,617	103	486 452	598		
	004	2,700	5,017	103	452	555		
Recent 5-year	077	0 606	4 202		404	F 4 F		
average	877	2,505	3,382	114	431	545		
Recent 10-year Average	894	3,310	4,204	124	530	655		
Recent 16-year	004	5,510	-1,20-1	,24	000	000		
average	885	3,348	4,234	125	574	699		
All-years								
average	654	2,934	3,589	120	614	836		

Table 11. Number of Moose Hunters and Harvests by Area of Residence, GMU 13, 1963 - 2005

* For 1963 through 1966, inlcudes all hunters, including nonresidents. Nonresidents

not included in totals from 1967 to present.

^b From 1986 through 1989, residents of GMU 13 communities qualified for registration subsistence permits.

Sources: ADF&G 1992c through 1989; ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 1990 to present

Table 20. Moose Harvests in GMU 13 and 11 by Area of Residence and Hunt Type, 1990 to 2005 Harvests by Residents of GMU 11 and 13 Harvests by Other Total Harvests by Ali Harvests in GMU 13 Harvests in GMU 11 Alaska Residents Alaskans State State Harvest State Tier Federal Harvest Federal Grand GMU 13 Year Ticket II hunt Subtotal Ticket Permit Total GMU 11 **GMU 13 GMU 11** Permit Subtotal

Source: Division of Wildlife Conservation. ADF&G

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Recent 5-Year

Average

Average,

Recent 10-Year Average

1990 -

	Permit						
	Applicants for	Drawing or Tier	Total	Total		Harvest, All	Total
	Drawing or Tier	II Permits	Permits, All	Hunters, All	Harvest, All		Harvests, All
Year	1 11	Awarded	Hunts**	Hunts	State Hunts	Hunts*	Hunts
1946							200
1947							200
1948							300
1949							350
1950							500
1951							525
1952							450
1953							700
1954							2,000
1955							4,000
1956							3,500
1957							2,500
1958							3,500
1959				1,118			4,000
1960				5,209			5,500
1961				3,694			8,000
1962				5,702			3,500
1963				6,699			6,300
1964				5,052			8,000
1965				3,088			7,100
1966				2,799			5,500
1967				2,977			4,000
1968				2,065			6,000
1969				6,487			7,800
1970				3,167			7,247
1971				6,967			10,131
1972				1,586			555
1973				1,982			810
1974				2,550			1,193
1975				1,991			806
1976				1,807			822
1977	1,383	750	750	580			360
1978	2,775	1,000	1,000	747			539
1979	5,600	1,300	1,300	972			630
1980	6,841	1,300	1,300	982			621
1981	6,819	1,601	1,601	1,285			901
1982	9,110	1,533	1,533	1,334			861
1983	9,720	1,800	1,800	1,424			969
1984	12,516	1,900	1,900	1,504			1,063
1985	2,813	1,800	1,800	1,501			989
1986	11,061	1,300	2,432	1,678			958
1987	11,601	1,700	2,883	2,262			1,747

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Table 2. Nelchina Caribou: Number of Permit Applicants, Permits Awarded,Hunters, and Harvests, 1946 - 2006

[continued]

Table 2. [continued]

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)	Permit	Drawing or					
	Applicants	Tier II	Total	Total		Harvest, All	Total
	for Drawing	Permits	Permits, All	Hunters, All	Harvest, All	Federal	Harvest, All
Year	or Tier II	Awarded	Hunts**	Hunts	State Hunts	Hunts*	Hunts
1988	14,447	1,775	2,935	2,299			1,656
1989	16,242	2,230	3,674	2,847			1,986
1990		6,825	7,789	5,859	2,823	197	3,020
1991	6,840	2,802	5,943	4,569	2,273	647	2,920
1992	13,391	6,502	8,516	6,426	3,449	488	3,937
1993	15,504	9,003	11,358	8,465	4,945	342	5,287
1994	16,563	7,472	10,187	6,321	3,360	219	3,579
1995	17,553	12,001	14,845	11,510	4,726	227	4,953
1996	18,469 **	** 9,980 ***	50,361	19,397	5,351	277	5,628
1997	16,049 **	** 10,000 ***	37,726	13,612	3,863	164	4,027
1998	16,989	10,000	13,500	6,637	2,890	429	3,319
1999	17,079	8,000	10,954	6,777	2,029	427	2,456
2000	11,182	2,000	4,665	3,130	774	316	1,090
2001	8,720	1,996	4,703	3,142	999	501	1,500
2002	7,734	2,000	4,726	3,177	974	370	1,344
2003	7,825	2,005	4,663	2,732	756	331	1,085
2004	6,709	2,001	4,606	2,848	905	356	1,261
2005	6,245	4,001	6,571	4,914	2,184	627	2,811
2006	7,935	5,496					
Average, 1959							
2005	10,635	4,020	7,794	4,125			3,165
[*] Average, 1981 2005	11,716	4,489	8,867	5,026			2,374
Average, 1990 2005	12,457	6,037	12,570	6,845	2,644	370	3,014

Note: blank cells mean data unavailable or not applicable for drawing hunt column prior to 1977 and federal hunt column prior to 1990. • Federal registration hunt in GMU 13 established in 1990

** 1981 to 1984 there was a general drawing and a subsistence drawing hunt. 1986 to 1989 there was a general drawing hunt and a subsistence registration hunt.

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***Tier II hunt only. Unlimited Tier I permits available through registration; 36,601 Tier I permits issued 1996 and 25,376 in 1997.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation

	Harvests by R	esidents of GM	1U 13 and 11	
		Federal		
	State Permit	Permit		
Year	Harvests	Harvests	Total	Notes
1981	38		38	
1982	209		209	
1983	207		207	······································
1984	290		290	
1985				Tier II hunt; data by residency not available
1986	278		278	
1987	519		519	······································
1988	535		535	
1989	505		505	
1990	82	197	279	
1991	254	647	901	
1992	249	488	737	
1993	333	331	664	
1994	182	195	377	
1995	293	227	520	
1996	115	277	392	
1997	109	164	273	
1998	134	418	552	
1999	77	220	297	Federal harvest includes hunt 513 only ^b
2000	68	189	257	Federal harvest includes hunt 513 only ^b
2001	99	266	365	
2002	73	282	355	
2003	42	243	285	•
2003	66	238	304	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				·····
2005	122	299	421	Federal harvest includes hunt 513 only ^b
5 year average	80	266	346	
10 year average	91	260	350	
15 year average	148	299	447	
All year average	203	293	398	

Table 19. Nelchina Caribou Harvests by Residents of GMU 13 and 11, 1981 to 2005^a

^a Revised May 2005 to remove Federal Hunt 514 harvests, 1999 to 2003; data corrected for 1986, 1987 and 1989

^b Includes all federally-qualified residents of GMU 11, 13, Chickaloon, and 12 along the Nabesna Road Federal hunt 514, not included here, includes residents of GMU 20.

Source: Division of Wildlife Conservation, ADF&G

•		Applications	Permits	Hunters	Harvest	
-						
	1981	55				Subsistence drawing hunt only
	1982	450				Subsistence drawing hunt only
	1983	450		367		Subsistence drawing hunt only
	1984	718	500	416	290	Subsistence drawing hunt only
	1985					Data not available by residence
	1986	1,132				Includes registration hunt only
	1987	1,183	1,183	793		Includes registration hunt only
	1988	1,161	1,161	784	535	Includes registration hunt only
	1989	1,292	1,292	833	505	Includes registration hunt only
	1990		800	423	82	
	1991		535	406	254	
	1992		780	550	249	
	1993	1,068	873	625	333	
	1994	1,078	811	563	182	
	1995	1,184	1,016	739	293	
	1996	1,086	763	487	115	
	1997	1,064	754	482	109	
	1998	921	693	467	134	
	1999	978	607	368	77	
	2000	801	273	189	68	
	2001	634	282	209	99	
	2002	571	234	181	73	
	2003	528	203	112	42	
	2004	472	202	135	66	
	2005	464	364	280	122	
	2006	540	422			

Nelchina Caribou Applications, Permits Issued, Hunters and Harvests by GMU 13 Residents: state hunts only

Sources: Division of Wildlife Conservation, ADF&G

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		Number of Fish							Total salmon		
			Subsistence	e	Personal Use						
	Year	Sockeye	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Chinook	Coho	
	1988	31,367	1,067	405	123	3	0	31,490	1,070	405	
	1989	28,179				4	Ō				
	1990	31,729					2				
	1991	30,472				17	89	-			
	1992	31,773	-		988	27	9				
	1993	35,964	1,040	61	715	17	14	36,679	1,057	75	
	1994	39,100	1,197	6	964	20	4	40,064	1,217	10	
	1995	33,655	1,258	373	546	26	18	34,201	1,284	391	
	1996	31,425	928	251	758	11	11	32,183	939	262	
	1997	40,214	1,129	180	619	22	0	40,833	1,151	180	
	1998	32,210	875	133	569	26	6	32,779	901	139	
	1999	25,677	1,160	604	733	11	29	26,410	1,171	633	
	2000	26,085	2,071	288	428	9	43	26,513	2,080	331	
∞	2001	31,327	1,210	910	614	10	1	31,941	1,220	911	
	2002	24,800	1,677	301	141	2	2	24,941	1,679	303	
	2003	27,092	1,194	206	161	3	66	27,253	1,197	272	
	2004	33,714	1,771	354	376	10	9	34,090	1,781	363	
	2005	33,049	1,005	92	367	12	5	33,416	1,017	97	
	All years	31,546	1,171	248	513	13	17	32,059	1,184	266	

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Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Harvests by Copper Basin Residents

Source: ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish, subsistence and personal use permit records.

Residence of Copper River Subsistence Fishwheel Permittees

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	Copper River		1			Total, Non-	Grand
	Basin	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Mat-Su	Other	Basin	Total
1969	127	24	13			37	164
1970	152	50	29			79	231
1971	Unknown						374
1972	Unknown						205
1973	Unknown						305
1974	Unknown						288
1975	Unknown						350
1976	174	100	26		45		345
1977	212	112	25		59		408
1978	171	46	29			75	246
1979	157	42	15		40		254
1980	339					60	399
1981	338					185	523
1982	314					301	615
1983	320					310	630
1984*	458						458
1985	Unknown						533
1986*	336	*					336
1987*	372						372
1988*	303	0	1	9	2 0	12	315
1989*	297	1	0	10	0	11	308
1990	302	0	0	8	1	9	311
1991	308	54	12	33	11	110	418
1992	342	83	19	40	20		504
1993	341	115	34	50	25		565
1994	377	150	55	66	55		703
1995	370	125	38	63	69		665
1996	350	128	26	78	47		629
1997	368	183	54	95	149		849
1998	346	170	36	81	104		737
1999	360	172	49	74	109	404	764
2000	322	183	57	99	126		787
2001	319	215	51	113	134		832
2002	381				-	877	1258
2003	414					850	1226
2004	376					798	1212
2005	369					865	1234

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* Only Copper Basin residents eligible for subsistence permits Inlcudes subsistence dipnet permits, 2003, 2004, and 2005

NOTE- includes federal permits

Number of Adults with Jobs by Industry

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	1999		Selected Communities*		
		Copper River			
	GMU 13 & 11	Census			
	Communities	Subarea	1999	1989	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and	30	22	29	67	
Mining					
Construction	146	118	104	92	
Manufacturing	17	15	15	11	
Wholesale Trade	38	38	35	10	
Retail Trade	121	106	89	158	
Transportation and Warehousing, and	93	85	72	77	
Utilities					
Information	13	9	12		
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and	41	41	30	8	
Leasing					
Professional, Scientific, Management,	69	50	51	72	
Administrative and Waste Management					
Services					
Educational, Health, and Social Services	284	252	232	164	
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation,	144	84	85	14	
Accomodation, and Food Services					
Other Services (excluding Public Service)	124	99	90	32	
Public Administration	124	113	106	96	
Total	1,244	1,032	950	801	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2001, for 1999 data; U.S. Bureau of the Census⁶2004 for 1989 data

* Includes Cantwell, Chase, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Copperville, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, McCarthy, Mendeltna, Mentasta, Paxson, Slana, Tonsina. Does not include: Chisana, Nelchina, Silver Springs, Tazlina, Tolsona, Willow Creek.

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Percentage of Adults with Jobs by Industry

	1999)	Selected Communities*		
		Copper River		<u> </u>	
	GMU 13 & 11	Census			
	Communities	Subarea	1999	1989	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and	2.4%	2.1%	3.1%	8.4%	
Mining					
Construction	11.7%	11.4%	10.9%	11.5%	
Manufacturing	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	
Wholesale Trade	3.1%	3.7%	3.7%	1.2%	
Retail Trade	9.7%	10.3%	9.4%	19.7%	
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	7.5%	8.2%	7.6%	9.6%	
Information	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	3.3%	4.0%	3.2%	1.0%	
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and Waste Management	5.5%	4.8%	5.4%	9.0%	
Services Educational, Health, and Social Services	22.8%	24.4%	24.4%	20.5%	
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accomodation, and Food Services	11.6%	8.1%	8.9%	1.7%	
Other Services (excluding Public Service)	10.0%	9.6%	9.5%	4.0%	
Public Administration	10.0%	10.9%	11.2%	12.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

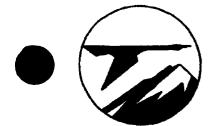
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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2001, for 1999 data; U.S. Bureau of the Census 2004 for 1989 data

* Includes Cantwell, Chase, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Copperville, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, McCarthy, Mendeltna, Mentasta, Paxson, Slana, Tonsina. Does not include: Chisana, Nelchina, Silver Springs, Tazlina, Tolsona, Willow Creek.

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Alaska Outdoor Council

PO Box 73902 Fairbanks, AK 99707-3902 (907) 376-2913 aoc@alaska.net www.alaskaoutdoorcouncil.org

October 7, 2007

RE: Committee C- Nonsubsistence Areas

Chairman Morris and Judkins,

Due to the lack of **current** data on the socio-economic characteristics of the residents of Funter Bay and the Copper River Basin the Joint Boards should advance proposal #37 and #38 on for further actions.

ADF&G Division of Subsistence has stated they have very little data to determine whether or not the two families residing in Funter Bay exhibit the principal characteristics, AS 16.05.258(c) 1-12, required to qualify an area or community as a Subsistence Area. Division of Subsistence staff restated from the 1992 findings that residents of the nonsubsistence area of Juneau harvested the majority of fish and game in Funter Bay; therefore Funter Bay should be included in the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area.

The Joint Boards chose to include Funter Bay in the Juneau Nonsubsistence Area in 1992 because the majority of harvest from Funter Bay was taken by residents from Juneau. In 1992 there was no determination calculations for Funter Bay based on the socio-economic characteristics found in AS 16.05.258(c).

The majority of fish and game harvested today in GMU 13 is taken by residents of Nonsubsistence Areas; not unlike Funter Bay. The socio-economic characteristics found in AS 16.05.258(c) may be inadequate to determine whether GMU 13 qualifies as a Subsistence Area.

The Boards may choose to consider additional factors relevant to determining the principal socio-economic characteristics for residents of GMU 13. AS 16.05.258(c)(13) allows the Boards that option.

Rod Arno Executive Director



RC 67

10-8-07 Response to RC 56 Committee C Report. by Nushagak Adorsony Committee Dan Dunaway Proposals 24×25 The Nushagak Ac supports the Board Committee's recommendations. Proposal 26 The Nushagerk AC would like to continue its practice of allowing some members to be sealed even though they do not reside in the area. We support this on the condition the person is active in fisheries + wildlife activities In the anea and locally respected. Our chairman currently does not reside in the area. We also feel it is a benefit to have a member from the community of Jogiako lo adoption of proposal 26. pagel

10-8-07 - continued -Nashagak Ac response to RC56 Proposal 33 The Nushegak Ac supports committee C's Public recommendation to adopt Board policy creating a special area for Ac to be present during deliberations we believe this is a positive step to assuring Ac's have proper recognition by the Boards proposals 34,35 we support the Board Committee's recommendation. Proposal 36 we support the Board providing more flexibility for Actestimony. Than kyou Page 2

RC 68

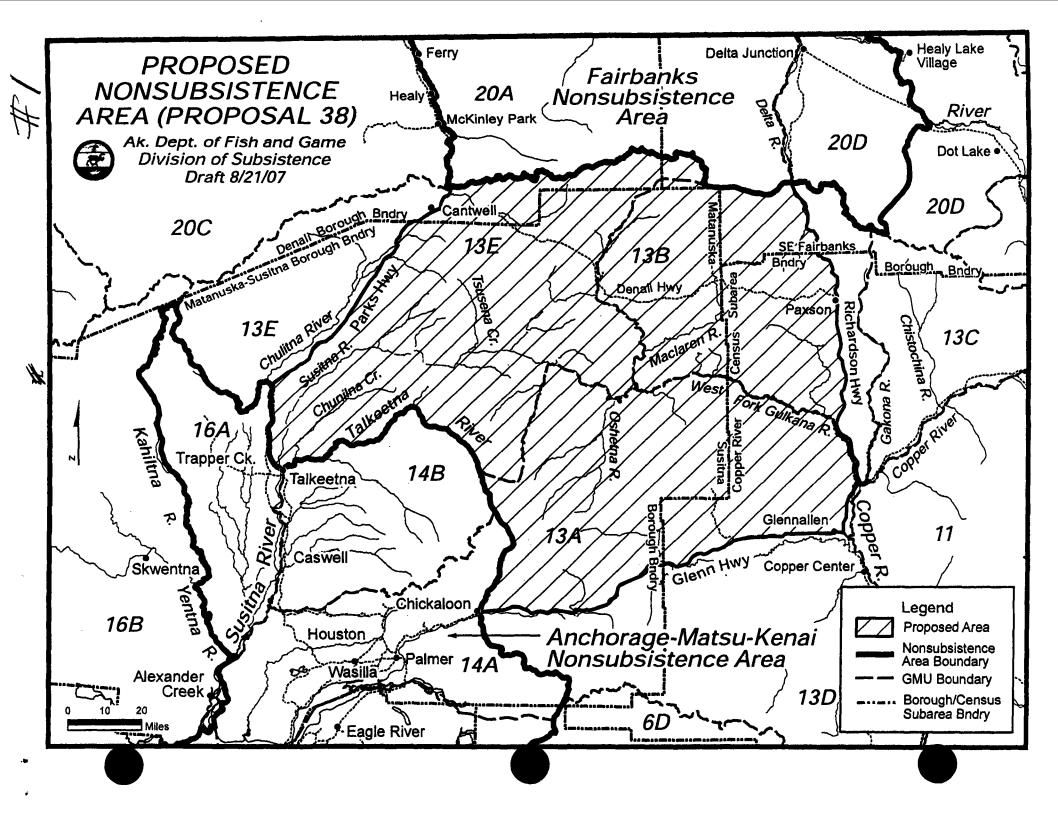
Information for Proposal #38

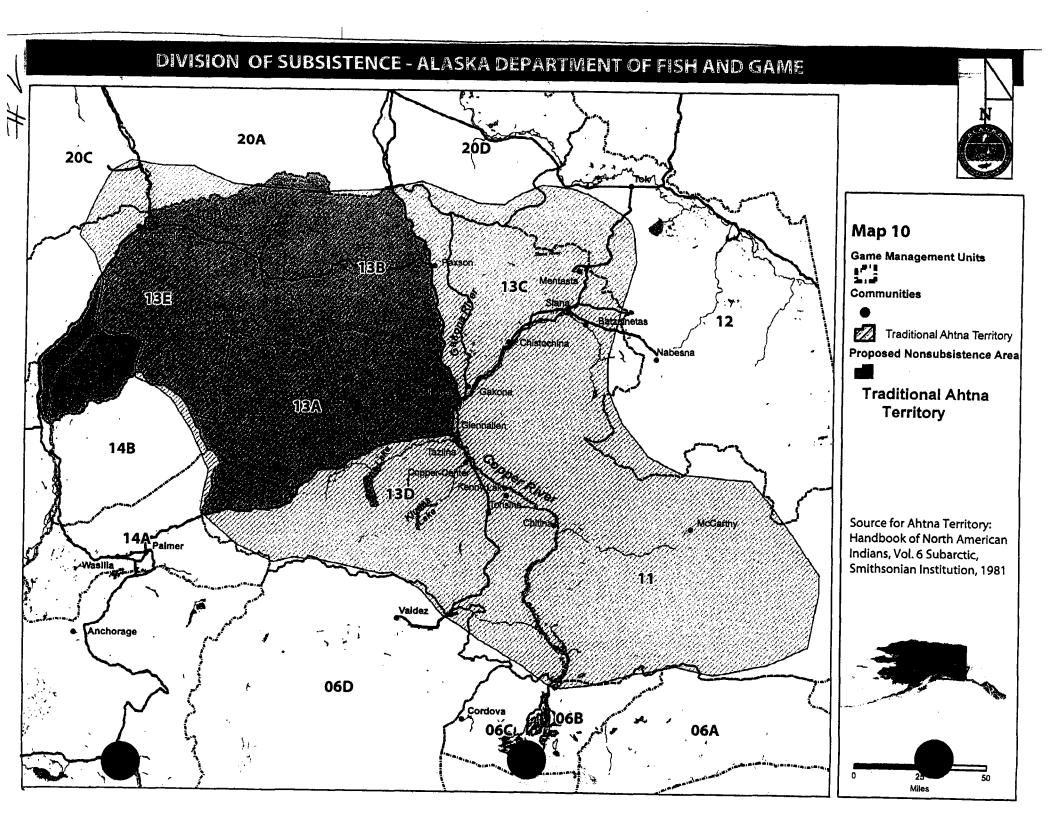
Submitted by Ron Somerville











	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960
Matanuska -Susitna Borough com	munities in (GMU 13									
Chase	30	30	30	34	35	33	41	38	NA	NA	NA
Glacier View ^a	236	264	267	250	250	238	249	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lake Louise	89	91	99	111	91	101	88	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chickaloon ^b	282	293	299	281	266	265	213	145	NA	NA	NA
Denali Borough community in GM	AU 13										
Cantwell ^c	204	217	220	226	216	221	222	147	89	62	85
Copper River Census Subarea (all) ^d	3,362	3,500	3,483	3,555	3,379	3,413	3,231	2,763	2,721	1,852	2,193
Chisana [®]	9	9	9	12	12	12	0	16	NA	NA	NA
Chistochina	103	106	108	85	86	94	93	60	55	33	28
Chitina	116	111	117	134	136	111	123	49	42	38	31
Copper Center	402	427	431	448	380	380	362	449	213	206	151
Copperville	191	185	202	191	194	158	179	163	NA	NA	NA
Gakona	234	217	228	222	241	218	215	25	87	88.	33
Glennallen	525	585	549	585	527	546	554	451	511	363	169
Gulkana	177	195	203	186	159	194	164	103	104	53	NA
Kenny Lake	414	416	393	373	364	413	410	423	NA	NA	NA
McCarthy	60	71	68	54	51	45	42	25	NA	NA	NA
Mendeltna	62	72	74	68	59	68	63	37	NA	NA	NA
Mentasta Lake	114	126	139	144	144	134	142	96	59	68	NA
Nelchina	51	67	62	67	73	67	71	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paxson	28	34	41	43	43	42	43	30	30	NA	NA
Silver Springs	113	101	102	108	110	134	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slana	94	104	110	120	111	104	124	63	49	NA	NA
Tazlina	188	192	170	185	174	158	149	NA	31	NA	NA
Tolsona	24	20	23	27	27	29	27	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tonsina	90	95	86	110	95	101	92	38	135	NA	NA
Willow Creek	193	186	185	179	190	208	201	NA	NA	NA	NA
Balance of subarea ^t	174	181	183	214	203	197	47	598	1,405	1,003	1,781
All GMU 13 and 11 ⁸	3,921	4,102	4,099	4,176	3,971	4,006	3,831	2,948	2,810	1,914	2,278

Table 2.-Population estimates for communities in Game Management Units 13 and 11 since 1960.

* The southern portion of Glacier View CDP is south of Glenn Highway; outside proposed nonsubsistence area.

^b The eastern portion of Chickaloon CDP is part of GMU 14, within the Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai nonsubsistence area.

^c The western portion of Cantwell CDP is west of Parks Highway; outside proposed nonsubsistence area.

^d The southern portions of Glennallen, Mendeltna, Nelchina, and Tolsona CDP, south of Glenn Highway; are outside proposed nonsubsistence area. The eastern portions of Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Paxson CDP east of Richardson Highway; are outside the proposed nonsubsistence area.

^e The US Census report for Chisana was in error in 2000. The population was 12 (Alaska Department of Labor 2007).

^f Balance includes Lower Tonsina CDP in 1980; this CDP not used after 1980.

⁸ GMU 13 & 11 total does not include Chickaloon.

Sources: Rollins 1970; Alaska Department of Labor 1991; Alaska Department of Labor 2007.



Table 7 .-- Levels of resource harvests and range of resources used, harvested, received, and given away, Copper Basin communities, 1982-1983 and 1987-1988.

1982-1983							1987-1988						
	Per Capita Mean Number of Resources per Household						Per Capita	of Resources	per Household	i			
Community	Harvest, Lbs.	Used	Attempted ^a	Harvested	Received	Given	Harvest, Lbs.	Used	Attempted	Harvested	Received	Given	
Cantwell ^b	111	6.1	N/D	5.7	N/D	N/D	135	8.6	8.3	5.7	3.7	2.1	
Chisana	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	128	10.8	10.5	8.3	2.2	3.5	
Chistochina	115	10.6	N/D	7.1	N/D	N/D	262	7.6	7.1	5.7	1.9	2.9	
Chitina	191	8.3	N/D	6.5	N/D	N/D	342	6.2	6.8	5.2	1.6	1.1	
Copper Center	114	6.0	N/D	4.6	N/D	N/D	173	7.9	7.5	5.4	1.4	3.4	
East Glenn Highway	153	12.3	N/D	10.1	N/D	N/D	132	6.8	5.6	4.8	2.0	2.6	
Gakona	202	11.6	N/D	10.0	N/D	N/D	95	9.0	9.9	6.9	1.9	2.7	
Glennallen	67	6.4	N/D	4.7	N/D	N/D	99	5.3	4.3	3.4	1.5	2.1	
Gulkana	111	6.8	N/D	5.9	N/D	N/D	152	6.9	6.4	5.2	1.0	2.4	
Kenny Lake	75	9.0	N/D	8.4	N/D	N/D	136	7.2	7.3	6.7	0.8	1.0	
Lake Louise	175	15.4	N/D	12.8	N/D	N/D	179	7.4	7.1	5.6	1.7	2.5	
Lower Tonsina	128	11.4	N/D	10.4	N/D	N/D	c	c	c	c	c	c	
Matanuska Glacier	96	10.5	N/D	8.1	N/D	N/D	d	đ	đ	d	b	d	
McCarthy®	196	15.1	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	139	10.6	7.5	6.6	3.2	5.1	
McCarthy Road	131	10.2	N/D	8.0	N/D	N/D	230	10.8	10.8	8.4	1.8	3.1	
Mentasta	115	11.6	N/D	8.3	N/D	N/D	125	8.3	5.4	8.2	2.8	4.1	
Mentasta Pass	f	f	N/D	f	N/D	N/D	188	10.9	10.3	5.0	2.2	3.4	
Nabesna Road	280	14.1	N/D	11.3	N/D	N/D	250	10.1	10.5	7.7	3.1	4.3	
Paxson	g	8	N/D	8	N/D	N/D	288	12.6	13.1	11.3	4.4	1.6	
Paxson/Sourdough	124	11.4	N/D	10.0	N/D	N/D	8	8	B	g	g	g	
Sheep Mountain	63	9.0	N/D	6.7	N/D	N/D	d	đ	d	d	đ	đ	
Slana	253	11.6	N/D	9.6	N/D	N/D	249	8.8	8.3	7.2	1.9	1.9	
Slana Homestead North	Ь	h	N/D	h	N/D	N/D	174	7.5	6.3	5.1	1.5	2.6	
Slana Homestead South	Ь	P	N/D	h	N/D	N/D	121	8.2	7.5	6.0	2.5	2.9	
Sourdough	8	8	N/D	g	N/D	N/D	117	9.0	9.1	6.6	1.7	3.3	
Tazlina	i	i	N/D	i	N/D	N/D	107	6.5	5.8	4.4	1.5	2.7	
[Upper] Tonsina	99	8.2	N/D	5.9	N/D	N/D	156	7.8	7.4	6.3	2.2	2.1	
West Glenn Highway	j	j	N/D	j	N/D	N/D	92	6.3	4.8	3.8	1.4	2.6	

West Chemi rughway
 N/D
 N/D

Portion included in Mentasta sample, 1982-1983.

Paxson and Sourdough were combined as a single sample in 1982-1983 only. 8

h Community founded in mid 1980s.

Included in Glennallen, 1982-1983.
 Includes 1982/83 samples of Sheep Mountain and Matanuska Glacier.
 Sources: ADF&G 2007; Stratton and Georgette 1984:39; McMillan and Cuccarese 1988; 20 Simeone 2002.



	Harvests by Re	esidents of GM	U 13 and 11	والمراجع والمراجع والمتعالمية والمتحر والمتحر والمراجع والمتحر والمتحد والمتحا ومتافعاتها والمراجع والمتحر الت
		Federal		
	State Permit	Permit		
Year	Harvests	Harvests	Total	Notes
1981	38		38	Subsistence drawing hunt only
1982	209		209	Subsistence drawing hunt only
1983	207		207	Subsistence drawing hunt only
1984	290		290	Subsistence drawing hunt only
1985				
1986	280		280	Includes registration hunt only
1987	522		522	Includes registration hunt only
1988	535		535	Includes registration hunt only
1989	587		587	Includes registration hunt only
1990	82	197	279	
1991	254	647	901	
1992	249	488	737	
1993	· 333	331	664	
1994	182	195	377	
1995	293	227	520	
1996	. 115	277	392	
1997	[.] 109	164	273	
1998	134	418	552	
1999	77	389	466	
2000	68	273	341	
2001	.99	501	600	
2002	73	363	436	•
2003	42	319	361	
2004	59	194	253	Droliminan , data
				Preliminary data
5 year average	68	330	398	·
10 year average	107	313	419	
15 year average	1,45	332	477	
All year average	210	332	427	

Table 19. Nelchina Caribou Hervests by Residents of GMU 13 and 11, 1981 to 2004

Source: Division of Wildlife Conservation, ADF&G

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Table 20. Moose Harvests in GMU 13 and 11 by Area of Residence and Hunt Type, 1990 to 2004

			Harvests		Harvests by Other		Total Harvests by All					
	Harvests in GMU 13		Harvests in GMU 11				Alaska F	Residents	Alaskans			
	State				State							
	Harvest		Federal		Harvest	Federal		Grand				
Year	Ticket	II hunt	Permit	Subtotal	Ticket	Permit	Subtotal	Total	GMU 11	GMU 13	GMU 11	GMU 13
1990	28		74	102	16		16					448
1991	53		102	155			24					686
1992	45		56	101	9		9	110				619
1993	101		49	150		1	16					1169
1994	83		30	113	20	0	20	133				860
1995	99	18	44	161	22	0	22	183				876
1996	95	22	43	160	21	0	21	181				928
1997	79	21	43	143	28	0	28	171				847
1998	68	32	41	141	17	1	18	159				842
1999	77	26	67	170	25	1	26	196				744
2000	39	34	31	104	12	14	26	130		405		509
2001	43		29	103		12						428
2002	54	24	37	115	10	0	10			438		553
2003	60	22	46	128	8	0	8	136	7	468	15	596
2004*	<i>y</i> 42	28	24	94	5		5	99	5	417	10	511
Recent 5- Year						**************	ی موراعت میرخد مع ا		******			
Average	48	28	33	109	9	7	14	123	11	411	25	519
Recent 10-						وهيانات ججي کارو و جان	جند بني العبور و ناع و ع					
Year							1					
Average	66	26	41	132	16	3	18	150	10	552	· 28	683
Average,			ن ه ها از ان ما هم کن ه ما از در ما از در ما از در مربع از مربع می مربع ما از در ما	وو خذن و ذلك م وم 2%	و عاد عمیا گھ عمیا کا	عد عن وه عان خ بخ هم				و و هم جن و در هم و و م		
1 9 90 -					t.							
2004	64	26	48	129	16	3	18	147	10	578	28	708

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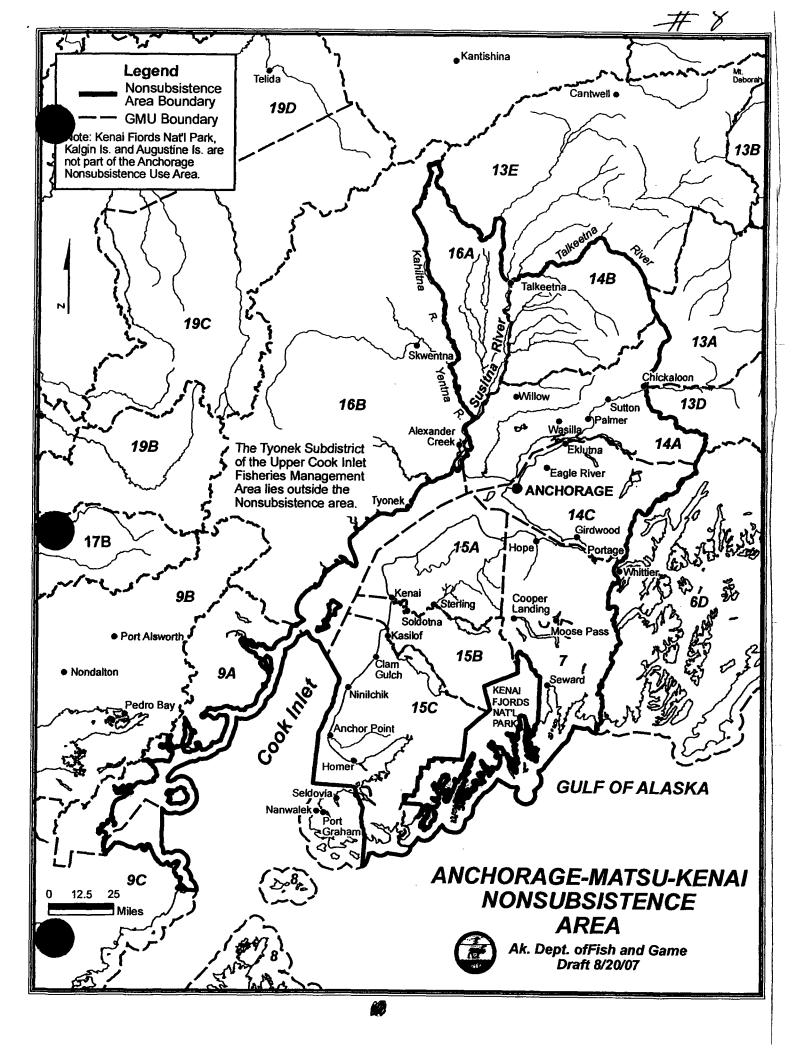
^a Data are incomplete for 2004

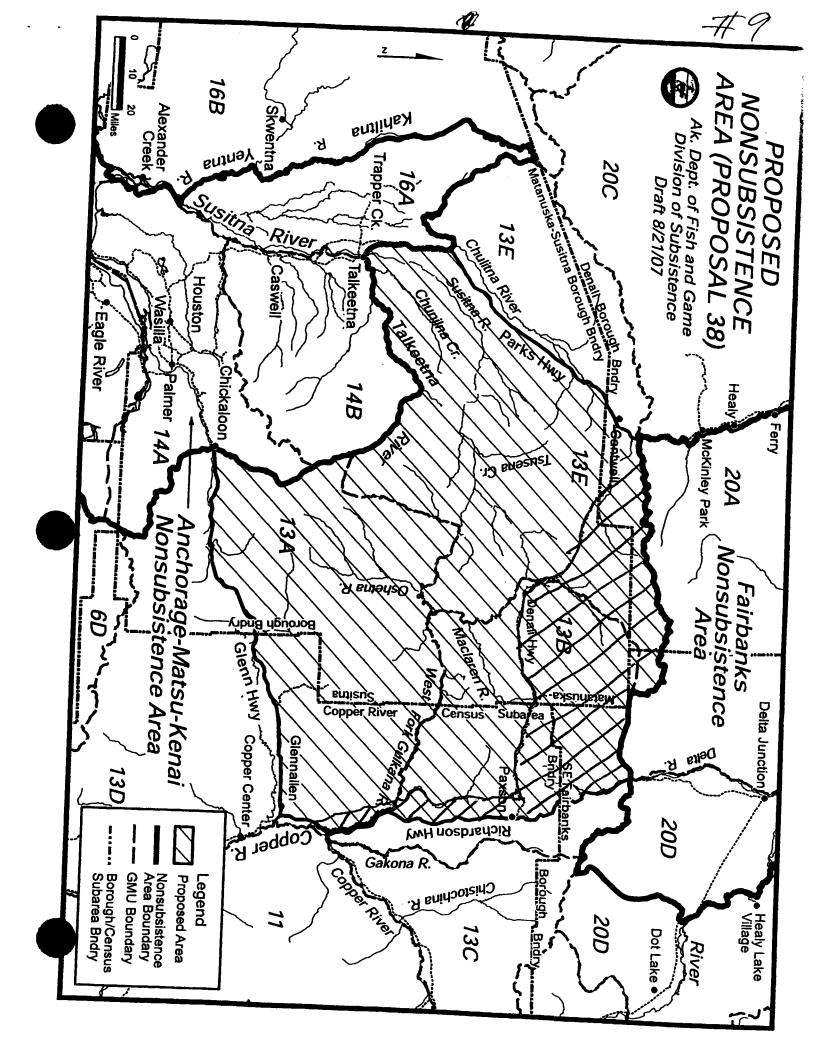
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Soruce: Division of Wildlife Conservation, ADF&G

Communities within popoel Monsenboutence arla ickalom Lyrika Unsight Min -mallen ana Lough a Lake





RC 69

October 8, 2007

Members of the Joint Board of Game and Fisheries,

I encourage you to take positive action on Proposal #38 which would create a nonsubsistence area primarily in a portion of Unit 13. Our current system where all caribou in Unit 13 are designated as necessary for subsistence purposes allows thousands of people outside of Unit 13 to hunt these animals, but excludes many thousands more Alaskan hunters and potential hunters from even an opportunity to hunt Unit 13 caribou.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is managing Unit 13 caribou to maintain a population near 30,000 - 40,000 animals. Since ADF&G figures the current caribou population is at or near that level, the Department is actively managing the heard to avoid expansion, and the present hunting system promises to continue excluding thousands of Alaskans from having an opportunity to hunt caribou in all of Unit 13 -- a huge area comparable in size to some entire states.

A portion of debate on proposal 38 has been focussed on whether Unit 13 and the Copper River Basin is currently more of a cash economy or a subsistence economy. Below are a few things the board should consider on the subject:

How much is the meat of one caribou worth in terms of providing sustenance for a year? As one person testified before the board there is a safety net already provided by the government for unemployed people or those with low income. I would suggest that while this government supplement may not provide as rich a lifestyle as some would like, it does provide considerably more than one caribou on a yearly basis. Harvesting, preserving, and storing a caribou often requires a considerable time investment. This time investment is so large, as to be mostly impractical, in terms of monetary value, for the overwhelming majority of participants in the state's Unit 13 "subsistence" caribou hunt, including those living in Unit 13.

The Joint Board has heard considerable testimony about necessity of the current subsistence moose and caribou hunts, primarily, because of shortage of of jobs and cash economy in Unit 13. If that testimony rings true, why would Ahatna Corporation, whose shareholders have provided a large part of that testimony, challenge the Board of Game's recent action requiring salvage of more edible parts of Unit 13 caribou and use of income level in the Tier II permit selection process?

Even if the Joint Board decides to adopt a nonsubsistence area for Unit 13, plenty of hunting opportunities would remain under the state general hunt and Federal subsistence program for people who live in the area. Here's a real life example: A friend of mine lives in the Glacier View area along the upper Matanuska River. He has not lived in the area or eaten/ hunted game there long enough to qualify for either the state's Tier II moose or caribou hunts. He and his family do, however, receive Federal permits.

This past fall my friend's son killed a large bull moose during the Unit 13 general hunt near their house, and both my friend and his wife killed large bull caribou from the Tan-

gle Lakes area of Unit 13 with Federal permits. After harvesting three trophy sized animals my friend told me they had all the meat they needed, and their freezers were full.

The next time I saw my friend he mentioned he and his wife had gone moose hunting, and she had killed a large bull moose with her Federal any bull permit, in a different GMU, and within a 10 minute pack from where they parked their pickup. Since they already had all the meat they could use, they gave the moose meat to neighbors. In mid -September my friend and his wife travelled to Tangle Lakes for another caribou hunt -their Federal caribou permits allowed each of them to harvest two caribou. They did not kill any caribou on their last trip, however, they had the opportunity to continue hunting, "Just for fun," after they had already harvested all the meat they wanted. Other than their pickup, my friend and his family used no motor vehicles on these hunts.

My point is, that if the Joint Board were to adopt Proposal 38, all the above mentioned state and Federal hunting opportunities would remain for Unit 13 residents. If the Joint Board adopted the nonsubsistence area as proposed, Tier II moose and caribou hunts could continue in portions of Unit 13, while also allowing thousands of currently excluded Alaskans an opportunity to hunt a different portion of Unit 13 for caribou. With popularity of this hunt, the Board of Game could decide to restrict nonsubsistence caribou hunting to a permit drawing, but whether by permit or not, ADF&G would continue managing hunting to maintain moose and caribou populations within Unit 13 objectives. Hunting opportunities would not be allowed to expand to the detriment of the resource.

Since this is a joint board process, it should also be mentioned that the proposed nonsubsistence area would continue to allow subsistence salmon harvests for all Alaskan subsistence users along the Copper River. A second point of emphasis is that adjoining game management units would continue providing subsistence hunting opportunities in areas where Copper Basin residents currently harvest game.

I've been observing and writing proposals about the Unit 13 subsistence issue for several years. In my mind the reason the public and the Board of Game spends so much time on this issue is because it is so exclusion oriented. Nobody likes being excluded. Perhaps there is a better solution than continually fighting over who to exclude from Unit 13 hunting opportunities. Perhaps we should try SHARING -- it could work.

I would like to thank the Joint Board for their careful consideration of Proposal 38, and trust you to come to a solution benefitting all Alaskans.

Sincerely,

andy Couch

Andy Couch, Po Box 155, Palmer, AK 99645-0155 (907)746-2199

Matanuska Valley fishing guide, hunter, advisory committee member, 35 year Alaskan



Chignik Fishermen United Mori Jones. President PO Box 11 Chignik Lagoon, Ak 99565



RC70

October 3, 2007

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Alaska Board of Fisheries PO Box 25526 Juncau, Ak 99802-5526

Attn: Mel Morris (Chair)

Dear Mr. Morris.

Chignik Fishermen United members are extremely interested in the "restructuring" proposals 33 and 34 and what affect they will have both economically and socially if allowed in the Chignik Management Area.

We are available to answer any questions that the board may have concerning our fishing area and practices, before or at the January meeting.

Since these "restructuring" proposals are new to the board, we will be following the process closely.

Sincerely,

Mori Jones



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