In the Matter Of: IZEMBEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LAND EXCHANGE/ROAD CORRIDOR

December 12, 2024

Public Meeting-ANILCA Section 10 Subsistence Hearing - Bethel, Alaska

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IZEMBEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LAND EXCHANGE/ROAD CORRIDOR Public Meeting-ANILCA Section 10 Subsistence Hearing - Bethel, Alaska on 12/12/2024

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3	BETHEL, ALASKA
4	6:08 P.M.
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6	BILL CRAIG: Hello and welcome to the
7	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement public
8	meeting and the ANILCA Section 810 subsistence
9	hearing.
10	My name is Bill Craig, and I'm the project
11	manager for AECOM, the contractor assisting Fish and
12	Wildlife Service with the preparation of the
13	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Also
14	here tonight from AECOM are Jon Isaacs, senior
15	planner. Arika Mercer is in the back at the table
16	there. She's a planner. And Deirdre is here to
17	record the meeting and take your comments.
18	I want to emphasize that there will be two
19	separate meetings tonight. We will start with the
20	public meeting on the Draft Supplemental
21	Environmental Impact Statement, which will consist of
22	a short presentation by Fish and Wildlife Service
23	followed by public comment.
24	When public comments on the Supplemental
25	EIS are finished, we will end the meeting and begin
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the ANILCA Section 810 subsistence hearing. 1 Aqain, 2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will give a short 3 presentation followed by public comments on the draft subsistence findings. 4 5 Ideally, you would provide your comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS in the first meeting and 6 7 hold your subsistence comments for the ANILCA 810 hearing that follows. 8 9 This meeting does not have a question-andanswer component. If you have substantive questions 10 11 that you would like answered in the Supplemental EIS, 12 please provide those questions in your comments. 13 Thank you for coming and participating Bobbie Jo is up next. 14 15 BOBBIE JO SKIBO: Hi, everybody. My name is Bobbie Jo Skibo. I am the senior planner and 16 17 project leader for the Izembek proposed land exchange and road Supplemental EIS. And I've been working 18 close to 30 years on a myriad of natural resource 19 management and planning issues here in Alaska. 20 I started my work in Valdez, Alaska, and 21 22 I've been all over the state. Most recently my project that I've been working on is a supplemental 23 24 environmental impact statement for oil and gas 25 leasing in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and

then this project as well. 1 2 I currently live in Palmer. I have three 3 beautiful boys, wild kids, and I am just grateful to This is a really cool town. 4 be here. I have never 5 been to Bethel. I've only heard about it from friends. Thank you for not being super cold like 6 7 last week. And I just really appreciate you letting us be here today. 8 9 I'm going to introduce two of my colleagues, and then we will go through a 10 presentation, and then we'll get to the good part, 11 which is to hear from all of you. 12 13 So with that, Karlin. Thank you, Bobbie Jo. 14 KARLIN ITCHOAK: 15 Good evening. My name is Karlin Itchoak. I'm the Assistant Regional Director for Refuges. 16 17 was born and raised in Nome, Alaska. My family on my dad's side are from Utgiagvik and my mother's side 18 they're from Upstate New York. I am stationed out of 19 Anchorage in the regional office. 20 Before I go any further, I just want to 21 22 acknowledge that we're on the traditional ancestral homelands of the Yup'ik people, and we thank you for 23 allowing us to be here today. We also acknowledge 24 25 that the issue we're talking about today is on the

traditional homelands of the Unangan and the Aleut, 1 2 and just wanted to honor them as well. 3 As the Chief of Refuges, and many of you know, we have about 572 national wildlife refuges 4 5 throughout the United States, totaling over 95 million acres of protected lands. And out of that 6 95 million acres of land, 76.8 million acres are here 7 in Alaska and represented by our 16 national wildlife 8 refuges. So Izembek is one of those refuges, and I'm 9 10 now going to turn the mic over to our refuge manager from Izembek. 11 MARIA FOSADO: Thanks, Karlin. 12 13 Good evening, everyone. Thank you for coming out and for taking time out of your busy 14 15 schedules to hear what we have to say and to provide 16 feedback on your thoughts as to the proposed action. 17 I'm Maria Fosado. I'm the Izembek Refuge I've been working for Fish and Wildlife 18 19 Service for over 15 years now. I started my career with the Fish and Wildlife Service in Minnesota and 20 worked at various national wildlife refuges and 21 wetland management districts there before making my 22 23 way to Alaska. 24 I did accept this position in 2020, and 25 I've been living and working out of Cold Bay since

So with that, I'm here to provide some 1 that time. 2 background information on the refuge, and then I'll 3 hand it over to Bobbie Jo for the next part of the 4 presentation. 5 So I'm here to provide a little bit of 6 background on Izembek Refuge. Izembek National 7 Wildlife Refuge was first established as the Izembek National Wildlife Range by public land order in 1960, 8 and it was established as a refuge, breeding ground, 9 10 and management area for all forms of wildlife. 11 In 1972, Izembek Lagoon and the surrounding 12 waters were protected by the Alaska legislature 13 through the establishment of the Izembek State Game 14 Refuge. And then with the passage of the Alaska 15 National Interest Lands Conservation Act, otherwise known as ANILCA, in 1980, the Izembek National 16 17 Wildlife Range was redesignated as the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. It comprises approximately 18 310,000 acres, of which approximately 300,000 acres 19 were designated as wilderness by Congress at that 20 time. 21 22 So the Congressionally designated Izembek 23 wilderness area comprise the majority of the refuge, 24 and they became part of the National Wilderness 25 Preservation System. These areas are administered

for the use and enjoyment of the American people in 1 2 such a manner as will maintain them unimpaired for 3 future use and enjoyment as wilderness, to protect the areas, and for the preservation of their 4 5 wilderness characters. These areas provide scenic, scientific, and wildlife values, as well as 6 7 opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. 8 So each unit in the National Wildlife 9 10 Refuge System is established to serve a statutory 11 purpose that targets the conservation of native 12 species that depend on its lands and waters. And to 13 administer these areas in accordance with those statutory purposes, we evaluate uses for 14 15 appropriateness and compatibility. With the passage of ANILCA and the 16 17 redesignation from Izembek Range to Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, the refuge also received specific 18 19 ANILCA refuge purposes, and those are to conserve fish and wildlife populations and their habitats and 20 natural diversity to include, but not limited to, 21 waterfowl, shorebirds, and other migratory birds, 22 brown bears, and salmonids; to full our international 23 24 treaty obligations with respect to fish and wildlife 25 and their habitats; to provide continued opportunity

for subsistence by local residents; and to ensure 1 2 water quality and necessary water quantity. 3 So Izembek Refuge was the first site in the United States to be designated as a wetland of 4 5 international importance by the Ramsar Convention in 1986, and then was further identified as an important 6 7 bird area of global significance by BirdLife International and the National Audubon Society. 8 9 Izembek Refuge received these recognitions, these global recognitions, because of its diverse habitats, 10 its dynamic landscapes, and then its unique 11 12 geographic location being situated between the very 13 productive waters of the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. 14 15 So from Pacific salmon to brown bears, more than 200 species call Izembek Refuge home. At the 16 17 heart of the refuge is Izembek Lagoon, which is a coastal ecosystem which is comprised of one of the 18 world's largest eelgrass beds. The eelgrass beds, in 19 conjunction with the abundant food sources -- let me 20 21 back up here. 22 So on the opposite side of Izembek Lagoon lies Kinzarof Lagoon. Kinzarof Lagoon and Izembek 23 24 Lagoon are separated by a narrow isthmus. Kinzarof 25 lies on the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula and

is also considered an important and significant 1 2 eelgrass bed on the Pacific side. 3 So Izembek Refuge's location along aviation migration routes, in conjunction with abundant food 4 5 sources provided by the eelgrass beds, make this one of the most important migratory bird staging and 6 7 wintering habitats in the world. It is a site that supports virtually the entire population of Pacific 8 black brant, half the world's population of emperor 9 10 geese, and a significant percentage of the population of Steller's eiders and Taverner's Canada goose. 11 Additionally, it has the highest density of 12 13 brown bears on Izembek Refuge located within the Joshua Green Watershed, which is located to the 14 northeast of Cold Bay. But brown bears can be seen 15 all throughout the refuge in a wide variety of 16 17 habitats, ranging from the coastal shorelines to the low-lying meadows and tundras, the streams, into the 18 alpine areas. 19 20 BOBBIE JO SKIBO: Do you want to talk a little bit into the microphone? I think somebody 21 22 might have a hard time hearing you. MARIA FOSADO: I'm sorry. Can folks hear 23 24 me? JON ISAACS: I think it's off. 25

It might have turned off. 1 MARIA FOSADO: 2 I'm going to give her an out. This is meeting 3 five of the last few days. I'm surprised you have a voice. 4 5 MARIA FOSADO: I'm sorry. I didn't realize folks could not hear me. 6 7 So the highest brown bears on Izembek Refuge are located within the Joshua Green Watershed 8 on the northeast side of Cold Bay. However, bears 9 can be seen all throughout the refuge, as the use of 10 a wide variety of habitats ranging from the coastal 11 12 shorelines to the low-lying tundra, low-lying 13 meadows, streams, into the alpine areas. Caribou have a high profile as a 14 15 subsistence-purpose species -- as a refuge-purpose 16 specie and have a high value -- are recognized as a 17 high value for subsistence users. The Southern Alaska Peninsula caribou herd ranges from Port Moller 18 south to the southern end of the Alaska Peninsula, 19 and its primary calving grounds are situated just to 20 21 the north of Izembek Refuge. Its historic wintering areas do span southward, encompassing Izembek Lagoon 22 and the Cold Bay area, making that narrow isthmus 23 24 corridor an important movement corridor between the 25 calving areas and the wintering areas. However,

Izembek Refuge does support satellite populations of 1 2 caribou year-round. 3 Lastly, the Pacific salmon. Izembek is refuge to the five species of Pacific salmon which 4 5 return to the refuge each year to refuel the coastal ecosystems and provide resources for other species. 6 I apologize for my stutters tonight. 7 BOBBIE JO SKIBO: Thank, Maria. Honestly, 8 9 this lady has had five meetings over the last many 10 We apologize. Some of us feel like we can do it without a script. I will probably screw up too. 11 12 I am going to look at my page to make sure I do not 13 miss critical components of the project. Okay. So let's go -- we are going to go 14 15 through a little walk through time. And most people that know this project will recognize that it 16 17 predates 2009 by a few decades. But let's start in 2009. 18 Okay. So in 2009, the Omnibus Public Land 19 Management Act -- we call it the 2009 Act -- and, of 20 21 course, now my page is gone. It's okay. 22 So the Land Act was passed and it directed 23 the Secretary of the Interior to analyze a land 24 exchange with the federal government and King Cove 25 Corporation. It also directed the Service to move

forward with an Environmental Impact Statement. 1 2 that was 2009. That 2009 Act has expired, so it's no 3 longer in place. Then in 2013, the Environmental Impact 4 5 Statement was completed, and at that time the no-action alternative was selected. Okay. 6 7 Then in 2019, Secretary Bernhardt entered into a new land exchange and signed that land 8 9 exchange with the King Cove Corporation. 10 2023, Secretary Haaland, as the sitting Secretary at that time, withdrew from that 2019 agreement, citing 11 12 procedural flaws. And that brings us up to why we're 13 here today. So the Draft Supplemental EIS supplements 14 15 the 2013 EIS, Environmental Impact Statement. 16 that is why we're here. It was prepared at the 17 request of Secretary Haaland, and it's to consider a newly proposed land exchange based on an offer that 18 19 was provided to the government by the King Cove 20 Corporation. And we'll talk about that here in a little bit. 21 We have evaluated and updated information 22 23 and we will continue to do that based on this public 24 process and the information that's provided to us between the Draft and the Final Supplement EIS. 25

The Supplement EIS includes a no-action 1 2 alternative. That's customary for the NEPA projects 3 that we do. It also includes four action alternatives that were evaluated in that 2013 EIS. 4 5 And then the new alternative, Alternative 6, is the 6 one that we've analyzed based on the King Cove 7 Corporation's offer. So our proposed action is to enter into a 8 9 land exchange to add land for conservation, 10 subsistence, and habitat values to the National Wildlife Refuge System in exchange for a transfer to 11 12 King Cove Corporation of real property interest --13 that's both the surface and the subsurface -- of the government, United States refuge lands, for a 14 15 corridor through the refuge, including the Congressionally designated wilderness. 16 17 So the purposes of the proposed action are to provide a safe, reliable, year-round 18 transportation system, and that is for health and 19 20 safety purposes. But it has a particular emphasis for emergency evacuations. And that's between 21 King Cove and Cold Bay. Another purpose is to 22 increase the overall conservation value of lands 23 24 preserved in the National Wildlife Refuge System. 25 And third, it's to maintain or increase the

opportunity for subsistence uses by rural Alaskans. 1 2 There's a need statement in the 3 Supplemental EIS that takes up a quite a lot of space, and we didn't want to minimize the language 4 5 there by trying to put it on a slide. So I do recommend to take a look at Section 1.4 and then you 6 7 can see a little bit more on that. I want to ask Bill. I don't have a 8 But just for all of us to orient to this 9 10 area. 11 So we have King Cove down in the corner and 12 Cold Bay. A few things to note on this map, if you 13 were aware of what was going on in 2013's EIS, there was the green and white line. That is a ferry that 14 15 goes between Lenard Harbor and Cold Bay. There's 16 also the purple and white. It's kind of a little 17 hard to see on this map. That is a hovercraft alternative. And then the red line above is the 18 Alternative 6, the proposed road corridor. You can 19 kind of see a few red dots along that. Those are 20 going to be material sites. We'll talk about that a 21 22 little bit more. And you can see the Kinzarof Lagoon. 23 are two yellow parcels on each side. And then this 24 25 Mortensen's Lagoon. The yellow is the lands that

would be transferred out of the King Cove 1 2 Corporation. Just so you can kind of see this on a 3 bigger map. And we do have them on these posters if you want to look closer at any of these things at the 4 5 end of the meeting. Again, the range of alternatives includes 6 7 the no-action. Alternatives 2 and 3 were land exchanges that were part of 2013, but they were 8 9 associated to some State lands, so they are no longer 10 viable, but we included them in this document for 11 comparative purposes only. Alternative 4, as I said, 12 hovercraft operations. Alternative 5 is the Lenard 13 Harbor ferry. And Alternative 6 is the proposed land exchange, the one that we're looking at. 14 15 Looking at these in a little more detail -again, our document is about 1,400 pages, so we're 16 17 giving you the high-level perspective -- but the Alternative 4 is from actually the 2003 -- I 18 apologize -- there was even an EIS that predates '09. 19 So in 2003 and then 2013, this was considered and it 20 21 was analyzed in detail. It would consider operations 22 for the hovercraft for six days a week between the Northeast Terminal and Cross Wind Cove. So it has 23 24 been retained in this process as a viable 25 alternative.

1	Alternative 5, as you can see the green
2	line there, would use a ferry to travel approximately
3	14 miles between the terminal and Lenard Harbor, and
4	it would include a substantially modified Cold Bay
5	dock. We were in Cold Bay and were notified by the
6	borough that they are in the baby stages of a design
7	to upgrade the dock there. So that will be something
8	that will be pending, and that information will be
9	forthcoming once they get through the process. And
10	that is with Alaska Department of Transportation and
11	Public Facilities. This would not include a land
12	exchange and it has been retained in this process as
13	a viable alternative.
14	So this is the newest alternative. So I'm
15	going to ask Bill like I said, I don't have my
16	pointer but this would start well, before I go
17	there, this has been identified by the Department of
18	Interior as the preferred alternative. That does not
19	constitute that a decision has been made. That would
20	be done in the record of decision, which is the final
21	stage of the NEPA process.
22	But at this time, we would start there at
23	number 1, and that's the terminus of the King Cove
24	Access Road near the Northeast Terminal. So
25	King Cove has built a road out to that point. It
1	

would then go following that red line all the way 1 2 through the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and 3 Congressional wilderness. All of those little red dots are the 4 5 material sites that would be used to build the road. And then it would end and terminate at the 6 7 intersection of Outer Marker Road and Blinn Lake Loop, for those of you that have been out there. 8 9 Again, you can see the parcels of the 10 Kinzarof Lagoon and then also the Mortensen's Lagoon, just to get some perspective on the lands that would 11 be transferred. 12 13 Okay. Lots of information here, but I want to talk through the acres for the exchange. So 14 15 31,198 acres. That is 29,00 with some change which would be the surface, 1,739 acres of surface and 16 17 subsurface. Those would come from King Cove Corporation back to the federal government. 18 1,739 would go back into Izembek National Wildlife 19 Refuge's Congressionally designated wilderness area. 20 21 Now, in exchange for a total of 490 22 acres -- that's 484 that's surface and subsurface -and then there's an additional six that's subsurface 23 24 that's going to be used for material site, and that 25 would come from the federal government to the

King Cove Corporation. 336 acres of that total 490 1 2 currently exists within the refuge of Congressionally 3 designated wilderness. The components of Alternative 6 would be 4 5 that this would be built as a 18.9-mile single-lane gravel road, and there would be 15 material sites 6 7 along that corridor, 13 of which would be along the corridor, two would have a satellite road off of that 8 corridor. 9 10 Another key component of Alternative 6 is that there would be a restriction. 11 It would be 12 restricted to noncommercial uses, and further 13 restricted to those necessary for health and safety purposes, and access to the refuge by federally 14 15 qualified subsistence users who are activity engaged in subsistence uses. 16 17 So this is a summary of the acres that I went over. We do have it on poster if you'd like to 18 take a closer look of it. But we did this so that 19 you can compare. If you were tracking the 2013 20 21 process, then you would know that Alternative 2 and 3 22 were the road corridors and the acres are a bit different in miles. So we have 18.9 miles compared 23 24 to a little bit higher number there. 25 The Alternative 2 and 3 assumed a 100-foot

width of that road corridor, and Alternative 6, it 1 2 varies between 100 and 240 feet. The road itself 3 would be about 13 feet, but that is the width to kind of go around different features, water features, 4 5 etcetera, along that way. And then the material sites would also be included along that corridor. 6 7 Again, the acres there you can see. would be coming from Izembek Refuge. 31,198 would be 8 9 coming from King Cove. And the one thing to note 10 here is that, of the 31,198 acres, the 1,739 would actually come back to wilderness, surface and 11 subsurface, but the 29,459 acres from King Cove would 12 13 actually be surface only, and those would not go back to Izembek. Those would go back to the Alaska 14 15 Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge. And then the last two columns there with 16 17 the zeros for Alternative 6 were just to show you there were other lands associated to Alternatives 2 18 19 and 3 that are no longer a part to this proposed land 20 exchange. 21 That's the high-level perspective of Okay. 22 what the SEIS is including. Now, once you get through tonight, we hope that you'll take the time to 23 24 provide input. But when you leave here, you may want 25 to dig deeper into the document, and the way to do

that is to find the yellow -- the blocks. 1 So if you 2 open up a chapter, you will see a square. It will 3 summarize what's new from the 2013 document, and then any changes in the actual text will be highlighted in 4 5 yellow, and any portions of the document that are tables, figures, etcetera, will have an asterisk. 6 It's to help you navigate the document, especially 7 for those of us that have been tracking this project 8 9 for a while. So that is how you will navigate the 10 document. 11 So there are numerous ways to 12 provide input. Tonight we would love to hear you 13 But you can also go to regulations.gov and put in that docket number and be able to provide 14 15 electronically your input. We have a 45-day public comment period, and 16 17 that goes to December 30th, and that ends at 11:59 Eastern Standard Time. If we do get public input 18 postmarked after that date -- or on that date and we 19 receive it later, we will still include it in the 20 21 public process. 22 And then once we get through the public process, we will spend quite a bit of time digging 23 24 in, really analyzing all of the public input, and 25 starting to develop a Final Supplemental EIS. As we

all know, we are in a transition of administrations. 1 2 So we're not sure, once everybody gets into their 3 positions, what the direction will be on how fast or slow to go with this. But at this point, we do 4 5 anticipate a record of decision in 2025. 6 So with that, those are the high points the 7 SEIS. I'm going to pass this over to Jon Isaacs. can give you some of the ground rules on how we're 8 going to conduct public input. Thank you so much. 9 10 JON ISAACS: My name is Jon Isaacs. 11 for AECOM. I'm based in Anchorage. I first started 12 coming out to the Y-K probably in the early 1980s 13 working on projects and have been here off and on for the next 40 years doing planning projects, coastal 14 15 management, community relocation, and EISs. Thank 16 you for hosting us. It's nice to be back tonight. 17 As Bobbie Jo said, we're having two public meetings tonight. One is going to be comments on the 18 19 Draft Supplemental EIS, and then we'll have a presentation and we'll have comments on the ANILCA 20 810. 21 22 So we have a court reporter here who is going to be taking the public comment down. What we 23 24 will be doing is we will go through the list as you 25 signed up and call you up in the order that you

When we get through with those who have 1 signed up. 2 signed up, we'll see if anybody else who didn't sign 3 up would like to make comments and you will get an opportunity to do so then. 4 5 As Bobbie Jo said, this is not the only 6 opportunity for you to comment. And again, you're 7 not limited to comment tonight. In addition to commenting tonight, as she mentioned, we have a 8 comment form here that indicates how you can get 9 online to comment, and also, if you want to write 10 written comments, you can write those up and it has 11 an address on how to submit those. 12 13 What we're doing tonight with our comments is we'll have a timer up on the screen, and typically 14 15 we've been asking people to keep their comments within about three minutes so there's plenty of time 16 17 for everyone to comment. This is not a big crowd tonight so I'm not going to hold you to that. But I 18 sort of would request, when you get to about three to 19 four minutes, consider wrapping up so other people 20 21 can comment. We do have on one of our posters, as you 22 23 may have some new and additional comments if you're 24 going to do them online, how to make an effective 25 comment on the EIS so it has the most weight in

changing and influencing the decision. 1 So before you 2 leave tonight, you might want to look at that if you 3 want to do some more comments. Finally, this project has been around for a 4 5 while and we know that there are a lot of heartfelt opinions on this that people have. And we want to 6 7 respect those opinions that we hear, and we also want you to respect listening to other people here tonight 8 so everyone gets a chance to say what they feel. 9 10 So I think with that, I'm going to go ahead and I'm going to start with those who have signed up. 11 12 And we'll start -- what I'll do is I'll bring the mic 13 over to you so you don't have to come up front. we'll start with Myron Naneng and that will be 14 15 followed by Edgar Tall. MYRON NANENG: Good evening and welcome to 16 17 my place, what local -- called by the local people here in Bethel. My name is Myron Naneng, Sr., and 18 I've followed the proposed land exchange for many 19 20 years. My comment regarding the proposed land 21 22 exchange is, what do we do with 22(q) of Alaska 23 Native Claims Settlement Act when we're required, 24 those of us that own land within the National 25 Wildlife Refuge, have to use lands with compatibility

with fish and wildlife purposes? If you want to 1 2 build that community here and expand our community, 3 if we did not get the surfaces or the subsurface, will we have to request a Congressional approval just 4 5 like what is shown up there for us to be able to give up our communities? That's one question. 6 7 Because some of our villages are starting to move because of erosion. I know Nilkapiktik 8 9 [phonetic], they have to do a land exchange with U.S. 10 Fish and Wildlife Service because of being within the wildlife refuge. And, you know, I cannot see how 11 12 many of the villages we're getting in our region are 13 going to be able to relocate to a site that's not eroded, that's not going to be subject to flooding, 14 15 and have to be approved by Congress that they can do 16 that. 17 So I'm not in support of any of the land exchange, because I think the original purpose was to 18 19 transport commercial use, and if commercial use is not going to be included, it's only used for 20 21 emergency purposes of transporting those that are 22 You know, that might be a compatible thing for sick. the community, but if it's done for one community, 23 24 they should take a look at all those possibilities of 25 villages that are not connected by road to places

like Bethel that have a hospital here. 1 2 So that's the extent of my comment. 3 think what's good for the goose should be good for the gander. 4 5 JON ISAACS: Thank you. Next up is Edgar Tall, followed by -- I 6 7 think it's Lillian Gump. EDGAR TALL: My name is Edgar Tall. 8 9 with the Native Village of Hooper Bay. And this is my second term as a chief. I just learned about this 10 11 like a couple years ago, and I am opposed to it, but 12 I'm looking forward to alternatives for both 13 communities. And I simply just -- you know, there's 14 15 alternatives to actions that need to be done and to better save our refuges that were enacted by Congress 16 17 to be saved, and that's where I'm learning more and more about that, is there is alternatives to each 18 process. And for me, it's still a learning 19 experience, but I'm still willing and committed to, 20 21 you know, protect our way of life and my people, too, 22 you know. It's hard for us already to eat and subsist, but there is always alternatives for each 23 24 decision that is being made. And that's all I have to say. Thank you. 25

Thank you. I've got the order 1 JON ISAACS: 2 slightly mixed up, but we're going to Lillian next, 3 followed by John Olson. LILLIAN GUMP: Good evening. My name is 4 5 Lillian Gump. Thank you for inviting us here and thank you for being here. I was not re-elected to my 6 7 council, but I was told to go forth with this to make sure and ensure that our generations are able to 8 enjoy our subsistence way of life, especially the 9 species that are being protected or are living off 10 Izembek. 11 12 And our way of subsistence goes on. 13 does not end. So one of the important species are in the Izembek where they're proposing to place a road 14 15 across, like Myron said, it's supposed to be only for health purposes, and I don't believe that. If they 16 17 build it just for commercial use, it's going to ruin everything, not only for Izembek, not only for 18 Alaska, but globally. Because birds are pretty 19 important. They spread our berries in our community, 20 and I'm sure they do other things around the world 21 that they pass. It's kind of species of who we would 22 love to have around. 23 24 I have more to say, but I will end here. 25 Thank you.

Next up is John Olson. 1 JON ISAACS: 2 JOHN OLSON, JR.: Hi. My name is John 3 Olson, Jr. Native Village of Hooper Bay. My concern is, you know, if they build this 4 5 road, it's just going to destroy the eelgrass that rely on -- the emperors that rely on it and black 6 7 brant. And I know it's not going to only be used for medical purpose. I know they have -- what you call 8 9 that -- sport hunting. And I'm sure once they build 10 that road, it's just going to be used for access for 11 sports hunting. And all the species there, you know, once 12 13 it's disturbed by sports hunters, you know, the animals are not going to be well to come. And that's 14 15 one of the reasons that I oppose this road. And for my generation, my kids, my -- the next generation, my 16 17 kids, you know, I want to see them hunt these birds. These are rare birds that people in my area that 18 loves to eat them, especially the elders that loves 19 to eat them. My parents used to love to eat those 20 all the time. I grew up hunting them. And I want to 21 see my kids continue my legacy that I went through. 22 You know, it's -- it's priceless. 23 24 And it's just going to affect the way the 25 birds migrate, and who knows where will they migrate

through, because this eelgrass is a unique place, and 1 2 it's -- once it's gone, it's -- who knows where 3 they'll go, you know. So I really oppose this. And thank you for listening. 4 JON ISAACS: Thank you. Next up is Christi 5 6 Heun. 7 CHRISTI HEUN: Thanks. My name is Christi 8 Heun, H-e-u-n. 9 So I think the DSEIS does a really 10 excellent job of highlighting all the effects the road would have on the residents of Izembek. 11 As vou 12 know, the Izembek Refuge encompasses a globally vital 13 wetlands complex with some of the largest eelgrass beds in the world that John was just talking about. 14 15 Unlike the eelgrass beds in areas like California that are experiencing a reduction in size 16 17 and quality, the wetlands are unparallel to their productivity here in Izembek. They state an 18 extraordinary level of biodiversity, including the 19 people that depend on them for subsistence, also like 20 these guys were just saying. Building a road through 21 the Izembek Lagoon complex would permanently alter 22 these critical feeding and nesting habitats. 23 24 And according to the law, a land exchange 25 in Izembek National Wildlife Refuge must further the

purposes for which the refuge was established. 1 This 2 means that a land exchange must further the following 3 It must conserve fish and wildlife and purposes: their habitats, fulfill international treaty 4 5 obligations, provide opportunities for subsistence, and ensure water quality and quantity. 6 The preferred Alternative 6, building a 7 road through the heart of the refuge and critical 8 9 lagoon complex, does not further the protection of 10 Congressionally designated wilderness. It would, in fact, be at serious odds with enhancing the refuge 11 conservation values, given what we know about the 12 13 effects it would have on migratory birds from other continents, including listed species and species like 14 15 caribou, bears, and wolves, to name a few. In the eyes of wildlife, we would be 16 17 destroying the quality of critical habitat along the isthmus in exchange for lands that wildlife is 18 already using. This is not a net conservation 19 benefit. As such, it is exceptionally confusing to 20 me how the Service landed on Alternative 6 as the 21 preferred alternative for advancing wilderness values 22 with land exchange. 23 24 This should be a pretty open-and-shut case 25 for discussion, given this information. However, we

have the needs of the community of King Cove who want 1 2 to improve the remoteness they have faced since the 3 Cold Bay airstrip was installed during World War II. At the last meeting in Anchorage, we heard really sad 4 5 stories about medical emergencies in King Cove, and people are rightly concerned about their health and 6 7 emergency access, people precariously navigating icy ladders and not being able to get onto boats in 8 9 extreme weather. 10 Well, this is why the \$43 million in dock improvements have been secured by the State. And I 11 think the SEIS should explore the marine alternative, 12 13 what people can expect from these dock improvements. For example, will ladders be heated or covered to 14 15 upgrade it? Will breakers be added and docks modified in meaningful ways to improve access to a 16 17 marine route? I would assume, but perhaps I'm incorrect, that this technology exists and that dock 18 improvements are a real solution. However, as the 19 SEIS has not mentioned this yet, it's no wonder 20 people still have their doubts. 21 22 Navigating the seas is risky, as we all know, but certainly so, too, is navigating an 23 24 iced-over road in gale-forced winds that can push icy 25 cars off the icy roads on the isthmus.

Moving forward with this exchange risks the 1 2 integrity of all Alaska conservation system units by 3 opening the doors to future land exchanges for commercial and private purposes and setting legal 4 5 precedent that would jeopardize the protection of over 150 million acres of public lands. 6 7 So on behalf of wildlife and my neighbors in Western Alaska, I stand behind the 78 tribes who 8 9 oppose the land exchange and a road in the Izembek 10 Refuge. 11 JON ISAACS: Thank you. Nicole 12 Whittington-Evans, you put yourself down as a maybe. 13 Would you like to testify? NICOLE WHITTINGTON-EVANS: If there are 14 15 other people who would like to speak. 16 JON ISAACS: I will come back after we go 17 through those who are signed up. But I think the last person who is signed up to testify as a positive 18 yes is Warren Wilson. 19 WARREN WILSON: Hello, folks. 20 Warren Wilson of King Cove, Alaska. I came up here to visit 21 your great land on the AYK Delta. I'm a lifelong 22 resident of King Cove. The last time I was here was 23 24 back in 1976 as a basketball player from King Cove High School. You had a tournament and we came in 25

third place with the sportsmanship award. 1 2 But anyway, I am currently the mayor in 3 King Cove for four years. I'm vice president of King Cove Corporation that's exchanging the land 4 5 here. And I'm also on the Aleutians East Borough 6 Assembly. 7 I want to start out by just talking about the alternatives here for what we're talking about 8 9 here tonight. One thing I want to say is Cold Bay is 10 not a port that is open year-round. Lenard Harbor especially freezes over every winter, if we were to 11 talk about Alternative 4 and 5. The hovercraft is no 12 13 longer around. That's not -- we tried that. not work. For the northeast corner it wouldn't work 14 15 either because of high winds. And Alternative 6 -- or I mean 5, with this 16 17 new dock -- and like I said, I'm on the Aleutians Borough. We're in the study phase with the Corps of 18 Engineers about the new design of a dock, and that is 19 supposed to be finished in 2032. So quite a ways 20 away from getting anything like that done. 21 22 But with that Alternative 5 also is that, back in '012 the Cold Bay entrance -- from the 23 24 Cold Bay entrance where the buoys are all the way to 25 Cold Bay everything was froze over. I do have

pictures of that. So that bay is not an open port 1 2 all year long. Although with global warming now, you 3 know, it's a possibility it will be, but that's not to say that can't happen again. 4 5 The reason we're on Alternative 6 -- by the way, I'm also the -- I take care of the airport in 6 7 King Cove. I grade the runway and keep it open for year-round traffic, if we can do that. Anyway, just 8 stay on the airport for a minute. Our airport, with 9 10 the weather in King Cove and the valley that it's in, a hundred days out of the year the airport is not 11 accessible from weather. 12 13 Up to 36 days a year the runway is soft due to being spring break-up all year long from, like, 14 15 the 20th of November till end of May we do have a soft runway. But 36 days a year I have to close the 16 17 runway because of the soft -- being soft, we can't land those 15,000-pound aircraft that come in there. 18 With this road to Cold Bay where the 19 corridor is, the road is inland a mile or so from any 20 of the lagoons on either side, and I know that with 21 anybody hunting that -- I think it's 800 feet, is 22 where we do scare birds up if you are in a truck or 23 24 walking. So we're well away from the lagoons, and I 25 know that the black brant are a shorebird. More or

less they follow the coast. 1 2 I witnessed that myself. I was in Seattle 3 down in Edmonds at my father's house, and we'd see the brants going by and two weeks later they're 4 5 coming by King Cove and coming around up the peninsula. Because they go through Izembek Lagoon 6 7 over to -- I mean, from Kinzarof going over to Izembek, it's just a short hop over some lakes. 8 9 And we also use these -- we utilize these 10 wild birds also for our subsistence in King Cove. And by getting this road with the land exchange we 11 12 haven't had with the book ends up at Thinpoint, we 13 are adding multiple lakes, three lagoons to the 14 refuge. 15 With our managers here from Cold Bay and the managers in the state of Alaska, and through the 16 17 laws of the federal government to manage the refuge, they are managing this refuge right to the T. 18 is no -- no hunters getting away with murder down 19 there, and the Aleuts from King Cove also. 20 But I know that one thing, when this land 21 22 exchange does take place, the people of King Cove will be able to access the Izembek Refuge and/or the 23 24 Thinpoint area on Mortensen's Lagoon where we do our 25 subsistence red salmon fishing.

So it's a win/win for the state if we do 1 2 And I know that on the AYK -- I've had a lot this. 3 of meetings in Anchorage where everybody is talking, we need a road to our hub, we need a road to our hub. 4 5 And I come here with a humble heart. And I know that can happen. If this is allowed, we can open up this 6 7 state for all of us Natives and non-Natives using the -- who are living in our state using our lands. 8 9 And I come as a friend and I have a humble 10 heart for everybody that lives in rural Alaska, because it is tough living out in bush Alaska, just 11 because we have to fly and/or bring food into our 12 13 communities that costs a lot of money. So anyway, with that, I welcome any 14 15 questions about our area, especially our community in 16 King Cove. So thank you very much. 17 JON ISAACS: So that's the last person who formally signed up. Are there others here who have 18 not signed up who would like to provide some comments 19 tonight? State your name for the record. 20 21 Hello. My name is Albert ALBERT GREEN: 22 Green, and I'm the second chief for the Native 23 Village of Hooper Bay. 24 So the proposal for the Izembek road 25 threatens to carve through one of the most vital and

delicate ecosystems where birds and wildlife depend 1 2 on the untouched natural sanctuary. I propose 3 [as spoken] this road, and it's got lots to do with the people of the Y-K Delta. A lot of people depend 4 5 on the birds that come this way, because we've been -- you know, we've been eating these birds for 6 7 generations and generations. To build this road through Izembek is just 8 9 like, to me, you guys are -- whoever wants to build 10 it is like you're playing Russian roulette with our lives. It's like we really don't know that it's not 11 12 going to affect it. We don't know if it's really going to affect it. So why take that chance? 13 We have to look out for our future, our 14 15 children, and our people. Thank you. 16 JON ISAACS: Is there anyone else who 17 hasn't testified here who would like to testify tonight? So, I guess, seeing none, I will give the 18 mic back to Bobbie Jo and you can close this portion 19 20 and open the ANILCA 810. 21 Oh, one more. Okay. State your name for the record. Thank you. 22 23 NICOLE WHITTINGTON-EVANS: Thank you very 24 My name is Nicole Whittington-Evans, and I am 25 with Defenders of Wildlife, and I appreciate the

opportunity to speak tonight. And I'm honored to be 1 2 on the traditional homelands of the Yup'ik and Cup'ik 3 peoples. As the Izembek Refuge manager has pointed 4 5 out here tonight, designated wilderness is intended to be left unimpaired for future generations for use 6 7 and enjoyment as wilderness, and this would not be the result if this land exchange and road move 8 9 The Izembek land exchange is a bad deal for 10 Izembek Refuge, unlike how it has been characterized. 11 The refuge would not be protected or enhanced by the 12 proposed land exchange. 13 Information in the Draft Supplemental EIS indicates that the highest value lands in the refuge 14 15 would be pulled away from designated wilderness and would come out of the refuge and be exchanged for 16 17 much lower value lands. Also, road construction and use through the 18 isthmus between two key lagoons in the heart of the 19 refuge would bring significant adverse effects to 20 refuge, wildlife, and habitat. Roads have a profound 21 22 impact on wildlife and lands. Every year we see this in our country when millions of mammals, birds, and 23 24 other wildlife are killed by vehicles. The indirect 25 impacts of roads on wildlife and their habitat can be

just as damaging. 1 2 The science is clear. Roads affect 3 wildlife behavior and movement, contribute to air, water, and noise pollution, and can permanently alter 4 5 habitat and whole ecosystems. Not only this, but they can be a risk to human lives as well. A road 6 through the heart of Izembek Refuge's globally 7 important wetlands complex and wilderness has a 8 9 potential to further decrease wildlife populations 10 that are important to subsistence, such as black brant, emperor geese, tundra swans, caribou, brown 11 12 bears, and other species. 13 It also has the potential to impact Izembek and Kinzarof Lagoons from toxic run-off and other 14 15 impacts, further depleting eelgrass that is already experiencing impacts from climate change. Izembek 16 17 Refuge and its large eelgrass beds are unique on a globe. Harming this ecosystem by punching a road 18 19 through it could result in population-level declines for brant and emperor geese. It also could have 20 21 significant impact on the nonmigratory tundra swan 22 population in the refuge and brown bears, while depleting other wildlife and important habitat. 23 24 The notion that the Department of the 25 Interior can trade away refuge wilderness lands to

allow roads to be built through them is antithetical 1 2 to ANILCA and threatens not only Izembek Refuge, but 3 all parks, refuges, wilderness areas, and national monuments in Alaska. 4 5 For all these reasons, and particularly given the federal funds already allocated to upgrade 6 7 the Cold Bay dock, we strongly urge the Interior Department to choose the no-action alternative and 8 instead work with the Army Corps of Engineers and 9 10 other relevant entities to support a marine transportation alternative. 11 12 Thank you very much. 13 Is there anyone else who has JON ISAACS: not testified yet that would like to testify? 14 15 none, I will give the mic back to Bobbie Jo. BOBBIE JO SKIBO: Thank you for everybody's 16 17 input. We're now going to begin part two of our meeting, and this will be the Alaska National 18 Interest Lands Conservation Act Section 810 19 subsistence hearing. So I am going to go over a few 20 things with you. 21 So the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is 22 required by Section 810 of ANILCA to evaluate the 23 24 effects on subsistence uses and needs in determining 25 whether to withdraw, reserve, lease, or otherwise

permit the use, occupancy, or disposition of public 1 2 lands on National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska. 3 I'm sorry I'm going to read those words, because there's some good meaning behind them, and I don't 4 5 want to lose the meaning. ANILCA also requires the Service hold 6 7 public hearings on subsistence resources and activities in conjunction with our public meetings in 8 9 the vicinity of communities for which a positive may significantly restrict determination has been made. 10 So I'm going to go to the next slide and 11 12 I'm going to talk about the three factors that are 13 used in making a determination -- I always refer to them as the three A's -- abundance, availability, 14 15 and access. So when we're determining if a significant restriction of subsistence uses and needs 16 17 may result from our proposed action, the alternatives, or the cumulative case of our project, 18 we look at, will this reduce the abundance of 19 harvestable resources used for subsistence purposes? 20 We look at, will there be a reduction in the 21 availability of resources used for subsistence, which 22 is caused by the alteration of their distribution, 23 24 their migration patterns, or their locations? And third, is there a legal or physical limitation on 25

access of subsistence users to be able to get to 1 2 their harvestable resources? 3 So again, each of our alternatives and the cumulative effects have been analyzed according to 4 5 these three factors. And so when we receive public input during the hearing, it's always really great to 6 7 think about those three factors so that it helps us understand more clearly the impacts that you're 8 9 observing, or even positive effects that you might 10 observe. So the next slide gives a little 11 12 perspective on where we've been and why. So it has 13 been a preliminary finding that, because of Alternative 6 and the cumulative case may 14 15 significantly restrict subsistence uses, we are holding these public hearings on the subsistence 16 17 resources and activities in the vicinities of communities for which a positive determination has 18 been made, and that positive determination was that 19 it may significantly restrict. 20 21 The communities are King Cove, Cold Bay, 22 False Pass, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point. We have already met with all of those communities, minus 23 24 False Pass. We do have a virtual public meeting on 25 Monday next week to hope to hear from folks in that

geographic community. Again, all of our virtual 1 2 public meetings are open to the public. Just know 3 But we are going to have one last meeting with a community that has a positive finding. 4 5 Now, the next slide explains why we're here today with all of you. We are also holding this 6 7 public hearing and meeting tonight on subsistence resources and activities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta 8 9 hub of Bethel, and this is because the Service 10 acknowledges that a number of communities in the vicinity who rely on these resources could meet the 11 may significantly restrict threshold. This is based 12 13 on a reduction in abundance to certain migratory birds that you all harvest. 14 15 So that is why we are all here. We will work to gain as much input as we possibly can, and 16 17 then through this process, we will go from a preliminary finding to a final determination and 18 finding that will be incorporated into the Final 19 Supplemental EIS, and that is according to ANILCA 20 Section 810(a)(3). 21 22 So at this time we are holding this today, but we recognize there's a lot of communities and 23 24 rural folks that might not have been able to be here 25 tonight. So we do have a virtual public meeting,

again with a geographic focus on the Y-K Delta folks, 1 2 and that will be tomorrow at 1 to 3 o'clock. 3 free to join that as well if you want to hear more or want to testify again. All that information is on 4 5 our website. Also, there's information on the back posters related to how you can get more information 6 7 to participate with that. I think at this time that might be the last 8 9 We will have the same ground rules. 10 think you probably understand. We give you three minutes, and we would love to hear you focus, if 11 possible, on the three A's, access, availability, and 12 13 abundance to the resources that you harvest for 14 subsistence purposes. Thank you. 15 JON ISAACS: First up to testify on ANILCA 810 is Edgar Tall. Myron. Okay. That's fine. 16 17 MYRON NANENG: Thank you. My name is Myron Naneng, Sr. I'm the Chief Operating Officer for 18 Sea Lion Corporation that owns lands up at 19 Ugashik Bay, which Fish and Wildlife considers to be 20 the number one prime nesting area of migratory birds 21 in the world. Our region has already been severely 22 restricted since 1980s with the reduction of numbers 23 24 of four types of nesting geese: cackling Canada 25 goose, emperor goose, black brant, and white-fronts.

1	We've seen those restrictions and we've
2	seen our people having to abide by those restrictions
3	and trying to work with Fish and Wildlife Service in
4	other states on the West Coast, like California,
5	Washington, Oregon where the birds winter to try and
6	help increase those numbers. We're still being
7	restricted on emperor geese. We know that some of
8	them likely go down to Izembek, but we know that the
9	majority of the black brants go down to Izembek.
10	And I've been the chairman of the Waterfowl
11	Conservation Committee from the 2000 about 2001,
12	since the beginning or 1980s, since the beginning
13	of an establishment of the Waterfowl Conservation
14	Committee. Our purpose was to try and help increase
15	the number of migratory birds.
16	And every year our people are closed for
17	hunting birds in around the month of June, especially
18	after the first week of June when the birds have
19	nested. Not just only those birds, but also other
20	species of birds that fly into the region.
21	You know, one of our elders made a comment
22	at one of our meetings at Hooper Bay when we were
23	trying to work on coming up with a plan to protect
24	the nesting grounds. Our lands are a place of food.
25	It provides us the resources and the food that we

To try to share that with our farmers that were 1 2 proposing to kill 20 -- 50,000 cackling Canada geese 3 back in the early 2000s because of their impacts of the farm lands that they have or the crops before 4 5 they migrate north. So there is already significant impact, and we know that the land exchange and 6 7 opening up that area for more hunting will also impact them. 8 9 You know, not all birds are used all summer 10 Emperor geese are harvested during springtime, but right now, because of low numbers, our people are 11 being restricted. Black brants, the majority of them 12 13 are harvested during the springtime, just like the emperor geese. The cackling Canada geese are mostly 14 15 saved for hunting during the fall time when they fatten up, along with the white birds. 16 17 So the four Arctic nesting geese for many of our people, especially when they're arriving, are 18 the first red meat that they have during springtime, 19 especially the Interior upriver from the coastal 20 areas, because emperor geese, cackling, and black 21 brant are mostly coastal birds. And the white-fronts 22 are mostly migrating through the upper areas, but 23 24 this really has a big impact on our people. And we 25 don't need any more restrictions.

We're expected to help increase a number of 1 2 nesting birds, yet we are the most restricted and 3 monitored hunters in the world. And we're not sports hunters. We're subsistence hunters. 4 5 With that, I'd like to thank you for the 6 opportunity to testify. 7 JON ISAACS: Edgar Tall. EDGAR TALL: Like he states, we are 8 9 seasonal hunters, but the last two years I haven't 10 been spring hunting or fall hunting due to the lack of birds, and I know our elders back home want those 11 12 food. And it's so much -- hard for them to get food 13 because only the restrictions are stopping them from hunting or their families. Our Native foods are 14 15 getting more and more less, and especially with the climate change. Like, for instance, we use the seal 16 17 oil for our fish. But like for me, I haven't done that for three years now either. 18 And I noticed a difference between the 19 health of Native food and the health of store-bought 20 21 food just where most of our elders are getting sicker and sicker and becoming more given to diabetes or 22 cancer, because we are losing so much family members 23 24 every year, especially during the wintertimes when 25 they need those Native foods for them.

Like last year we lost like 13, and the 1 2 other year we lost more. And it's still going to go 3 up due to restrictions on our Native ways of living. We need to start getting together and start thinking 4 5 about what needs to be done, because I want to hunt for my kids, but it's getting so hard to do that with 6 7 so much restrictions. Thank you. 8 9 JON ISAACS: John Olson, Jr. Lillian Gump, would you like to comment? 10 11 LILLIAN GUMP: Thank you. Growing up we were healthy. Our racks were full, our river was 12 13 It was beautiful. We had lots of fish to eat then. And then we would really respect what Fish and 14 15 Wildlife restricts us with. We loved to go gather eggs. So we abide by their rules and we don't take 16 17 all the eggs. We've been doing that since they've been placing -- or protecting the nesting grounds. 18 So we do still need to have our eggs, but we do not 19 take all of them. We make sure we leave two or three 20 eggs behind every time. And we try to pass it along 21 to our generations to do the same. 22 But with this fish depleting and we have 23 24 not had fish for a long while. Struggling with fish, 25 we turn to this bird now that will sustain what we're

not getting from fish. And we do look forward to it 1 2 because we look forward to it every spring to eat and 3 it makes us happy. And it makes all the young boys happy to go and hunt. They don't stay put if there's 4 They gladly go out hunting, knowing that 5 still that they have their limit. And they don't 6 7 shoot specific kind of birds, only what is supposed to be caught. 8 9 But anyway, it is getting hard to live. 10 Our daily life struggling with store-bought food, struggling right now, especially with the government 11 being slow, and the others, not benefits, people are 12 13 actually hungry out there. And quyana. That's all I have to say. 14 15 JON ISAACS: Thank you. Warren Wilson, did 16 you sign up to testify on ANILCA 810? 17 WARREN WILSON: Yeah. I share a lot with you folks here tonight on subsistence. We also see 18 not as many birds around, but I know that Fish and 19 Wildlife Service does a lot of surveys of the Izembek 20 21 area every year. You can see them on the flight over there where they do their patterns in the spring and 22 summer and fall. 23 24 And the hunting that is done nowadays in 25 King Cove is nothing like when I grew up. My father

would go out and he'd gather in the spring and fall. 1 2 We'd get our hunting areas. He grew up as a trapper 3 down there, so he knew all the good hunting areas for caribou and geese in the fall. And we would gather 4 5 our berries on these lands we're talking about. So we share the subsistence rights of any 6 7 Native people in Alaska. And I know that things can be worked out. And the lifestyles are a little 8 9 different down there, but not much. Everybody down 10 there also eats seal and has seal oil for their fish. And with the fish that aren't coming back anymore 11 12 through our area, it's getting harder and harder. 13 But we do have a few streams that are still lucrative enough to get our subsistence fish put 14 15 I am a commercial fishermen, so I take some of 16 my fish from commercial fishing for use for 17 subsistence and home use. So just thinking about why we -- I know 18 this is nothing to do with the road, but I know in 19 1302(b), we -- on the ANILCA -- under ANILCA, we 20 could -- there is a provision there for communities 21 that are majority shareholders are Natives to be able 22 23 to trade lands for safety purposes, such as a road 24 over to Cold Bay, and I know that's all it's going to 25 be used for.

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We have -- with that airport, like I said
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 2
      earlier, we have a lot of trouble getting to Cold Bay
 3
      with our ball teams, young people. And people who
      are sick. And I know it would be a safe way to
 4
 5
      transport to that 10,000-foot runway in Cold Bay and
      make better use of it not only because Cold Bay is --
 6
 7
      the population there, there isn't very many people
      live there anymore.
 8
 9
                So with that, I think Alaska's at a
      crossroads with its global warming effect going on.
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      It is hurting all of us Native people. And I -- but
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      we will come to solutions for this. And if it comes
12
13
      down to where sport hunting has to be restricted in
      Izembek, maybe they'll look at that, because I know
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15
      that King Cove, the hunters aren't really -- there
16
      aren't that many hunters that come out of King Cove
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      that go over there.
                So if Izembek is the issue, and I know that
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      with the road, that the road is up inland where it's
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      proposed in Alternative 6, is not going to be
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21
      hampering the shorebirds like the brant and the
      emperors. And I know that the emperors winter out in
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23
      Dutch Harbor. The quy who works for me, a welder, he
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      works for Westward Seafoods and they're all over the
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      dock out there. So those emperors are -- but I know
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that numbers are down. We're restricted ourselves 1 2 from taking them. In the Izembek Refuge you only can 3 take so many. So that again restricts us all. And we 4 5 have the managers there that manage that refuge right to the T, that I can see, and -- but, you know, with 6 7 anything, there's going to be -- and one thing with refuges, it is public land, so any resident or person 8 who is an American citizen can use that refuge for 9 sport hunting or subsistence. So when we get into 10 11 that area of separating sport hunting and fishing, 12 that will segregate the uses of the land. 13 Trying to tell a sport hunter, you can't come to Alaska and fish or to be a tourist and get 14 15 some fish from our waters, it's -- I mean, it's 16 really convoluted and it's hard to think about what 17 we can do. But I know that, as a Native people and a Native myself, for Native people that come together 18 and not fight over an issue for safety for our road 19 to Cold Bay that we're advocating for for the last 20 I'm willing 21 30 years, I'm willing to come together. to talk. We can work this out. 22 23 So that's about all I have. Thank you very 24 much. 25 JON ISAACS: Thank you.

Is there anybody else who has not signed up 1 2 that would like to make comments on ANILCA 810 3 process? Last chance. Okay. Seeing none, thank you for closing that. I will give the mic back to 4 5 Bobbie Jo. I'm going to just sit 6 BOBBIE JO SKIBO: 7 here for a second and just allow people to take a second, because we have this meeting until --8 9 scheduled until 8:00. We don't have to go that 10 entire time, but I do want to offer additional time -- we call it go-backs -- but anybody that wants 11 12 to speak again for an additional three minutes, we can afford you that at this time. 13 Just want to let folks know that, because 14 15 you may have heard something tonight that, you know, made you think of something else that, you know, you 16 17 didn't bring up at first. So I guess I would love to offer that up before we close out for tonight's 18 session. 19 Thank you. So again, given 20 JON ISAACS: Bobbie Jo's comments, would anybody like to talk a 21 22 little bit more about the Supplemental Environmental 23 Impact Statement or the ANILCA 810? Anything you've 24 heard tonight that you would like to add to or new 25 thoughts to add to what you might want to say? Keep

thinking for a couple minutes. 1 2 One thing to remind you of is that there 3 are those other opportunities in how to comment, both mailing in comments and doing it online. 4 5 really recommend, if you have the time, to give it some thought to look at the Supplemental EIS and the 6 7 ANILCA 810 finding and it will give you the opportunity to put in more detailed comments. 8 9 State your name for the record. 10 IAN DOOLEY: Good evening. My name is 11 Ian Dooley. I'm an attorney with Earthjustice. 12 represent the Native Village of Hooper Bay. 13 Just -- I understand that everyone is trying to do the best thing here. I've heard a lot 14 15 of that tonight. I just want to point out a couple of things with regard to the subsistence impacts here 16 17 that the EIS didn't unequivocally determine that this activity, that this project, may significantly 18 restrict the subsistence resources for the people of 19 Native Village of Hooper Bay, in my view, is a clear 20 21 error. 22 The evidence is unequivocal that the project will have cumulative major impacts on Pacific 23 24 black brant and emperor geese. That's what this 25 document says. That's what the evidence shows.

not arguing that point. That's what this document 1 2 says. 3 It also says that emperor geese are already in a restricted status and that any additional 4 5 pressure to these species could have population-level 6 impacts on these species. The evidence shows that this small area, 7 this peculiar, unique, highly specialized area, is 8 9 under substantial stress, in that any additional 10 stress to this area will have major -- and as defined by the Fish and Wildlife Service in this document, 11 12 means long-term or permanent impacts of medium or 13 high intensity on these species. It will have those effects on these species. That's what the scientific 14 15 result is from this study so far. So these birds will be harmed by this 16 17 project. Their populations will change by this And I believe that the evidence shows that 18 project. it's likely to have population-level migratory 19 effects on these two species. 20 There's no question -- point number two --21 22 that the people of Hooper Bay and the Y-K depend on these species, and it is not hyperbole to say that 23 24 many depend on it, in part at least, for their very 25 survival, for their very health, for the very

well-being of their elders and of their youth. 1 2 So there's no view of the facts that allows 3 for anything other than a determination that this project will significantly restrict subsistence 4 5 resources for these communities, for the people of Hooper Bay, but certainly that it may, meaning that 6 it meets that standard and the Fish and Wildlife 7 Service is required by law to make their required 8 9 determinations under ANILCA 810, and it's going to be 10 very difficult to make those determinations in this situation given that there are other viable 11 alternatives to this project, given that there has 12 13 been an investment to try to meet the needs of the people of King Cove without causing this harm to 14 15 these birds and to the people of the Y-K region who have stewarded these species since the beginning of 16 17 time. Anybody else who would like to 18 JON ISAACS: testify or add comments? Anything you want to add to 19 your earlier comments? Thank you. 20 BOBBIE JO SKIBO: Well, again, thank you so 21 22 much for everybody's public input and your ANILCA 810 testimony. It's really great to have you folks come 23 24 in from Hooper Bay and from King Cove. It's a really 25 great dialogue, and I'm sure maybe some of that will

happen even after we close the meeting. 1 2 So I wanted to just let folks know, again, 3 that we are still in the middle of our public comment period until the 30th. And more information is at 4 5 our website as we know it. So if other meetings get scheduled or if there's a change in the meeting due 6 to weather, etcetera, that's where you would go to 7 find out. 8 9 Again, tomorrow is a virtual public 10 meeting, 1 to 3 o'clock, with all public invited, but it's directed towards the Y-K Delta communities. 11 Again, on Monday the 16th, I believe, we have our 12 13 focus meeting with False Pass. On the 17th we have just added a statewide government-to-government 14 15 consultation 1 to 3 o'clock for any tribal 16 governments. If you are a representative of a tribal 17 government, please register if you'd like to participate in that. If you are a consultant, legal 18 19 representation, we just ask to have written authority from the tribe that you can participate. 20 On the 18th we will also hold a government-21 22 to-government -- well, it's actually an ANCSA 23 consultation with any ANCSA corporations. So that will be a statewide consultation as well. 24 have representatives from our office and then Raina 25

Thiele will be on both of those calls from Secretary Haaland's office. So those are the newest updates that have been provided on the website. And I think, with that, again, thank you so much for having us here. With that, I guess we will stop our recording of our public meeting. And we will be sticking around to help clean up. But if you do have any questions, we can be available to assist with anything that's been provided. So thank you again. Appreciate you. (Proceedings concluded at 7:31 p.m.)

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE		
2			
3	I, DEIRDRE J.F. RADCLIFFE, Verbatim Shorthand		
4	Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of		
5	Alaska, do hereby certify that the foregoing		
6	proceedings were taken before me at the time and		
7	place herein set forth; that the testimony and		
8	proceedings were reported stenographically by me and		
9	later transcribed by computer transcription; that the		
10	foregoing is a true record of the testimony and		
11	proceedings taken at that time; and that I am not a		
12	party to nor have I any interest in the outcome of		
13	the action herein contained.		
14	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my		
15	hand this 27th day of December 2024.		
16			
17	\sim		
18	Devidrenjadchfle		
19			
20			
21	DEIRDRE J.F. RADCLIFFE		
22	My Commission Expires 5/31/26		
23			
24			
25			

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