

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Northern Norton Sound Advisory
Committee Meeting Minutes

10/30/2012

Location Nome: Kawerak Ubligaq Building

Start time: 9:05 pm

Attendance: 26 people

Advertised: Nome Announce, Nome Nugget, KNOM, KICY, flyers posted in the post office, Sinisauk, emailed Ads to all of the AC members

Attendance

Committee Members:

Vernon Rock	Stanley Tocktoo	Clifford Seetook
Tom Gray	Paul Kosto	Jack Fagerstrom
Daniel Stang	Nate Perkins	Adem Boeckman
Charlie Lean	Roy Ashenfelter	

Members not present:

Chuck Okbaok	Sheldon Nagaruk	Charlie Saccheus
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Fish and Game Staff:

Subsistence-Nicole Braem	Assistant Wildlife Biologist: Letty Hughes
Area Biologist Wildlife: Tony Gorn	Area Manager: Peter Bente
Sport Fish: Brenden Scanlon	Commercial Fish: Jim Menard
Commercial Fish: Scott Kent	Commercial Fish: Justin Leon
Biometrics: Dan Reed	

National Park Service

KNOM

Ken Adkisson	Margaret Demaiorbus
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Janette Pomrenke

General Public

Kenny Hughes

Kevin Knowlton

Howard Farley-Commercial Fisherman

Robert Madden

Michael Sloan- Nome Eskimo Community Biologist

Tom Sparks

NSEDC:

Fisheries Biologist: Kevin Keith

Tiffney Martinson

Alaska State Troopers:

Jay Sears

Motion for approval of the agenda:

Additions to Agenda

Charlie: Stuff in the news about Bob Bell getting off the hook for not destroying his antlers of musk ox

Stanley Tocktoo: Musk Ox 22E discussion

Discussion for Elections

Potentially 4 new people:

Mike Quinn

Bob Madden

Dan Stang

Tom Gray

Adem Boeckman: Inquiry about having elections at the beginning of the meeting

27 Fish proposals to consider

Heads shaking about changing the agenda for the elections

Motion to Approve the Agenda:

All in favor

No opposition

Motion carries Agenda Approved

Elections: Conducted by: Roy Ashenfelter

Identifies the parties that are running

Electoralates:

Dan Stang

Tom Gray

Kevin Knowlton

Kenny Hughes

Robert Madden

Each Party Gives explanation of reason for running

Robert Madden Jr.

Kenny Hughes-From Teller explains his background and position

Kevin Knowlton: been in Alaska for 12 years have direct family linkage to King Island

Sport Fisherman

Sport Hunter and Subsistence Hunter

Volunteer with Nome Ambulance and Fire Department

Mr. Knowlton explains his relationship to people who hunt and fish, their safety and seeing people under pressure who are hunting when the weather is bad because of regulations, personally been frustrated with the varied success with putting meat on the table.

Tom Gray: Explains his position hunting and fishing.

Daniel Stang: Does feel that this board doesn't have much clout, sits in for the information

Rest electorates give speech

Elections Calculated

Elected Individuals:

Kevin Knowlton

Tom Gray

Dan Stang

Motion to approve the meeting minutes

All support

None opposed

Minutes Approved

Motion to consider Game Proposals

Approved

Proposal # 41&42 Antlerless Moose Reauthorization

Comments:

Tom Gray: Antlerless moose hunt I have voted against for years, I feel that the moose came from Fairbanks, Yukon River, the moose will move around they are not going to die in this area from over grazing. Fish and Game put out a paper that said you kill one cow moose you kill 200 moose throughout its life time. We have moose problems all over the place.

Voting Antlerless Moose Hunt Reauthorization:

Motion to have an Antlerless Moose Reauthorization

2 opposed

10 support

Motion carries

Brown Bear Tagging Fee Exemption:

Comments Bear Tagging Fee: knowing who is out hunting and the fee is nothing for people here.

Kenny Hughes: License registration fee clarification, there are too many brown bears we need to do something different.

Nate Perkins: this is just a reauthorization

Tony Gorn: explains reauthorize the brown bear tag fee exemption. This reauthorization allows people

-explains Tom Gray's point about the effort, we don't understand who is hunting bears, we do understand who is killing bears because of fur sealing.

Tony Gorn: we have reporting through the sealing of the fur, most people comply for the regulation.

Stanley Tocktoo: Explains the bear issues. Explains brown bear attacks in Shismaref downtown two brothers get mauled. People are getting attacked when then are hunting.

Kevin Knowlton: explains having people to purchase a tag, buying a tag that everyone will buy a tag and the numbers will be skewed. It won't give a good indication of who is actually hunting because everyone is going to have one.

Tom Gray: a registration hunt, gives who are the cliental that are hunting the bears. In the long run this information is going to be needed. Ignoring it will not be a good thing.

Kevin Hughes: What affect will this having on the population? Do we want to reduce some effort or increase it? I have been interested in this bears for a long time. We need to restrict bear hunting a little bit? Why does it make sense? The biggest predator of the bear population is male bears, but we are taking all of the bears out all of the bear and sows been destroyed. By reducing the amount of male bears, we reduce the predation on baby bears leading to an increase in male bears. I say allow the fee to reduce population.

Howard Farley: Explains reindeer herders kept the bears down. I have been here for 50 years and I don't remember bears coming into town and now we do. You cannot go out the road and not see a bear. Explains bear behavior. If we don't reduce the number of bears there isn't going to be any moose.

Peter Bente: Explains bear regulation. There has been a lot of talk about reporting of hunt information. We have a general season bear hunt that does not require a hunt permit. We don't have a permit that requires one bear per permit. A hunt report doesn't exist about brown bears. We do have a regulation, that if you have a moose permit you have a reporting requirement. This is a proposal that the committee that would have to bring to the Board of Game. Explains tag fees for the subsistence hunt. The committee needs to weigh in on this point.

Adem Boeckman: Questions the helpfulness of having a brown bear fee.

Charlie Lean: I think we should waive the fee for brown bear. We are seeing a gradual increase over eight years. We are harvesting less than the population can stand.

Motion Proposal

None opposed

All Support

Motion Carries

Tony Gorn: Gives Game Presentation

Caribou Report: 10-20,000 caribou around in the Death Valley and around Granite Mountain

Musk Ox: Last year refers to the graphs in 2012, we did a range wide survey 13% annual decline between 2010 and 2012. We followed up by range wide composition surveys. Declining bull cow ratios, expanding range to the east. Far as musk ox are concerned they pretty disappointing. In 22A where there is no hunting, that is where the composition is the best. The Western Seward Peninsula ratio was what it reminded me of in 22A, good bull cow ratios. A product of the declining the musk ox population putting us back into tier II. We are trying to build bull cow ratios. Not that many musk oxen to harvest these days in comparison to five years ago. Hunting seasons open August 1st now that know we are

going to be hunting tier II. Application period opens November 1st-December 17th, will go to villages to fill out applications for the tier II hunt. In 22E has its own unique ANS.

Letty Hughes: Explains application process.

Tony Gorn: there is a statewide application period. We are back into tier II we have to be available 29 animals available. A hundred musk ox were harvested last year. Two other things are, we got rid of helicopters it is easier on the animals and easier on staff; there are very high mortality rates for cows greater than three years of age. The last thing we need to get you guys to do. We are still basing the information on the musk ox management plan from 1998. The first draft we want available to the public. Before we can bring it to the public we need to get the agency on the same page. We spend an unbelievable amount of time on musk ox. We need a population objective for 22C. It is going to be a tough question to answer and you guys can help guide us through that. You guys we are asking you for how many musk ox you need.

Tom Gray: inquires about sampling methods

Adem Boeckman: what is the average mortality age?

Tony Gorn: explains selection of mature cows, darting a musk ox from a helicopter is an aerial rodeo. That is one of the nice things by looking at them from the ground; you can look at the horn bases better. I wondered when we were selecting the oldest cows to be selected for three year old cows. What is killing them it seems like a variety of things. Brown bears seem to be predated them. We need to find some balance between killing them all and sustaining them. Living with wildlife, if you live in Nome you should not be surprised to see musk ox. We are in musk ox habitat. I am more concerned about airports with musk ox particularly in the morning and the evening. Animals hanging around city field and around the airport are more what I am concerned about where the chance for human casualty is possible. 29 animals available for harvest rate for musk ox 2% harvest rate. We cannot have a musk ox free zone around Nome.

Adem Boeckman: Explains managing musk ox in Nome as opposed to around Nome.

Tom Gray: Explains situation, if we have less bears in 22C it will make a difference 50 yards from my window a bear killing a moose that is ridiculous. I have musk ox every year in my yard, if there is a musk ox near my grandchildren, there won't be a musk ox anywhere in Anvil Mountain.

Stanley Tocktoo: 22E there is a large increase in musk ox along the coastline and Serpentine, I take my family berry picking. I can't even get to the bathroom, it dangerous to see your family getting attacked by musk ox and brown bear. They are eating sour dock, black berries, some of our subsistence food. They are dangerous, I try to shoot above them and it just makes them madder. It is dangerous for subsistence hunting and berry picking. We see lots of antlerless cows. We hardly see any bulls they are up towards the hot springs.

Howard Farley: Are you still maintaining the collaring for the caribou herd?

Tony Gorn: We are collaring the caribou herd, we are in a transitional time and Peter Bente is going to talk about the Western Arctic caribou herd. Kenny Hughes: Explains that Nome is dealing things that the villages have been dealing with for a long time. Villagers are ok with musk ox herd declining. Villagers want to see the big black lawn mower decline in 22B Southwest.

Stanley Tocktoo: A few years back there was a study in a couple of regions Kotzebue area and Northern Seward Peninsula. Inquires about differences in tooth decay.

Tony Gorn: Explains the growth of the Seward Peninsula population grows to 3,000 and the animals in Cape Krusenstern are smaller and the teeth and every time they handle the animals the teeth at Cape Krusenstern. Explains the differences in the dynamics of the musk ox population in the Seward Peninsula and Cape Krusenstern.

Stanly Tocktoo: Wants to know difference between musk ox in the different regions. I am concerned about the differences in health.

KenAdkisson: the studies from the research that the park service is funding reports will be distributed and explains the differences in habitat quality between the two regions. It is not so much you eating them as what they are eating during the winter.

Peter Bente: On the caribou herd. The proposal deadline is May 1st. If you want to act on the proposals The books won't be consolidated until about July 1st.

Roy Ashenfelter: inquires about musk ox report.

Tony Gorn: We are not going to have that management plan available by May.

Tony Gorn: I will work with you guys as closely as you want to develop the proposals. I think it is most valuable when the department works with the ACs to submit proposals for comment. It is helpful to have a meeting date after the proposals have been submitted.

Charlie Lean: I am on the other side of the fence, I understand the conflicts. My wife picks Quivit it is better than gold mining. I am frustrated with the thumbing their nose at the information. I am frustrated with Bob Bell thumbing his nose at regulations at sitting member of the Board of Game. I thought we had a scientifically sound conclusion about the musk ox. What is happening at Bethel, there are many guys that are going to get cited and fined for not following regulations? There are many of us that are disappointed about how our testimonies are received by Fish and Game. We are here for window dressing for Fish and Game. I think local staff passed on the right information, a sitting member of the board of Game went out and shot a mature bull and went out and shot a trophy. All of my friends respect the regulation. It looks like an abuse of power to me. I hope you take this message to the superiors.

Jay Sears: I can't talk about the case, but there are serious loop holes in the trophy destruction. I would encourage you to file a complaint. There are always people that work loop holes. Do we want a trophy or not. We can do our investigation, but we need to have the eye cuts.

Nate Perkins: When we have a meeting and consider the proposals and then men Charlie Bell, what good a supposed support body. Have no regard, will the board of game going to do anything with it?

April meeting to discuss BOG proposals.

Roy Ashenfelter: A letter will be put together by Charlie Lean and Paul Kosto. There will be a letter sent around the AC for review and comment deadline will be set. Maybe we should also go to our legislators. (Discussion about where the letters should go).

Short Break from 10:30 am

Resume meeting 10:45 am

Peter Bente: Explains Western Arctic Caribou Herd report, explains jaw examination. 490,000 reduced 350,000 bull cow ratios have declined; the herd is in a steady decline. There are 15,000 animals taken for subsistence and 1000 animals from people coming into hunt. Herd is clean not as many diseases. We are just aware of population are in a steady decline. There is a good portion of the herd is further North. Herd migrating later in the fall. The caribou herd working group is taking place at the beginning of December 4,5,6th.

Adem Boeckman: Is it a healthy decline?

Peter Bente: Healthy in the sense of there isn't a major contributor, no outlier. Rain on snow problem for caribou for an order of a few hundred of the animals not the whole herd. We know that caribou population cycle; it gives a chance of the range to re grow. A steady slow decline is better and easier to respond to.

Adem Boeckman: Inquires about healthy cycle

Stanley Tocktoo: There are lots of white things in the meat; inquires about cysts in caribou. The cysts are inside the whole meat, the whole carcass.

Peter Bente: explains how the tapeworm parasite effects the animal and it won't make humans sick. The pellets will be in the meat or the whole carcass. The parasite does not affect humans.

Peter Bente: explains about range health. There is a standing crop of lichen, though it is in decline which could affect herd survival in the winter. Fire through the lichen takes 50 years to grow and cause herd problems.

Roy Ashenfelter: Fishery Reports

Action on Proposal #115 Norton Sound-Port of Clarence Customary Trade

Nicole Braem: Subsistence division supports this proposal. It is not like there has been a spike in customary trade. \$500 does not seem like an unreasonable limit. The division of subsistence and commercial fish don't feel this is an unreasonable amount.

Nate Perkins: Inquires about length \$200 amount hasn't changed since 2007.

Charlie Lean: This proposal was put forth; the board of fish was caught by surprise with this regulation. The \$200 amount was whittled down. Board of fish doesn't like customary trade. Sometimes it better to stick with what you got. There is public notice for this to be reconsidered. This is a moment for people to shoot down customary trade.

Kenny Hughes: It is not like it is affecting a lot of people according to this graph.

Nicole Braem: it is a recognized subsistence use. It is not like it is doing for subsistence use. It is not like it has done something horrible to chum salmon in district 1. We need to comment only on that proposal.

Motion to consider the proposal, moved.

Comments: The proposal would add or increase opportunity to catch pink or chum when there increased number of either pink or chum during that season. For example during even years for the past twenty years there has been a lot of pinks entering river which if targeted would provide income for commercial fisherman.

Nicole Braem: This proposal is about raising the limit on the cash sales, the people who want to do it have to get a permit from Jim Menard and to report what they sold to Jim Menard and you need a permit.

Harley: Commercial fishing and subsistence fishing and I do both. A lot of people do barter and it is a good thing how are you going to keep track of people subsistence selling. Saying that subsistence people can sell fish doesn't make sense. How are you going to keep track of it?

Jim Menard: Explains customary trade permit for selling dry fish. There has been little participation in it. The people who advertise things like dried fish I tell them that they need a permit. There has been little participation reported. I don't know how much is going on under the table. There were several citations issued by the troopers during salmon season for selling subsistence caught salmon without a permit.

Scott Kent: There is a significant amount of fin fish cash sales going on under the table. A lot of people were afraid of the precedent this would set. However, I think it has been good because it makes a distinction between people who are abusing subsistence and those that are legitimately trying to get a little cash to conduct subsistence activities. It is good to have customary trade defined in Norton Sound and Port Clarence.

Adem Boeckman: I support this proposal. So many proposals that we got, can we streamline for the vote.

Roy Ashenfelter: We are going to hear from the general public and the villages if they are here.

Stanley Tocktoo: Talks about barter it is ok.

Jim Menard: It is just for finfish in regards to cash sales not for crab, you need a permit for crab. You need a commercial permit to sell crab.

Tom Sparks: I was trying to increase the amount, not have it taken away.

Howard Farley: Gas is going up in price; I think there is some danger in this. I don't want some people to get into trouble. I think that the price going up, I think it would be good.

Proposal #115

All in favor

None opposed

Proposal carries

Proposal #116

Put on the floor

Comments:

All in favor

None opposed

Motion Carries

Proposals #92 Allow hooks for large fish other than salmon AYK region

Move to support

Comments:

Charlie Lean: People who oppose this are going to be worried about snagging. It has to do with overlap of seasons so if you are out there with a monster hook; people can claim they are fishing for whitefish. explains snagging gear...

Adem Boeckman: we talked about whitefish for a long time.

Brandon Scalon: explains the China River in Fairbanks, people snag for pike or burbot. People didn't want grayling to get caught and killed in this instance.

Stanley Tocktoo: explains the use of hooks in Shismaref a lot people are doing fishing for grayling after freeze up. We use large single hooks and a lot of fish are caught for fish with seal oil. Does this include ling cod hook? They are single bone hook. Our ancestors did this for hundreds of years.

What does the department think about by catch from snagging such as grayling and salmon. That is illegal in freshwater.

Roy Ashenfelter: Is there a size for the enforcement?

Paul Kosto: gives comments

All in favor

None in opposition

Proposal #92 motion carries

Proposal #95 Prohibit putting fish parts in the water

Comments:

Brendan Scanlon: I don't have any department comments about this proposal. I don't have department staff comments from this proposal.

Roy: Using fish parts attract other fish has been used throughout Norton Sound for many years. Using fish parts to catch other fish has had no detrimental effects on any fish species here in Norton Sound. Rather the practice has provided much needed food for the residents of Norton Sound.

Adem: Can't use bait can't use chum

Proposal #95

All in favor

None opposed

Motion Carries

Motion to call question proposal #102

Proposal #102

Adem Boeckman: How healthy is the stock?

Brendan Scanlon: The Nome River is really good about making large grayling in low numbers. Gives reports of stock estimates. The department did try to release juvenile grayling. We have not had any evidence of good survival of these grayling.

Tom Gray: Do you think that the grayling are affecting the comeback of other chum and other salmon species.

Brendan Scanlon: I don't think there is any tie between grayling and salmon.

Charlie Lean: I think it is the rivers the grayling that disappeared are the same size as the chum and pink fry when they go to sea. I can tell you from take samples from rivers. We see mostly large grayling. It is rare to catch a grayling on the Nome River. There is a difference in abundance. The greatest effect of mortality on juvenile grayling is coho salmon smolt. I am going to oppose this.

Adem Boeckman: we probably released near Tanner Creek. I think releasing up banner creek, might be better for the fry.

Stanley Tocktoo: We have a lot of grayling fish on the Serpentine area for November. We see a lot of shee in the river in 22A Serpentine River. We don't know what they feed on. We will see what happens on the grayling in the rivers after freeze up and how it is going to affect grayling populations.

Proposal #102

All support

All opposed

Motion Fails

Proposal #103 Motion supported

Comments: There are no comments, lets table this

Salmon Stock Identification Project

Charlie Lean: WASSIP due to come out

Nate Perkins: Table the comments

All wish to table

Proposal #117 asks for a motion for #117. Allow commercial fishing in Subdistrict 1-West of Cape Nome

Comments:

Howard: Over the years that Nome has not had a commercial fishery for salmon. The salmon are coming back, just letting them go up and die it doesn't make sense. There could be a pink fishery. There are not many people out netting.

My family has been fishing for subsistence for years. I'll go up for there for 20 minutes versus 30 minutes we will get too many pinks. These days people are catching them mostly by hook and line. What I

would like to be able to open it by emergency order because it is actually. Go look at the racks, there are not many fish. Most people are fishing using a hook and line. I would like to be able to have it be opened by emergency order because it is closed.

Jim Menard: West of Cape Nome is closed by regulation for all salmon. The proposal was written to create a commercial fishery for salmon west of Cape Nome. Pink salmon fish is not closed. Clarifies the current regulations. We can fish pinks and silvers east of Cape Nome. The commercial chum salmon fishery, however, is closed by regulation throughout the Nome Subdistrict.

Howard: we now have a processing plant in here Nome, it is possible to have a fishery. It is possible to have a fishery and it is there and available.

Charlie Lean: I think I am opposed to this; it is not that I don't like Howard. Explains differences between East of Cape Nome versus West of it by differences in Escapement goals. There is also a tagging study that has occurred. Those that go east go east those that go west end up in Western Streams. There is a big mixing zone. I think that sub district should be divided into two management zones and the west of management zone should be closed. The index stream has a good escapement and the Nome and Snake Rivers do not have good returns. The Safety Sound is a good mixing zone. Basically I think that subdistrict 1 should be divided into two management zones, with West of Cape Nome being closed.

Howard: Aren't this fish migratory? I have fish all the way from Nome to the Cape. I understand the Nome and Snake situation. There is no estuary the little fish go out into the estuary. We have dredgers and we don't know effect has or will have in the future, there has to be some impact there.

Tom Gray: In the Nome River isn't Chum a species of concern? Wouldn't this have impact on what will happen in ocean?

Jim Menard: You can still have a fishery on a stock of concern. Explains where the chum and pink salmon power is in the sub district. Over the past twenty years, we have an estimate 70% of the chum salmon production is east of Cape Nome. In contrast, 80% of the pink salmon production west of Cape Nome. If the western half of the subdistrict is open, we can designate specific areas within the subdistrict where commercial fishing can occur based on existing regulations. Right now west of Cape Nome is closed by regulation so we could not open commercial fishing. Menard explains possibilities of using areas within existing regulations to manage the fishery. Commercial Fisheries division is going to support this proposal.

Jim Menard: Stocks of concern don't make a difference in that you can still fish on a stock of concern just as Golovin and Elim fish on chum salmon that are stock of concerns in their subdistricts; presents data. You can still have a fishery on stocks of concern. Explains where the power is in regards to number of fish in the subdistrict #1. Over the past twenty years, we have an estimate 70% of the chum salmon are east of Cape Nome. %80 of the pink run is west of Cape Nome so the power of the chum is in the east half and pink in the west half of the subdistrict. If the West part is open we can designate areas within existing regs. Right now it is closed so that we couldn't open commercial fishing. Menard

explains possibilities of using areas within existing regulations to manage the fishery. Commercial fisheries is going to support this proposal.

Howard: we are looking at a directed pink fishery.

Adem Boeckman: Can we change this? Can we have a seine fishery? Is this a place to talk about this?

Jim Menard: Charlie has talked about adding this as a possible proposal.

Charlie Lean: Purse seining is much more of a problem and we need to come back with a better scheme and we should talk about beach seining.

Adem Boeckman: when you have stocks of chum salmon that are of concern and then the pinks that are going up can you separate them.

Howard: 5.5-6.0 inch mesh chum nets versus the smaller 4.5 inch mesh Pink size nets. You are not going to get much chum in the pink nets, and you can put chums back if you are staying with your nets.

Tom Gray: if you beat up on any certain fisheries, is there any other fish that feed on the pinks or on the chum. Are other fish going to be impacted by the opening of the other commercial fishing?

Jim Menard: If we look long term with the Chum, there was a management concern in Sub district 1 and now it is a yield concern. In 2006 there was a great brood, creating great returns in 2010. There was just a little blip on the screen. The chum are staying down in recent years west of Cape Nome. Some say how the pink went determined how the chum go. Since the 1980s the pinks have been increasing and we have record returns, but the chum overall have had a downward trend in Norton Sound since the 1980s. It is because of the record pink runs that chum are having difficulties with spawning success because of the overlay of the record number of pink salmon spawning at the same time. We have 14 permit holders that live in Nome. Are the pinks effecting the reproduction of the chum? I would not see taking out the pinks in the commercial fishery will have an effect on the chums because we don't have a large commercial fleet. Both of pink and chum salmon fry go to sea immediately and down overwinter; pinks make good food for silvers.

Janette: Is this for all Salmon? Should it be amended to be more specific?

Jim Menard: we can fish in District 1 for all salmon except for chum, We can't fish West of Cape Nome and we cannot fish for chum salmon by regulation.

Adem Boeckman: I think we can support it for beach seining. I would like to think of ways to specifically target specific species by net or by beach seine. If the chum stocks poor.

Adem makes an amendment proposal for beach seining in Subdistrict 1 under 5 AAC 04.330 on the ocean.

Motion put on the table

Comments:

Adem Boeckman: I see some serious potential for Topkok, in Sbdistrict 1. For rivers like the Nome River for beach seining you can segregate for pinks than you can for a gill net.

Roy Ashenfelter: I thought commercial fishery had a problem with water marked fish.

Roy Ashenfelter: We are only allowed to vote on the amendment.

Howard Farley: If you are fishing you would probably have to be fishing at the mouth of the river in order to make it worth your time. Beach seining is easily limited by the weather even though it might be a way to segregate the different species of salmon.

All in favor of amendment

None Opposed

Motion Passes

Proposal #117 as amended

1 opposes

Remaining support

Passes as amended

Proposal #118 Motion moved: Allow a commercial set net fishery in Golovin Bay based upon Escapement goals

Comments:

Jack Fagerstrom: current escapement level?

Scott: 2400-7200 escapement goals has been made consecutively since it was established. We got knocked out this year early because of high water but were projecting to easily reach the goal as of August 16. Refers to the escapement goals. There were a record runs in 2008 and 2010. We counted 2,408 last year; we barely made it last year.

Jack Fagerstrom: I walked around Golovin and the consensus was that at that level of escapement goal there isn't going to be a commercial fishery in Golovin. They feel this is a good proposal, it is going to take away a commercial opportunity. We have limited jobs and limited fishing opportunity. It is pitting our community against another community. We draw a line in the sand we are going to fight over it. I like Tom I just don't agree with him. Inquires in the past 5 years escapement.

Scott Kent: Reviews the past couple of years escapement counts between 2400 and 13,000.

Jack Fagerstrom: Mr. Menard, the consensus there is going to be no commercial fishing for the now set escapements for commercial fishing. Basically it is pitting our community against another community. The people in Golovin, they support subsistence and commercial. An elder said, what we are doing here fighting over fish. If they caught the fish they could sell it they could buy something. If you are sport fishing all you are doing is playing with our food.

Tom Gray: This proposal it came from our cooperation. If you look at the fish runs in the Niukluk, it should be written slightly differently. Commercial fishing should be opened once you hit the middle of the escapement goal. We don't believe that the fish are actually meeting the escapement goal. If you pay attention for the escapement goals they are being lowered continually. If you leave it the way it is now there will be three years of commercial, following seventeen years of commercial fishing. These stocks need a break. We need to do something different. Fish and Game need 2400 fish and got 2405 fish. There is no reason to managing the fishery so closely. Our intention is not to punish the commercial fisherman we are trying to manage the stocks so everyone can have fish. Again our intent we want to help that resource and put some safeguards. All commercial fishing should have these checks and balances, not only what we are proposing but in totality. Again above the tower that that 2400 that is being met. There are a lot of people taking fish out of the tower.

Scott Kent: Gives department comments. The department is going to be neutral on this proposal because it is allocative. Commercial fishing did not take place in Golovin Bay during the six years prior to 2008. The escapement goal has never been lowered at the Niuluk River; the upper bound has increased. The escapement goal range is based on all data collected at the tower including years with escapements lower than the goal that produced returns. Thus, the lower bound of the escapement goal range is already a precautionary level of escapement. It has a built-in buffer.

Jack Fagerstrom: This there a better methodology for counting those fish. Is there a better way to count fish? The way that it is set up now.

Jim Menard: Explains tower counts. 20 minutes a count each hour and we have to expand that count by three (because we only counted one third of the hour) to getting an hourly passage estimate. We believe that the tower estimate is 90% accurate. Some hours the estimate would be less than actually passed and some hours more, but overall during the season it should give a mean escapement. In 2007 we counted 24 hours a day for 17 days. No matter what we used, the first 20 minutes, the next or the last, or a 30 min count and multiplied by 2 we multiplied all the different counts out and compared those estimates to total count of silver. The greatest differential was 3%. We feel confident the tower estimate is within the 90%. As far as the telemetry goes we tagged the fish and figured out where all of the fish are spawning and flew the drainage. We have both chum and silvers went up the Niukluk River and we have a location where we can count from a tower. We can't operate a tower effectively on Fish River. By telemetry studies we have noted about one-third of the chums go up Niukluk River versus the Fish River and for coho salmon it was 40% up the Niukluk. That is how we come up with the Niukluk River counts we are able to expand and get a Fish River drainage wide count. We are going to guess

what is going to happen over the smaller systems like McKinley, Chinik, and others in Golovin based on subsistence reports.

Jack Fagerstrom: Inquires about radio telemetry and inquires about the estimations for the other rivers.

Brenden Scanlon: Responds to the sport fishing above the tower. There was averaging 800 coho between all of the rivers for sport fishing. In 2007 there was 400 coho harvested in the Niukluk was above the tower. We have changed the statewide questionnaire to take into account the difference of counting above and below the tower.

Charlie Lean: I was instrumental in getting the tower established in the Niukluk River established. The problem with the Fish River is that it is stained with tannins and the Niukluk is clear. It provides escapement data even in high water years. I think it is an important and decent project. It is not as timely as I would have liked it. The proposal is written it sets a single escapement goal. Tom was saying that he was looking for the projection would give some serious difference; I think we should take this into consideration. I want clarification on the escapement goals were set to be hitting the middle of the range not the lower limit. I thought escapement goals were set to meet the middle of the escapement range.

Scott Kent: Most escapement goals are established to provide the greatest potential for attaining 80% of MSY. It means the greatest potential; doesn't necessary mean you will attain MSY.

Dan Reed: Explains the escapement goal mechanics, either it is under or over. The range is set by analyzing the number of fish it take produce %80 of maximum sustainable yield.

Charlie Lean: Over the long term in the ideal world escapements wouldn't all line up on the lower limit? At the risk, at the lower limit that is the escapement goal, whatever the lower limit is the escapement goal. That is the criticism for a range versus a point. This is a bull's eye on a target for escapement goal. The lower limit is the bulls eye.

Scott Kent: Managing toward the lower or upper limit is based on the manager. Just because you project you'll reach the lower bound doesn't mean you open it all the way up full on. The forecast in my mind carries more weight early in the run and becomes less important as escapement data is collected in season. I might pop a 24-hour or 36-hour opening to see what's coming if my early projection has me reaching the goal. Then I look at my tower counts. Is my projection falling, holding, or going up? Golovin Bay fishermen have a narrow window of opportunity to commercial fish for silvers. We don't commit to a schedule or more aggressive fishing periods until we firmly project we are going to easily achieve the range.

Dan Reed: Other than being a single point and having a range is that it keeps the risk down for coming in low.

Charlie Lean: That is my point coming in at the minimum every year is shooting at the lower end of the range. As an area manager I have been there and there has been a range. Well throw the doors open lets go fishing. I was shooting for the midpoint of the range. The midpoint was my goal with the range

not the low point. My understanding you are striving for the midpoint of the range. You are not going to get it perfect but in the general range. If the management is trying to hit the midpoint it is idea.

Jim Menard: What we shoot for in a big year to get a more escapement at the upper part of the escapement goal range versus in a lower year we go towards the lower part of the escapement goal range. 2010 is the example the record commercial catch, nad in that year we went for the higher end of the escapement goal range although we overshot the high end of the range by nearly 2,000 coho salmon. We are shooting for the bigger side in the big year runs and the lower side in the lower run years. Overall we are trying to land within the escapement goal range of 2400-7200 coho salmon.

Tom Gray: when we first talked about this proposal our goal was to improve these stocks for everyone. This 2400 has been thrown on the table that is a goal. We have survived the year and we are doing something. When we have 2400 fish in the river it is like a ghost town below us on the river. Once we reach 2400-3000 fish we have a year's information a couple years of studies what is being taken out this is not the gospel of truth. If we had 15-20 years of study we have something. In a 20 year period we have counts for ADF&G, 10 years we are not going commercial fishing. If our fishery is not that unstable, let's all of us not go fishing. We are not going to argue that that 2000 fish can't make 12000 fish on the return. We don't have the understanding and mentality and we want to protect the fishery. There has been 20 years of this fishery, there will be a good year here and there but we want to protect the fishery.

Tom Gray: would like to make a motion to have it made a projected number.

Motion: I would make an amendment, that we hit a projected number 4800 for commercial fishing amendment

Amendment:

Support: 7

Opposed: 2

Comments:

Scott Kent: My point is that having a projected number is not going to change how things are done. I cannot tell how the run is developing definitively until the 2nd week of August. Making projections is somewhat subjective early in the run. You need to think about the specificity of what you mean by making a projection. Might want to have a date in there.

Proposal 118 as amended.

Support 3

Majority Opposed

Motion fails

Proposal #118 not supported.

LUNCH BREAK 12:15-13:15 RESUMED

Motion to Move Proposal #119

PROPOSAL #119: Subdistricts 2&3 Repeals regulatory requirement to have chum salmon escapement goals need to be met in order to open the commercial fishery.

Scott Kent: Reads outline of proposal

-Gives background for Norton Sound Chum Salmon

Comments:

Department of Fish and Game supports this proposal

Support 11

Opposed: 0

Motion #119 Proposal passed

Proposals 120-121: Roy Ashenfelter: Explains the Southern Norton Sound proposals. It is the Southern Norton Sound area AC that should comment on these proposals.

Adem Boeckman: How many proposals affect Southern Norton Sound

Commenter: I agree that SNSAC should give comments on this

Supporting Southern Norton Sound is a good thing.

Proposal #122 Summoned Allows subsistence gill net fishing in Norton Sound 7 days a week Except by E.O.

Moved by Paul

Seconded by Adem

Department Comments: Needs to have Jim Menard.

Jim Menard: Proposal 122 Department Comments: Requests subsistence gill net fishing 7 days a week in district 1. Explains harvests in Subdistrict 1 in tables 1 and 2 (see attached documents) . Comm Fish, would support up to 5 days a week in marine waters during chum season. Reduced 5 days to 3 days a week in the marine waters with the implementation of Tier II before it had been 5 days a week during both chum and silver salmon season. In freshwaters the weekly schedule is 2 fishing periods at 48 hours each. Proposer is asking for 7 days a week for all salmon. Comm. fish feels more comfortable going up incrementally. Comm. Fish will stay with the 2-48s in the river, and a doesn't have a problem going up to 5 days a week for chum season in marine waters. Based on table 122 (3), we didn't think that the net use was too excessive so going up a couple of days is ok but not to a fully 7 days a week.

Roy Ashenfelter: Explains we could amend this proposal to 5 days a week instead of 7 days a week

Paul Kosto: except by EO

Jim Menard: Set in to be open for 72 hours during chum salmon season in regulation, you can recommend which days you would like fishery to be open. It can still be closed by EO if there are concerns.

Jim Menard: During silver coho salmon season the time is in regulation at 6 pm Monday until 6 pm p.m. Saturday, but you (A.C.) can recommend days open if you want to propose something to the board. It can still be closed by E.O.

Adem Boeckman: I would like to make an amendment to 122 to mirror the silver opener to be 1 pm-6pm.

Howard: there are only two nets, need to get fish

No second on the motion, motion fails.

Howard Farley: With EO give us the good days. We want to dry the fish

Kevin Knowlton: Gives the fisherman the chance to get the chance to get good days for drying. It doesn't matter if the fisherman can pick the days.

Howard Farley: 7 days a week, I want nets in the rivers.

Jim Menard: Refers to data from the number of permits.

Roy Ashenfelter: Reviews the number of nets

Howard: Subsistence going down in district 1 the total number of nets, It will be limited to hook and line.

Jim Menard: In the even numbered years the majority of salmon caught are pink salmon and those are being taken by hook and line in SubDistrict 1. Seining is not allowed in the Nome River

Tom Gray: Here we are talking about who is going to get what fish. It is an allocation thing. Subsistence you can only fish one time a year. It is an allocation thing if you only get one day of good weather. My feeling subsistence should have a broad package and fish and Game will close it down when it goes down. Subsistence takes number one. If it is 7 days a week I am for it. We got the resources when the weather was good. My ancestors got their subsistence resources when the resources should be available. We are limiting subsistence.

Scott Kent: The difference in fishing period length between freshwater and salt water really comes down to the efficiency of the gill nets. It is good to have windows in the freshwater to protect milling salmon stocks in the lower reaches of the rivers. In the ocean, you're fishing on several actively migrating stocks and opportunities are limited by the surf conditions. . There are only a few people who are going to fish

in the marine waters with gill nets. It is good to have windows in the rivers and there should be less limitation out on the ocean.

Proposal 122

All in support

None opposed

Motion Carries All in favor

Moved to support Proposal 123: Allows beach seines, during the schedules as gill nets in Sub District one.

Comments:

Jim Menard: In 2010 and 2011 I EO'd beach seining during the chum salmon season during the gillnet schedule. In 2012 I pulled out one beach seining period during the second week in July but otherwise it was opening during chum salmon season gillnet schedule. We would support on the front end during chum season but have concerns during the silver salmon run. Commercial Fish is ok until coho salmon season starts until July 26th being a problem. The chum salmon runs are not the same as the coho runs. Give it a shot in chum and pink season. Here are the harvests in recent years table 123 (1). We to do a catch limit to limit the amount of salmon people can catch. Commercial Fish can give it shot when the whether it is better. Explains graphs with the number of permits that beach seine, rod and reel harvests, pink salmon, broke it down by location of fishing by subsistence users, chum net caught fish were dominantly in the marine waters. Marine harvests, in 2010 in 2011 and 2011 had poorer weather likely resulting in lower harvests, the harvests can be weather driven. Silver salmon, not many seining there, but it's not open often so that is there isn't anyone seining.

Charlie Lean: Seining is used in mass production or to specialize the catch. There is a very short portion of the Sinuk River that is open for subsistence. Seining has an advantage over gill nets. You have a better chance of release fish alive. I think seining gear has a place. Sparks and I used to be a power house team on that. Seining has an advantage over gill nets because you have a better chance of releasing what you don't want.

Howard Farley: Agrees that seining is more selective.

Charlie Lean: Seining gear has its place.

Roy: If we support proposal 123, should we take action on 124. Any more comments

Proposal #123 All Support

no opposition

Motion Carries

Proposal 124: Boundaries for subsistence: Remove Sinuk River from closed waters and open up a subsistence fishery for retention of sockeye by beach seine in the Sinuk River up to Boulder Creek

Comments:

Charlie Lean: The **Sinuk** River you are targeting silvers or reds depending on what time you are fishing. The opportunity for seining is very limited. It is quite time specific for fish with these methods in this region.

Roy Ashenfelter: By having the separation further up the river you will get better separation of fish species, without having to deal with other species.

Jim Menard: Comm fish supports the proposal 124, explains graphs and maps with the black flag marking with the proposed boundary and the present and lower river boundary.

Proposal 124 moves the boundary marker further up river where there is a better separation of salmon species. The additional distance up the river will have fishers catching the salmon they prefer at the same time prevent handling of other salmon.

Proposal #124

All Support

No opposition

Motion Carries

PROPOSAL #125 Proposal by Dan Reed The proposal is to allow a dip net for fishing for salmon NOT chum salmon in the Pilgrim River. The net harvest has been 125 (1) (2) (3). It may be an effective economic way to catch salmon or be good for targeting a specific.

Comments:

Jim Menard: gives department comments and data on the Pilgrim River. Department supports this proposal.

Dan Reed: Dip net is only used for personal use.

Paul Kosto: I like dip netting. Is dipping netting allowed for subsistence use in the rest of the state.

Charlie Lean: the King salmon are really going down on the Pilgrim. Makes suggestion for having Kings put back.

Adem Boeckman: I like doing it in front of your doorstep

Roy Ashenfelter: It took a while to get rod and reel to be considered subsistence gear. Amend to add cast nets to the proposal

Dan Reed: I talked with people around town about dip netting and people were wondering why I didn't put cast nets on there too? People have expressed interest in using cast nets too. Said that he could not change the proposal but the AC can.

Amend to add cast nets to the proposal

All in favor of the amendment, none opposed

Nicole Braem: Dip nets are used for different species not salmon in Norton and in Kotzebue. You could make the case that they had large nets historically for something.

Proposal 125 all Support Motion Carries as amended

All supported

None opposed

Motion Carries

Proposal 126:

Comments:

Scott Kent: Wes Jones submitted this proposal the extension of the salmon season by emergency order. The Department supports this proposal, it would not affect the management of the late fall management. The Department has extended the season by emergency order in 2006, 2008, 2009, and for one period in 2012. No harm in allowing increase in period of time when bulk of run is in river or there is late season surge in abundance of coho salmon.

Charlie Lean: Wes Jones is a member of NSEDC and I am his supervisor. We believe that it technically requires a commissioner's order to extend the season. The flexibility needs to be increased.

Proposal #26

All in support

None opposed

Motion carries

Proposal 127 Gill net specifications and operations

Comments:

Scott Kent: Reads Department comments report

Department supports the proposal. Market interest in pink salmon has increased.

Charlie Lean (NSEDC employee): We tried to buy pink salmon commercially this year, even though it wasn't an even year there were have been a boom in market if people could have caught more it would have been good if we could have gotten more. Using gillnets already recognized in the regulations the gill nets can be used efficiently. This is a cleaner easier way to increase the value of commercial fishery. This is a more workable solution.

Howard Farley: Have they thought of stacking permits like they do in Bristol Bay? They want to fish it like herring. Stacking seems like a good thing. Those pink nets can load up like you wouldn't believe. It would be good for getting to the peak. I don't know, you would have to watch it. Use the shoulder of the season. You are lucky to keep one net clean. It would be good to use this on the early part of the run.

Scott Kent: It would help increase pink salmon harvests during the non-peak fishing times and help mitigate losses from forgone harvest opportunities (i.e., weather, chum salmon conservation concerns).

Proposal 127

All in support

No opposition

Called Motion carries

Proposal 128 Use of pink salmon for bait in the Norton Sound Port Clarence Area

Comments:

Scott Kent: Reads proposal. Allows pink fish commercial fish for personal use as bait and gives department comments and data. Permit holders would require permission from the department to exceed the 2 ton salmon amount.

Department opposes this proposal as written because this fishery should be opened by emergency order rather than at any time.

Department many authorize other uses of salmon.

The department opposes the proposal as written because there may not be surplus available for this fishery in years of low pink salmon abundance. In years of low abundance, all surplus will be needed to provide for subsistence uses. Howard Farley: I have been fishing the river for years. The pink salmon don't fit in a can because they are too small. They have a high oil content and as such make really good bait. Bait that we otherwise have to purchase from elsewhere. We have to buy spawned out herring that don't have the oil content or from Dutch Harbor. We have fish right under our boats that are going up

river and dying and not being of use to anyone. I understand it would be ok to do with EO. There are some herring and crab. The pink salmon are trout size not salmon size.

Scott Kent: The only thing we are not comfortable with allowing this fishery to occur at any time, irrespective of abundance. This fishery should be opened by E.O. Supportive of the idea of utilizing pink salmon surpluses for bait in years of high abundance.

Paul Kosto: The department doesn't like the anytime portion of this proposal, that is it? He could go out for herring. The difference is that it is salmon.

Scott Kent: the problem is people using this for bait in years when people will have difficulty putting pink salmon on the rack for food.

Paul Kosto: Requests that the motion be amended to reflect the change in the proposal keep the proposal as the same but include a clause about by Emergency Order Only.

Accept as provided in paragraph 1 in parentheses except as in paragraph three in marine waters only.

-You don't have to be a salmon permit holder in order to harvest the bait fish in this case pink salmon.

Motion seconded

All support the amended version of the proposal as highlighted above

None opposed

Motion carries

All Support: 128 # no opposition motion carries

All Support Amended #128 no opposition motion carries

Proposal #129: would support harvest of chum salmon

Motion Supported

Comments:

Brendan Scanlon: Reads Fred DeCicco submitted proposal. Reads department comments, this proposal hook and line would be legal subsistence years. Adoption of this proposal would allow people to fish outside the subsistence zone using rod and reel. Refers to figure (see attached).

The Department is neutral on the allocation effects, but would be in support of EO in the Nome sub district. The sport harvest was going under sport harvest when escapements can be met.

Jim Menard: Explains the subsistence regulations versus the sport fish gear regulations.

Brendan Scanlon: it would probably add very little.

Roy Ashenfelter: Is for sport harvest

Charlie Lean: West of Cape Nome is in different shape than East of Cape Nome. I could probably support the E.O. to do that. If commercial is closed and so should sport fishing be closed. Subsistence should take first priority. The Nome and Snake River chum salmon concerns.

Jim Menard: SEGS for the individuals, we only have SEGS for 3 rivers. The El Dorado, Snake and Nome.

Charlie Lean: wants to make an amendment, I don't like the idea of a blanket opener. It should be open the sport fishery when adequate subsistence harvest is allowed. That would include meeting the escapement goals. My concern if the El Dorado fishing is good, but it is not true for the Snake and Nome that the E.O should account for that.

Amendment

All support the amendment

None opposed

All in favor supporting the amended version of proposal #129

None opposed

Amended motion carries.

All Support 129 motion carries

129 Amended motion carries

Roy Ashenfelter: should act on 179, 180, 181, maybe 216.

Roy Ashenfelter: These proposals have been submitted to allow some measure of control in the fishery to reduce the by catch of chum either through time tables or through the actual cap.

For those who are unfamiliar with the area M fishery, we have some success and not with others.

What the board has supported in the past was the chum cap, there was one year that there was a window of fishing in the area M fishery. It is necessary to have some direction on the fishery other than the fisherman themselves. What the board has supported in the past was a chum cap. There was a window before, but it only lasted one year. It is important to comment on these to have an AC direction, so that when I go before the fishery board I can comment on what the AC would like to do.

Charlie Lean: Everything Roy said is true. All of the proposals are a variation are the same idea. Explains there is 400,000-300,000 fishery. The June fishery at area M at False Pass. The June fishery has a long run. In 1978 they really developed fishery from a sleepy little fishery to one of the most lucrative

fisheries in the state each boat is well-capitalized. They have a time allotment to catch the fish. They will catch a portion of fish bound to western Alaska each week with no question of whether the run is strong or weak. The cap when it was in place was from 700-350 on chum, it depended on the attitude of the board and it used to change a lot. It was highly contentious. As an area manager I was in court over this. Speaking as a resident of the region, not necessarily in employment of everyone; I think we should go for the cap. I like proposal #179, it aligns us with Bristol Bay who has a similar issue with red salmon. This is a big battle and we need all of the friends that we can get.

I think all of us in Western Alaska in the same boat. The June fishery needs to be regulated based on salmon abundance and not just how many days there are in the month.

Roy Ashenfelter: I am moving to support. If we take action on 179 we also take action on 180 and 181. If you don't mind I would offer to the AC we just deal with 179 and forgo 180 and 181.

Paul Kosto: Comments to give a response to actions over to 180 and 181.

Kevin Knowles: I am wondering if these numbers are in favor for our region.

Roy Ashenfelter: Explains the proposals that are being discussed. 179 A is the chump cap, the 8.3% is the sockeye allocation for the area M fishery.

Charlie Lean: If there is chum cap and they are fishing like crazy they will focus on taken fewer chum if it is possible if their goal is sockeye. There is a history 8.3 % or of 400,000 fish. They are not going to stop the area M fishery. It is better to come off with a more real option, instead of we don't like you and we want you to go away. We cut Bristol Bay off, Kuskokwim with the cap. I think we can support them.

Roy Ashenfelter: Explains supporting the Bristol Bay fishery.

Jim Menard: They started in 1984 with an Area M schedule for fishing time with chum caps beginning in 1986. Explains fishing history, in 2001 they put them on a 16 hour fishing day. The Area M fisherman felt if they got into the chum and they didn't have time to move out of the area and they would keep catching chum when they would prefer to move at an area where more sockeye were. In 2004 the board came up with a schedule of 88 hours fishing on and 32 hours off with the idea it will give the fisherman time to move out of the area if they are getting high chum numbers. You may hear the fishermen are going to stand down from fishing early in the season some years because of the chum catch ratios being high compared to sockeye salmon.

Proposal 179 Support (all)

None oppose

Motion carries

Proposal #180 and 181 defer to 179

All in support of motion

None opposed

motion carries to defer to proposal #179

Proposal #216

Comments: Roy Ashenfelter: inquires about his proposal being statewide.

Jim Menard: It seemed like to set some escapement goals outside the management plan, and it was made by Kenai sportsman fishing and they grabbed a bunch of different areas.

Roy Ashenfelter: This is a statewide proposal. We won't meet again for this year. I wanted to make sure if there were comments on this.

Adem Boeckman: I don't like it when people tell the rest of the state what they should do. Essentially Cook Inlet is using the whole state to get this proposal passed and I don't like it when they do that.

Adem Boeckman: I would like to vote this down

All opposed to proposal 216

None in support

Motion Fails

Proposal 218:

Charlie Lean: there should be a bottom line for escapement, it would include some streams in Norton Sound. It is asking the department has said, the regulation has been in place for a long time. There has never been a SEP set in the state.

This should occur, the downside to this it could be used as an endangered species act thing. The Nome River failed to meet the SET river threshold, it might close fishing for everything in the Nome sub district. SFA is looking for lever to push area M around, and Pollock by catch. It is a little bit scary. I think there should be a bottom line. The scary thing is if they hit it. It is something that the Bering Sea fisherman's association wanted me to bring to the AC. It is a double edged sword. This will tie Jim's hands, it would completely closed everything down. If were that low it would be below the escapement goal. There has never been one of these.

Jim Menard: Sub district 1 was listed as stock of management concern and Golovin and Elim were listed as stocks of yield concerns. We have never been that low again in sub district 1 as when the management concern was declared by the board in 2000. We did not establish an SET. We are (Nome) still a yield concern in sub districts 1, 2. and 3.

Adem Boeckman: questions effects of working the fishing of the crash.

Jim Menard: it is kind of after the fact. How low is the SET. We had the lowest escapement on the Snake River and Nome River in 1999 and that produced a return so we believe the SET is below that number.

Charlie Lean: the SET is the number when you

Paul Kosto: Is this a useful for Jim Menard for your too box?

Jim Menard: No

Proposal 218

None Support all

All in Opposition

Motion fails

Motion Ajournd: 3:14 pm.