

My name is Gloria Stickwan, my written testimony is on Proposal 244 and Proposal 247.

I saw Proposal 244 listed in the 2021-2022 Regulations\ Book, although, it was indefinitely postponed at the Central/Southwest Region meeting. Decision was made because there wasn't any alternative viable option to consider taking up and acting on community subsistence hunt in GMU 11, portion GMU of 12, and GMU 13.

This is a statewide meeting, and it is my hope that this proposal will not be addressed at this meeting either.

I am opposed to Proposal 244 to eliminating all community subsistence hunts on a statewide basis. However, the proponent's purpose in Proposal 244 is to eliminate the Copper River basin community harvest hunt.

While the community subsistence hunt has had changes over the years to improve this subsistence hunt, it still has issues. There may be adjustments to make to CSH hunt, however, this subsistence hunt still provides a more reasonable opportunity to harvest an Any Bull moose under CSH Tier II point system as well as to harvest a caribou.

In 2009, CSH hunt was provided for the eight Ahtna Villages, and quotas were set for the 8 villages. Changes were made due to a lawsuit, and in 2011, all residents were allowed to be eligible to participate in the CSH hunt.

However, with the added groups in CSH hunt. ANS and community hunt quotas

were not adjusted to increase this amount for moose or caribou quotas. ANS for moose and caribou should be adjusted to increase the ANS.

The Board established Findings based upon Ahtna People's customary and traditional uses of moose and caribou. CSH is a subsistence hunt, which provides a customary and traditional use and opportunity to provide meat for family, relatives and village members. It is the only viable subsistence hunt to keep in regulation.

Furthermore, the Board should review groups participating in the hunt to ensure that they are consistent with the regulatory definition of "community" (as defined in 5 AAC 92.072(i) (2)). The community hunts were adopted to recognize existing community patterns of use, not create new communities.

Until, the Board reviews groups to ensure their groups are consistent with this regulatory definition, and increase ANS for moose and caribou, I say keep CSH postponed indefinitely.

I am opposed to Proposal 247 to discontinue lethal taking of wolves under predator control programs.

Intensive management programs are authorized under AS16.05.255 (e) – (g). The Board of Game has criteria that are considered before implementing IM programs. IM programs are implemented to provide for high consumptive uses for big game populations so that residents will have meat on the table.

Management objectives and population are put in place for big game populations to keep sustainable yield populations. Predator populations also have management objectives to maintain their populations as well. IM is implemented when management objectives for big game objectives are below maximum sustainable

yield, and it curtailed when it is met and predator populations are within management objectives too.

IM is also kept in Alaska Statute for subsistence uses too. It is to provide for a reasonable opportunity to harvest large game animal to provide for human consumption.

Intensive Management Programs in Alaska is a tool for the Board of Game and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game to manage predator population and big game ungulates. This program has been proven to be effective in managing the predator and ungulate resources.