

Federal Subsistence 2008–2010 Wildlife Proposals



Comment period open through January 4, 2008

Send your written comments on the enclosed proposals to:

Federal Subsistence Board
Office of Subsistence Management
3601 C Street, Suite 1030
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
E-mail: subsistence@fws.gov
Fax: 907-786-3898 (attn: Theo Matuskowitz)

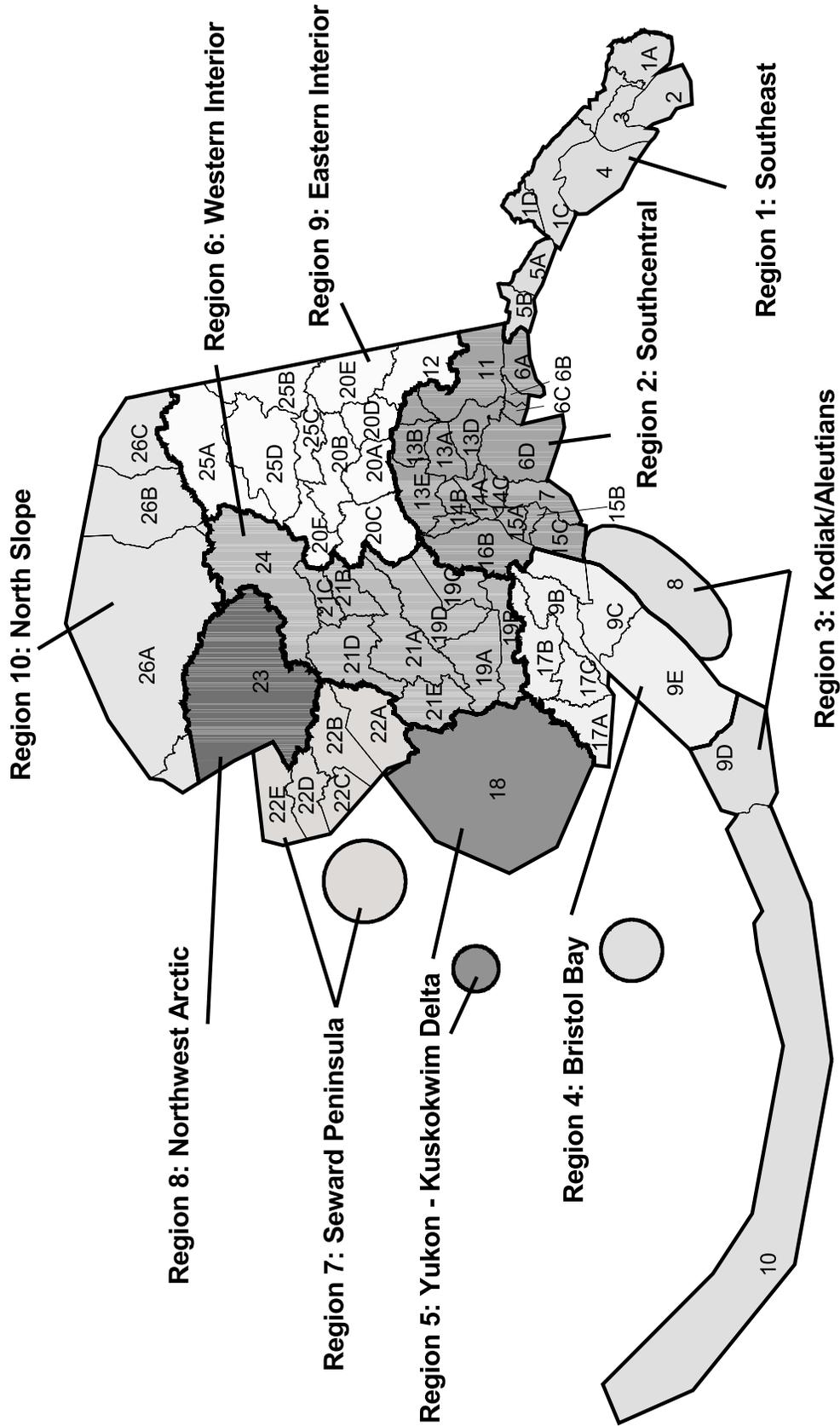
Correction to WP08-31 (page 28) of the **Federal Subsistence 2008-2010 Wildlife Proposals** book.

In the *Federal Subsistence 2008-2010 Wildlife Proposals* book, the proposed regulation WP08-31 (page 28) for Unit 9C inadvertently omitted the request for closure of Federal public lands in Unit 9C remainder. It was the proponent’s intent to request the closure of Federal public lands in all of Unit 9C except for Unit 9C, that portion draining into the Naknek River from the south. The proposed regulation listed below reflects the request put forth by the Bristol Bay Council. The proposed change is in **bold text**.

WP08-31

Units 9B, 9C–Moose	
<i>Unit 9B—1 bull. Federal public lands are closed for the hunting of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E, hunting under these regulations.</i>	<i>Aug. 20–Sept. 15 Dec. 1–Jan. 15</i>
<i>Unit 9C, that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north—1 bull. Federal public lands are closed for the hunting of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E, hunting under these regulations.</i>	<i>Sept. 1–Sept. 15 Dec. 1–Dec. 31</i>
<i>Unit 9C, that portion draining into the Naknek River from the south—1 bull by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands are closed during Dec. for the hunting of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E, hunting under these regulations.</i>	<i>Aug. 20–Sept. 15 Dec. 1–Dec. 31</i>
<i>Unit 9C remainder—1 bull. Federal public lands are closed for the hunting of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E, hunting under these regulations.</i>	<i>Sept. 1–Sept. 15 Dec. 15–Jan. 15</i>

Federal Subsistence Resource Regions and Units



INTRODUCTION

The Federal Subsistence Board invites your comments on the enclosed proposals to change Federal subsistence wildlife hunting and trapping regulations for the 2008-2010 regulatory years (July 1, 2008 to June 31, 2010). These proposals seek changes to existing Federal subsistence regulations for the taking of wildlife on Federal public lands and waters in Alaska.

You may mail your comments to the Federal Subsistence Board at the address shown on the front cover of this book, fax them to (907) 786-3898, or E-mail them to subsistence@fws.gov. Please refer to a specific proposal number in your comments. All comments received by January 4, 2008 will be included in the meeting materials for the appropriate Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils to discuss at their fall meetings. Comments received after the winter regional council meetings will be submitted to the Board at its spring meeting.

Before making decisions on these proposals, the Board considers technical analyses prepared by its staff, recommendations from the 10 subsistence regional advisory councils, and any written public comments or oral testimony it receives on the proposals. Be advised, the Board may consider and act on alternatives that address the intent of a proposal while differing in approach. Once the Board makes its decisions, it will publish the changes as final regulations for the 2008–2010 regulatory years, effective July 1, 2008, and distribute the regulation book throughout Alaska.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact the Office of Subsistence Management at (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3888 or visit the website <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/home.html>.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Federal Subsistence Board

The Federal Subsistence Board oversees the Federal Subsistence Management Program. Board members include the Alaska directors of five Federal agencies: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and US Forest Service. The Chair is a representative of the Secretary of the Interior.

Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils, State of Alaska representatives, and the general public play an active role in the regulatory process. You can find information about the Federal Subsistence Board on the Subsistence website at

<http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/home.html>

or by contacting the Office of Subsistence Management at (800) 478-1456 or (907) 786-3888.

Regional Advisory Councils

The Federal Subsistence Management Program divides Alaska into ten subsistence resource regions, each represented by a Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. These ten Councils provide an opportunity for Alaskans to contribute in a meaningful way to the management of subsistence resources. Resource users have the opportunity to comment and offer input on subsistence issues at Council meetings. Councils normally meet at least twice a year. The Councils develop proposals to change Federal subsistence regulations and review and make recommendations on proposals submitted by others.

Council membership

The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture appoint Council members. Members must reside in the area they wish to represent and have knowledge of subsistence uses and needs. Each year the Office of Subsistence Management accepts applications and nominations for membership during October–December. If you are interested in applying for membership, please contact Ann Wilkinson or the regional coordinator for your region.

Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Coordinators

Council coordinators facilitate communication between the Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils and the Federal Subsistence Board. Each coordinator is responsible for one or two regions and serves as a contact for the Councils, Federal agency staff, and the public. Contact a coordinator for more information on the activities of each Council.

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2008/2010 Wildlife Proposals

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PROPOSAL WP08-01

Existing regulation: Statewide—Wolf

Subpart D of 36 CFR part 242 and 50 CFR part 100, §____.26, n. (1) through (26)

Proposed regulation: Statewide—Wolf

- a. Extend season closure date to May 31*
- b. From April 1 through May 31 increase bag limit to 10 per day*
- c. Delete any restrictions to disturbing or destroying a den for this species.*

Reason for changing the regulation: Reinstatement of a historical activity that helped promote and maintain more productive moose or caribou populations that are highly important as basic subsistence food sources in rural Alaska. An activity that was eliminated due to application of imposed societal standards for “sportsmanship” or “fair chase”; and avoided in more recent decades based on philosophical or existential value/belief systems imported from the lower 48 states.

It has been noted in several different public forums and testimony from rural Alaska residents over the years that “denning” as labeled by western society, was a known generational practice in areas of rural Alaska that some families considered to be their responsibility. In some villages, certain young men were charged with carrying this out (along with other more “distasteful, shocking or indiscriminate” methods and means such as spring baiting) to keep wolf numbers at lower levels. As stated by one elder, “We knew that when the wolves had increased too much, its time to prepare for starvation” and from another, “When the moose and caribou are gone—the country dies”.

The Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) was created to provide for the subsistence priority harvest needs in rural Alaska. It needs to let rural residents know here, who’s long term interest their actions—or lack thereof—actually serve: Is it the rural subsistence harvest priority, or those of the imported value systems referenced above, who are actually the ones receiving deference, and priority consideration regarding these concerns. The current situation essentially states that east coast, southern California or otherwise urban needs or desires are more important than food on the table for many of rural Alaska’s families today; and for our children’s children.

In addition, since the FSB chose not to assert any management authority or responsibility in the larger arena of actual resource management through its adoption of previous policy, it should emphatically call for or direct each of its member management entities (Fish & Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, & the National Park Service to the maximum extent possible), to expedite creation and submission of management plans within one year, that outline how they will manage their respective wildlife populations to provide for current and future rural subsistence harvest needs in their respective “conservation” units. Initiation of that action however, should not be used as justification to delay adoption of this current proposal. Such an effort should also focus towards realizing the conclusion on this portion of the issue (among others) from the 1997 National Research Council’s report on Wolves, Bears, and Their Prey in Alaska that: “*Such decisions must be based on detailed local information that supplements more general biological and social impact data. Therefore, effective and efficient decision-making needs to be customized by using local and traditional knowledge and targeted to the needs and interests of local constituencies. The great diversity of human populations in Alaska, their varied uses and perceptions of wildlife, and the tremendous variability of the Alaskan environment require (emphasis added) that sort of management tailoring.*”

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Some reduction of wolf numbers in some areas. If history is any measure however, in the long term it will result in comparatively higher numbers of associated populations.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Improvement in providing for adequate harvest levels, and sustaining them into the future.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Depending on the success level of media sensationalism sought or gained by organizations or individuals who philosophically oppose, or otherwise disagree with the action as a viable or acceptable management tool, there may be some negative, but temporary, economic repercussions to these other uses.

Some other reference materials surrounding this issue from a rural perspective include:

Resolution numbers 00-47, 01-07, 02-12, 03-08, 04-08, 04-09, 05-13, 06-12 and 06-14 (sponsored through The Association of Village Council Presidents, Bristol Bay Native Association and Tanana Chiefs Conference) concerning management issues, that have unanimously passed the Alaska Federation of Natives annual conventions for the last 7 years.

- Records/transcripts of Regional Subsistence Advisory Councils' comments on The Defenders of Wildlife proposal to reduce seasons and bag limits for wolves (2003–2004 appx.).
- Dittman Research Corporation Poll: "In-Depth Analysis of Public Opinion Regarding Rural Moose Populations in the Nushagak/Alaska Peninsula; Kuskokwim/Lower Yukon River; and the Interior Yukon/Tanana River Drainages" (October, 2005)
- Affidavits from rural Alaska in Friends of Animals Inc. vs. the State of Alaska lawsuit. January, 2005.
- Central Kuskokwim Moose Management Plan
- Innoko Moose Management Plan
- Koyukuk River Moose Management Plan
- Statewide Moose Population status presented at State Board of Game January 02' meeting.
- Wolf Conservation & Management Policy for State of Alaska.
- National Research Council's 1997 report on Wolves, Bears and Their Prey in Alaska.

Proposed by: Orutsararmiut Native Council

PROPOSAL WP08-02

Existing regulation: Unit 11—Muskrat

No limit.

Nov. 10–Jun. 10

Proposed regulation: Unit 11—Muskrat

No limit.

Nov. 10 Sept. 20–Jun. 10

Reason for changing the regulation: Making muskrat more available for take before and after ice-up will allow trappers and consumers of muskrat meat more opportunity.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: With the limited amount of access and interest to muskrat in Unit 11, little to no impact will occur.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Enhance opportunity of take, benefiting trappers and muskrat consumers.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None.

Proposed by: Dean Wilson Jr.

PROPOSAL WP08-03

Existing regulation: Unit 11—Wolverine

No limit

Nov. 10–Jan. 31

Proposed regulation: Unit 11—Wolverine

No limit

Nov. 10–Jan. 31 Feb. 28

Reason for changing the regulation: With the extension of the season for lynx to Feb. 28, some wolverine could be caught incidentally and this proposal will eliminate incidentally caught furbearers that will need to be given up to ADF&G or NPS.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: With the very few trappers in respect to the wolverine country as a whole in Unit 11, little to no impact will occur.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Allow more take for trappers without having to relinquish incidentally caught wolverine to ADF&G or NPS.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None.

Proposed by: Dean Wilson Jr.

PROPOSAL WP08-04

Existing regulation: Unit 11—Wolverine

No limit

Nov. 10–Jan. 31

Proposed regulation: Unit 11—Wolverine

No limit

Nov. 10–Jan. 31 Feb. 28

Reason for changing the regulation: Wolverine populations appear quite healthy in Unit 11. Lack of road access to most of the unit, remoteness, and the prohibition against using aircraft to trap in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park means there is very little trapping pressure on the species. Most of the off-road traplines are not accessible until late December, when the rivers freeze solid enough for travel. This effectively cuts the front end of the season short by four to six weeks.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Dall sheep stocks are severely depleted in Unit 11. Wolverines are killing lambs at an unacceptably high rate.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Lynx season is open until Feb. 15. Every lynx set is also a wolverine set, so the current season restrictions effectively cut the lynx season short by two weeks.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial:

Proposed by: Keith Rowland

PROPOSAL WP08-05

Existing regulation: General Provisions

§ ____ .25(j) (7) *If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, or 25.*

(i) *In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a brown bear taken from Units 1, 4, or 5.*

(ii) *[Reserved].*

Proposed regulation: General Provisions

§ ____ .25(j) (7) *If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, **not** including claws of a brown bear ~~taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, or 25.~~*

(i) *In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, **If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user** you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, ~~hide, pelt, fur,~~ claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a brown bear **to another Federally qualified subsistence user** taken from Units 1, 4, or 5.*

(ii) *[Reserved].*

Reason for changing the regulation: The current regulations authorize essentially unconstrained commercial sale of handicrafts made from bear parts as a customary and traditional activity without substantial evidence demonstrating that such sales have ever occurred, limited only by ____ .25(j)(11)'s virtually unenforceable prohibition on sales of handicrafts constituting a "significant commercial enterprise." The current regulations also allow the purchase of these handicrafts by persons who are not Federally qualified subsistence users, despite such purchases being prohibited under State law and, as was pointed out during the 2006 wildlife meeting, that sales can even occur over the internet. Sales of handicrafts made from brown bear claws, teeth, skulls, and bones present a particular problem, because these are potentially high value items and allowing sales creates market incentives for poaching both in Alaska and other states. Markets for high value bear handicrafts present a conservation concern because brown bears are protected under the Endangered Species Act in other states and in Mexico and the origin of brown bear products cannot be determined by visual inspection. Even within Alaska, economic incentives for take of brown bear in some areas could cause conservation problems due to the low reproductive rate of brown bear. Black bear handicraft sales, although not customary and traditional, do not create the high level of conservation concern raised by sales of brown bear handicrafts. Similarly, sales even of brown bear handicrafts do not raise the same level of concern if limited to the skin or fur; and even sales of handicrafts made with claws and teeth do not currently raise extremely high levels of concern if limited to sales among Federally qualified subsistence users. Changing the regulation to continue to allow the sale of brown bear fur products to anyone (also allowed under State law) while limiting sales of handicrafts made with brown bear claws, teeth, bones, and skulls to sales to other Federally qualified subsistence users should help eliminate commercial markets and the masking of illegal sales in Alaska and elsewhere. Unit specific

restrictions on sales are almost impossible to enforce without tracking and documentation requirements and are not needed for the lower value fur handicrafts and are therefore eliminated in order to make the regulations both more user friendly and more enforceable. Brown bear handicrafts may be needed for ceremonial, religious, and cultural reasons by both rural and nonrural residents; this proposal would allow sales to other rural residents, bartering would continue to be available under __.7(c) to allow exchanges with nonrural residents.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Adoption of the changes will result in Federal regulations that are less inconsistent with sound management principles and which reduce the incentive for illegal harvest and over-harvest of brown bear populations in Alaska and elsewhere.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Established customary and traditional uses of brown bear parts for making handicrafts and ceremonial regalia will not be affected by this change. Direct sales among rural residents will be authorized, and non rural residents may still participate in barter with rural residents under __.7(c).

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: These other uses will not be affected.

Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PROPOSAL WP08-06

Existing regulation: Unit 1C—Moose

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 1C—Berners Bay

No Federal subsistence priority

Harvest Limits

Unit 1C—Berners Bay drainages

No open season

Proposed regulation: Unit 1C—Moose

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 1C—Berners Bay

No Federal subsistence priority Residents of 1C and 1D

Harvest Limits

Unit 1C—Berners Bay drainages—1 bull, by Federal registration permit.

No open season Sept. 15–Oct. 15

Reason for changing the regulation: Rural residents of 1C and 1D are being denied subsistence opportunity and the current C&T designation of no Federal subsistence priority violates the letter, spirit, and intent of ANILCA.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: None.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It would provide a positive benefit to subsistence users.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Unknown.

Communities which have used this resource: Gustavus subsistence users have always been heavily dependent on moose for many years. I am also including Skagway and Haines to be inclusive of all rural subsistence users in the area.

Where the resource has been harvested: Throughout Unit 1C.

When the resource has been harvested: September and October.

Additional information: At the very least, the Federal Subsistence Board should be on the public record why they want to deny ANILCA subsistence protections to rural residents of 1C and 1D for moose in Berners Bay in violation of ANILCA.

Proposed by: Chuck Burkhardt

PROPOSAL WP08-07 (DEFERRED WP07-06)

Existing regulation: Units 1B, 3—Deer

Unit 1B—2 antlered deer *Aug. 1–Dec. 31*

Unit 3 remainder—2 antlered deer. *Aug. 1–Nov. 31*

Proposed regulation: Units 1B, 3—Deer

Unit 1B—2 4 antlered deer *Aug. 1–Dec. 31*

Unit 3 remainder—2 4 antlered deer. *Aug. 1–Dec. 31*

Reason for changing the regulation: This would put us on the same level as Prince of Wales, where hunters from Ketchikan, Craig, Hydaburg, Klawock, Thorne Bay, Coffman Cove have the privilege to hunt through December.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Don't know as it has not been tried for may years.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Don't believe it will hurt at all.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Will give them extra time to get their winter's meat.

Proposed by: Dick Stokes, Mark Armstrong, and Mike Bangs

PROPOSAL WP08-08

Existing regulation: Unit 6—Special Provisions

No existing regulation.

Proposed regulation: Unit 6—Special Provisions

(G) One permit will be issued by the Cordova District Ranger to the Chenega IRA Council to take five deer by designated hunters from Federal lands in Units 6D for their annual Old Chenega Memorial; *July 1–March 31*

Reason for changing the regulation: Chenega Bay holds an annual memorial to the old village site to commemorate the people lost and the loss of the old village during the 1964 earthquake. This will assure that food is available for this annual event. Potlatches are held throughout the summer, fall, and winter.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Deer harvest limits within Prince William Sound are currently a 5 deer per person. Deer populations are thought to be more influenced by weather than hunter harvest.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Personal supplies in the springtime will not need to be used for the potlatch.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No effect.

Proposed by: Chenega IRA Council

PROPOSAL WP08-09

Existing regulation: Unit 6D—Special Provisions

No existing regulation.

Proposed regulation: Unit 6D—Special Provisions

(G) One permit will be issued by the Cordova District Ranger to the Tatitlek IRA Council to take five deer from Federal lands in Unit 6D for their annual Cultural Heritage Week; *Dates to be determined*

Reason for changing the regulation: Cultural Heritage Week, which occurs during the first week of May, is the largest event which occurs annually in Tatitlek. This event to pass on Native traditions to youth attracts approximately 200 students, chaperones, and instructors from throughout Alaska. Allowing for a subsistence deer harvest would allow hunting heritage and subsistence values to be shared and passed to the next generations, without depleting personal supplies of game meat.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Deer harvest limits within Prince William Sound are currently 5 deer per person. Deer populations are thought to be more influenced by weather than hunter harvest. An annual harvest of 5 deer by the Village of Tatitlek to feed those attending Cultural Heritage Week would have little biological effect on deer populations.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: No effect.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No effect.

Proposed by: Tatitlek IRA Council

PROPOSAL WP08-10

Existing regulation: Unit 6—Special Provisions

(D) A Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient) who is either blind, 65 years of age or older, at least 70 percent disabled, or temporarily disabled may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take any moose, deer, black bear and beaver on his or her behalf in Unit 6, unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients, but may have no more than one harvest limit in his or her possession at any one time;

Proposed regulation: Unit 6—Special Provisions

*(D) A Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient) who is either blind, 65 years of age or older, at least 70 percent disabled, or temporarily disabled may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take any moose, deer, black bear, **mountain goat**, and beaver on his or her behalf in Unit 6, unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients, but may have no more than one harvest limit in his or her possession at any one time;*

Reason for changing the regulation: Elders in Chenega that have used mountain goats in the past are not capable of taking them themselves.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: None, current subsistence harvest quotas will remain the same.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It will allow elders who want mountain goat to utilize them.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None, sport hunters have a separate quota.

Proposed by: Chenega IRA Council

PROPOSAL WP08-11

Existing regulation: Unit 6C—Moose

Unit 6C —1 bull by Federal registration permit only. Sept. 1–Dec. 31.

(In Unit 6C, only one moose permit may be issued per household. A household receiving a State permit for Unit 6C moose may not receive a Federal permit. The annual harvest quota will be announced by the U.S. Forest Service, Cordova Office, in consultation with ADF&G. The Federal harvest allocation will be 100% of the antlerless moose permits and 75% of the bull permits.)

Proposed regulation: Unit 6C—Moose

Unit 6C—1 bull by Federal registration permit only. Sept. 1–Dec. 31.

*(In Unit 6C, only one moose permit may be issued per household. A household receiving a State **Unit 6C moose permit for Unit 6C moose** may not receive a Federal permit. The annual harvest quota will be announced by the U.S. Forest Service, Cordova Office, in consultation with ADF&G. ~~The Federal harvest allocation will be 100% of the antlerless moose permits and 75% of the bull permits~~ **The Federal subsistence harvest allocation will be 30 antlerless moose to be taken from Unit 6C. When fewer than 30 antlerless moose are available, the remainder will be taken from the bull harvest quota.***

Reason for changing the regulation: However, the population objective is to maintain 400 moose in this subunit. The current harvest under the federal subsistence regulations greatly exceeds the projected harvest when the current regulation was adopted. The allocation of 75% of the harvestable surplus of bulls and 100% of the antlerless moose to federally qualified subsistence users has resulted in 95% of the harvest quota being taken by federally qualified subsistence users in an area consisting of about 75% Federal lands. Because of the increasing moose population, the number of moose allocated to the Federal hunt has increased by 94% since 2000, whereas the number of federally qualified subsistence users has remained constant. Consequently, a reasonable number of moose necessary to provide for federally qualified subsistence users should be established.

There is no need to allocate permits as a percentage of the population because we intend to manage for a stable herd, which should allow for a fixed number of moose to be allocated to the Federal hunt without reducing opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users. Allocating 75% of the bull quota to the Federal hunt in Unit 6C is no longer necessary because 1) most (or all) of the proposed subsistence quota can be met with antlerless moose, and 2) local residents already take on average 67% of the bull moose allocated to the resident-only State hunt. The combined State/Federal systems ensure residents of Unit 6C have a priority for moose.

We propose that the Federal subsistence quota in Unit 6 be taken from only Unit 6C because it supports the largest, most productive, and therefore most reliable moose population in Unit 6. Moose populations in Units 6A (west) and 6B have declined over the years primarily because of heavy predation. With the exception of a 5-bull drawing hunt in Unit 6A (west), State hunts in these areas are already restricted to residents only. As a result, federally qualified subsistence users typically harvest 90% of the available quota in Unit 6B and 68% in Unit 6A (west).

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: The proposed change will not impact the moose population, as harvest quotas will continue to be established consistent with sustained yield management.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Federally qualified subsistence users will continue to have opportunities to hunt under both Federal subsistence and State drawing permits. Qualified subsistence users have drawn an average of two-thirds of the State permits for this hunt during the past 10 years. Therefore, subsistence users can expect to harvest an average of about 61 moose (80% of the quota) in Unit 6C once the population stabilizes near 400 moose. Excluding the last several years, when we were attempting to reduce the population, this

would be the highest harvest in the 46 year history of the hunt. In addition, harvests in Units 6A (west) and 6B would result in a total estimated take of about 92 moose by local residents in the 3 areas combined.

Because of the increasing number of applicants for the Federal subsistence hunts, the odds of federally qualified subsistence users drawing a State permit would be equal to or better than drawing a subsistence permit.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: The proposed change will provide more opportunities for non-federally qualified subsistence users to participate in this moose hunt without restricting opportunities for federally qualified subsistence users.

Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

PROPOSAL WP08-12

Existing regulation: General Provisions

(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, or 25.

Proposed regulation: General Provisions

(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 11, 12, 17, 20, or 25.

Reason for changing the regulation: Units 11 and 12 are adjacent and many residents of the areas hunt both units. Allowing a few users to take bears in Unit 11 and make handicrafts, would be beneficial to these rural residents both from a monetary stand point as well as having regulations aligned.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Unit 11 is a large unit with limited access. Brown bears are plentiful and have salmon rich streams to feed in. Very few bears are harvested in Unit 11 and no impact would be expected.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: This regulation would allow more traditional use of a renewable resource.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Subsistence hunters are the only ones who use this “hard” park; sport/recreational and commercial users can’t.

Communities which have used this resource:

Where the resource has been harvested:

When the resource has been harvested:

Additional information:

Proposed by: Robert E. Cyr

PROPOSAL WP08-13

Existing regulation: General Provisions

§__.25(j)(2) *If you take wildlife for subsistence, you must salvage the following parts for human use:*

- (i) *The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, or otter;*
- (ii) *The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in Units 5, 9B, 17, 18, portions of 19A and 19B, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A need not be salvaged;*

Proposed regulation: General Provisions

§__.25(j) 2) *If you take wildlife for subsistence, you must salvage the following parts for human use:*

- (i) *The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, or otter;*
- (ii) *The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in Units 5, 9B, 17, 18, portions of 19A and 19B, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A need not be salvaged. **In Unit 11 the hide and edible meat must be salvaged from all harvested bears taken between January 1– June 15, only the skull and hide must be salvaged between August 10 and December 31.***

Reason for changing the regulation: Brown bear meat in this salmon rich environment is not fit for human consumption during the fall months and because of the salvage regulation people do not harvest brown bears under Federal regulations.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Very little on brown bear populations, because there are few who hunt Unit 11 on Federal regulations. It will help raise some numbers of ungulates while making the brown bear population healthier.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It will allow bears to be taken and used in areas where none is currently.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: It should not change or affect any others. There are currently no commercial uses in the “hard” park.

Communities which have used this resource:

Where the resource has been harvested:

When the resource has been harvested:

Additional information:

Proposed by: Robert Cyr

PROPOSAL WP08-14

Existing regulation: General Provisions

§__.25(j)(2) *If you take wildlife for subsistence, you must salvage the following parts for human use:*

- (i) *The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, or otter;*

(ii) *The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in Units 5, 9B, 17, 18, portions of 19A and 19B, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A need not be salvaged;*

Proposed regulation: General Provisions

§ __.25(j)(2) *If you take wildlife for subsistence, you must salvage the following parts for human use:*

(i) *The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, or otter;*

(ii) *The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in Units 5, 9B, 17, 18, portions of 19A and 19B, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A need not be salvaged. In Unit 11, only the hide and skull of a brown bear must be salvaged;*

Reason for changing the regulation: Traditionally, the local Ahtna people have not harvested brown bear meat for nutritional purposes and human consumption. The hide, and other parts, have been used traditionally for clothing, handicraft, tools and for making other traditional items.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: None. The current brown bear population is healthy.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: None.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No impact.

Proposed by: Dean Wilson Jr.

PROPOSAL WP08-15

Existing regulation: Unit 11—Beaver

30 beaver per season

Nov. 10–Apr. 30

Proposed regulation: Unit 11—Beaver

30 beaver per season No limit

Nov. 10–Apr. 30 Sept. 25–May 31

Reason for changing the regulation: Making beaver more available for take before and after ice-up will allow trappers and consumers of beaver meat more opportunity.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: With the limited amount of access and interest to beaver in Unit 11, little to no impact will occur.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Enhance opportunity of take, benefiting trappers and beaver consumers.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None.

Proposed by: Dean Wilson Jr.

PROPOSAL WP08-16

Existing regulation: Unit 11—Goat

Unit 11—that portion within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve—1 goat by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands will be closed by announcement of the Superintendent, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve to the harvest of goats when a total of 45 goats have been harvested between Federal and State hunts. Aug. 25–Dec. 31

Proposed regulation: Unit 11—Goat

Unit 11—that portion within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve—1 goat by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands will be closed by announcement of the Superintendent, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve to the harvest of goats when a total of 45 goats have been harvested between Federal and State hunts. Aug. 25–10–Dec. 31

Reason for changing the regulation: Matching the goat season with the sheep season will provide better subsistence opportunity for Federal subsistence users. Many more subsistence hunters are in the goat ranges prior to August 25 to ensure they don't get caught by snowfall. Weather is typically more congenial to being in the mountains in the month of August.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: None. Very little hunting pressure on goats in Unit 11 is present at this time. If a surge in hunting pressure for goats does occur, the quota of goats to be taken will come into effect and stop the hunt.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: More opportunity for Federal Subsistence users to take goats in Unit 11.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No impact.

Proposed by: Dean Wilson Jr.

PROPOSAL WP08-17

Existing regulation: Units 15B, 15C—Moose

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. Oct. 20–Nov. 10

Proposed regulation: Units 15B, 15C—Moose

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. Oct. 20–Nov. 10

Reason for changing the regulation: ADF&G continues to have conservation concerns regarding the potential negative impacts the post-rut portion (Oct. 20–Nov. 10) of the current Federal season may have on moose populations in Units 15B and 15C. We believe the potential conservation concerns associated with the post-rut hunt were not adequately considered when it was approved by the Federal Subsistence Board in 2006. State moose hunts on the Kenai Peninsula that take place after the Aug. 20–Sept. 20 general season dates are limited and highly restricted, in contrast to the current late season Federal hunt. For example, the Sept. 26–Oct. 15 drawing permit hunts (DM531–539) in the eastern portion of Unit 15B are limited to 50 total permits; hunters are separated into five large areas that span over more than 30,000 acres to reduce localized impacts. Since 1996, on average 35 of the 50 permittees have participated in this hunt each year and harvested an average of fewer than 11 bulls per year. The State's Sept. 26–Oct. 15 hunt in the eastern portion of Unit 15B has a unique State management structure. There is no general season in this area, which results in a much higher bull:cow ratio in this area compared to that found on adjacent lands open to general season moose hunters. Impacts of a relatively unrestricted Federal hunt from Oct. 20–Nov. 10 could have much greater negative impacts in Unit 15C where bull:cow ratios are lower than in Unit 15B due to a long general season (Aug. 20–Sept. 20). Additionally, and of paramount importance, is the fact that the post-rut period for bulls is a stressful period physiologically. Bulls typically have exhausted their body reserves during the rut and are in poor condition. After the rut, bulls are often at high elevations, grouped into large congregations, and are highly visible and accessible to hunters. Hunting that disrupts and displaces bulls during Oct. 20–Nov. 10 could be detrimental to the long-term sustainability of these populations. *Even if the harvest remains relatively low*, a large number of hunters can disrupt these post-rut congregations and reduce bull survival, which can have potentially long-term negative effects on the sustainability of these populations. The first year of the Federal Oct. 20–Nov. 10 season had some additional problems aside from the conservation concerns described above. The Alaska Maritime Refuge issued permits to hunters who did not reside in communities eligible to participate in this hunt; neither the Alaska Maritime Refuge nor the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge required applicants to sign an affidavit attesting to their community of residence. This made enforcement and management of the hunt difficult. Moreover, Federal enforcement in the field to ensure hunters are on Federal land is essentially non-existent. From 1996 to 2005, the Federal subsistence season was Aug. 10–Sept. 20. During those years, the average number of permits issued was fewer than 37 per year, with only 24 of those permit holders hunting each year (Figure 1), resulting in an average harvest of fewer than 4 moose each year. In the first year of the early fall and late fall Federal seasons in 2006, there was the highest ever issuance of permits (96) and the highest ever number of permittees hunting (61). We anticipate that the number of permits issued in 2007 will continue to increase. Even though the 2006 harvest remained somewhat low (5 bulls), the volume of late season hunters and the potential negative impact they could cause to post-rut concentrations of bulls is excessive and contrary to appropriate long term management of the moose populations.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Eliminating the Oct. 20–Nov. 10 season will ensure that the highly visible and often densely congregated post-rut concentrations of moose will not be disturbed and disrupted during a physiologically stressful period after the rut. This would help to ensure the long term and sustainable management of moose populations for both subsistence and nonsubsistence users.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under the Federal regulations would still have a 42-day season (Aug. 10–Sept. 20) to fulfill their subsistence needs, which is 10 days longer than the State general season. We believe this is a good compromise between tradition of subsistence

users and the sustainable management of the moose populations. Allowing a post-rut season would indeed provide additional subsistence hunting opportunity but at the expense of sound wildlife management over the long term.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: We do not know of any impacts this proposed regulation change would have on other uses. The proposed change will help to ensure proper management of the moose populations in Units 15B and 15C, which will benefit both Federally qualified subsistence users and State hunters in the long term.

Proposed by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PROPOSAL WP08-18

Existing regulation: 15B, 15C—Moose

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. *Oct. 20–Nov. 10*

Proposed regulation: 15B, 15C—Moose

~~*Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.*~~ ~~*Oct. 20–Nov. 10*~~

Reason for changing the regulation: The post-rut period for bulls is a stressful period. There shouldn't be a hunt during this time period.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Eliminating or limiting the post-rut part of the Federal season will help with sustainable management and reduce long-term negative impacts on the moose population.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Federally qualified subsistence users would still have 42 days to fulfill their subsistence needs, which is 10 days longer than the State general season.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Limiting the post-rut hunt would help ensure proper management of the moose populations which should aid future Federal subsistence and State hunter opportunities.

Proposed by: Lee A. Martin

PROPOSAL WP08-19

Existing regulation: Unit 15 C—Special Provisions

No existing regulation.

Proposed regulation: Unit 15 C—Special Provisions

Antlers harvested under these regulations must be turned in at Fish and Wildlife to be disposed of.

Reason for changing the regulation: So people are not hunting for trophies; meat only.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: I don't believe it will have an impact as most people will target forks and spikes instead of mature bulls.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: None.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None.

Proposed by: Robert M. Haynes

PROPOSAL WP08-20

Existing regulation: Units 15B, 15C—Moose

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. Oct. 20–Nov. 10

Proposed regulation: Units 15B, 15C—Moose

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. The harvested animals' antlers must be taken to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge manager where the palm of the antler will be cut to destroy any trophy value. Oct. 20–Nov. 10

Reason for changing the regulation: Because subsistence should be used for subsistence and not trophy hunting.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: There will be a huge impact on the survivability of large breeding bulls, because there are horse hunters that are going to take advantage of the subsistence season to go after large bulls for trophy value rather than for the meat.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: There will be no impact on subsistence users because they can still harvest the moose if they truly need. It. But those trying to trophy hunt will be less likely to participate. Also those subsistence hunting will more likely look for spike/forks for meat value.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: There will be no adverse affects.

Proposed by: Dan Presley

PROPOSAL WP08-21

Existing regulation: Unit 15—Special Provisions

No existing regulation.

Proposed regulation: Unit 15—Special Provisions

Unit 15—all antlers from moose harvested under these regulations must be taken to Fish and Game to be cut in half with the top half remaining with Fish and Game.

Reason for changing the regulation: To stop the late season subsistence hunt being used as a trophy hunt.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Allows the large antlered bulls a chance to make it as they won't be as much of a target.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: True subsistence hunters will only be after the meat so antlers should not matter.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: N/A.

Communities which have used this resource: Ninilchik, Seldovia, and Nanwalek.

Where the resource has been harvested: Units 15A, 15B, 15C.

When the resource has been harvested: Aug.–Sept., Oct.–Nov.

Additional information:

Proposed by: Keith Presley

PROPOSAL WP08-22

Existing regulation: Units 7, 15A, 15B—Moose

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 7—that portion draining into Kings Bay—residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.

Unit 7 remainder—no Federal subsistence priority.

Harvest Limits

Unit 7 remainder

No Federal open season

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 15—residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.

Harvest Limits

Unit 15A—Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area.

No Federal open season

Unit 15A remainder, 15B, and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler; by Federal registration permit only.

Aug. 10–Sept. 20

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler; by Federal registration permit only.

Oct. 20–Nov. 10

The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

Proposed regulation: Units 7, 15A, 15B—Moose

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 7, that portion draining into Kings Bay—residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.

Unit 7-remainder—No Federal subsistence priority—residents of Cooper Landing.

Harvest Limits

Unit 7 remainder—1 bull by Federal registration permit only.

No Federal open season

Aug. 10–Sept. 20

Oct. 10–Nov. 10

Special Provisions

Special Provisions Resurrection Creek Closed Area: Drainages of Resurrection Creek down stream from Rimrock and Highland Creeks including Palmer Creek is closed to the taking of moose.

Portage Glacier Closed Area: Portage Creek drainages between Anchorage-Seward Railroad and Placer Creek in Bear Valley, Portage Lake, the mouth of Byron Creek, Glacier Creek and Byron Glacier is closed to the taking of moose.

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 15—residents of Cooper Landing, Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.

Harvest Limits

Unit 15A—Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area.

Unit 15A remainder, 15B, and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only.

Units 15A and 15B—1 bull, by Federal registration permit only.

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

*No Federal open season
Aug. 10–Sept. 20*

**Aug. 10–Sept. 20
Oct. 20–Nov. 10**

Reason for changing the regulation: This regulation would reestablish the customary, traditional and subsistence use of this resource for the residents of Cooper Landing.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Insignificant.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: The effect will be positive. This regulation offers customary and traditional use of moose that at this time is not being offered.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No effect.

Communities which have used this resource: Cooper Landing.

Where the resource has been harvested: Upper Russian Lake, Juneau Lake, Cooper Landing area, Kenai River drainage.

When the resource has been harvested: Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.

Additional information:

Proposed by: Karl W. J. Romig

PROPOSAL WP08-23

Existing regulation: Unit 16 B—Moose

Unit 16B remainder—1 bull

Sept. 1–Sept. 30

Dec. 1–Feb. 28

Proposed regulation:

*Unit 16B remainder—Denali National Preserve only—1 bull moose
by Federal registration permit only. One Federal registration
permit only for moose issued per household.*

Sept. 1–Sept. 30

Dec. 1–Feb. 28

Reason for changing the regulation: Currently there is no harvest monitoring system for the moose harvest in the Denali Preserve portion of GMU 16B. Implementation of a harvest monitoring system will enhance management and protect harvest opportunities for rural residents of GMU 16B. The restriction of hunting opportunities in GMU 16B in recent years, with a State Tier II permit system, has created concerns that excessive hunting pressure might be concentrated on Denali National Preserve lands in the upper Yentna River. Local residents who do not obtain a State Tier II permit have no option for moose hunting other than subsistence harvests in Denali National Preserve. The implementation of a Federal permit system will ensure there is not an over harvest of moose in the Preserve. The restriction of hunting opportunities in GMU 16B in recent years, with a State Tier II permit system, has created concerns that excessive hunting pressure might be concentrated on Denali National Preserve lands in the upper Yentna River. Local residents who do not obtain a State Tier II permit have no other option for moose hunting than to exercise their subsistence rights to hunt in Denali National Preserve.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Federal managers will be able to obtain better data about harvest levels.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: A Federal subsistence permit hunt will protect subsistence opportunities for local residents.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: The change would affect general or State Tier II hunting opportunities only if the harvest of moose on Preserve lands was determined to be unsustainable, leading to an unhealthy moose population. In that case, Federal Subsistence Board could restrict moose harvests in the Preserve to local qualified subsistence users only.

Proposed by: Denali National Park and Preserve

PROPOSAL WP08-24 (DEFERRED WP07-21)

Existing regulation: Unit 15—Moose

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 15—residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.

Proposed regulation: Unit 15—Moose

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

*Unit 15—residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia, **Katchemak-Selo, Razdolna, and Voznesenka.***

Reason for changing the regulation: This hunting privilege has been given to other communities in our area such as Ninilchik which is located on a major state highway, and our communities are definitely more rural in nature and our dependence on game is definitely higher as a result.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: We don't see that there will be any changes on the wildlife population. Residents will get one moose either on the early hunt or late hunt, just as in the drawing areas.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: There are subsistence uses in other areas and it doesn't affect their uses and we live in the same lifestyle.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial:

Communities which have used this resource: Katchemak-Selo, Razdolna, and Voznesenka.

Where the resource has been harvested: Unit 15C Fox River Valley, Clearwater Slough, Caribou Hills, Tustumena Lake.

When the resource has been harvested:

Additional information: The residents of our villages respectfully ask to be included in the list of communities eligible to participate in subsistence hunting on Federal lands. There are several hundred people deeply involved in a subsistence lifestyle here at the end of the road, and we ask you to grant us community standings which allow us to participate in subsistence hunts and recognize our patterns of customary and traditional dependence on the resources. This tradition has been carried on wherever Old Believer Russians have lived in this world for over 200 years. It is part of our culture and we depend upon game resources for sustenance to a great degree. Our villages are located at the very end of the road system outside of Homer where job opportunities are severely limited and the lack of a strong cash economy means we rely heavily on gardening, fishing, and hunting for food. The roads in our communities are marginal and our distance from stores makes food shopping quite expensive.

Proposed by: Dennis Reutov and Fred Martushev

PROPOSAL WP08-25

Existing regulation: Unit 10—Caribou

<i>Unit 10 —Unimak Island only— 4 caribou by Federal registration permit only.</i>	<i>Aug. 1–Sept. 30</i>
	<i>Nov. 15–Mar. 31</i>

Proposed regulation: Unit 10—Caribou

<i>Unit 10 —Unimak Island only— # 2 caribou by Federal registration permit only.</i>	<i>Aug. 1–Sept. 30</i>
	<i>Nov. 15–Mar. 31</i>

Reason for changing the regulation: There has been an increase in requests for Federal subsistence permits for Unimak Island due to the closure of Federal and State seasons in regulatory year 2007/08 for caribou in Unit 9D. Concerns exist that with a 4 caribou harvest limit, there may be excessive impacts to the Unimak Caribou Herd. Surveys indicate a declining trend for the caribou population on Unimak Island with a low calf:cow ratio. A 4 caribou harvest limit could be too high, especially if mostly cows were harvested.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: A reduced harvest limit will lessen the hunting pressure on this caribou herd and help slow the population decline, particularly if there is an increase in the numbers of hunters on Unimak Island.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence users will still have the opportunity to harvest caribou on Unimak Island, but their harvest limit will be reduced.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Other users would still be able to hunt under State regulations for Unimak Island caribou.

Proposed by: Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-26

Existing regulation: Unit 9D—Caribou

Unit 9D—2 bulls by Federal Registration Permit

Aug. 1–Sept. 30

Nov. 15–Mar. 31

Proposed regulation: Unit 9D—Caribou

*Unit 9D—2 bulls by Federal Registration Permit
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of
caribou.*

Aug. 1–Sept. 30

Nov. 15–Mar. 31—No Federal Open Season

Reason for changing the regulation: Current surveys of the Unit 9D caribou herd have shown a marked decrease in the population, calf recruitment and survival. The last survey conducted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service identified only 770 animals in Unit 9D. A composition count completed by the Alaska State Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) showed a calf:cow ratio of 1 calf per 100 cows and 16 bulls to 100 cows. A July post calving count of the Southern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd conducted by the ADF&G resulted in a minimum population estimate of 600 caribou. Only four calves were observed during the population survey. Calf survival to four weeks of age was estimated to be less than 1 %. These observations indicate that early calf survival is limiting recruitment, and no calf recruitment is expected in 2007. This is not sufficient to maintain the health of the caribou herd. A recent revised caribou management plan for 9D provided guidelines for the management of this herd. The plan states that the herd goal is to maintain a population of 3,000–3,500 caribou with a fall bull:cow ratio of 20 to 40 bulls per 100 cows. It stipulates that no harvest of the herd will occur when the population size falls below 875 caribou and has been in a period of decline for 3 years. For additional information please review the past staff analysis special action request WSA07-04.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Reducing the removal of additional individuals from the rapidly decreasing population and stress caused by hunting activities will provide the herd an opportunity to recover and maintain the population.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence use of the caribou will be closed for all Federal lands in the 9D area. Subsistence users in areas not adjacent to Federal lands (i.e. Nelson Lagoon) have already had their season closed by the State of Alaska.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Currently the State has closed Unit 9D to all Caribou hunting by Emergency Order No. 02-02-07. It is expected that the State season will remain closed until the caribou population recovers sufficiently to allow for harvest to resume.

Proposed by: Izembek National Wildlife Refuge

PROPOSAL WP08-27

Existing regulation: Unit 9C—Brown Bear

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 9C—residents of Unit 9C

Harvest Limits

Unit 9C

No Federal open season

Proposed regulation: Unit 9C—Brown Bear

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Unit 9C—residents of Unit 9C and Igiugig, Kakhonak, and Levelock.

Harvest Limits

Unit 9C—1 bear by Federal registration permit only.

No Federal open season. Oct. 1–May 31 (the season will be closed by the Katmai National Park and Preserve Superintendent when 10 bears have been harvested).

Reason for changing the regulation: Subsistence users would like to have an opportunity to have a subsistence hunt under Federal regulations in Unit 9C as there currently is no Federal open season. There is a season open for Brown bears in Unit 9C under State regulations for both residents and nonresidents.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: There may be an increase in Brown bear harvest in Unit 9C.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence users would like to have an opportunity to have a subsistence hunt under Federal regulations in Unit 9C as there currently is no Federal open season.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: Other users hunting under State regulations during the Fall and Spring seasons would overlap with the proposed Federal season.

Communities which have used this resource: Kakhonak, Igiugig, and Levelock

Where the resource has been harvested: In the area of Katmai National Preserve.

When the resource has been harvested: All months

Additional information:

Proposed by: Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-28

Existing regulation: General Provisions

Designated Hunter

(e) Hunting by designated harvest permit. In Units 1–8, 9D, 10–16, and 18–26, if you are a Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient), you may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take deer, moose and caribou on your behalf unless you are a member of a community operating under a community harvest system or unless Unit-specific regulations in Section _____.26 preclude or modify the use of the designated hunter system or allow the harvest of additional species by a designated hunter. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time, unless otherwise specified in unit-specific regulations in § _____.26.

Proposed regulation: General Provisions

Designated Hunter

*(e) Hunting by designated harvest permit. In Units ~~1–8, 9D, 10–16, and 18–26~~ **1–26** , if you are a Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient), you may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take deer, moose and caribou on your behalf unless you are a member of a community operating under a community harvest system or unless Unit-specific regulations in Section _____.26 preclude or modify the use of the designated hunter system or allow the harvest of additional species by a designated hunter. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time, unless otherwise specified in unit-specific regulations in § _____.26.*

Reason for changing the regulation: Residents of the Bristol Bay region (Units 9 and 17) would like to have the same opportunity for designated hunter provisions as is already provided for in Units 1–8, 9D, 10–16, and 18–26.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: There will be minimal impact on wildlife populations. General provisions in the regulations specify the number of harvest limits a designated hunter may have in possession at any one time

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence users in Units 9A, 9B, 9C, 9E, and 17 will be able to hunt under the designated hunter provisions that are already established in all the other units throughout the state. In particular, this will benefit Federally qualified subsistence users, such as the elderly, who are unable to hunt themselves.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: There will be no impact on other users.

Proposed by: Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-29

Existing regulation: Unit 9—Special Provisions

(h) Removing harvest from the field. You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters and hind quarters of caribou and moose harvested in Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19B prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption...

Proposed regulation: Unit 9—Special Provisions

*(h) Removing harvest from the field. You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters and hind quarters of caribou and moose harvested in Units ~~9B~~, **9**, 17, 18, and 19B prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption...*

Reason for changing the regulation: Residents of Unit 9 would like this provision to include all of Unit 9 to avoid meat spoilage of caribou and moose harvested during the warmer temperatures prior to Oct. 1.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: No impact.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence users will still have the same opportunity to harvest caribou and moose, but will be required to follow this provision to avoid meat spoilage.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No impact.

Proposed by: Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-30

Existing regulation: Unit 9B—Moose

Unit 9B—1 bull

*Aug. 20–Sept. 15
Dec. 1–Jan.15*

Proposed regulation: Unit 9B—Moose

Unit 9B—1 bull

*~~Aug. 20~~ **Sept. 1**–Sept. 15
~~Dec. 1~~ **Dec. 15**–Jan.15*

Reason for changing the regulation: Bristol Bay Council members and area residents have expressed concerns about the decline of the moose population in Unit 9B.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: A shorter season will likely reduce the number of moose harvested and may help slow the decline of the moose population in this area.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence users will still have the opportunity to harvest moose in Unit 9B, but the Fall season would be shortened by 11 days, and the winter season would be shortened by 14 days.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No affect to other users.

Proposed by: Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-31

Existing regulation: Units 9B, 9C—Moose

<i>Unit 9B—1 bull</i>	<i>Aug. 20–Sept. 15</i>
	<i>Dec. 1–Jan. 15</i>
<i>Unit 9C—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north—1 bull.</i>	<i>Sept. 1–Sept. 15</i>
	<i>Dec. 1–Dec. 31</i>

Proposed regulation: Units 9B, 9C—Moose

<i>Unit 9B—1 bull. Federal public lands are closed for the hunting of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E, hunting under these regulations.</i>	<i>Aug. 20–Sept. 15</i>
	<i>Dec. 1–Jan. 15</i>
<i>Unit 9C—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north—1 bull. Federal public lands are closed for the hunting of moose, except by rural Alaska residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E, hunting under these regulations.</i>	<i>Sept. 1–Sept. 15</i>
	<i>Dec. 1–Dec. 31</i>

Reason for changing the regulation: Bristol Bay Council members and area residents have expressed concerns about the decline of the moose population in Units 9B and 9C.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: A closure of Federal public lands to non-Federally qualified subsistence users will likely reduce the number of moose harvested and may help slow the decline of the moose population in this area.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence users will still have the same opportunity to harvest moose in Units 9B and 9C.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: In Units 9B and 9C, that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north, Federal public lands would be closed to the taking of moose for non-Federally qualified subsistence users.

Proposed by: Bristol Bay Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-32

Existing regulation: Unit 9B—Brown Bear

Unit 9(B) Lake Clark National Park and Preserve—Residents of Nondalton, Iliamna, Newhalen, Pedro Bay and Port Alsworth only—1 bear by Federal registration permit only. The season will be closed by the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve Superintendent when four females or ten bear have been taken, whichever occurs first. July 1–June 30

Proposed regulation: Unit 9B—Brown Bear

Unit 9(B) Lake Clark National Park and Preserve—Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay and Port Alsworth, and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve within Unit 9B—1 bear by Federal registration permit only. The season will be closed by the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve Superintendent when four females or ten bear have been taken, whichever occurs first. July 1–June 30

Reason for changing the regulation: As the regulation is currently written, residents of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve cannot participate in the subsistence brown bear hunt, contrary to provisions of ANILCA. This proposal is intended to correct that oversight by adding, “and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve within 9B.” This change will allow residents living in a resident zone community, the park or the preserve to participate in the Federal registration brown bear hunt on park or preserve lands. The proposal also lists the resident zone communities in alphabetical order for consistency with other Unit 9(B) hunting regulations.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: The Unit 9B subsistence harvest limit for brown bear is capped at ten bears; however, the hunt can be closed by the Park Superintendent if four female bears are taken during the regulatory year. This proposal does not change the number of bears that may be harvested and will have no impact on the local brown bear population.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: This proposal will expand opportunity to hunt brown bears for subsistence to residents of the park resident zone and the preserve.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This regulatory change will have little to no effect on sport/recreational or commercial users since it does not increase the number of bears that may be taken in a regulatory year.

Proposed by: Lake Clark Subsistence Resource Commission

PROPOSAL WP08-33

Existing regulation: Unit 18—Moose

Unit 18—that portion north and west of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kusilvak Mountain to Mountain Village and excluding all Yukon River drainages upriver from Mountain Village—1 antlered bull. Aug. 10–Sept. 30

Unit 18—that portion north and west of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kusilvak Mountain to Mountain Village and excluding all Yukon River drainages upriver from Mountain Village—1 moose. Dec. 20–Jan. 20
The Yukon Delta NWR Manager may restrict the harvest to only antlered bulls after consultation with the ADF&G and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Chair.

Unit 18 remainder—1 antlered bull. Aug. 10–Sept. 30
Dec. 20–Jan. 10

Proposed regulation: Unit 18—Moose

Unit 18—that portion north and west of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kusilvak Mountain to Mountain Village and excluding all Yukon River drainages upriver from Mountain Village—1 antlered bull. Aug. 10–Sept. 30
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose, except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.

Unit 18—that portion north and west of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kusilvak Mountain to Mountain Village and excluding all Yukon River drainages upriver from Mountain Village—1 moose. Dec. 20–Jan. 20
*The Yukon Delta NWR Manager may restrict the harvest to only antlered bulls after consultation with the ADF&G and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council chair. **Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose, except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.***

Unit 18 remainder—1 antlered bull. Aug. 10–Sept. 30
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose, except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.
Dec. 20–Jan. 10

Reason for changing the regulation: This regulation should be changed until an accurate subsistence use amount in Unit 18 is determined. Additionally, an accurate count of the moose population needs to be completed and a regionally acceptable moose management plan needs to be developed.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: By closing the harvest of moose to non-Federally qualified users, the moose population would improve and continue to sustain itself due to the availability of breeding male moose populations.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: By closing the non-Federally qualified user season, subsistence users would benefit due to the increased abundance of moose with less competition.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: The sport harvest would be closed forcing all user groups to develop a comprehensive moose management plan for Unit 18, which should have been done prior to the opening of the non-Federally qualified season.

Proposed by: The Association of Village Council Presidents

PROPOSAL WP08-34

Existing regulation: Unit 18—Moose

*Unit 18—south of and including the Kanektok River drainages. No Federal open season
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose by all users.*

Proposed regulation: Unit 18—Moose

Unit 18—Kanektok and Arolik River drainages, including North and South Mouth Arolik River. Federal public lands are closed to the hunting of moose by all users. No Federal open season

Unit 18—south of the Kanektok river drainages. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose by all users. and Arolik River drainages, including North and South Mouth Arolik River—1 bull by Federal registration permit. Season dates to be determined after consultation with local users and ADF&G.

Reason for changing the regulation: This proposal seeks to establish an open hunting season for moose starting in the fall of 2009 on Federal public lands in Unit 18 south of the Kanektok and Arolik River drainages. However, a special action request to open this hunt in fall 2008 will be submitted if we count 100 or more moose in this area during the winter of 2007–08. A similar proposal/petition/agenda change request will be forwarded to the Alaska Board of Game to align State and Federal regulations for moose in this area. Eliminating the Federal public lands closure in this area will be necessary to avoid a dual permit hunt. This regulation should be changed because: 1) the moose population in this area is increasing (2 moose counted in 2002, 10 moose counted in 2004, 22 moose counted in 2005, 54 moose counted in 2006) and we expect the increase will mimic that which occurred in adjacent Unit 17A during the last 12 years; 2) Togiak Refuge, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Goodnews River Drainage Moose Advisory Committee and the Village Councils of Goodnews Bay and Platinum agreed to a three year moratorium (starting in 2006–07) on hunting moose in the Goodnews River drainage unless 100 moose are counted prior to that. With support of all parties, ADF&G had closed the moose season on affected State lands for the two previous years (2004–06) via emergency closure authority.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: The proposed season and State registration permit requirements (permits issued in Goodnews, aircraft access is prohibited for this hunt except to State maintained airports, hunt reports must be returned within five days of a kill) will have very little or no affect on the population.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Subsistence users with a customary and traditional use determination for Unit 18 moose would be provided an opportunity to harvest moose consistent with State of Alaska regulations.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This change would have very little or no affect on other uses.

Proposed by: Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

PROPOSAL WP08-35

Existing regulation: Unit 19A—Moose

Unit 19A—north of the Kuskokwim River, upstream from but excluding the George River drainage, and south of the Kuskokwim River upstream from and including the Downey Creek drainage, not including the Lime Village Management Area; Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose.

No Federal open season

Proposed regulation: Unit 19A—Moose

*Unit 19A—north of the Kuskokwim River, upstream from but excluding the George River drainage, and south of the Kuskokwim River upstream from and including the Downey Creek drainage, not including the Lime Village Management Area; Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose. **not including the Holitna River upstream and including Titnuk Creek and Hoholitna River upstream from Little Diamond Mountain—1 bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers, or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side.***

No Federal open season

To be determined

Reason for changing the regulation: It would have a positive impact for harvesting big game and would encourage hunters to traverse this area and harvest not only moose, but bear and wolves as well.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Opening this area would have hunters traveling up and harvesting bear and wolves and in time would help reduce the predator population and help to increase the moose population, primarily the calves born each spring.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: This would have a very positive effect for subsistence use, especially for the residents of Sleetmute, Red Devil, Georgetown, Crooked Creek, to name a few.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: I don't know what affect it would have on the sport hunters, but I think there is some of the sports hunters that hunt bear and wolves as well.

Proposed by: Harry Jackson

PROPOSAL WP08-36

Existing regulation: Unit 22A—Moose

Unit 22A—that portion in the Unalakleet drainage and all drainages flowing into Norton Sound north of the Golsovia River drainage and south of the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik River drainages—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose.

No Federal open season

Proposed regulation: Unit 22A—Moose

Unit 22A—that portion in the Unalakleet drainage and all drainages flowing into Norton Sound north of the Golsovia River drainage and south of the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik River drainages—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose 1 bull.

No Federal open season

Aug. 1–Sept. 30

Reason for changing the regulation: Aerial survey in spring of 2007 and after the moose moratorium shows a significant increase in numbers.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: It would increase eatable resource as the users agreed to place a moose moratorium. Reliance on caribou diminished so a moose season is needed.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Increased reliance on moose resource and with proper management creates respect of the resource.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None, eventually and with a trend of increase all will benefit in the long run.

Proposed by: Native Village of Unalakleet

PROPOSAL WP08-37

Existing regulation: Unit 22A—Moose

Unit 22A—that portion in the Unalakleet drainage and all drainages flowing into Norton Sound north of the Golsovia River drainage and south of the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik River drainages—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose.

No Federal open season

Proposed regulation: Unit 22A—Moose

Unit 22A—that portion in the Unalakleet drainage and all drainages flowing into Norton Sound north of the Golsovia River drainage and south of the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik River drainages—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose. 1 bull by Federal registration permit. Up to 20 permits to be given out by the local land manager (BLM).

*No Federal open season
Aug. 1–Sept. 30*

Reason for changing the regulation: To give local residents an opportunity to harvest moose closer to home, specifically residents of the Unalakleet area.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: The anticipated impact will be negligible as the local land managers will limit the hunt to 20 antlered bulls.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It will offer local residents an opportunity to harvest moose closer to home, specifically residents of the Unalakleet area.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: It will not affect other users as there is currently no State season in the area.

Proposed by: Seward Peninsula Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-38

Existing regulation: Unit 22A—Special Provisions

No existing regulation.

Proposed regulation: Unit 22A—Special Provisions

A Federal registration permit will be issued to the Native Village of Unalakleet for 5 bulls to be harvested by designated hunters selected by the Native Village of Unalakleet Council. Aug. 1–Sept. 15

Reason for changing the regulation: There has been no open season for moose since 2005. No caribou have been present. The five moose will be distributed only to the elders of Unalakleet so they will enjoy fresh meat.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Only five bull moose will be harvested from a rebounding population.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: An improvement of fresh meat available to the elders. Traditional sharing of harvest is protected.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None, currently no sport/recreational/commercial harvest is allowed.

Proposed by: Native Village of Unalakleet

PROPOSAL WP08-39 (DEFERRED WP 07-39)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Beaver

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22 —no determination (all rural residents)

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Beaver

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should support the findings and declarations of ANILCA, and Title VIII. This proposed regulation will afford the Board the proper means to decide among users in times of shortage. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current beaver populations. Beaver populations are quite healthy and there is no closed season, and no bag limit in State hunting and trapping regulations. Should the beaver population ever become depressed the Board has the necessary means to make allocation decisions.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because beaver populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions only result from depressed beaver populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22 beaver by residents of GMU 22.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation does not ask for restrictions in other uses only a C&T determination. Should beaver populations become depressed is when other uses may change.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, andStebbins.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages.

When the resource has been harvested: All months.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Beaver has been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Beaver are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Beaver like other furbearers have characteristically been used in clothing and

incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Ray, D. J., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 75, indicated that the residents of “Atuik”, near present day Stebbins, AK traded beaver with early Russian Explorer, Khromchenko on the expedition of 1822.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: Beaver peltage remains sellable throughout the year but becomes most useful for garments in fall and winter months. Beaver meat has long been a traded item for dog feed, as well as human consumption. Beaver castors (sp.) also remain a sellable item for use as scent. Natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Traditional devices meant to strangle, drown, capture by leg hold were and continue to be used to trap beaver. Dog teams allowed easier access to distant lands where furbearers were the reason for many prehistoric, historic and contemporary trapping journeys a relayed in oral traditions.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern times, man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited. Typical leg hold traps may be used or modern conibear type traps to trap beaver as well.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Beaver are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages and can become nuisance animals in small salmon streams as they pose risk of giardia, and have been of concern in salmon spawning streams. As beaver have colonized western areas of the Seward Peninsula beaver hunting and trapping has become much easier as beaver inhabit tidally influenced portions of rivers within the river banks.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either cased or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, stretched upon some sort of frame. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to “break” the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the Native lifestyle which likely catapults some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture’s method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male

households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Beaver it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-40 (DEFERRED WP 07-40)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Red Fox

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Red Fox

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current red fox populations, as red fox populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for red fox is September 1 to March 15, and up to ten (10) may be taken, the State trapping season is from November 1 to April 15 with no limit. Should the red fox population ever become depressed the Board will be afforded the necessary means to make allocation decisions.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because red fox populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed red fox populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22 Red Fox by residents of GMU 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation does not ask for restrictions in local or other uses only a C&T determination, should red fox populations become depressed it is then when other uses may change.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Little Diomedea, Gambell, Savoonga, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Red Fox accompany polar bear or are resident on Saint Lawrence Island and the marine communities in GMU [Unit] 22 must be included in this proposed C&T determination.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: November to April of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Red fox has been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Red fox are characters in many legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Red fox have characteristically been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as a symbol in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. The residents of GMU [Unit] 22 depend upon several key marine mammal species including polar bear. Ray, D. J., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 118, indicated that fox neck fur was used as ruffs and trimmings by the Eskimos prior to the Siberian fur trade.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: As red fox peltage becomes prime before and during winter it becomes most useful for garments. Those natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Numerous ingenious traditional devices meant to strangle, instantly kill, capture by leg hold, or more unpleasantly to be ingested by the furbearing animal were devised for capture. Dog teams allowed easier access to distant lands where furbearers were the reason for many pre-historic, historic and contemporary trapping journeys relayed in oral traditions.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern times, man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Red fox are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages and can become nuisance animals near stranded carcasses or municipal dumps.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either cased or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, stretched upon some sort of frame. If cased skinned a stretcher of typical fashion was used, if open skinned a frame which affixed the hide for drying and stretching via twine, or no frame was used, rather stakes driven into the ground to allow the hide to dry hair down. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to "break" the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into

garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture's method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Red fox it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-41 (DEFERRED WP07-41)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Arctic Fox

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Arctic Fox

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should support the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. This proposed regulation will

afford the Board the proper means to decide among users in times of shortage. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current Arctic fox populations, as Arctic fox populations appear able to withstand existing harvest levels and very little impact on their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for Arctic fox is September 1 to April 30, and up to two (2) may be taken, the State trapping season is from November 1 to April 15 with no limit. Should the Arctic fox population ever become depressed the Board has the necessary means to make allocation decisions.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Arctic fox populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed Arctic fox populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22 Arctic fox by residents of GMU 22.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation does not ask for restrictions in other uses, only a C&T determination. Should Arctic fox populations become depressed then other uses may change.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Little Diomed, Gambell, Savoonga, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Arctic Fox accompany polar bear and the marine communities in GMU [Unit] 22 are included in this proposed C&T determination.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: November to April of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Arctic fox has been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Arctic fox are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Arctic fox like red fox have characteristically been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as a symbol in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Petr I. Popov in Muller, G. 1761, *Voyages from Asia to America*, translated by Thomas Jeffreys, London, reported that Arctic fox were plentiful in the Americas. The residents of GMU [Unit] 22 depend upon several key marine mammal species including polar bear. It is well known that Arctic fox accompany polar bear into the marine environment to scavenge from its kills. As such Native hunters and trappers were able to capture the Arctic fox upon the frozen ocean as well as on land.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: As Arctic fox pelage becomes white and grows before and during winter it becomes most useful for garments. Those natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Numerous ingenious traditional devices meant to strangle, instantly kill, capture by leg hold, or more unpleasantly to be ingested by the furbearing animal were devised for capture. Dog teams allowed easier access to distant lands where furbearers were the reason for many pre-historic, historic and contemporary trapping journeys relayed in oral traditions.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern

times, man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Arctic fox are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages and can become nuisance animals near stranded carcasses or municipal dumps.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either cased or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, and stretched upon some sort of frame. If case skinned a stretcher of typical fashion was used, if open skinned a frame which affixed the hide for drying and stretching via twine, or no frame was used, rather stakes driven into the ground to allow the hide to dry hair down. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to “break” the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture’s method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Arctic Fox it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-42 (DEFERRED WP07-42)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Hare

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Proposed regulation: Unit 22 —Hare

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current hare populations, as hare populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for hare in GMU [Unit] 22 is not limited by seasons or bags. Hare populations can fluctuate widely and enjoy periods of great abundance and periods of low abundance. Despite those fluctuations no closed season and no limits are in place that provide for subsistence. Snowshoe and Arctic hare are generally not sought after during May thru August (months without an “R”) as their meat becomes less palatable.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because hare populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed hare populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22 hare by residents of GMU 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation does not ask for restrictions in local or other uses only a C&T determination, should hare populations become depressed it is then when other uses may change.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Little Diomed, Gambell, Savoonga, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary’s Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Hare are not resident on Saint Lawrence or Little Diomed Island but should be included as they stray to the islands in enough frequency to warrant a C&T determination as well as trade.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: September to April of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Hare have been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Hare are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Hare have traditionally been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Ray, D. R., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 49, indicated that the Eskimos of the Bering Strait traded “vests” of young caribou and [rabbit] Alpine Hare, with agents of the *Billings Expedition* of 1778 to 1791.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: As hare peltage becomes white and grows before and during winter it becomes most useful for garments. Those natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping and hunting traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Numerous ingenious traditional devices meant to strangle, instantly kill, capture by leg hold were devised. Dog teams allowed easier access to distant lands where furbearers were the reason for many pre-historic, historic and contemporary trapping journeys relayed in oral traditions.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern times, man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Hare are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages. Hare experience periods of abundance and as populations grow or recede hunting and trapping activity responds to those fluctuations by adjusting activity and willingness.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either cased or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, stretched upon some sort of frame. If cased skinned a stretcher of typical fashion was used, if open skinned a frame which affixed the hide for drying and stretching via twine, or no frame was used, rather stakes driven into the ground to allow the hide to dry hair down. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to “break” the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture's method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Hare it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-43 (DEFERRED WP07-43)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Lynx

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Lynx

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current lynx populations, as Lynx populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for lynx in GMU [Unit] 22 is from November 1 to April 15, and up to two (2) may be harvested. The State trapping season is from November 1 to April 15 with no limit. Lynx populations can fluctuate widely and enjoy periods of abundance and periods of low abundance or complete

absence in some areas of GMU [Unit] 22. Lynx are generally not sought after during May thru September as hide is not prime.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because lynx populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed lynx populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation does not ask for restrictions in local or other uses only a C&T determination, should lynx populations become depressed it is then when other uses may change.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Lynx are not resident on Saint Lawrence or Little Diomed Island.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: September to April of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Lynx have been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Lynx are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Lynx have traditionally been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Ray, D. J., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 54, As described by Kobelev in 1791, it was indicated that King Island Eskimos traded for lynx pelts with Alaskan mainland communities.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: Lynx peltage becomes prime before and during winter when it becomes most useful for garments. Those natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping and hunting traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Numerous ingenious traditional devices meant to strangle, instantly kill, capture by leg hold. Dog teams allowed easier access to distant lands where furbearers were the reason for many pre-historic, historic and contemporary trapping journeys a relayed in oral traditions. Lynx meat it is reported was eaten and is of good palatability.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern times man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Lynx are elusive animals but without question available within close proximity to villages. Lynx experience periods of abundance and as populations grow or recede hunting and trapping activity responds to those fluctuations by adjusting activity and willingness.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either cased or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, stretched upon some sort of frame. If case skinned a stretcher of typical fashion was used, if open skinned a frame which affixed the hide for drying and stretching via twine, or no frame was used, rather stakes driven into the ground to allow the hide to dry hair down. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to “break” the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture’s method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Lynx it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-44 (DEFERRED WP 07-44)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Marten

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Marten

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current marten populations, as marten populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. The State trapping season is from November 1 to April 15 with no limit. Marten populations can fluctuate and enjoy periods of abundance and periods of low abundance or complete absence in some areas of GMU [Unit] 22. Marten are generally not sought after during May thru September as hide is not prime.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because marten populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed marten populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation does not ask for restrictions in local or other uses only a C&T determination, should marten populations become depressed it is then when other uses may change.

Communities which have used this resource: Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Marten are not resident throughout all of GMU [Unit] 22 and occur most frequently in the forested areas of the Seward Peninsula and eastern Norton Sound.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: November to April of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Marten have been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Marten are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Marten have traditionally been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Ray, D. J., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 54 indicated that marten were traded and acquired by King Island Natives who got them from the American mainland.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: Marten peltage becomes prime before and during winter when it becomes most useful for garments. Those natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping and hunting traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Numerous ingenious traditional devices meant to

strangle, instantly kill, capture by leg hold. Dog teams allowed easier access to distant lands where furbearers were the reason for many pre-historic, historic and contemporary trapping journeys as relayed in oral traditions.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern times, man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Marten are elusive animals but without question available within close proximity to villages. Marten experience periods of abundance and as populations grow or recede hunting and trapping activity responds to those fluctuations by adjusting activity and willingness.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either cased or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, stretched upon some sort of frame. If case skinned a stretcher of typical fashion was used, if open skinned a frame which affixed the hide for drying and stretching via twine, or no frame was used, rather stakes driven into the ground to allow the hide to dry hair down. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to “break” the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture’s method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Marten it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds,

large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-45 (DEFERRED WP 07-45)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Wolverine

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Wolverine

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current wolverine populations, as wolverine populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for wolverine in GMU [Unit] 22 is from November 1 to March 31, with a one (1) wolverine bag limit. The State trapping season is from November 1 to April 15, with no limit. Wolverine populations are rather sparse in most of GMU [Unit] 22, but this is characteristic of wolverine populations worldwide and should cause no alarm.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because wolverine populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed wolverine populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22 wolverine. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation does not ask for restrictions in local or other uses only a C&T determination, should wolverine populations become depressed it is then when other uses may change.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Little Diomedea, Gambell, Savoonga, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk,

Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Wolverine are not resident on Saint Lawrence or Little Diomed Island but should be included as they stray to the islands in enough frequency to warrant a C&T determination.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: September to April of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Wolverine have been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Wolverine are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Wolverine have traditionally been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Ray, D. J., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 118, indicated that wolverine fur was used for trimming around the face as it does not freeze.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: Wolverine peltage becomes prime before and during winter when it becomes most useful for garments. Those natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping and hunting traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Numerous ingenious traditional devices meant to strangle, instantly kill, capture by leg hold. Dog teams allowed easier access to distant lands where furbearers were the reason for many pre-historic, historic and contemporary trapping journeys as relayed in oral traditions.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern times man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Wolverine are elusive animals but without question available within close proximity to villages. Wolverine experience periods of abundance and as populations grow or recede hunting and trapping activity responds to those fluctuations by adjusting activity and willingness.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either closed or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, stretched upon some sort of frame. If case skinned a stretcher of typical fashion was used, if open skinned a frame which affixed the hide for drying and stretching via twine, or no frame was used, rather stakes driven into the ground to allow the hide to dry hair down. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to “break” the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture’s method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Wolverine it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-46 (DEFERRED WP07-46)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Grouse (Spruce)

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Grouse (Spruce)

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. The existing C&T determination for grouse in GMU [Unit] 22 also includes residents of GMU [Units] 11, 13, 15, 16, 20D, 23 and Chickaloon. The C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22 grouse should remove those users from the new regulation as their reference may be a remnant of an old regulation.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current grouse populations, as grouse populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for grouse in GMU [Unit] 22 do not exist but do exist under Federal regulations. Grouse populations can fluctuate widely and enjoy periods of abundance and periods

of low abundance or complete absence in some areas of GMU [Unit] 22. Spruce grouse (*Falci pennis canadensis*) locally known as spruce hen is the only known resident grouse to occur in GMU [Unit] 22.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because grouse populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed grouse populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation asks to change the C&T determination for grouse in GMU [Unit] 22.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Grouse are not resident on Saint Lawrence or Little Diomed Island.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: September to May of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Grouse have been hunted by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Grouse are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Grouse raw materials have been incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Trigg, E., 2002, *Migratory Bird Harvest Data Collection Project, Bering Strait Norton Sound Region*, 2003, unpublished. Indicated that 186 Spruce Grouse were harvest by Eastern Norton Sound residents in 2002.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: It is likely that Grouse hunting occurs primarily in the fall. Trigg, E., *ibid*, indicated that 177 were harvested in the fall and 9 harvested in the spring.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. Sling shots or bolas were made to also capture grouse it is difficult to determine the primary method of capture but it is likely snaring may have been the principle means to capture grouse. In modern times man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited. Shotguns or rifles are now used to capture grouse

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Grouse are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): It is most likely that the meat of grouse was the primary reason to harvest Grouse, however it may be that the skin was used in times of shortage of other animals.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture's method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Grouse it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-47 (DEFERRED WP07-47)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow)

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow)

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. The existing C&T determination for ptarmigan in GMU [Unit] 22 also includes residents of

GMU [Units] 11, 13, 15, 16, 20D, 23 and Chickaloon. The C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22 ptarmigan should remove those users from the new regulation as their reference may be a remnant of an old regulation.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current ptarmigan populations, as ptarmigan populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for ptarmigan in GMU [Unit] 22 is September 1 to April 30, with twenty (20) per day and forty (40) in possession. Ptarmigan populations can fluctuate widely and enjoy periods of abundance and periods of low abundance. Rock and willow ptarmigan are the only known resident ptarmigan on the Seward Peninsula and Norton Sound.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because ptarmigan populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed ptarmigan populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation asks to change the C&T determination for ptarmigan in GMU [Unit] 22.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: September to May of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Ptarmigan has been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Ptarmigan are characters in many legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Ptarmigan have been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Ray, D. J., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 146, indicated that the Eskimos from Kuksuktupaga at the time were living entirely on ptarmigans and a little oil (presumably seal oil).

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: Ptarmigan migrate very little and typically inhabits every area of the Seward Peninsula and Norton Sound Region throughout the year. The eggs are harvested in the spring, and adult and juvenile birds are harvested in the fall and winter. It is likely that ptarmigan hunting likely occurred throughout the year with a very brief period in the summer when Ptarmigan were not harvested. Ptarmigan use currently is one of the key migratory bird harvests in the Bering Strait and Norton Sound region.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. Sling shots or bolas were made to also capture ptarmigan it is difficult to determine the primary method of capture but it is likely snaring may have been the principle means to capture ptarmigan. In modern times, man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be

replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited. Shotguns or rifles are now used to capture ptarmigan

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Ptarmigan are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): It is most likely that the meat of Ptarmigan was the primary reason to harvest ptarmigan, however it is also likely that the skin may have been used in times of shortage of other animals. More importantly like other wild birds, it is likely that the wing and leg bones comprised the raw materials for small hooks or darts, as those bones are lighter but tougher and harder than mammal bones.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture's method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Ptarmigan it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-48 (DEFERRED WP07-48)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Ground Squirrel

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Harvest limits

Unit 22—no specified season.

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Ground Squirrel

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Harvest limits

Unit 22—identify season

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current Arctic ground squirrel populations, as Arctic ground squirrel populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting and trapping regulations for Arctic ground squirrel in GMU [Unit] 22 is never closed and has no established limit. Arctic ground squirrel populations can fluctuate widely and enjoy periods of abundance and periods of low abundance.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because Arctic ground squirrel populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed Arctic ground squirrel populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation asks to establish a C&T determination for Arctic ground squirrel in GMU [Unit] 22 and a legal season.

Communities which have used this resource: Shishmaref, Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: September to May of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Arctic ground squirrel has been hunted and trapped by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Arctic ground squirrels are characters in several legends

and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Arctic ground squirrel have characteristically been used in clothing and incorporated into Native art as a symbol in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Ray, D. J., *The Eskimos of Bering Strait, 1650–1898*, 1975, p. 61, indicated that squirrels were customarily caught by hand by the Eskimos of the Bering Strait as explorers arrived in Alaska. Squirrel meat has long been a staple food item.

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: Arctic ground squirrel peltage becomes prime before winter when it becomes most useful for garments, squirrel skin shirts or parkas were made for use by the Eskimos of GMU [Unit] 22, and currently are still made. Those natural seasonal changes shaped much of the trapping traditions that are used for many furbearing animals. Numerous ingenious traditional devices meant to strangle, instantly kill, capture by leg hold of the furbearing animal were devised for capture.

Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Typical snares made from the leather or sinew of animals, baleen, or other fibrous materials were the materials for which to make snares and rarely lasted more than a season and were replaced often. In modern times man-made materials such as single and multi-strand wire are available to construct snares and seldom need replacing except when lost and can be replaced for very little cost. In rural villages any available materials are used to construct tools for subsistence living as stores are distant and money is limited.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Arctic ground squirrel are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): Several traditional methods of preparation prevail to tan the hides of furbearers but two figure prominently as traditional methods for skins. Hides were skinned either cased or open, fleshing with appropriate and locally made fleshing tools i.e. scraper, scraper board, stretched upon some sort of frame. If cased skinned a stretcher of typical fashion was used, if open skinned a frame which affixed the hide for drying and stretching via twine, or no frame was used, rather stakes driven into the ground to allow the hide to dry hair down. All methods allowed the hide to dry for application of tannin. Two tannins also figured prominently; the use of brain (one brain can tan an entire hide of one animal) or urine was used to tan hides. From there the hides were scraped or worked over some object to “break” the fibers to make the common materials of hide with hair on for sewing into garments. Today those same methods are used with some refinements. Dish soap may be used to remove all oils from the leather and approximates modern commercial tanning.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture’s method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Arctic ground squirrel it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-49 (DEFERRED WP07-49)

Existing regulation: Unit 22—Porcupine

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents)

Harvest limits

Unit 22—no specified season

Proposed regulation: Unit 22—Porcupine

Customary and traditional use determination

Unit 22—no determination (all rural residents) residents of Unit 22

Harvest limits

Unit 22—identify season

You may only harvest porcupine with axe, club, or rimfire rifle.

Reason for changing the regulation: The new regulation would align itself with commonly interpreted laws of ANILCA Title VIII. The rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22 commonly believe that all the resources within proximity to their villages are customarily and traditionally used for subsistence purposes regardless of land status. Any existing regulations should afford that opportunity as indicated in the findings and declarations of ANILCA, & Title VIII. It is also beneficial to this proposed regulation that in times of shortage the Board is afforded the proper means to decide among users. Currently, the Board has no existing regulation to make that determination.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: This proposed regulation will not have any impact to current porcupine populations, as porcupine populations appear able to support existing harvest levels despite very little effort to assess their population size and structure. State hunting regulations for porcupine in GMU [Unit] 22 is never closed and no limit is established. The current State hunting regulation is conjoined with shrew and mouse, no such conjoining regulation should occur with this proposed regulation. Porcupine populations can fluctuate widely and enjoy periods of abundance and periods of low abundance or complete absence in some areas of GMU [Unit] 22. Porcupine are generally not sought after during May thru September as meat is less palatable.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It is not envisioned that this proposed regulation will affect current local subsistence uses. Should the Board ever have to make allocative decisions because porcupine populations become depressed it is envisioned that all Alaska residents may have to endure restrictions or should this proposal be adopted non-qualified residents may endure closed seasons. Those restrictions would only result from depressed porcupine populations. Ultimately, there is a possibility that regulations will become more complicated by enacting different seasons, bag limits or methods and means as a result of a positive C&T determination for GMU [Unit] 22. That possibility is afforded by ANILCA. Porcupine hunting methods and means should include harvest without a rifle or shotgun (and include a club or axe) and be limited to rimfire rifles, as most harvest of porcupine occurs without a rifle.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: This proposed regulation asks to establish a C&T determination for porcupine in GMU [Unit] 22 and a legal season.

Communities which have used this resource: : Shishmaref, Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, Mary's Igloo, King Island, Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, & Stebbins. Porcupine are not resident on Saint Lawrence or Little Diomed Island.

Where the resource has been harvested: Within close proximity to all the above named villages including the marine environment.

When the resource has been harvested: September to May of each year.

Additional information: Criterion 1, long term consistent pattern of use: Porcupine has been hunted by the residents of GMU [Unit] 22 for millennia. Porcupine are characters in several legends and comprise ancient and contemporary Native folklore. Porcupine raw materials have been incorporated into Native art as symbols in drawings, etchings, figurines, masks, amulets, etc. Very little documented evidence exists to show porcupine use. Harvest surveys did not specifically ask about porcupine use and as such evidence to show use is sparse. Porcupine is briefly mentioned in Magdanz J.,

Criterion 2, seasonal pattern of use recurring for many years: It is likely that Porcupine hunting likely occurred throughout the year with a very brief period in the summer when Porcupine were not harvested. Criterion 3, methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost according to local conditions: Porcupine is perhaps the one land mammal which requires so little in the form of tools and only the most basic weapons for capture such as a stick or similar object for use as a club.

Criterion 4, consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife near or reasonably accessible from the community or area: Porcupine are plentiful and without question available within close proximity to villages. Porcupine are not highly mobile and if harvested with care can populate an area for many years providing meat and other raw materials for handicraft use.

Criterion 5, traditional methods of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife (includes appropriate technological changes): It is most likely that the meat of Porcupine was the primary reason to harvest Porcupine, however it may be that the skin was used in times of shortage of other animals after quills were removed and were likely used as trim for another garment primarily made of other animals. Quills are used for beading purposes.

Criterion 6, handing down of knowledge from generation to generation: The teaching of young children is the best and perhaps the only way to recruit and train people into the subsistence lifestyle. Without transfer of knowledge of hunting, trapping, fishing, skinning, gathering, woodcraft, cooking, dog mushing, boating, the environment, our

culture would not have survived. In the modern day various cultural or language classes are held in elementary and secondary education to promote the native lifestyle which likely catapult some into a lifelong subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 7, pattern of use for sharing and distributing fish and wildlife foods: Sharing was our culture's method to keep others alive, essentially our form of social security. In the modern day in various studies sharing has been explored as a sociological imperative. Magdanz, J., Trigg, E., et. al., 2005, *Patterns and Trends in Subsistence Salmon Harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994–2003*, observed that sharing is typified by what is popularly called super hunting households. They indicated that Super hunting households harvest 70% all subsistence resources in a village while they comprise 30% of all households. That ratio fluctuates from community to community. The super hunting households share generally via large family networks and usually are single male households or couples with no children who share with extended family members. In marine mammal hunting specific rituals for sharing are followed. With Porcupine it is likely that trading or bartering comprise most of the modern transactions and cash is exchanged and put back into the subsistence lifestyle.

Criterion 8, pattern of reliance on a wide diversity of fish and wildlife in the area which is a substantial part of the culture, economy, society, and nutrition of the area: I believe that a diversity of uses is a trivial matter. Just as wildlife populations depend upon diversity for their existence so do the rural residents of GMU [Unit] 22, to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Roots and greens, large and small land animals, freshwater and marine fishes, migratory birds, large and small marine mammals, marine invertebrates, water, wood, fresh air, and clean environments are necessary to support a subsistence lifestyle.

Proposed by: Kawerak, Inc.

PROPOSAL WP08-50

Existing regulation: Unit 23—Special Provisions

(A) You may not use aircraft in any manner either for hunting of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, or for transportation of hunters or harvested species in the Noatak Controlled Use Area for the period August 25–September 15. The Area consists of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of the Noatak River beginning at the mouth of the Noatak River, and extending upstream to the mouth of Sapun Creek. This closure does not apply to the transportation of hunters or parts of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine by regularly scheduled flights to communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled air service.

Proposed regulation: Unit 23—Special Provisions

(A) You may not use aircraft in any manner either for hunting of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, or for transportation of hunters or harvested species in the Noatak Controlled Use Area for the period August 25 30–September 15 30. The Area consists of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of the Noatak River beginning at the mouth of the Noatak River, and extending upstream to the mouth of Sapun Creek. This closure does not apply to the transportation of hunters or parts of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine by regularly scheduled flights to communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled air service.

Reason for changing the regulation: Due to late migration of caribou.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: None.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Better harvest for subsistence users.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None.

Proposed by: Virgil Adams

PROPOSAL WP08-51

Existing regulation: Unit 23—Special Provisions

(A) You may not use aircraft in any manner either for hunting of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, or for transportation of hunters or harvested species in the Noatak Controlled Use Area for the period August 25–September 15. The Area consists of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of the Noatak River beginning at the mouth of the Noatak River, and extending upstream to the mouth of Sapun Creek. This closure does not apply to the transportation of hunters or parts of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine by regularly scheduled flights to communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled air service.

Proposed regulation: Unit 23 —Special Provisions

*(A) You may not use aircraft in any manner either for hunting of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, or for transportation of hunters or harvested species in the Noatak Controlled Use Area for the period August 25–~~September 15~~ **October 30**. The Area consists of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of the Noatak River beginning at the mouth of the Noatak River, and extending upstream to the mouth of Sapun Creek. This closure does not apply to the transportation of hunters or parts of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine by regularly scheduled flights to communities by carriers that normally provide scheduled air service.*

Reason for changing the regulation: Much has changed since the village of Noatak first requested the prohibition on the use of aircraft on the Noatak drainage in 1984. With Climate change, the western arctic caribou are migrating later and later and freeze up of the river and streams do not occur until mid-October.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: Caribou will be able to migrate through their normal routes.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It will improve subsistence opportunities.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: They will go to other areas and caribou will be able to migrate as they always have.

Proposed by: Maniilaq Association

PROPOSAL WP08-52

Existing regulation: General Provisions

(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, or 25.

Proposed regulation: General Provisions

*(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, **23**, or 25.*

Reason for changing the regulation: So Federally qualified subsistence users can make full use of harvested resources.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: None, since there would be no change to the harvest limits and season lengths.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It would allow subsistence users to more completely use wildlife already harvested and gain a small economic benefit.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: None, since the change would merely provide for more complete use of bears that have already been harvested.

Proposed by: Northwest Arctic Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-53

Existing regulation: General Provisions

(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, or 25.

Proposed regulation: General Provisions

*(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, **24B**, ~~or 25~~ or **26**.*

Reason for changing the regulation: It would allow subsistence users to more completely use wildlife already harvested and gain a small economic benefit.

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: None would be expected as the harvest limits and seasons lengths would not change.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: It would allow subsistence users to more completely use wildlife already harvested and gain a small economic benefit.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No affect on other users is anticipated since the change would merely provide for more complete use of bears that have already been harvested.

Proposed by: North Slope Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

PROPOSAL WP08-54

Existing regulation: Units 26B, 26C—Moose

Units 26B remainder and 26C—1 moose by Federal registration permit by residents of Kaktovik only. The harvest quota is 3 moose (2 bulls and 1 of either sex), provided that no more than 2 bulls may be harvested from Unit 26C and cows may not be harvested from Unit 26C. You may not take a cow accompanied by a calf. Only 3 Federal registration permits will be issued. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by a Kaktovik resident holding a Federal registration permit and hunting under these regulations. July 1–Mar. 31

Proposed regulation: Units 26B, 26C—Moose

Units ~~26B remainder and 26C~~—1 moose by Federal registration permit by residents of Kaktovik only. The harvest quota is ~~3~~ 5 moose (~~2~~ 4 bulls and 1 of either sex), ~~provided that no more than 2 bulls may be harvested from Unit 26C and cows may not be harvested from Unit 26C.~~ You may not take a cow accompanied by a calf. Only ~~3~~ 5 Federal registration permits will be issued. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by a Kaktovik resident holding a Federal registration permit and hunting under these regulations. July 1–Mar. 31

Reason for changing the regulation:

Effect of change on fish and wildlife populations: No impact.

Effect of proposed change on subsistence users: Unit 26B is too far when there is ample restocking moose population within 26C. This would be safer and closer to village hunters and ensure access to resource.

Effect of proposed change on other uses, i.e. sport/recreational and commercial: No impact.

Proposed by: Lee Kayotuk



FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU of LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BUREAU of INDIAN AFFAIRS



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