

ASAP SWAP COMPLETED 2007-2008

all on the pivotal question of what "fish stocks" are present in the area subject to the Board's determination and whether those stocks have been customarily and traditionally harvested by Ninilchik residents).

The regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use," is: "[A] long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community." 36 C.F.R. §242.4; 50 C.F.R. §100.4.

The limited, sporadic fishing for some types of fish occasionally undertaken by some residents of Ninilchik within some of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest areas north of and including the Kenai and Russian River drainages does not fall within the regulatory definition of a generations-old, community-wide "customary and traditional use." The evidence established that those residents reach those fishing areas, which are located many miles overland from Ninilchik, only by traveling paved highways and main arterials to those areas. The information available to the Board demonstrated that subsistence fishing had been prohibited "in all streams and lakes" of the Kenai Peninsula since 1952, shortly after the highway connecting Ninilchik to the Kenai River Area covered by the C&T determination was built.³⁰ No evidence was presented to demonstrate that subsistence use of fish from the waters situated within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest was ever part of a consistent, recurring pattern of use for the community of Ninilchik or that such use ever played an important role in the economy of the community, before or after 1952.³¹ Since there was insufficient or no evidence of the existence of such a "long-term, consistent pattern" of a customary and traditional subsistence harvest of those fish from those waters by the community of Ninilchik prior to the promulgation of the preclusive regulations in 1952, there could be no "interruption" of such use.

Ninilchik is not the same "community" it was 55 years ago, before that interconnecting highway was built and those regulations promulgated.³² Neither was it

³⁰ See January 2006 OSM Staff Report at p. 199.

³¹ The available evidence was that it was much more likely that Ninilchik's subsistence activities prior to 1952 would have been primarily in marine areas close to the community because a road into the community was not built until 1951. Jan. 2006 Staff Report at 221; 11/16-17/05 Tr. at 124.

³² The available evidence established that the character of the community has changed greatly and that the population is now "dominated by new residents who have full time jobs and are interested in recreational fishing and hunting," Jan. 2006 Staff Report at 221, and that Ninilchik residents no longer move seasonally to hunt and fish, *id.* See also 11/16-17/06 Tr. at pp. 122-134; Reed, Carolyn, *The Role of Wild Resource Use in Communities of the Central Kenai Peninsula and Kachemak Bay, Alaska* (ADF&G Technical Paper No. 106, October 1985), reporting on interviews and surveys done of

shown that subsistence use of salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, lake trout, Arctic char, grayling, and burbot from those federal enclaves covered by the Board's C&T determination, if allowed, would play an important role in the economy of the community of Ninilchik even now.³³ To the contrary, the evidence presented showed very low levels of use for fish by Ninilchik's residents of the Kenai River drainage or the other drainages north of the Kenai River, both in general and even within the more southern reaches of those federal enclaves.³⁴

For those and other reasons stated before and afterwards in this RFR and shown by the evidence (and lack thereof) presented to the Board in connection with its C&T determination proceedings in January and November 2006, the regulatory definition and criteria for a customary and traditional use determination were not applied or satisfied in this instance.

The regulations require the Board to determine which fish stocks and wildlife populations have been customarily and traditionally used for subsistence by the community and to identify the specific community's or area's use of those specific fish stocks and wildlife populations. 36 CFR §242.16(a); 50 CFR §100.16(a). Eight specific factors which must be generally exhibited are established for finding customary and traditional use:

- (1) A long-term consistent pattern of use, excluding interruptions beyond the control of the community or area;
- (2) A pattern of use recurring in specific seasons for many years;
- (3) A pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, conditioned by local characteristics;

over 10% of Ninilchik households in 1982-83 and concluding, at p. 96, that even then the "differences between segments of Ninilchik's population contributed to the general lack of a community-wide pattern of resource use and beliefs or values associated with resource use." This report is cited in Dr. Fall's studies on Ninilchik and in a very recent federal Draft Staff Analysis relating to WP07-16.

³³ Available information indicated that fish harvests by Ninilchik's residents are now "generally concentrated close to their homes." Jan. 2006 OSM Staff Report at 221. *See also* Tr. 11/16-17/06 at pp. 122-134. Harvests from more distant areas are not cost efficient when fuel costs are considered and could not be expected to play an "important role in the economy of the community." 36 CFR §242.4; 50 CFR §100.4.

³⁴ *See, e.g.*, Jan. 2006 Staff Report at 221-22; Jan. 2006 Tr. at 212-213; 11/16-17/06 Tr. at 87; Fall et al., Estimated Percentage of Ninilchik Households Fishing in the Kasilof River Drainage (2005), & Fall et al. Reports for the Kenai River Drainage (2004-2006).

(4) The consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife as related to past methods and means of taking; near, or reasonably accessible from, the community or area;

(5) A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including consideration of alteration of past practices due to recent technological advances, where appropriate;

(6) A pattern of use which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing and hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation;

(7) A pattern of use in which the harvest is shared or distributed within a definable community of persons; and

(8) A pattern of use which relates to reliance upon a wide diversity of fish and wildlife resources of the area and which provides substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community or area.

36 CFR §242.16(b); 50 CFR §100.16(b).

The Board did not have adequate information and analysis before it to properly evaluate those eight factors, and the information provided to the Board by federal staff was not sufficient to show a recurring long-term, consistent "pattern of use" of all fish within the areas of the waters encompassed by the Board's determination and amended regulation. Indeed, the Board did not attempt to apply those eight criteria in any level of detail on the record.

The written federal staff reports purported to apply the eight factors. However, the staff analysis was incomplete and misleading in its treatment of the level and location of the history of requisite uses by Ninilchik residents.³⁵ It was also fundamentally flawed because there was no recurring long-term, consistent "pattern of use" shown by residents of Ninilchik of each (or any) of the designated fish stock in the waters situated within the federal areas covered by the C&T determination.³⁶ There was no evidence presented by federal staff, and none was requested by the Board, that could establish such a pattern of use by Ninilchik of those areas for any of those stocks. At most, the record indicated that some fishing, of a "sport fishing" nature, had occurred involving some residents of Ninilchik within some of the widespread area of the C&T determination, of some of the

³⁵ See OSM Staff Analysis reports for January 2006 Board Meeting as to FP06-09 and for November Board Work Session as to FRFR06-02/03/08, and compare to ADF&G's Comments upon those reports including former Commissioner Campbell's Oct. 26, 2006 correspondence to the Board and Attachments 1 & 2 thereto.

³⁶ *Id.*

five species of salmon and even less of the other types of fish species designated within the C&T determination.³⁷

The vote of the Board turned, at the last moment, on two new Board assumptions:

(1) That it was unnecessary to determine that Ninilchik had customarily and traditionally fished the geographic area of the C&T determination if the Board could conclude that Ninilchik had "traditionally and customarily" fished the "same fish stock" any other area of the Kenai River, the Kasilof River, the Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, or any other part of "that entire [Cook Inlet or Kenai Peninsula] area" (11/16-17/06 Tr. pp. 167, 169), and

(2) That all of the fish within all of those "several different systems . . . could be defined as the same fish stock" (*id.*).

Obviously, for those assumptions to hold true, it was critical that there be substantial, documented evidence in the record that all of the fish within all of those river systems were in fact of the same stock. Yet, in this instance, there was absolutely no evidence presented to the Board which could rationally support either of those assumptions, or even the assumption that any particular species of fish within those "several different systems" were of the same stock. Instead, all of the evidence in the record, and the entire analysis and discussion of the proposal until the last second, related to *where* Ninilchik residents fished, *when, how, what general species* of fish (such as salmon or trout) they fished, *how much*, and *how often*.

The regulatory requirement for customary and traditional use determinations is to "identify the specific community's or area's use of *specific fish stocks* and wildlife populations." 36 CFR §242.16(a); 50 CFR §100.16(a) (emphasis added). Thus, wherever the regulations require a "pattern of use," the regulations are referring to a pattern of use of a specific area and of a specific stock or population by a specific community. Six of the eight factors refer to a "pattern of use." This "pattern of use" required by factors 1 through 3 and 6 through 8 was not shown in this instance.

The first and most important factor is a "long-term consistent pattern of use, excluding interruptions beyond the control of the community or area." The information presented to the Board did not support deciding this key factor favorably for Ninilchik as to any fish stock located within the C&T determination area, and certainly not as to all fish found in the area. The Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment considered by the Board instead provided:

³⁷ *Id.*

Federal public lands and waters were also relatively unimportant as fishing locations for interviewed Ninilchik residents in 2002/2003 . . . the Ninilchik River and Deep Creek, both under state management, were key fishing locations for Ninilchik households for chinook salmon, coho salmon, and Dolly Varden. Most Ninilchik households . . . that fished for sockeye salmon used the *lower* Kenai River . . . with the Kasilof River and Ninilchik River also important for sockeyes

Fall et. al. at 51. The oral federal staff report reported that Ninilchik harvests of Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden were taken from waters and specific fish stocks located outside the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach Forest lands which are the subject of the Board's C&T determination. Jan. 2006 Tr. at 213. Very little use was shown for Ninilchik of any species of fish other than salmon and Dolly Varden,³⁸ and none of the federal, ADF&G, or NTC staff reports or household or tribal use surveys addressed during the Board's November session identified the specific fish stocks commonly taken by Ninilchik residents nearby their community with the fish stocks in the distant, farflung geographic areas within the "Kenai River Area" federal lands associated with the Board's new C&T determination.

The use data summarized in the staff reports and in the surveys applied to all use of fish in recent years by Ninilchik, as a general category, and the data relating to areas used were applied to the entire Kenai Peninsula District, not just the federal areas of the C&T determination. The combined use information presented to the Board in connection with its January and November 2006 proceedings demonstrated that all but a very small part of the fishing by the Ninilchik community households has occurred on state lands far downstream from the boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest. Even using that larger area, harvest rates by Ninilchik residents were shown to be extremely low.³⁹

Isolated instances of historical use by some individual residents of Ninilchik and their families were presented, but, as was pointed out in the State's comments, this limited information did not reflect a long-term, recurring and consistent pattern of use by the Ninilchik community or area of the same fish stocks as are located within the federal

³⁸ See, e.g., OSM Staff Report for January 2006 proceedings at p. 206 (Table 4)(only 5 percent of Ninilchik households used trout, and only 4.0 used char/lake trout; per capita annual consumption even of Dolly Varden was only .62 pounds, for trout it was .22 pounds, and for char/lake trout it was .03 pounds); see also January 2006 Staff Report at 211 (Table 8)(showing only 12 percent of Ninilchik households harvested Dolly Varden and 15 percent harvested char).

³⁹ *Id.* at 219.

lands of the upper Kenai River C&T determination area either.⁴⁰ Any indications of longterm patterns of historical use were limited to the immediate area surrounding the old Ninilchik community. Occasional recreational fishing in the upper Kenai River area developed following construction of the Sterling and Seward highway systems in 1951, and was not shown to be consistent with or linked to usages by the current community, the community which existed 50 years ago, or even the Ninilchik community which existed at the time of the passage of ANILCA in 1980.⁴¹

Uses were further changed by homesteading in the 1930s and 1940s and by the establishment of the Kenai Moose Range in 1941. In 1952, prohibitions were placed on the use of gill nets in most fresh waters within the region which further emphasized reliance on marine fisheries, although some fresh water subsistence activities reportedly continued through snagging of salmon until that method was restricted in 1969 and made illegal in 1973.⁴² Sport fishing continued in fresh water, but subsistence and personal use fishing was a predominantly marine activity by the early 1970s, before the passage of ANILCA.⁴³ Although some residents of Ninilchik are of Alaska Native descent, there is no longer a direct linkage between historical use by Alaska Natives who once inhabited the area of Ninilchik and more contemporary use of fish by the community of Ninilchik.⁴⁴

The second factor is a "pattern of use recurring in specific seasons for many years." As earlier discussed herein, such a pattern was not shown for Ninilchik within the federal public lands within the Kenai River Area which are the subject of the Board's C&T determination.⁴⁵

The third factor is a "pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, conditioned by local characteristics." Such a pattern was not shown for the community of Ninilchik in

⁴⁰ See, e.g., October 26, 2006 Letter from Commissioner Campbell to Chairman Fleagle, at 4 and two attachments thereto; 11/16-17/06 Tr. pp. 122-134.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² OSM Staff Report for Board's January 2006 Proceedings, at 204; Fall et. al. 2004 at 19-20, 22-23.

⁴³ ANILCA was adopted in 1980 to allow rural communities engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so, not to create new subsistence opportunities or revive past subsistence practices. Therefore, even if a pattern of subsistence use before 1952 had been shown (which it was not), the pre-ANILCA restrictions should not be considered an interruption of use under the first factor.

⁴⁴ Board January 2006 Proceedings, at Tr. p. 205.

⁴⁵ See, e.g., Commissioner Campbell's 10/26/06 Correspondence to the Board, including specific comments in Attachments 1 & 2 thereto; 11/16-17/06 Board Proceedings Tr. pp. 94-96, 121-134.

the area of the C&T determination, or elsewhere. No information was shown to indicate how harvests in an area roughly 100 miles from Ninilchik could be characterized as efficiency and economy of effort, when fish species available within the Kenai River Area of the C&T determination are also available in areas more accessible to Ninilchik, particularly in marine waters and state waters in the Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and lower Kasilof drainages. The staff reports, as well as public testimony provided to the Board, indicated that since at least the early 1950s, any harvest of fish within federal lands has been consistent with inefficient rod and reel recreational fishing, not with the efficiency and economy of effort associated with subsistence harvests. Further, the available harvest data showed very low harvest levels for Ninilchik for fish species other than salmon even when all harvests were considered, not just harvests within federal lands within the Kenai River Area.⁴⁶ These low harvest levels are not consistent with a "pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost."

The sixth factor is a "pattern of use which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing and hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation." Although knowledge of fishing and hunting skills may have been passed down from generation to generation among some residents of Ninilchik, the record does not show a community level pattern of any such tradition, or one involving use of the distant federal lands within the upper Kenai River Area which are the subject of the Board's C&T determination. Use by some members of the community in some areas does not show a pattern of use by the community as a whole, or in other areas.

The seventh factor is a "pattern of use in which the harvest is shared or distributed within a definable community of persons." The available information indicated that for species found in fresh water other than salmon, there was very little sharing in Ninilchik. The available record indicated that the highest reported household rate of giving for nonsalmon freshwater fish was 5 percent of households for Dolly Varden, and that the highest household rate of receiving for nonsalmon freshwater fish was 4 percent for trout.⁴⁷ Although salmon were shared at a higher rate,⁴⁸ there was no evidence of an established, recurring pattern of use in which salmon harvested from the federal public lands were shared.

⁴⁶ Salmon are more efficiently available from waters within state lands, and the record indicated that with the possible exception of coho, salmon were harvested primarily in marine and lower river fisheries as early as the late 1800s. Even coho have not been subject to efficient, traditional subsistence harvest methods in fresh water since 1952.

⁴⁷ OSM Staff Report for Board's January 2006 Proceedings at 211.

⁴⁸ Overall, grouping all salmon species, 46 percent of households gave salmon and 58 percent received salmon. *Id.*

The eighth factor is a "pattern of use which relates to reliance upon a wide diversity of fish and wildlife resources of the area and which provides substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community or area." Again, there was no documentation of a long-term community-wide, consistent and recurring pattern of use by Ninilchik relating to reliance on fish from the federal public lands in the area of the C&T determination. Residents of Ninilchik rely upon a relatively low number of wild foods,⁴⁹ most of the fish used by Ninilchik residents are harvested from state waters,⁵⁰ and uses and attempted uses of nonsalmon freshwater fish by Ninilchik residents are extremely low, indicating that they do not provide substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community, whereas the Board's C&T determination is for "all fish".

As shown above, the six factors requiring a "pattern of use" do not support the customary and traditional use determination upon which reconsideration is sought. The information presented to the Board (and that which the proponents of the determination failed to present) demonstrates that the community of Ninilchik does not "generally exhibit" the "pattern of use" factors for use of the specific fish stocks located within the federal areas of the vast "Kenai River Area" that is the subject of the Board's C&T determination for Ninilchik for that area. Since there was not substantial evidence presented satisfying those factors upon which the Board's determination can be supported, the determination is legally unsupportable, arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable.

Even the two factors that do not refer to a "pattern of use" are still tied to specific stocks and areas and uses of stocks in those areas under 36 CFR §242.16(a) and 50 CFR §100.16(a). Those factors also do not support a customary and traditional use determination on the federal lands within the afore-mentioned Kenai River Area.

Factor four contains an explicit geographic reference:

A consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife as related to past methods and means of taking; near, or reasonably accessible from the community or area.

36 CFR §242.16(b)(4); 50 CFR §100.16(b)(4). All of the salmon and most of the freshwater fish available in the Kenai River Area are available in areas much closer to Ninilchik. The methods and means used have not been consistent, with frequent changes over the years; little to no evidence of consistent use of the current rod and reel methods by Ninilchik residents within federal lands in the Kenai River Area drainages was

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 226 (household average of 8.6 compared to 12.9 in Seldovia, 16.5 in Port Graham, and 21.5 in Nanwalek).

⁵⁰ *See* Fall et. al. at 51 (2004).

presented. Prior to completion of the Sterling Highway in 1951, access from Ninilchik to the distant Kenai River Area waters which are the subject of the Board's new C&T determination would have been much more time consuming and less efficient than access to areas closer to Ninilchik. It would have been, in a word, impractical. Thus, the record does not show the community of Ninilchik "generally exemplifies" factor four for a preferred subsistence use of federal lands within the Kenai River Area.

Factor five deals only with handling, but under 36 CFR §242.16(a) and 50 CFR §100.16(a), this use must be tied to the fish stock or wildlife population for which a C&T finding is made:

A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including consideration of alteration of past practices due to recent technological advances, where appropriate.

36 CFR §242.16(b)(5); 50 CFR §100.16(b)(5). From the amounts harvested, as well as from much of the public testimony, it appears that what fishing might have occurred within federal lands constituting the Kenai River Area of the C&T determination involved immediate consumption rather than preservation.⁵¹ The record does not support a finding that the community of Ninilchik "generally exhibits" handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish from the Kenai River Area waters which are the subject of the Board's new C&T determination for that area.

The eight regulatory factors for making a customary and traditional use determination have not been properly applied and could not reasonably be applied, based on the information presented to the Board, to show the necessary recurring, long-term consistent customary and traditional use by residents of Ninilchik of the specific fish stocks within the Kenai River Area that is the subject of the Board's C&T determination upon which Board reconsideration is requested. Any taking of fish stocks from outside the area in which historical use patterns have been shown does not fall within the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use" because there is no "long-established, consistent pattern of use" of the stock or area. See 36 CFR §242.4; 50 CFR §100.4.

As former Commissioner Campbell pointed out to the Board during its January 2006 proceedings, the standard isn't whether a species has "been eaten at one time or another for subsistence."⁵² The Board is instead bound by existing federal regulations regarding customary and traditional use determinations. It is also bound by the facts, not

⁵¹ See e.g., Board's Jan. 2006 Proceedings at Tr. p. 274 (Stokes: "basically we ate it that night"); 275 (Steik: "We mostly catch trout and grill them or fry them on a stick.").

⁵² Transcript of Board's Jan. 2006 Proceedings at 295.

unsupported assumptions. Because a demonstrated customary and traditional use by Ninilchik within the same area and of the same fish stocks as exist within the Kenai River Area to which the Board granted Ninilchik a C&T determination is required and was not shown, reconsideration of that determination by the Board is appropriate and necessary.

B. The regulations are inconsistent with ANILCA because they authorize a subsistence priority for fishing that is not customary or traditional.

Reconsideration is also required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik as to the Kenai River Area, the Board exceeded ANILCA's purpose of providing an opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so and did not adhere to provisions of Section 803 of ANILCA, which authorizes only "subsistence uses" which are defined as "customary and traditional uses."

Any subsistence fishing, especially any by residents of Ninilchik, that may have occurred within the Kenai River Area drainages affected by the Board's recent C&T determination ended long before the enactment of ANILCA in 1980. For that reason and other reasons stated in this RFR, any subsistence fishery within that area created by the Board's new C&T determination represents a new opportunity and does not serve ANILCA's purpose of allowing rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so. The information presented to the Board was that subsistence fishing had been prohibited "in all streams and lakes" of the Kenai Peninsula since 1952. Furthermore, as the Board was repeatedly advised (*see, e.g.,* 11/16-17/06 Tr. pp. 126, 121 & ADF&G 10/26/06 correspondence cited there), subsistence use is not among Congress' expressed purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in ANILCA. Section 303 of ANILCA provides otherwise. Since any subsistence fishing that may have taken place within the area of the Board's new C&T determination ended over two decades prior to the enactment of ANILCA, a subsistence fishery in that area does not further the purpose of continued subsistence use under ANILCA.

As already discussed, neither did the Board have sufficient evidence before it to support the conclusion that whatever fishing had occurred within the Kenai River Area of that area's specific fish stocks was a consistent, recurring, long-term "customary and traditional" use by the residents of Ninilchik.

Despite those shortcomings, the Board made a C&T determination for the community of Ninilchik for "all fish" within that Kenai River Area, including all five types of salmon, Dolly Varden, lake trout, rainbow trout, steelhead, Arctic char, grayling, and burbot. In making that determination as to "all fish," the Board ignored or improperly discounted the following information (among other things): That "none of the communities [including Ninilchik] show any use of burbot" (ISC Report for Board's Jan. 2006 Proceedings at 192); that steelhead populations "are thought to be very small"

with no harvest currently allowed (*id.*); that only 2-3% of Ninilchik households, at most, identified taking trout or any other species of fish other than salmon from that area (OSM Jan. 2006 Board Meetings Analysis at 222 & Fall, et al.); that there was no evidence presented that the trout and other resident species of that broad upper "Kenai River Area" defined by the Board are of the same stock as the other fish much more commonly fished by Ninilchik residents much closer to home, such as at the Ninilchik River and Deep Creek; and that there was no evidence presented to permit the Board to conclude that the Kenai River Area salmon stocks are the same specific stocks as the salmon also much more commonly fished by Ninilchik residents from those other waters located much closer to that community.

"[R]egulations, in order to be valid, must be consistent with the statute under which they are promulgated." *United States v. Larionoff*, 431 U.S. 864, 873, 97 S.Ct. 2150, 2156 (1977). ANILCA authorizes only subsistence uses that are "customary and traditional." Section 803 of ANILCA defines "subsistence uses" as follows:

As used in this act, the term "subsistence uses" means the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

16 U.S.C. § 3113 (emphasis added). To be a valid subsistence use under this section, then, any fishing allowed must be "customary and traditional." This statute should be narrowly construed because it constitutes a federal encroachment on a basic aspect of state sovereignty, a state's authority over management of fish and game within its borders.⁵³

Federal courts have already acknowledged that ANILCA only authorizes "customary and traditional" subsistence uses on federal public lands in Alaska. *United States v. Alexander*, 938 F.2d 942, 948 (9th Cir. 1991). Under ANILCA and this judicial

⁵³ "[I]f Congress intends to alter the usual constitutional balance between the states and the Federal Government, it must make its intention to do so unmistakably clear in the language of the statute." *Gregory v. Ashcroft*, 501 U.S. 452, 460 (1991). Accordingly, courts will not construe a statute to alter the federal balance unless that result is unmistakably clear in the language of the statute. *Vermont Agency of Natural Resources v. United States*, 529 U.S. 765, 768, 120 S.Ct. 1858, 1870 (2000). ANILCA's subsistence provisions involve the balance of federal power because management of fish and wildlife within its borders is "peculiarly within [a state's] police powers." *Baldwin v. Fish and Game Comm'n of Montana*, 436 U.S. 371, 391 (1978).

interpretation, only uses that are actually customary and traditional upon those lands and of the same specific fish stocks within those lands are authorized by ANILCA.

There is nothing substantial in the record of the Board to support the determination that the community of Ninilchik has "customarily and traditionally" fished "all fish" stocks found within the "Kenai River Area" of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest. By making an unsupported customary and traditional use determination, the Board provides Ninilchik with a subsistence priority for fishing in faraway waters that does not fall within ANILCA's definition of "subsistence uses." Because the Board's actions providing a customary and traditional use determination for residents of Ninilchik for all fish within federal lands within the "Kenai River Area" designated by the Board's action is inconsistent with ANILCA, reconsideration of that action is required.

C. The regulations are inconsistent with ANILCA because they are likely to cause unnecessary restrictions of nonsubsistence use.

Reconsideration is also required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination, the Board failed to recognize its duty to balance the competing purposes of ANILCA⁵⁴ and to prevent unnecessary restrictions on non-subsistence uses. Section 815 of ANILCA provides:

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as:

...
(3) authorizing a restriction on the taking of fish and wildlife for nonsubsistence uses on the public lands (other than national parks and park monuments) unless necessary for the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, for the reasons set forth in section 3126 of this title, to continue subsistence uses of such populations, or pursuant to other applicable law; . . .

16 U.S.C.A. § 3125(3) (2000).

Although the unsupported customary and traditional use determinations in this case do not yet impose direct immediate restrictions on taking of fish for other uses within the areas of the determinations, they can be expected to lead to an implementation and liberalization of take provisions otherwise prohibited and thus cause unnecessary restrictions for other users of these very popular, fully allocated fisheries already subject to harvest pressures. As former Commissioner Campbell stated to the Board:

⁵⁴ See *Ninilchik Traditional Council v. United States*, 227 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir. 2000).

Once the C&T determination is in place, I believe you have started down the legal road where it is very hard not to then react favorably to subsequent proposals that you will receive regarding nets, regarding seasons, regarding bag limits, methods and means, all of these things.⁵⁵

As previously noted, under section 303 of ANILCA, the purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, unlike other refuges, do not include "continued subsistence use" but do explicitly include "opportunities for fish and wildlife-oriented recreation." The waters of the upper Kenai River, Russian River and other river drainages and lakes situated within the exterior boundaries of the Chugach National Forest have also long been heavily, customarily, and traditionally dedicated to recreational opportunities, including the catching and taking of fish. Those waters are located roughly 100 highway miles from Ninilchik, and, as was shown, have been fished very little by the residents of Ninilchik. Nevertheless, the Board failed to adequately consider and balance the recreational purposes and longstanding practices of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest in its determinations, and to avoid actions that would cause unnecessary restrictions on recreational uses and opportunities within those dedicated lands. Any new subsistence harvest in the fully allocated and restricted fisheries of the Kenai and Russian Rivers will likely require new restrictions on non-subsistence fishers. Indeed, new consumptive subsistence harvests of rainbow trout, steelhead, and other resident species stocks for which the residents of Ninilchik are now eligible under the Board's new C&T determinations could result in complete closures of recreational fisheries in these recreation-oriented areas in order to protect vulnerable, slow-growing stocks.

The cumulative impacts of such decisions can be expected to require new restrictions upon state fisheries in order to assure compliance with the sustained yield mandate of the Alaska Constitution. The Board's regulatory action, if not corrected, will lead to unnecessary restrictions on non-subsistence uses in violation of section 815 of ANILCA and without balancing ANILCA's purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the established, longstanding purposes of the Chugach National Forest lands.

D. The Board's interpretation of existing data was in error because it was not based on full analysis of available information.

In addition, reconsideration is necessary because the Board did not adequately and properly consider all information presented to it, and, in the case of fish stocks, failed to require information necessary to its determinations. These failures led to incorrect, unsupportable determinations in fact and law. As has been demonstrated, the Board failed to give adequate consideration to longstanding legal and traditional purposes and priorities for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest

⁵⁵ January 2006 Board Proceedings at Tr. p. 289.

emphasizing recreational opportunities and practices. As has also been demonstrated, the Board failed to adequately and properly consider and evaluate the entire body of information (and lack of information) presented to it which showed that the community of Ninilchik only infrequently, sporadically, and minimally used the area of the C&T determinations to harvest fish, and then only some fish -- instead of showing a recurring, long-term consistent pattern of use by Ninilchik of all of those resources as is required by the Board's determination and by law.

Notably, the Board did not require *any* evidence, as to any species, to support its incorrect assumption that fish stocks harvested by Ninilchik households in waters located outside of and far away from the C&T areas were the same specific fish stocks as those fish located within the C&T areas. As a result, the Board made an overly broad, incorrect determination, creating a subsistence preference for Ninilchik of all salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, lake trout, steelhead, Arctic char, grayling, and burbot wherever found within the Kenai River National Refuge and Chugach National Forest, although no customary and traditional harvest by that community of the fish stocks within those areas had been shown.

Because the Board's determinations were made without sufficient and proper consideration of all the information presented to the Board, because the Board completely failed to require other information necessary to support its determination as to Ninilchik and the Kenai River Area, and because these defects in analysis caused the Board to make incorrect determinations unsupported by fact and law, those determinations are unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious, and should be reconsidered.

E. The regulation process was arbitrary, capricious and improperly prohibitive.

On the morning of November 17, 2006, shortly after Board deliberations on the motion for a C&T determination for Ninilchik as to the Kenai River Area had begun and the State liaison representative had begun to speak, the Board Chair, at the request of a Board member and upon incorrect advice of the Solicitor's Office, cut off and precluded the State liaison, Sarah Gilbertson, from being heard on the motion.⁵⁶ The Board Chair based this ruling on the erroneous, unreasonable and arbitrary advice of the Solicitor's office in direct violation of directives of the Secretary of the Interior and the Board's own procedures established in 2004.⁵⁷ The ruling effectively precluded participation by the

⁵⁶ 11/16-17/06 Tr. at 161-163.

⁵⁷ See Letters from Secretary Norton to State of Alaska Governor Murkowski and Board Chairman Demientoff dated February 24, 2004 and attached hereto as Attachment 3; Transcript of December 12 - 13, 2006 Board Meetings (wherein the Board Chair, reading from those Secretarial directives, acknowledged the erroneous ruling on

State of Alaska in the Board's deliberative process and caused, or at least contributed to, the Board's erroneous and unsupported determinations.

Because the Board made a mistake of law in excluding the State of Alaska from participation in deliberations upon the motion, and because this mistake of law resulted in substantive harm to the State of Alaska and resulted in or contributed to an arbitrary and capricious decision by the Board contrary to established substantive procedures governing the Board, reconsideration, during which effective participation by the State of Alaska will be allowed, is appropriate and necessary.

F. The regulations are arbitrary and capricious.

In order to be valid, regulations must be reasonable and not arbitrary or capricious. *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 415, 91 S.Ct. 814, 822 (1971).

The Board regulations making a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik for all fish within the Kenai River Area as defined by the Board is arbitrary and capricious for several reasons. As already shown, the Board's actions were inconsistent with its own regulations and with the statutory definition of "subsistence use" because the record did not contain substantial evidence to support the Board decision. The Board also unreasonably denied the State the opportunity to participate meaningfully and completely in deliberations upon the proposal. The Board failed to adequately and properly consider and balance the likely cumulative impacts from its overly broad C&T determination on other uses and users. The Board failed to respond to concerns raised by the State and Secretary that the Board needed to develop written procedures and policies to govern customary and traditional use determinations, a failure which contributed to the Board's actions violating its own regulations and federal statutes.

Prior to the Board's action, the State repeatedly raised concerns regarding inconsistency and lack of standards used by the Board for making customary and traditional use determinations. The Secretary responded to these concerns and, on October 27, 2005, urged the Board to develop written procedures or policies for customary and traditional use determinations and to review "whether analytic thresholds and benchmarks for certain criteria are needed and appropriate for inclusion in the decision process." The State requested that the Board delay further customary and traditional use determinations until after development of these policies and procedures.⁵⁸ In the context of the previous proposal on which NTC's request for reconsideration of a

November 17 preventing the State from being heard on the motion establishing the C&T determination).

⁵⁸ See, e.g., January 2006 Tr. at 287; 11/16-17/06 Tr. at 121, 126-127, 185; Campbell Correspondence to Board dated October 26, 2006, at pp. 1-2.

C&T determination for Ninilchik was based, ADF&G's former Commissioner pointed out that the standard is not whether a resource has been eaten for subsistence, and, if that were the standard, the Board's review process would be unnecessary:

I believe that there's probably nowhere in Alaska you can find that any species that exists hasn't been eaten at one time or another for subsistence. But if that's the standard, I can save you guys a lot of time. You don't need to do this you know. It's just all customary and traditional use. The fact that you're going through this implies that that is something – it must be narrower than the fact that, you know, I don't think there's a thing in Alaska that somebody hasn't eaten at some point when they were hungry enough and in need and they happened to be there.

So, while I have my standard of what long-term consistent pattern of use would be, what I think is most as [sic] important that this Board have its standard that it can apply consistently case by case and that's why I'm simply suggesting that you delay until you work that out.

January 2006 Tr. at 295.

The Board proceeded to make this C&T determination for Ninilchik (and previous customary and traditional use determinations related to the Kenai Peninsula District) without first developing any written policies or procedures, and without defining what would constitute a "pattern of use" by a community. As a result, the Board made a C&T determination despite a lack of evidence of a community level long-term, recurring and consistent "pattern of use" by Ninilchik for the fish included in the C&T determination area.

The Board's violations of its regulations regarding customary and traditional use determinations and its provision of a C&T determination in this instance for activities that do not qualify as "subsistence uses" under ANILCA are discussed more fully above. The object of the final rule is purportedly to provide for customary and traditional subsistence uses, but the record does not demonstrate that the fishing allowed is customary or traditional. The term "customary and traditional use" is defined by regulation to mean:

[A] long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community.

36 CFR §242.4; 50 CFR §100.4. Customary and traditional use is determined by applying eight regulatory factors which a community must "generally exhibit." While the State agrees that it is not necessary for a community to demonstrate all eight factors,

as ADF&G's former Commissioner indicated to the Board during discussion of the prior proposal concerning Ninilchik in January 2006, some of the factors must be met and a recurring, long-term consistent pattern of use must be shown:

As was pointed out earlier you don't have to meet all eight factors, but it is important that you . . . meet some of them. As Ms. Armstrong correctly said I believe, if you don't meet the first, long-term consistent pattern of use, you might as well not bother with the rest.

January 2006 Tr. at 286.

In this instance, the Board proceeded to make a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik for the Kenai River Area at issue without developing a record showing a community-wide recurring "long-term consistent pattern of use" for that community within that area, without showing that such "use plays an important role in the economy of the community", and without even establishing a history of use by Ninilchik of some species and the specific stocks of fish covered by the Board's determination. Thus, the Board's action in providing a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik for all fish stocks within the waters within the Kenai River Area over which the federal government claim s jurisdiction was arbitrary and capricious, because it was inconsistent with both the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use" and with the regulatory requirements for finding "customary and traditional use."

In summary, the Board's unreasonable failure to adopt and follow a written policy for customary and traditional use determinations, its failure to follow its own regulations defining customary and traditional use and regulations listing factors that must be "generally exhibited" before a positive customary and traditional use determination is made, its unreasonable exclusion of the State from participation in the deliberations resulting in the C&T determination, and the Board's unreasonable failure to consider the cumulative impact of its overly broad C&T determinations, renders the final rules arbitrary and capricious. Accordingly, the Board should reconsider its decision to adopt these invalid regulations providing a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik as to all fish in the Kenai River Area covered by the Board's C&T determination.

G. The Board has no jurisdiction to make the customary and traditional use determinations upon which reconsideration is requested.

As previously stated, the State of Alaska has legally challenged the Board's claim to jurisdiction to make the C&T determinations on which reconsideration is sought by this Request for Reconsideration and by additional Requests for Reconsideration being filed by the State this month and previously, because the federal government has not

legally and properly established water rights in the waters covered by those determinations, as is set out in the pending litigation entitled *Katie John, Gerald Nicolia, et al., Plaintiffs, v. The United States of America, et al., Defendants*, in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, Case No. A05-0006-CV (HRH) (Consolidated). Accordingly, it is the State's position, which it reserves and does not waive, that those determinations by the Board are illegal, void, and of no effect on that basis. The State's position in that regard and reasons supporting it are set forth in its filings in that pending litigation and are incorporated herein by reference.

IV. Conclusion.

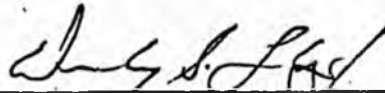
The Federal Subsistence Board's determination and regulation finding that the residents of Ninilchik have customarily and traditionally harvested all fish stocks within the previously-described, widespread "Kenai River Area" for subsistence use, and are therefore entitled to a priority harvest right to those resources under federal law, is inconsistent with ANILCA and with Federal subsistence regulations. Those actions by the Board ignore regulatory and statutory definitions and criteria. They authorize fishing privileges that are not customary and traditional and that will lead to unnecessary restrictions on other users. They ignore information that was available to the Board, fail to consider other appropriate and necessary information, and unreasonably, arbitrarily and capriciously establish preferential uses on the basis of speculation rather than real evidence or information. They provide a subsistence preference for Ninilchik's residents without it having been adequately shown that Ninilchik's residents have customarily and traditionally harvested the relevant stocks for such purposes in the areas affected, and after the available data instead showed only sporadic, occasional use by some individuals, rather than the long-term, consistent recurring community pattern of use required by law. Those actions were taken only after the Board unreasonably precluded the State of Alaska from the Board's deliberations wherein they were reached, and were adopted by the Board without first developing written policies and procedures as urged by the Secretary of the Interior in order to ensure Board compliance with regulatory requirements. The Board's actions upon which reconsideration is hereby sought are unsubstantiated, arbitrary and capricious. For these reasons and others herein stated, the State of Alaska respectfully requests that the Board reconsider its final rules finding customary and traditional use of fish stocks for Ninilchik in the waters of the Kenai River Area over which the Board incorrectly claims jurisdiction. The State also requests that

the Board definitively decide the State's previously submitted, pending requests for reconsideration as to the Board's prior determinations granting Ninilchik a customary and traditional use priority determination as to the Kasilof River drainage waters and Hope and Cooper Landing customary and traditional use determinations as to the Kenai River Area waters.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DATED:

16 Jan 07



Denby S. Lloyd, Acting Commissioner

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02-24-04

01:04pm

From:DOI-SIO-Alaska

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T-005 P 002/004 F-305



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 24, 2004

The Honorable Frank H. Murkowski
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Murkowski:

Since your initial request that I appoint a representative from the State of Alaska to serve as a non-voting member of the Federal Subsistence Board (Board), I asked the present Board members for a recommendation. The public was given an opportunity to comment on the request before the Board rendered their recommendation. My approach to consideration of your request was guided by the Four C's: Communication, Consultation, and Cooperation, all in the service of Conservation. At the heart of the Four C's is my belief that for conservation and administrative actions to be successful, the federal government must involve the people who live and work on the land. And in that spirit, I would be pleased to receive the name of the nominee to the State liaison to the Board.

This appointment would be consistent with the April 1992 Record of Decision (ROD) for the *Subsistence Management for Federal Public Lands in Alaska Environmental Impact Statement*. Consistent with the ROD, the State liaison, along with ten Regional Advisory Council (RAC) chairs, will serve as active consultants to the Board, but will not have a vote in Board decisions or participate in executive sessions. During Board proceedings, prior to a motion, State and RAC liaisons will fully participate and be recognized by the Chair when they want to ask questions, raise concerns, and/or provide additional information or clarification. Once a motion is made, the liaisons may be invited to participate in Board deliberations or may be recognized by the Chair when they want to ask questions or provide additional information or clarification. The Board's Meeting Guidelines have been amended to reflect these principles.

I have reminded the Federal Subsistence Board of my Four C's inclusive approach to decision making. Both the Secretary of Agriculture and I acknowledge the sovereign role of the State of Alaska in the management of fish and game in Alaska. We fully expect that the Chairman will recognize the State for comment on any issue related to the coordinated regulation of fish and wildlife resources.

The Board enjoys a good working relationship with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, as well as the Alaska State Board of Fish and Board of Game. While not officially designated as liaisons to the Board, representatives from the State of Alaska Department of Fish

ATTACHMENT 3
Page 2 of 3

02-24-04 01:04pm From:001-510-Alaska

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T-055 P. 003/004 F-305

and Game have routinely attended and participated in Board meetings and have provided valuable input and recommendations. The Board also appreciates how the State Boards of Fish and Game, local fish and game advisory committees, the Federal RACs, and the federal and State staffs have worked together to resolve issues. I anticipate that the appointment of an official State liaison to the Board structure will help clarify State perspectives on issues and provide policy input that may not have been provided in the past.

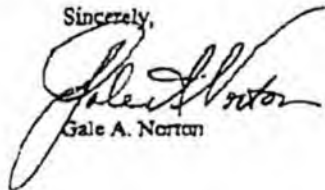
In safeguarding Alaska's fish and game resources and the use of those resources, the State of Alaska and the federal government have differing roles but share some objectives and responsibilities. The responsibilities of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are two-fold: (1) to conserve healthy fish and wildlife populations and (2) to ensure that the taking of fish and wildlife on federal public lands for subsistence use is afforded a priority over other consumptive uses. The State bears primary responsibility for management of fish and game on the lands and waters of Alaska, ensuring sustained yield of the resources and providing for an array of uses including subsistence, personal use, sport, and commercial harvests. Given the differing roles but shared objectives of the two sovereigns, it is important to coordinate regulation of fish and wildlife resources. I anticipate that the appointment of an official State liaison to work with the Federal Subsistence Board will increase cooperation between the State and federal agencies, thereby facilitating efforts to assure conservation and provide for use of the resources.

Although the State has the ability to propose a formal rulemaking to establish a non-voting State seat on the Board, we are optimistic this approach will provide the same benefits. The liaison role has this advantage: it can be accomplished quickly, without the necessity of formal rulemaking.

The Office of Subsistence Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, provides administrative support for the Federal Subsistence Board. Mr. Thomas H. Boyd in the Office of Subsistence Management will provide the State liaison, once nominated and officially appointed, with orientation materials and additional information. Mr. Boyd can be reached at 907-786-3864.

I greatly appreciate your interest in providing a liaison to the Board and look forward to the State's valuable participation in the federal Subsistence Management program.

Sincerely,



Gale A. Norton

Enclosure

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Page 3 of 3

02-24-04

01:04pm

From: 001-510-Alaska

0072714102

T-055 P 004/004 F-305



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 24, 2004

Mr. Mitch Dendendeff
Chairman, Federal Subsistence Board
Office of Subsistence Management
3601 C Street, Suite 1030
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Dendendeff:

Enclosed is my response to Governor Murkowski's letter of July 17, 2003, requesting that I appoint a representative from the State of Alaska to serve as a non-voting member to the Federal Subsistence Board (Board). With the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, I have accepted the Board's recommendation. I would be pleased to receive the name of the Governor's nominee as liaison to the Board, as opposed to a non-voting member.

The Secretary of Agriculture and I acknowledge the sovereign role of the State of Alaska in the management of fish and wildlife resources. We are committed to working with the Governor and State officials to coordinate and manage an effective and efficient subsistence program. We expect the Board to work closely with the State in a cooperative manner that will maximize everyone's involvement and guarantee that the subsistence program is operating efficiently and effectively. We fully expect that the Chairman will recognize the State for comment on any issue related to the coordination and regulation of fish and wildlife resources.

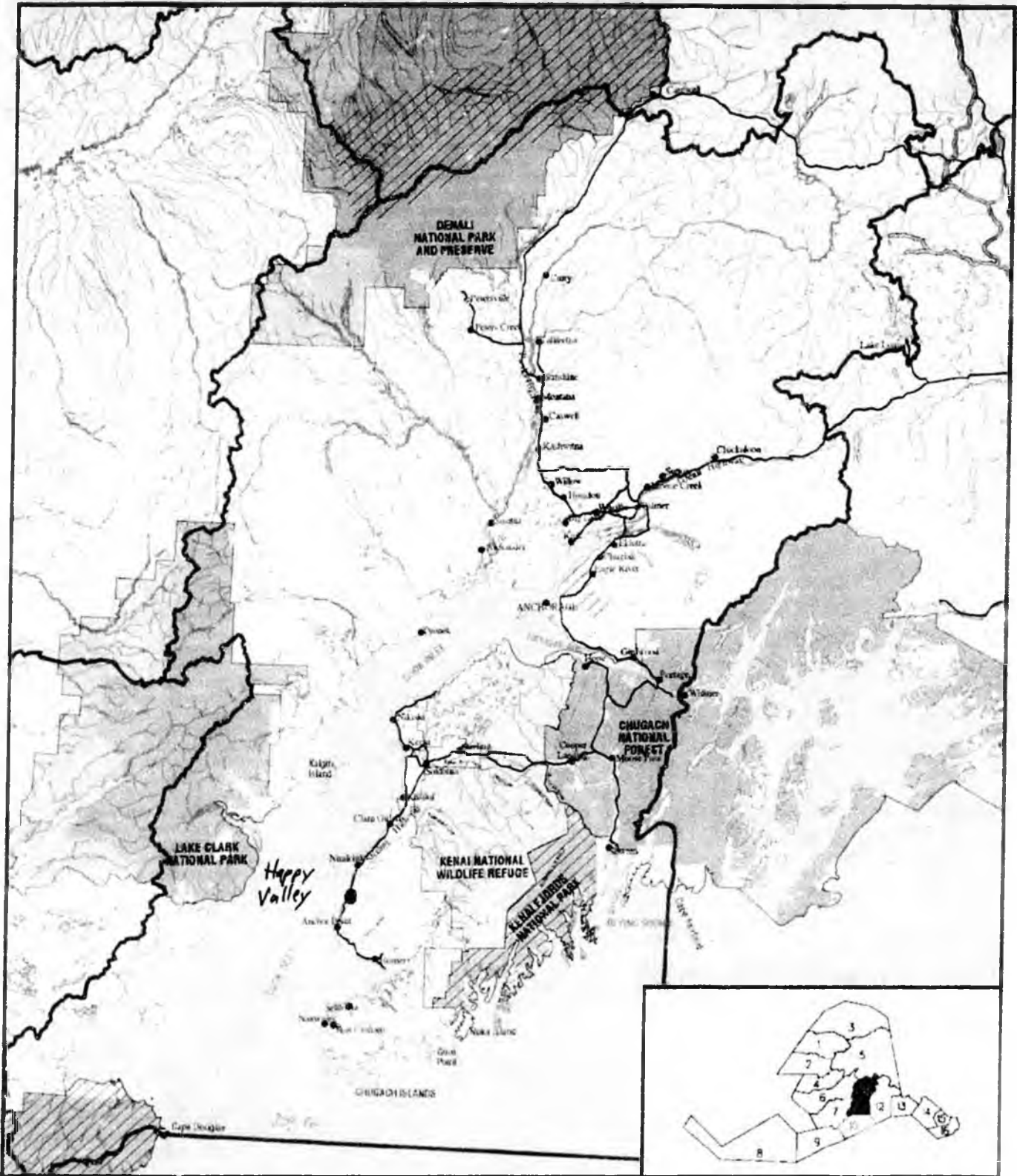
My decision to appoint a State liaison to the Board will enhance our ability to cooperate and coordinate with the State, and in doing so facilitate a stronger and more successful subsistence program for the mutual benefit of all users.

Sincerely,

Gale A. Norton

Enclosure

ATTACHMENT 3
Page 1 of 3

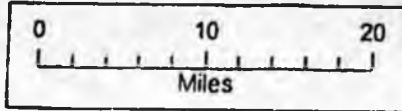


Map 11 Cook Inlet Area

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| FWS Administered Land | USFS Administered Land |
| NPS Administered Parks | Closed to Subsistence |
| NPS Administered Preserves | Roads |
| BLM Administered Land | Area Boundary |
| BLM Non-navigable Waters Only | Federal Boundary |

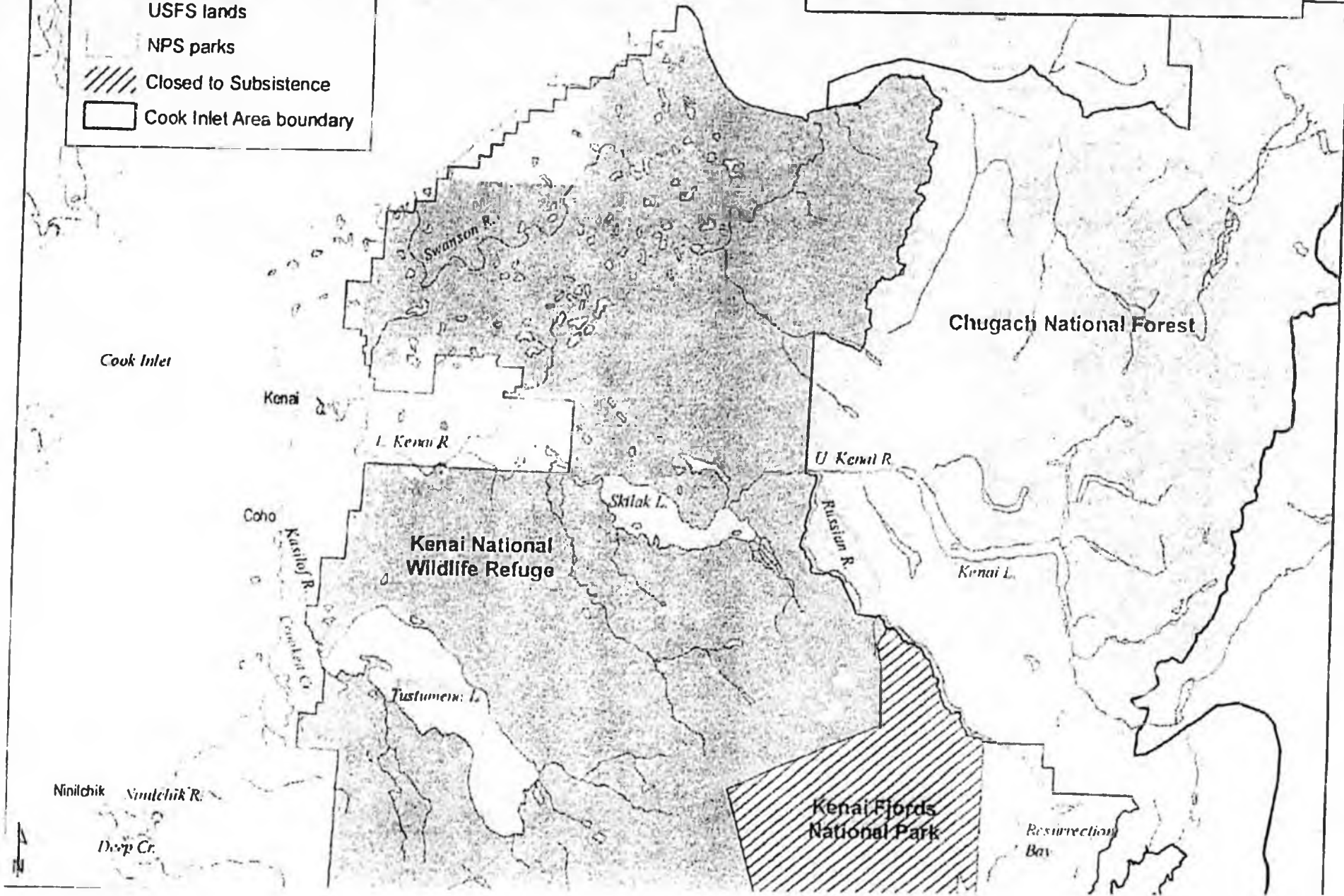
ATTACHMENT 2

FRFR06-02/03/08 Map 1 Upper Kenai Peninsula



Legend

- FWS lands
- USFS lands
- NPS parks
- Closed to Subsistence
- Cook Inlet Area boundary



STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 115526
JUNEAU, AK 99811-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4100
FAX: (907) 465-2332

May 5, 2006

Ninilchik

Mr. Mitch Demientieff, Chair
Federal Subsistence Board
Office of Subsistence Management
3601 C Street, Suite 1030
Anchorage, AK 99503

Kasilof River

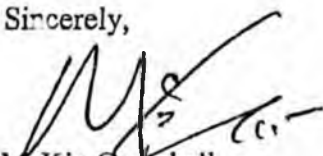
Dear Mr. *Mitch* Demientieff:

As provided for in Subpart B, 36 CFR §242.20 and 50 CFR §100.20, of the Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game hereby requests that the Federal Subsistence Board reconsider those portions of the January 13, 2006, decision on Proposal WP06-09, adopting final rules establishing customary and traditional use determinations for the community of Ninilchik for the Kasilof River drainage, published in the Federal Register of March 29, 2006.

The attached Request for Reconsideration on Proposal WP06-09 details the reasons for our opposition to portions of this new federal regulation as adopted.

I urge the Federal Subsistence Board to carefully consider this request and act expeditiously.

Sincerely,


McKie Campbell
Commissioner

Enclosure

cc: Wayne Regelin, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

**REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF NINILCHIK PORTION
OF FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD PROPOSAL WP06-09
By State of Alaska**

I. Introduction.

The State of Alaska, through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game ("ADF&G"), respectfully requests that the Federal Subsistence Board (Board) reconsider those portions of the January 13, 2006, decision on Proposal WP06-09, adopting final rules establishing customary and traditional use determinations for the community of Ninilchik for the Kasilof River drainage, published in the Federal Register of March 29, 2006. A separate request for reconsideration is being submitted for those portions of the decision relating to Hope and Cooper Landing. Reconsideration is not being requested for the portions of FP06-09 relating to Tuxedni Bay.

Reconsideration is required because in adopting the final rule, "the Board's interpretation of information, applicable law, or regulation [was] in error or contrary to existing law." 36 CFR § 242.20(d); 50 CFR § 100.20(d).

The Ninilchik customary and traditional use determination for the Kasilof River drainage does not further ANILCA's purpose of providing an opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so, does not balance the competing purposes of ANILCA, is inconsistent with 36 CFR § 242.16 and 50 CFR § 100.16, will create a preference for uses that are not within the definition of "subsistence uses" in Section 803 of ANILCA, and will cause unnecessary restriction of nonsubsistence use in violation of section 815 of ANILCA. This determination was adopted based on data which had not been fully analyzed and was made without a reasonable examination of the eight regulatory factors for making customary and traditional use determinations. Further, the Board unreasonably declined to defer consideration of the proposal pending compliance with directions from the Secretary requiring the Board to develop written procedures or policies for customary and traditional use determinations. Because the adopted regulation designates fishing in an area as a customary and traditional use when such a designation was not supported on the record, it is arbitrary and capricious. As required by 36 CFR § 242.20(d)(4) and 50 CFR § 100.20(d)(4), a detailed statement follows.

II. Regulations Challenged.

At its meeting in January 2006, the Board considered Proposal WP06-09, amending the sections of 36 CFR § 242.24 and 50 CFR § 100.24 dealing with Cook Inlet

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF NINILCHIK PORTION
OF FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD PROPOSAL WP06-09

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customary and traditional use determinations by adding positive customary and traditional use determinations for all residents of the Cook Inlet area for salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot taken in the Cook Inlet Area.¹

The Southcentral Alaska Regional Advisory Council supported the proposal with modification to limit the Kenai Peninsula District determination to residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik. The majority recommendation of the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) supported the proposal with this modification. The minority recommendation of the ISC supported modification to establish a positive customary and traditional use determination for the residents of Hope and Cooper Landing for salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char and grayling for the waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage and to establish a positive customary and traditional use determination for residents of Ninilchik for salmon, Dolly Varden, trout (excluding steelhead) and char in the Kaslof River drainage.

During its meeting in January 2006, the Board adopted the Southcentral recommendation with modifications, adopting an "interim" finding, final as to the portion decided, but leaving the issue open for possible future expansion:²

For the community of Ninilchik an interim C&T determination is made for all fish species for waters within the Kaslof River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

Transcript at 499-500.

The effect of the regulatory amendment is to provide a federal preference to residents of Ninilchik for harvest of all fish on federal lands in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge within the Kaslof River drainage. Nonlisted rural residents, along with other state users, will not be eligible to participate in these fisheries and will be limited to participation in state fisheries. Increased harvest of fish not eligible for harvest under state regulations may require adjustment of seasons and harvest restrictions under state law and may in the future also lead to further restrictions on federal lands.

III. Discussion: The Regulations Are Inconsistent with Subsistence Management Regulations and ANILCA and are Arbitrary.

¹ The proposal also included provisions relating to a customary and traditional use determination for Tuxedni Bay; portions of the proposal relating to Tuxedni Bay are not presented because the State is not requesting reconsideration of the Board's positive customary and traditional use determination for Tuxedni Bay.

² See Transcript at 522.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF NINILCHIK PORTION
OF FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD PROPOSAL WP06-09

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A. The regulations are inconsistent with the regulatory definition of customary and traditional use and with application of the regulatory criteria for finding customary and traditional use.

Reconsideration is required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination, the Board failed to follow the regulatory definition of customary and traditional use and the regulatory criteria for finding customary and traditional use.

The regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use," is: "[A] long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community." 36 C.F.R. § 242.4; 50 C.F.R. § 100.4.

Subsistence use of fish on the federal lands in the Kasilof drainage does not fall within the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use." The information available to the Board indicated that subsistence fishing had been prohibited "in all streams and lakes" of the Kenai Peninsula since 1952. Staff Report at 199. No evidence was presented to indicate that subsistence use of fish from the federal lands in the Kasilof drainage was ever part of a consistent pattern of use for the community of Ninilchik or that such use had ever played an important role in the economy of the community.³ Further, even if use could be shown to have been customary and traditional prior to regulatory changes in 1952, no evidence was presented to indicate that the character of the Ninilchik community had not changed since 1952;⁴ or that subsistence use of fish from the federal lands in the Kasilof drainage, if allowed, would play an important role in the economy of the community.⁵ Evidence which was presented showed very low levels of use of the Kasilof River drainage in general and even lower levels on federal lands.⁶

The regulations require the Board to determine which fish stocks and wildlife populations have been customarily and traditionally used for subsistence and to identify the specific community's or area's use of specific fish stocks and wildlife populations.

³ Available evidence indicated that it was more likely that subsistence activities prior to 1952 would have been primarily in marine areas because a road into the community was not built until 1951. Staff Report at 221.

⁴ Available evidence indicated that the character of the community has changed greatly and that the population is now "dominated by new residents who have full time jobs and are interested in recreational fishing and hunting," Staff Report at 221, and that residents no longer move seasonally to hunt and fish. *Id.*

⁵ Available information indicated that fish harvests are now "generally concentrated close to their homes." Staff report at 221.

⁶ See, e.g., Staff Report at 221-22; Transcript at 212-13; Fall et. al., Estimated Percentage of Ninilchik Households Fishing in the Kasilof River Drainage (2005).

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF NINILCHIK PORTION
OF FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD PROPOSAL WP06-09

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36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a). Eight specific factors which must be generally exhibited are established for finding customary and traditional use:

- (1) A long-term consistent pattern of use, excluding interruptions beyond the control of the community or area;
- (2) A pattern of use recurring in specific seasons for many years;
- (3) A pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, conditioned by local characteristics;
- (4) The consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife as related to past methods and means of taking; near, or reasonably accessible from, the community or area;
- (5) A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including consideration of alteration of past practices due to recent technological advances, where appropriate;
- (6) A pattern of use which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing and hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation;
- (7) A pattern of use in which the harvest is shared or distributed within a definable community of persons; and
- (8) A pattern of use which relates to reliance upon a wide diversity of fish and wildlife resources of the area and which provides substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community or area.

36 C.F.R. § 242.16(b); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(b).

The Board did not have adequate information and analysis before it to properly apply the eight factors, and the information available was not sufficient to show a "pattern of use" of all fish in fresh waters on federal public lands. The Board did not even attempt to apply the eight criteria in any level of detail.

The written staff report did purport to apply the eight factors; however, this analysis was perfunctory and was fundamentally flawed because it was not tied to "pattern of use" by residents of Ninilchik in waters on the federal public lands for each covered fish species. The regulatory requirement for customary and traditional use determinations is to "identify the specific community's or area's use of specific fish stocks and wildlife populations," 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a), thus, wherever the regulations require a "pattern of use," they are referencing a pattern of use of a specific area or of a specific stock or population by a specific community. Six of the

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF NINILCHIK PORTION
OF FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD PROPOSAL WP06-09

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eight factors refer to a "pattern of use." This "pattern of use" required by factors 1 through 3 and 6 through 8 was not shown.

The first and most important factor is a "long-term consistent pattern of use, excluding interruptions beyond the control of the community or area." The information available to the Board did not support a positive analysis for this key factor for any species, not to mention for all fish found in the area.⁷ The Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment indicated that

Federal public lands and waters were also relatively unimportant as fishing locations for interviewed Ninilchik residents in 2002/2003 . . . the Ninilchik River and Deep Creek, both under state management, were key fishing locations for Ninilchik households for chinook salmon, coho salmon, and Dolly Varden. Most Ninilchik households fished [sic] that fished for sockeye salmon used the lower Kenai River . . . with the Kasilof River and Ninilchik River also important for sockeyes . . .

Fall et. al. at 51. The oral staff report also indicated that harvests of Chinook, coho, sockeye, and Dolly Varden were taken from waters outside federal jurisdiction. Transcript at 213. Very little use was shown for any species other than salmon and Dolly Varden,⁸ and the staff report did not link the fish used to the federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage. The use data summarized in the staff report applied to all use of fish, and the data relating to areas used applied to the entire Kasilof River Drainage, not just the federal lands, despite the fact that the majority of the fishing on the Kasilof River occurs below the boundary of the Kenai Wildlife Refuge. Even using this larger area, harvest rates by Ninilchik residents were extremely low.⁹

⁷ Fish found in the Kasilof river drainage include: Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, lake trout, Dolly Varden, rainbow, and steelhead trout, and whitefish.

⁸ See Staff Report at 206 (Table 4)(only 5 percent of households used trout, and only 4.0 used char/lake trout, per capita annual consumption even of Dolly Varden was only .62 pounds, for trout it was .22 pounds, and for char/lake trout it was .03 pounds); see also Staff Report at 211 (Table 8)(showing 12 percent of households harvested Dolly Varden and 15 percent harvested char).

⁹ The highest harvest rate in the larger Kasilof River drainage area, including state and federal lands was 8 percent of households for sockeye salmon during the 2002/2003 study year. Within this area, rainbow trout and lake trout were harvested by 4 percent of households, and Dolly Varden were only harvested by 1 percent of households. See Staff Report at 219. Additional information provided by ADF&G indicated that lifetime usage rates were also low with only 36 percent of Ninilchik households having ever used the

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Additional evidence of use was limited and was not fully analyzed. Some additional evidence of use may be available from 1994 and 1999 survey data collected by the Ninilchik Traditional Council; however this information was not available for analysis during the development of staff reports. The usefulness of these surveys in reflecting the use of the "community or area" is questionable because both studies involved a small number of individuals selected on the basis of long-term use rather than a representative sampling of the community or area. Additional evidence of historical use by individual residents of Ninilchik and their families was presented, but this evidence did not reflect a consistent pattern of use by the community or area.

The staff report attempted to build a case for a long-term and consistent pattern of use based on historical use by the Dena'ina Athabaskans, but the uses of the Dena'ina were not shown to be consistent or to be linked to usages by the current community. Harvest patterns were changed in the early 1800s by the development of the Russian fur trade and in the late 1800s by development of commercial fish packing, immigration of settlers, and decimating disease.¹⁰ By 1919, most Dena'ina were concentrated around the village of Kenai.¹¹ Uses were further changed by homesteading in the 1930s and 1940s, by the establishment of the Kenai Moose Range in 1941, and by construction of the Sterling Highway in 1951. In 1952, usage was further changed by prohibitions on the use of gill nets in most fresh waters which further emphasized reliance on marine fisheries, although some fresh water subsistence activities continued through snagging of salmon until that method was restricted in 1969 and made illegal in 1973.¹² Sport fishing continued in fresh water, but subsistence and personal use fishing was a marine activity by the early 1970s. Thus, uses of fish in the Kasilof Drainage were concentrated primarily in marine waters long before passage of ANILCA¹³, and, although some

larger Kasilof River drainage area, including state and federal lands. ADF&G's additional information indicated that only 1 percent of households used Tustumena Lake, the most significant waterbody within federal lands in the Kasilof drainage, during the 2002/2003 study year. See Fall et. al., Estimated Percentage of Ninilchik Households Fishing in the Kasilof River Drainage (2005).

¹⁰ Staff Report at 204; Fall et. al. 2004 at 19.

¹¹ Staff Report at 204; Fall et. al. 2004 at 20; Transcript at 205.

¹² Staff Report at 204; Fall et. al. 2004 at 22-23.

¹³ ANILCA was adopted in 1980 to allow rural communities engaged in subsistence way of life to continue to do so, not to create new subsistence opportunities or revive past subsistence practices. Therefore, even if a pattern of use had been shown before 1952, the pre ANILCA restrictions should not be considered an interruption of use under the first factor.

residents of Ninilchik are of Dena'ina descent, there is no clear linkage between historical use by the Dena'ina and use by the community of Ninilchik.¹⁴

The second factor is a "pattern of use recurring in specific seasons for many years." This pattern could not be shown for the federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage based on the information available to the Board.

The third factor is a "pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, conditioned by local characteristics." This pattern could not be shown based on the available information. No information was shown to indicate why harvests in an area more than 20 miles from Ninilchik would be characterized as efficiency and economy of effort, when all of the fish species available in the federal lands of the Kasilof drainage, with the exception of lake trout, would be available in more accessible areas, particularly in marine waters, and state waters in the Ninilchik River Drainage, Deep Creek, and the lower Kasilof drainage. The staff reports, as well as public testimony provided to the Board, indicated that, since at least the early 1950s, any harvest within Federal lands has been consistent with generally inefficient rod and reel recreational fishing, not with efficiency and economy of effort¹⁵. Further, the available harvest data indicated very low harvest levels for species other than salmon even when all harvests, not just harvests in the federal lands of the Kasilof drainage, were considered.¹⁶ These low harvest levels are not consistent with a "pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost."

The sixth factor is a "pattern of use which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing and hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation." Although knowledge of fishing and hunting skills may have been passed down from generation to generation in Ninilchik, the record does not show a community level pattern of use of the federal lands in the Kasilof drainage in relation to this factor. Use by a few members of the community does not show a pattern of use by the community.

¹⁴ Transcript at 205.

¹⁵ Methods of harvest, such as gillnets, are generally considered to be more efficient than rod and reel, although rod and reel can be an efficient harvest practice for some species and/or in some areas. In this case, more efficient harvest was achieved elsewhere regardless of the method.

¹⁶ Salmon are more efficiently available from waters within state lands, and the record indicated that with the possible exception of coho, salmon were harvested primarily in marine and lower river fisheries as early as the late 1800s. Even coho have not been subject to efficient harvest methods in fresh water since 1952.

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The seventh factor is a "pattern of use in which the harvest is shared or distributed within a definable community of persons." The available information indicated that for species found in fresh water, other than salmon, there was very little sharing in Ninilchik. The available record indicated that the highest reported household rate of giving for nonsalmon freshwater fish was 5 percent of households for Dolly Varden, and that the highest household rate of receiving for nonsalmon freshwater fish was 4 percent for trout.¹⁷ Although salmon were shared at a higher rate,¹⁸ there was no evidence of a pattern of use in which salmon harvested from the federal public lands in the Kasilof drainage were shared.

The eighth factor is a "pattern of use which relates to reliance upon a wide diversity of fish and wildlife resources of the area and which provides substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community or area." Again there was no documentation of a pattern of use relating to reliance on fish from the federal public lands in the Kasilof river drainage. Residents of Ninilchik rely upon a relatively low number of wild foods,¹⁹ most of the fish used by Ninilchik are harvested from state waters,²⁰ and uses and attempted uses of nonsalmon fresh water fish are extremely low indicating that they do not provide substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community.

As shown above, based on the available information, the six factors requiring a "pattern of use" do not support a customary and traditional use determination. The available information indicates that the community of Ninilchik does not "generally exhibit" the "pattern of use" factors for use of fish from the federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage.

Even the two factors that do not refer to a "pattern of use" are still tied to specific stocks and areas and uses of stocks in those areas under 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a) and 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a), and these factors do not support a customary and traditional use determination on the federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage.

Factor four contains an explicit geographic reference:

¹⁷ Staff Report at 211.

¹⁸ Overall, grouping all salmon species, 46 percent of households gave salmon and 58 percent received salmon. Staff Report at 211.

¹⁹ See Staff Report at 226 (household average of 8.6 compared to 12.9 in Seldovia, 16.5 in Port Graham, and 21.5 in Nanwalek).

²⁰ See Fall et. al. at 51 (2004).

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A consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife as related to past methods and means of taking; near, or reasonably accessible from the community or area.

36 C.F.R. § 242.16(b)(4); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(b)(4). All of the salmon and fresh water fish available in the Kasilof River drainage, other than lake trout, are available in areas closer to Ninilchik. The methods and means used have not been consistent, with frequent changes over the years; little or no evidence of consistent use of the current rod and reel methods in federal lands in the Kasilof River drainage was presented.²¹ Prior to completion of the Sterling Highway in 1951, access to the Kasilof River drainage would have been more time consuming and less efficient than access to areas closer to Ninilchik. Thus, the record does not show the community of Ninilchik "generally exemplifies" factor four for use of the federal public lands of the Kasilof River drainage.

Factor five deals only with handling, but under 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a) and 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a)) this use must be tied to the fish stock or wildlife population for which a C&T finding is made:

A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including consideration of alteration of past practices due to recent technological advances, where appropriate.

36 C.F.R. § 242.16(b)(5); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(b)(5). From the amounts harvested, as well as from much of the public testimony, it appears that much of what fishing that did occur in the federal public lands may have involved immediate consumption rather than preservation.²² The record does not support a finding that the community of Ninilchik "generally exhibits" handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish from the federal lands of the Kasilof River drainage.

The eight regulatory factors for making a customary and traditional determination have not been properly applied and could not reasonably be applied, based on the available information, to show customary and traditional use by residents of Ninilchik. Any taking of fish stocks from outside the area in which historical use patterns have been shown does not fall within the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use" because there is no "long-established, consistent pattern of use" of the stock or area. *See* 36 C.F.R. § 242.4; 50 C.F.R. § 100.4. As Commissioner Campbell

²¹ Prior to 1952 gillnets and seines were used in Tustumena Lake for commercial and subsistence fishing for freshwater fish. Transcript at 206.

²² *See e.g.*, Transcript at 274 (Stokes: "basica'ly we ate it that night"); 275 (Steik: "We mostly catch trout and grill them or fry them on a stick.").

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pointed out to the Board, the standard isn't whether a species has "been eaten at one time or another for subsistence,"²³ and the Board is instead bound by existing federal regulations regarding customary and traditional use determinations. Thus, because use of fish from the federal public lands of the Kasilof River drainage is not a "customary and traditional" practice, reconsideration is required.

B. The regulations are inconsistent with ANILCA because they authorize a subsistence priority for fishing that is not customary or traditional.

Reconsideration is required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination, the Board exceeded ANILCA's purpose of providing an opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so and did not adhere to provisions of Section 803 of ANILCA, which authorizes only "subsistence uses" which are defined as "customary and traditional uses."

Subsistence fishing in the Kasilof drainage ended long before the enactment of ANILCA, and thus any subsistence fishery represents a new opportunity and does not serve ANILCA's purpose of allowing rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so. The information available to the Board indicated that subsistence fishing had been prohibited "in all streams and lakes" of the Kenai Peninsula since 1952. Staff Report at 199. If the Board had looked at ANILCA's purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, it would have found that, unlike other refuges, its purposes do not include "continued subsistence use." Thus, since subsistence fishing ended over two decades prior to enactment of ANILCA, a subsistence fishery in this area does not further the purpose of continued subsistence use under ANILCA.

As shown above, the Board did not have substantial evidence before it that any fishing on the federal lands within the Kasilof River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge was customary and traditional for residents of Ninilchik. Nonetheless the Board made a C&T determination for "all fish." Further, in making a determination for "all fish" the Board ignored information provided in the minority recommendation of the interagency staff report which noted that "none of the communities show any use of burbot," Staff Report at 192, and that steelhead populations "are thought to be very small" with no harvest currently allowed. *Id.* Thus, the Board made a customary and traditional use determination for "all fish" without any substantial evidence of such use and for two species despite evidence the fish stocks were not used or suitable for subsistence use.

"[R]egulations, in order to be valid, must be consistent with the statute under which they are promulgated." *United States v. Larionoff*, 431 U.S. 864, 873, 97 S.Ct.

²³ Transcript at 295.

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2150, 2156 (1977). ANILCA authorizes only subsistence uses that are "customary and traditional." Section 803 of ANILCA defines "subsistence uses" as follows:

As used in this act, the term "subsistence uses" means the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

16 U.S.C. § 3113 (emphasis added). To be a valid subsistence use under this section, then, any fishing allowed must be "customary and traditional." This statute should be narrowly construed because it constitutes a federal encroachment on a basic aspect of state sovereignty, a state's authority over management of fish and game within its borders.²⁴

Federal courts have already acknowledged that ANILCA only authorizes "customary and traditional" subsistence uses on federal public lands in Alaska. *United States v. Alexander*, 938 F.2d 942, 948 (9th Cir. 1991). Under ANILCA and this judicial interpretation, only uses that are customary and traditional are authorized by ANILCA.

There is nothing in the record of the Board to show that fishing by residents of Ninilchik within the federal lands in the Kasilof River drainage is "customary and traditional". By making an unsupported customary and traditional use determination, the Board provides a subsistence priority for fishing that does not fall within ANILCA's definition of "subsistence uses." Thus, because the Board's actions providing a customary and traditional use determination for residents of Ninilchik for all fish in the federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage is inconsistent with ANILCA, reconsideration is required.

²⁴ "[I]f Congress intends to alter the usual constitutional balance between the states and the Federal Government, it must make its intention to do so unmistakably clear in the language of the statute." *Gregory v. Ashcroft*, 501 U.S. 452, 460 (1991). Accordingly, courts will not construe a statute to alter the federal balance unless that result is unmistakably clear in the language of the statute. *Vermont Agency of Natural Resources v. United States*, 529 U.S. 765, 768, 120 S.Ct. 1858, 1870 (2000). ANILCA's subsistence provisions involve the balance of federal power because management of fish and wildlife within its borders is "peculiarly within [a state's] police powers." *Baldwin v. Fish and Game Comm'n of Montana*, 436 U.S. 371, 391 (1978).

C. The regulations are inconsistent with ANILCA because they are likely to cause unnecessary restrictions of nonsubsistence use.

Reconsideration is required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination, the Board failed to recognize its duty to balance the competing purposes of ANILCA²⁵ and to prevent unnecessary restrictions on nonsubsistence uses. Section 815 of ANILCA provides:

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as:

...

(3) authorizing a restriction on the taking of fish and wildlife for nonsubsistence uses on the public lands (other than national parks and park monuments) unless necessary for the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, for the reasons set forth in section 3126 of this title, to continue subsistence uses of such populations, or pursuant to other applicable law; . . .

16 U.S.C.A. § 3125(3) (2000). Under section 303 of ANILCA, the purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, unlike other refuges, do not include "continued subsistence use" but do explicitly include "opportunities for fish and wildlife-oriented recreation."

Although the unsupported customary and traditional use determination in this case does not impose direct immediate restrictions on taking of fish and wildlife for nonsubsistence use and, in fact, narrows the potentially eligible users, it can be expected to lead to liberalization of take provisions²⁶ and thus cause unnecessary restrictions for other users. As Commissioner Campbell stated to the Board:

Once the C&T determination is in place, I believe you have started down the legal road where it is very hard not to then react favorably to subsequent proposals that you will receive regarding nets, regarding seasons, regarding bag limits, methods and means, all of these things.

Transcript at 289. The Board failed to even recognize the recreational purposes of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in its deliberations, let alone balance them, and to avoid actions that would cause unnecessary restrictions on recreational uses. Following the Board meeting, the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council voted against

²⁵ See *Ninilchik Traditional Council v. United States*, 227 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir. 2000).

²⁶ Current federal subsistence provisions mirror state sport regulations, thus the only preference currently available to federal users is that they do not have to purchase a state fishing license if they limit their fishing to federal public lands.

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implementation of the Board's recommendation for formation of a subcommittee to address methods and means, thereby greatly decreasing the chances for development of compromise measures that would not cause unnecessary restrictions to other users. The Board's regulatory action, if not corrected, will lead to unnecessary restrictions on nonsubsistence uses in violation of section 815 of ANILCA and without balancing ANILCA's purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

D. The Board's interpretation of existing data was in error because it was not based on full analysis of available information.

Reconsideration is required because the Board did not consider all available information, and this failure led to an incorrect determination. The Board failed to consider ANILCA's purposes for the federal lands in the Kasilof River drainage and failed to thoroughly analyze available information relating to uses of fish by the residents of Ninilchik.

The federal lands in the Kasilof River Drainage are in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Under section 303 of ANILCA, the purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, unlike other refuges, do not include "continued subsistence use" but do explicitly include "opportunities for fish and wildlife-oriented recreation." The Board failed to recognize the unique purposes of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge under ANILCA and did not properly balance the competing purposes of ANILCA as required under *Ninilchik Traditional Council v. United States*, 227 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir. 2000). Proper balancing of the competing purposes of ANILCA and considering the pre-ANILCA limitations on fishing in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge would have allowed the Board to conclude that a customary and traditional use determination for fresh water fish for residents of Ninilchik on the federal lands in Kasilof River drainage was not warranted.

The Board also failed to fully analyze the available information. The State provided a sample analysis of the additional information regarding use of the Kasilof drainage that could be extracted from the data gathered in the Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment²⁷ and requested further analysis. Information regarding past fishing activities collected through page 20 of the Survey Instrument (Appendix A of the 2004 Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment) was not analyzed.²⁸ The State also requested further analysis of the studies conducted by the Ninilchik Tribal Council and an opportunity to review the

²⁷ See Estimated percentage of Ninilchik Households Fishing in the Kasilof River Drainage (November 10, 2005).

²⁸ Some of the information relating to whether households had ever been involved in selected fisheries was summarized, but other data regarding duration, frequency, harvests, and reasons for non participation were not analyzed.

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study results and methodology. The specific study results were not made available to federal or state staff prior to the Board meeting and were not subject to a technical assessment by staff prior to the Board's decision. The Solicitor's Office, in defending the Board's consideration of the option of deferring final C&T determinations, noted that the Board was faced with a unique situation in which all the data had not been fully analyzed and where a more careful weighing of evidence might be warranted:

As to evidence, it's always judged in context, it's the only thing that makes any sense. And in an easy case, in a remote area of the state you probably need very little evidence and we have certainly acted on evidence that is less in quantity than we have in front of us here today. In this case, however, the context is complicated. The landscape is contentious. We have two groups of eligible users who disagree. And we also have at least three sets of data that are unanalyzed. And in my experience with the Board that's the first time we actually have stuff but we haven't put it together yet.

Transcript at 507. These same statements are just as true of the portion of the proposal that the Board did act on providing a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik in the Kasilof River drainage. The Board incorrectly determined that a compromise determination could be made without analysis of the available data. Thus, because the Board's determination was made without fully considering all available information, it should be reconsidered.

E. The regulations are arbitrary and capricious.

In order to be valid, regulations must be reasonable and not arbitrary or capricious. *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 415, 91 S.Ct. 814, 822 (U.S. 1971).

The Board regulations making a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik for all freshwater fish on the federal lands in the Kasilof River drainage is arbitrary and capricious because the Board failed to respond to concerns raised by the State and Secretary that the Board needed to develop written procedures and policies to govern customary and traditional use determinations. As a result of the failure to develop and follow clear procedures and policies, the Board took action that was not consistent with its own regulations.

Prior to the Board's action, the State raised concerns regarding inconsistency and lack of standards used by Board for making customary and traditional use determinations. The Secretary responded to these concerns and, on October 27, 2005, directed the Board to develop written procedures or policies for customary and traditional use determinations

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and to review "whether analytic thresholds and benchmarks for certain criteria are needed and appropriate for inclusion in the decision process." The State requested that the Board delay further customary and traditional use determinations until after development of these policies and procedures and pointed out that, even if some customary and traditional use determinations might be appropriate before development of these policies, action on FP06-09 would not be appropriate.²⁹ The Commissioner pointed out that the standard is not whether a resource has been eaten for subsistence, and that, if that was the standard, the Board's review process would be unnecessary:

I believe that there's probably nowhere in Alaska you can find that any species that exists hasn't been eaten at one time or another for subsistence. But if that's the standard, I can save you guys a lot of time. You don't need to do this you know. It's just all customary and traditional use. The fact that you're going through this implies that that is something — it must be narrower than the fact that, you know, I don't think there's a thing in Alaska that somebody hasn't eaten at some point when they were hungry enough and in need and they happened to be there.

So, while I have my standard of what long-term consistent pattern of use would be, what I think is most as [sic] important that this Board have its standard that it can apply consistently case by case and that's why I'm simply suggesting that you delay until you work that out.

Transcript at 295. The Board proceeded to make a customary and traditional use determination without first developing any written policies or procedures, and without defining what would constitute a "pattern of use" by a community. As a result the Board made a determination despite the complete lack of evidence of a community level "pattern of use."

The object of the final rules is purportedly to provide for customary and traditional subsistence uses, but the record does not demonstrate that the fishing allowed is customary or traditional. The term "customary and traditional use is defined by regulation to mean:

[A] long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community.

36 C.F.R. § 242.4; 50 C.F.R. § 100.4. Customary and traditional use is determined by applying eight regulatory factors which a community must "generally exhibit." While

²⁹ See, e.g., Transcript at 287.

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the State agreed that it is not necessary for a community to demonstrate all eight criteria, as the Commissioner indicated to the Board, some of the factors must be met, and a long-term consistent pattern of use must be shown:

As was pointed out earlier you don't have to meet all eight factors, but it is important that you sort of meet some of them. As Ms. Armstrong correctly said I believe, if you don't meet the first, long-term consistent pattern of use, you might as well not bother with the rest.

Transcript at 286. The Board proceeded to make a customary and traditional use determination without developing a record to show a community level "long-term consistent pattern of use," and without showing that such "use plays an important role in the economy of the community." Thus, the Board's action in providing a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik for all freshwater fish on the federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage was arbitrary and capricious because it was inconsistent with both the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use" and with the regulatory requirements for finding "customary and traditional use."

The Board's failure to adopt and follow a written policy for customary and traditional use determinations, and its failure to follow its own regulations defining customary and traditional use and regulations listing factors that must be "generally exhibited" before a positive customary and traditional use determination is made renders the final rules arbitrary and capricious. Accordingly, the Board should reconsider its decision to adopt these invalid regulations providing a customary and traditional use determination for Ninilchik for all freshwater fish in the Kasilof River drainage.

F. New information requires reconsideration.

The Board appears to have relied upon the assumption that stakeholders would meet as a subcommittee under the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council and develop subsistence preference provisions that would be acceptable to all user groups.³⁰ At its meeting on March 14, 2006, the Southcentral Regional Advisory Committee voted against implementation of the Board's recommendation for formation of a subcommittee to address methods and means. This is new information which undermines the basis of the Board's decision and justifies reconsideration.

IV. Conclusion.

³⁰ See, e.g., Transcript at 525 (noting that "most people requested only the same quantities as provided for under State or current regs.")

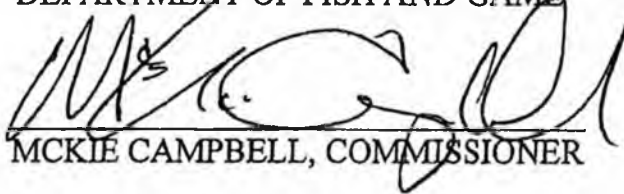
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The regulations finding customary and traditional use of fish stocks on federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage for residents of Ninilchik are inconsistent with ANILCA and with Federal Subsistence Management Regulations. They ignore regulatory and statutory definitions and criteria. They authorize fishing that is not customary and traditional and that will lead to unnecessary restrictions on other users. They ignore information that was available to the Board and requests from the State of Alaska for analysis of that information. They provide a subsistence preference for residents of Ninilchik in an area when extensive data showed use by only a few individuals, not a community pattern of use. The regulations are arbitrary and capricious. For these reasons, the State of Alaska respectfully requests that the Federal Subsistence Board reconsider its final rules finding customary and traditional use of fish stocks on the federal public lands in the Kasilof River drainage for residents of Ninilchik.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DATED: _____

5/5/06



MCKIE CAMPBELL, COMMISSIONER

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
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May 5, 2006

*Hope &
Cooper Landing*

Mr. Mitch Demientieff, Chair
Federal Subsistence Board
Office of Subsistence Management
3601 C Street, Suite 1030
Anchorage, AK 99503

M. Demientieff
Dear Mr. Demientieff:

As provided for in Subpart B, 36 CFR §242.20 and 50 CFR §100.20, of the Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game hereby requests that the Federal Subsistence Board reconsider those portions of the January 13, 2006, decision on Proposal WP06-09, which adopts final rules establishing customary and traditional use determinations for the communities of Hope and Cooper Landing for the Kenai River drainage and waters north of the drainage.

The attached Request for Reconsideration on Proposal WP06-09 details the reasons for our opposition to portions of this new federal regulation as adopted.

I urge the Federal Subsistence Board to carefully consider this request and act expeditiously.

Sincerely,

McKie Campbell

McKie Campbell
Commissioner

Enclosure

cc: Wayne Regelin, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

**REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF HOPE AND COOPER LANDING
PORTION OF FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD PROPOSAL WP06-09
By State of Alaska**

I. Introduction.

The State of Alaska, through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game ("ADF&G"), respectfully requests the Federal Subsistence Board (Board) to reconsider those portions of its January 13, 2006, decision on Proposal WP06-09, which adopts final rules establishing customary and traditional use determinations for the communities of Hope and Cooper Landing for the Kenai River drainage and waters north of the drainage. A separate request regarding those portions of the determination relating to Ninilchik and the Kasilof River drainage is being submitted. Reconsideration is not requested for the portions of FP06-09 relating to Tuxedni Bay.

Reconsideration is required because, in adopting the final rule, "the Board's interpretation of information, applicable law, or regulation [was] in error or contrary to existing law," and because new "information not previously considered by the Board" demonstrates that the Board's determination was based on incorrect information and assumptions. 36 C.F.R. § 242.20(d); 50 C.F.R. § 100.20(d).

The finding of customary and traditional use for the communities of Hope and Cooper Landing for the Kenai River drainage does not further ANILCA's purpose of providing an opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so, does not balance the competing purposes of ANILCA, is inconsistent with 36 C.F.R. § 242.16 and 50 C.F.R. § 100.16, creates a preference for uses that are not within the definition of "subsistence uses" in Section 803 of ANILCA, and will cause unnecessary restriction of nonsubsistence use in violation of section 815 of ANILCA. This determination was adopted despite a lack of support by residents of the area; was based on data that had not been fully analyzed; and was made without a reasonable examination of the eight regulatory factors for making customary and traditional use determinations. Further, the Board unreasonably declined to defer consideration of the proposal pending compliance with directions from the Secretary requiring the Board to develop written procedures or policies for customary and traditional use determinations. Because the adopted regulation designates fishing in an area as a customary and traditional use when such a designation was not supported on the record, it is arbitrary and capricious. As required by 36 C.F.R. § 242.20(d)(4) and 50 C.F.R. § 100.20(d)(4), a detailed statement follows.

II. Regulations Challenged.

At its meeting in January 2006, the Board considered Proposal WP06-09, amending the sections of 36 C.F.R. § 242.24 and 50 C.F.R. § 100.24 dealing with Cook Inlet customary and traditional use determinations by adding positive customary and traditional use determinations for all residents of the Cook Inlet area for salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot taken in the Cook Inlet Area.¹

The Southcentral Alaska Regional Advisory Council supported the proposal with modification to limit the Kenai Peninsula District determination to residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik. The majority recommendation of the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) supported the proposal with this modification. The minority recommendation of the ISC supported modification to establish a positive customary and traditional use determination for the residents of Hope and Cooper Landing for salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char and grayling for the waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage and to establish a positive customary and traditional use determination for residents of Ninilchik for salmon, Dolly Varden, trout (excluding steelhead) and char in the Kasilof River drainage.

During its January 2006 meeting, the Board adopted the Southcentral recommendation with modifications, adopting an "interim" finding, final as to the portion decided but leaving the issue open for possible future expansion, as follows:²

On the Kenai Peninsula for the communities of Hope and Cooper Landing an interim C&T determination is made for all fish species for waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.

Transcript at 499; *see also* 71 Fed. Reg. 15569 (March 29, 2006).

The effect of the regulatory amendment is to provide a federal preference to residents of Hope and Cooper Landing for harvest of all fish on federal lands in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest within the Kenai River drainage and north of the drainage. Nonlisted rural residents, along with other state users, will not be eligible to participate in these fisheries and will be limited to participation in state fisheries. Although the only current preference is an exemption from state sport fish

¹ The proposal also included provisions relating to a customary and traditional use determination for Tuxedni Bay, portions of the proposal relating to Tuxedni Bay are not presented because the State is not requesting reconsideration of the Board's positive customary and traditional use determination for Tuxedni Bay.

² *See* Transcript at 522.

license requirements, proposals for more liberal methods and means and more liberal bag and possession limits have been submitted. In times of shortage, preferences may be provided to federal users through special actions or through failure to mirror State emergency orders for federal users. Thus, the customary and traditional use determination can be expected to lead to increased harvest of fish not eligible for harvest under state regulations and to restrictions on non federally qualified users on federal lands. Liberalization on federal lands may require adjustment of seasons and harvest restrictions under state law in order to insure compliance with the sustained yield mandate of the Alaska Constitution.

III. Discussion: The Regulations Are Inconsistent with Subsistence Management Regulations and ANILCA and are Arbitrary.

A. The regulations are inconsistent with the regulatory definition of customary and traditional use and with application of the regulatory criteria for finding customary and traditional use.

Reconsideration is required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination, the Board failed to follow the regulatory definition of customary and traditional use and the regulatory criteria for finding customary and traditional use. As a result, the Board made an unnecessary and overly broad customary and traditional use determination.

The regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use" is: "[A] long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community." 36 C.F.R. § 242.4; 50 C.F.R. § 100.4.

Subsistence use of fish on the federal lands in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest within the Kenai River drainage and north of the drainage does not fall within the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use." The information available to the Board indicated that subsistence fishing had been prohibited "in all streams and lakes" of the Kenai Peninsula since 1952. Staff Report at 199. Very little evidence was presented to indicate that fish from the federal lands in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest within the Kenai River drainage and north of the drainage have been harvested for subsistence use with a consistent pattern of use within the past 50 years or that such use has played an important role in the economy of the community within the past 50 years.³ No evidence was presented for portions of the area covered by the Board's Customary and Traditional use

³ The current economies of Hope and Cooper Landing are based largely on tourism and sport fishing.

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determination.⁴ Further, even if use could be shown to have been customary and traditional prior to regulatory changes in 1952, the populations of the communities changed after 1952⁵ and no evidence was presented to indicate that the character of the communities of Hope and Cooper Landing has not likewise changed. The evidence before the Board did not indicate that subsistence use of fish from the federal lands in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest within the Kenai River drainage and north of the drainage, if allowed, would play an important role in the economy of the community.⁶

The regulations require the Board to determine which fish stocks and wildlife populations have been customarily and traditionally used for subsistence and to identify the specific community's or area's use of specific fish stocks and wildlife populations. 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a). Eight specific factors, which must be generally exhibited, are established for finding customary and traditional use:

- (1) A long-term consistent pattern of use, excluding interruptions beyond the control of the community or area;
- (2) A pattern of use recurring in specific seasons for many years;
- (3) A pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, conditioned by local characteristics;
- (4) The consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife as related to past methods and means of taking; near, or reasonably accessible from, the community or area;
- (5) A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including

⁴ The area covered by the Board's determination includes an area north of Turnagain Arm, but none of the harvest data presented to the Board demonstrated any use of this area by residents of Hope and Cooper Landing and, thus, did not demonstrate "pattern of use".

⁵ The population of Cooper Landing declined and fell almost in half between 1950 and 1970 and then increased by more than ten times between 1970 and 2003; the population of Hope almost tripled from 1970 to 2003. Fall et al at 33 (2004).

⁶ Overall harvest and use rates for salmon were lower in Hope and Copper Landing than in other study communities, and, although estimated household ability to use nonsalmon fish was higher in Cooper Landing than other communities, the total numbers were still very low. See Fall et al at 55 and Table IV-75 (2004). Most residents did not favor increased harvest limits, and many thought that existing personal use salmon limits were too high. *Id.* at 56-57; Tables IV-77, IV-78. Since both communities have an economic base built on sport fishing and tourism, a subsistence fishery may actually harm the economies of the communities.

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consideration of alteration of past practices due to recent technological advances, where appropriate;

(6) A pattern of use which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing and hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation;

(7) A pattern of use in which the harvest is shared or distributed within a definable community of persons; and

(8) A pattern of use which relates to reliance upon a wide diversity of fish and wildlife resources of the area and which provides substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community or area.

36 C.F.R. § 242.16(b); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(b).

The Board did not adequately apply the available information in its analysis of the eight factors, and the information available was not sufficient to show a "pattern of use" of all fish in fresh waters on all of the federal public lands subject to the Board's determination. The Board did not even attempt to apply the eight criteria in any level of detail.

The written staff report did purport to apply the eight factors; however, this analysis was perfunctory and was fundamentally flawed because it was not tied to "pattern of use" by residents of Hope and Cooper Landing in specific waters on the federal public lands for each covered fish species. The regulatory requirement for customary and traditional use determinations is to "identify the specific community's or area's use of specific fish stocks and wildlife populations," 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a), thus, wherever the regulations require a "pattern of use," they are referencing a pattern of use of a specific area or of a specific stock or population by a specific community. Six of the eight factors refer to a "pattern of use." This "pattern of use" required by factors 1 through 3 and 6 through 8 was not shown.

The first and most important factor is a "long-term consistent pattern of use, excluding interruptions beyond the control of the community or area." The information available to the Board could not support a positive analysis for this key factor for the entire area covered by the determination or for all fish found in the area.⁷

⁷ Fish found in portions of the Kenai River drainage and waters north of the drainage include: Chinook, coho, sockeye, chum and pink salmon, lake trout, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, steelhead trout, grayling, whitefish and smelt.

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Although the record did indicate that some of the federal public lands in the area covered by the determination were used for harvest of some species,⁸ the Board did not do a thorough analysis to determine specific areas where there was a community "pattern of use" and instead made an overly broad determination. The record did not demonstrate any use of the area north of Kanagaim Arm by residents of Hope or Cooper Landing. The Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment indicated that less than 2 percent of Cooper Landing households and less than 3.5 percent of Hope harvested Chinook on federal public lands in 2002/2003.⁹ Similarly, less than 2 percent of Cooper Landing households harvested pink salmon on federal public lands in 2002/2003, and none harvested chum salmon, steelhead, or hooligan.¹⁰ Similarly during 2002/2003, less than 3.5 percent of Hope households harvested lake trout, less than 2 percent harvested hooligan from federal public lands, and no steelhead were harvested by residents of Hope.¹¹ Data from a 2002 harvest survey similarly showed no use or extremely low use levels for pink salmon, chum salmon, burbot, pike, steelhead, and whitefish in Cooper Landing¹² and for burbot, grayling, pike, steelhead, and whitefish in Hope.¹³

Very little data and almost no analysis of use over time were presented to the Board. The oral Staff Report seemed to argue that factor one could be shown based simply on current uses and the fact that the community had been there a long time. Transcript at 221. The staff report also attempted to build a case for a long-term and consistent pattern of use based on historical use by the Dena'ina Athabaskans, but the uses of the Dena'ina were not shown to continue past the mid 20th century or to be linked to usages by the current communities of Hope and Cooper Landing. By 1919, most Dena'ina were concentrated around the village of Kenai.¹⁴ By the 1940s, Dena'ina were rarely seen in the Cooper Landing area.¹⁵ Uses were changed by homesteading in the 1930s and 1940s, by the establishment of the Kenai Moose Range in 1941, and by construction of the Sterling Highway in 1951. In 1952, usage was further changed by prohibitions on the use of gill nets in most fresh waters, which further emphasized reliance on marine fisheries, although some fresh water subsistence activities continued through snagging of salmon until that method was restricted in 1969 and made illegal in 1973.¹⁶ Sport

⁸ See, e.g., Fall et al at 51 (2004); Staff Report at 216-217.

⁹ See Staff Report at 216, 217.

¹⁰ *Id.* At 216.

¹¹ *Id.* At 217.

¹² Staff Report at 208.

¹³ *Id.* at 209.

¹⁴ Staff Report at 204; Fall et al 2004 at 20; Transcript at 205.

¹⁵ Staff Report at 204.

¹⁶ Staff Report at 204; Fall et al 2004 at 22-23.

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fishing continued in fresh water, but subsistence and personal use fishing were marine and lower river activities by the early 1970s. Thus, while Hope and Cooper Landing are long established communities, their uses of fish are not linked to Dena'ina uses, their uses of fish from federal public lands have changed dramatically over time, and all use of fish from the federal public lands in recent history has consisted of sport fishing. Subsistence and personal use fishing were concentrated primarily in marine and lower river waters, not subject to federal jurisdiction, long before passage of ANILCA.¹⁷

Thus, factor one's community "pattern of use" was not demonstrated for the area and species covered by the Board's customary and traditional use determination for Hope and Cooper Landing. Further, the available data showed the uses in Hope and Cooper Landing were very different. If a pattern of use exists for one community, it does not mean that it exists for both.

The second factor is a "pattern of use recurring in specific seasons for many years." This factor was not analyzed in any level of detail.

The third factor is a "pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, conditioned by local characteristics." This pattern could not be shown based on the available information. The staff reports and public testimony provided to the Board indicated that, since at least the early 1950s, any harvest within federal lands has been consistent with generally inefficient rod and reel recreational fishing, not with efficiency and economy of effort¹⁸. The communities of Hope and Cooper Landing did most of their harvesting with rod and reel and showed very low levels of use of more efficient methods of harvest even when state water fishing areas were considered.¹⁹ Further, the available harvest data indicated low harvest levels for species other than salmon even when all harvests, not just

¹⁷ ANILCA was adopted in 1980 to allow rural communities engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so, not to create new subsistence opportunities or revive past subsistence practices. Therefore, even if a pattern of use had been shown before 1952, the pre ANILCA restrictions should not be considered an interruption of use under the first factor.

¹⁸ Methods of harvest, such as gillnets, are generally considered to be more efficient than rod and reel, although rod and reel can be an efficient harvest practice for some species and/or in some areas. In this case, more efficient harvest was achieved elsewhere regardless of method.

¹⁹ See Fall et al at Tables IV-34, IV-35, IV-46, IV-47 (In 2002/2003, 87 percent of Cooper Landing's salmon and 92 percent of its non-salmon fish was harvested by rod and reel and 85 percent of Hope's salmon and 90 percent of its non-salmon fish were harvested was by rod and reel).

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harvests in the federal lands, were considered.²⁰ These low harvest levels are not consistent with a "pattern of use consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost."

The sixth factor is a "pattern of use which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing and hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation." The Staff Report did not explore this factor with relation to Cooper Landing or Hope,²¹ and the Board also failed to analyze how this factor applied to Cooper Landing and Hope. The record lacked evidence to show intergenerational transmission among current users. Given the extensive population growth in these communities since 1970,²² it should not be assumed that that transmission of fishing skills from generation to generation is a "pattern of use" within the communities of Cooper Landing and Hope.

The seventh factor is a "pattern of use in which the harvest is shared or distributed within a definable community of persons." The available information indicated that for species found in fresh water, other than salmon, there was very little sharing in Cooper Landing or Hope and that in Cooper Landing even the rate of sharing of salmon was extremely low.²³ The available record indicated that in Cooper Landing, the highest reported household rate of giving for a non-salmon freshwater fish species was 13.6 percent of households for char, and that the highest household rate of receiving for a non-salmon freshwater fish species was 5.8 percent for char.²⁴ In Hope, the rates of giving and receiving non-salmon fish were even lower: the highest rate of giving for a non-salmon freshwater fish species was 3.3 percent for hooligan, and the highest rate of receiving for non-salmon fresh water fish was 15 percent, also for hooligan.²⁵ This factor was not discussed in any level of detail for Cooper Landing or Hope in the Staff Report or Board discussions, and the available data do not provide much support for finding a

²⁰ See, e.g., Staff Report at 216, 217.

²¹ See Staff Report at 225.

²² The population of Cooper Landing declined and fell almost in half between 1950 and 1970 and then increased by more than ten times between 1970 and 2003; the population of Hope almost tripled from 1970 to 2003. Fall et al at 33 (2004).

²³ See Staff Report at 225 (In Cooper Landing only 8 percent of households received salmon and only 35 percent gave salmon; in Hope 66 percent received salmon and 44 percent gave salmon).

²⁴ Staff Report at 211.

²⁵ Staff Report at 210. Rates for other freshwater fish, more likely to be found on federal lands were much lower, the next highest rate of giving was 1.7 percent for trout and rainbow trout, and the next highest rate of receiving was 5 percent for trout and rainbow trout. ADF&G does not believe that hooligan can be found on all the federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.

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community "pattern of use" in which fish harvested from the federal public lands are "shared or distributed within a definable community of persons."

The eighth factor is a "pattern of use which relates to reliance upon a wide diversity of fish and wildlife resources of the area and which provides substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community or area." Again there was little documentation of a pattern of use relating to reliance on fish or game from the federal public lands. Dr. Fall, the lead author of the Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment, prepared by ADF&G, pointed out that additional information was available but had not been analyzed. Transcript at 311. Residents of Cooper Landing and Hope rely upon a relatively low number of wild foods,²⁶ and uses and attempted uses of nonsalmon fresh water fish are extremely low indicating that they do not provide substantial cultural, economic, social, and nutritional elements to the community. Because the economies of Cooper Landing and Hope are built largely upon sport fishing and tourism, it could in fact be argued that residents of these communities depend more on the use of these resources by others than they do on direct personal use.

As shown above, based on the available information, the six factors requiring a "pattern of use" do not support a customary and traditional use determination. The available information indicates that although the communities of Cooper Landing and Hope sport fish on some of the federal public lands, they do not "generally exhibit" the "pattern of use" factors for use of fish from the entire area of federal public lands covered by the Board's determination.

Even the two factors, factor 4 and factor 5, that do not refer to a "pattern of use," are still tied to specific stocks and areas and uses of stocks in those areas under 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a) and 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a), and these factors do not support a customary and traditional use determination for all species or on all the federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.

Factor four contains an explicit geographic reference:

A consistent harvest and use of fish or wildlife as related to past methods and means of taking; near, or reasonably accessible from the community or area.

²⁶ See Staff Report at 226 (household averages of 8.3 in Cooper Landing and 9.1 in Hope, compared to 12.9 in Seldovia, 16.5 in Port Graham, and 21.5 in Nanwalek).

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36 C.F.R. § 242.16(b)(4); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(b)(4). The methods and means used on federal lands have not been consistent; there have been frequent changes over the years. Little or no evidence of consistent use of all species or all the federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest was presented. The area covered by the Board's determination included not only areas near Hope and Cooper Landing, but more distant areas where the record before the Board did not show use by residents of Hope and Cooper Landing.²⁷ The Board's determination extended to all fish found in fresh water despite limited or nonexistent use of many species and despite the fact that some species were stocked by the state. Thus, the record does not show the communities of Cooper Landing and Hope "generally exemplify" factor four for use of all species and all federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.

Factor five deals only with handling, but under 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(a) and 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(a)), this use must be tied to the fish stock or wildlife population for which a C&T finding is made:

A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including consideration of alteration of past practices due to recent technological advances, where appropriate.

36 C.F.R. § 242.16(b)(5); 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(b)(5). From the relatively low amounts harvested,²⁸ it appears that much of the fishing, especially for non-salmon fish, that did occur in the federal public lands may have involved immediate consumption rather than preservation. Harvest patterns were not shown for any species north of Turnagain Arm. The record does not support a finding that the communities of Hope and Cooper Landing "generally exhibit" handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish from all species or on all the federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.

The eight regulatory factors for making a customary and traditional determination have not been properly applied and could not reasonably be applied, based on the available information, to show customary and traditional use by residents of Cooper Landing and Hope for all species on all the federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest. Any taking of fish stocks from outside the area in which

²⁷ The record did not indicate any use by these communities north of Turnagain Arm, but this area was included in the Board's determination.

²⁸ See, e.g., Staff Report at 206; Fall et al at Table IV-75.

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historical use patterns have been shown does not fall within the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use" because there is no "long-established, consistent pattern of use" of the stock or area. See 36 C.F.R. § 242.4; 50 C.F.R. § 100.4. As Commissioner Campbell pointed out to the Board, the standard isn't whether a species has "been eaten at one time or another for subsistence."²⁹ The Board is instead bound by existing federal regulations regarding customary and traditional use determinations. Thus, because the Board's determination was overly broad and because use of all fish species from all federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest is not a "customary and traditional" practice, reconsideration is required.

B. The regulations are inconsistent with ANILCA because they authorize a subsistence priority for fishing that is not customary or traditional

Reconsideration is required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination, the Board exceeded ANILCA's purpose of providing an opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so and did not adhere to the provisions of Section 803 of ANILCA, which authorizes only "subsistence uses" which are defined as "customary and traditional uses."

Subsistence fishing on federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest ended long before the enactment of ANILCA, and thus any subsistence fishery represents a new opportunity and does not serve ANILCA's purpose of allowing rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so. The information available to the Board indicated that subsistence fishing had been prohibited "in all streams and lakes" of the Kenai Peninsula since 1952. Staff Report at 199. If the Board had looked at ANILCA's purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, it would have found that, unlike other refuges, its purposes do not include "continued subsistence use." Since subsistence fishing in this area ended over two decades prior to enactment of ANILCA, a subsistence fishery in this area does not further the purpose of continued subsistence use under ANILCA.

As shown above, the Board did not have substantial evidence before it that fishing for all species on the federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest was customary and traditional for residents of Cooper Landing and Hope. The Board had no evidence before it of use of portions of this area by current residents of either Cooper Landing or Hope. The Board did have evidence before it indicating that areas of use and uses were very different in Cooper Landing and Hope. Nonetheless the Board lumped

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Transcript at 295.

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Cooper Landing and Hope together and made a C&T determination for "all fish" and extended the finding to the entire area of federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest. In making a determination for "all fish" the Board ignored information provided in the minority recommendation of the interagency staff report which noted that "none of the communities show any use of burbot," Staff Report at 192, and that steelhead populations "are thought to be very small" with no harvest currently allowed. *Id.* The Board also ignored comments from the chair of the Cooper Landing Fish and Game Advisory Committee indicating that a C&T determination should not extend to grayling because they were stocked after subsistence use of the drainage ended in 1952. Transcript at 260. Thus, in addition to making a geographically overbroad determination, the Board made a customary and traditional use determination for "all fish" without substantial evidence of such use and despite evidence that a least three fish stocks were not used or suitable for subsistence use.

"[R]egulations, in order to be valid, must be consistent with the statute under which they are promulgated." *United States v. Larionoff*, 431 U.S. 864, 873, 97 S.Ct. 2150, 2156 (1977). ANILCA authorizes only subsistence uses that are "customary and traditional." Section 803 of ANILCA defines "subsistence uses" as follows:

As used in this act, the term "subsistence uses" means the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

16 U.S.C. § 3113 (emphasis added). To be a valid subsistence use under this section, any fishing allowed must be "customary and traditional." This statute should be narrowly construed because it constitutes a federal encroachment on a basic aspect of state sovereignty, a state's authority over management of fish and game within its borders.³⁰

³⁰ "[I]f Congress intends to alter the usual constitutional balance between the states and the Federal Government, it must make its intention to do so unmistakably clear in the language of the statute." *Gregory v. Ashcroft*, 501 U.S. 452, 460 (1991). Accordingly, courts will not construe a statute to alter the federal balance unless that result is unmistakably clear in the language of the statute. *Vermont Agency of Natural Resources v. United States*, 529 U.S. 765, 768, 120 S.Ct. 1858, 1870 (2000). ANILCA's subsistence provisions involve the balance of federal power because management of fish and wildlife within its borders is "peculiarly within [a state's] police powers." *Baldwin v. Fish and Game Comm'n of Montana*, 436 U.S. 371, 391 (1978).

Federal courts have already acknowledged that ANILCA only authorizes "customary and traditional" subsistence uses on federal public lands in Alaska. *United States v. Alexander*, 938 F.2d 942, 948 (9th Cir. 1991). Only uses that are customary and traditional are authorized by ANILCA.

There is nothing in the record of the Board to show that fishing by residents of Cooper Landing and Hope for all species on all federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest is "customary and traditional". By making an unsupported customary and traditional use determination, the Board provides a subsistence priority for fishing that does not fall within the ANILCA's definition of "subsistence uses." Thus, because the Board's action providing a customary and traditional use determination for residents of Cooper Landing and Hope for "all fish" on all "federal public lands north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest" is inconsistent with ANILCA, reconsideration is required.

C. The regulations are inconsistent with ANILCA because they are likely to cause unnecessary restrictions of nonsubsistence use.

Reconsideration is required because, in adopting the customary and traditional use determination, the Board failed to recognize its duty to balance the competing purposes of ANILCA³¹ and to prevent unnecessary restrictions on other uses. Section 815 of ANILCA provides:

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as:

...
(3) authorizing a restriction on the taking of fish and wildlife for nonsubsistence uses on the public lands (other than national parks and park monuments) unless necessary for the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, for the reasons set forth in section 3125 of this title, to continue subsistence uses of such populations, or pursuant to other applicable law; . . .

16 U.S.C.A. § 3125(3) (2000). It is important to note that the largely urban nature of the Kenai Peninsula and the enhanced need for recreational opportunity in this area was recognized prior to passage of ANILCA. This was reflected in section 303 of ANILCA where the purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, unlike those of other refuges, did not include "continued subsistence use" but did explicitly include "opportunities for fish and wildlife-oriented recreation." Thus, the purposes of continuing to provide fish

³¹ See *Ninilchik Traditional Council v. United States*, 227 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir. 2000).

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and wildlife oriented recreation should be balanced against providing new subsistence opportunities, and actions likely to lead to unnecessary restrictions on recreational fishing should be avoided.

Although the unsupported customary and traditional use determination in this case does not impose immediate direct restrictions on taking of fish and wildlife for other uses and, in fact, narrows the potentially eligible users, it can be expected to lead to liberalization of take provisions³² and thus cause unnecessary restrictions for other users. As Commissioner Campbell stated to the Board:

Once the C&T determination is in place, I believe you have started down the legal road where it is very hard not to then react favorably to subsequent proposals that you will receive regarding nets, regarding seasons, regarding bag limits, methods and means, all of these things.

Transcript at 289. The Board failed to even recognize the recreational purposes of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in its deliberations, let alone balance them and avoid actions that would cause unnecessary restrictions on recreational uses. Following the Board meeting, the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council voted against implementation of the Board's recommendation for formation of a subcommittee to address methods and means, thereby greatly decreasing the chances for development of compromise measures that would not cause unnecessary restrictions to other users. The Board's regulatory action, if not corrected, will thus lead to unnecessary restrictions on nonsubsistence uses in violation of section 815 of ANILCA and without balancing ANILCA's recreational purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

D. The Board's interpretation of existing data was in error because it was not based on full analysis of available information.

Reconsideration is required because the Board did not consider all available information and this failure led to an incorrect determination. The Board failed to consider ANILCA's purposes for the federal lands Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and failed to thoroughly analyze available information relating to uses of fish by the residents of Cooper Landing and Hope.

Many of the federal lands covered by the Board's C&T determination for Cooper Landing and Hope are in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. As noted above, the purposes for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge under section 303 of ANILCA, unlike

³² Current federal subsistence provisions mirror state sport regulations, thus the only preference currently available to federal users is that they do not have to purchase a state fishing license if they limit their fishing to federal public lands.

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Other refuges, do not include "continued subsistence use" but do explicitly include "opportunities for fish and wildlife-oriented recreation." The Board failed to recognize the unique purposes of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge under ANILCA and did not properly balance the competing purposes of ANILCA as required under *Ninilchik Traditional Council v. United States*, 227 F.3d 1186 (9th Cir. 2000). Proper balancing of the competing purposes of ANILCA and considering the pre-ANILCA limitations on fishing in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, in particular, and the Kenai Peninsula in general, would have allowed the Board to conclude that a customary and traditional use determination for all fresh water fish for residents of Cooper Landing and Hope in all of the waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest was not warranted.

The Board also failed to fully analyze the available information. The State provided a sample analysis of some of the additional information regarding use of the Kasilof drainage that could be extracted from the data gathered in the Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment³³ and requested further analysis for all areas. Information regarding past fishing activities collected through page 20 of the Survey Instrument (Appendix A of the 2004 Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment) was not analyzed for residents of Cooper Landing and Hope. The Solicitor's Office, in defending the Board's consideration of the option of deferring final C&T determinations, noted that the Board was faced with a unique situation in which all the data had not been fully analyzed and where a more careful weighing of evidence might be warranted:

As to evidence, it's always judged in context, it's the only thing that makes any sense. And in an easy case, in a remote area of the state you probably need very little evidence and we have certainly acted on evidence that is less in quantity than we have in front of us here today. In this case, however, the context is complicated. The landscape is contentious. We have two groups of eligible users who disagree. And we also have at least three sets of data that are unanalyzed. And in my experience with the Board that's the first time we actually have stuff but we haven't put it together yet

Transcript at 507. Although only one set of data was unanalyzed for Cooper Landing and Hope, the remainder of the statement is just as true for the portion of the proposal to provide a customary and traditional use determination for Cooper Landing and Hope. The Board incorrectly acted without analysis of the available data in an apparent attempt

³³ See Estimated percentage of Ninilchik Households Fishing in the Kasilof River Drainage (November 10, 2005). Similar data could have been extracted for Cooper Landing and Hope. See, e.g., Transcript at 310, 311, 318.

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to impose a compromise position on the competing user groups. Thus, because the Board's determination was made without fully considering all available information, it should be reconsidered.

E. The regulations are arbitrary and capricious.

In order to be valid, regulations must be reasonable, and not arbitrary or capricious. *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 415, 91 S.Ct. 814, 822 (U.S. 1971).

The Board regulation making a customary and traditional use determination for Cooper Landing and Hope is arbitrary and capricious because the Board failed to respond to concerns raised by the State and Secretary that the Board needed to develop written procedures and policies to govern customary and traditional use determinations. As a result of the failure to develop and follow clear procedures and policies, the Board took action that was not consistent with its own regulations.

Prior to the Board's action, the State raised concerns regarding inconsistency and lack of standards used by the Board for making customary and traditional use determinations. The Secretary responded to these concerns and, on October 27, 2005, directed the Board to develop written procedures or policies for customary and traditional use determinations and to review "whether analytic thresholds and benchmarks for certain criteria are needed and appropriate for inclusion in the decision process." The State requested that the Board delay further customary and traditional use determinations until after development of these policies and procedures, and the State pointed out that, even if some customary and traditional use determinations might be appropriate before development of these policies, action on FP06-09 would not be appropriate.³⁴ Dr. Fall pointed out that new arrivals could represent 75 to 80 percent of the population of some Kenai Peninsula communities, Transcript at 323, and that these new arrivals changed community use patterns, Transcript at 323-24, creating a need for further analysis and clear standards for C&T determinations where there may be subgroups within a community that no longer represent the typical pattern of the community. Transcript at 325. The Commissioner pointed out that the standard isn't whether a resource has been eaten for subsistence, and that, if that was the standard, the Board's review process would be unnecessary:

I believe that there's probably nowhere in Alaska you can find that any species that exists hasn't been eaten at one time or another for subsistence. But if that's the standard, I can save you guys a lot of time. You don't need to do this you know. It's just all customary and traditional

³⁴

See, e.g., Transcript at 287.

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use. The fact that you're going through this implies that that is something – it must be narrower than the fact that, you know, I don't think there's a thing in Alaska that somebody hasn't eaten at some point when they were hungry enough and in need and they happened to be there.

So, while I have my standard of what long-term consistent pattern of use would be, what I think is most as [sic] important that this Board have its standard that it can apply consistently case by case and that's why I'm simply suggesting that you defer until you work that out.

Transcript at 295. The representative for the Cooper Landing Fish and Game Advisory Committee supported the State's request for deferral. Transcript at 261.

The Board proceeded to make a customary and traditional use determination without first developing any written policies or procedures and without defining what would constitute a "pattern of use" by a community. As a result, the Board made a determination despite a lack of evidence of a community level "pattern of use" for all of the species and area covered by the Board's determination.

The object of the final rules is purportedly to provide for customary and traditional subsistence uses, but the record does not demonstrate that all of the fishing allowed is customary or traditional. The term "customary and traditional use" is defined by regulation to mean:

[A] long-established, consistent pattern of use, incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This use plays an important role in the economy of the community.

36 C.F.R. § 242.4; 50 C.F.R. § 100.4. Customary and traditional use is determined by applying eight regulatory factors that a community must "generally exhibit." While the State agreed that it is not necessary for a community to demonstrate all eight criteria, as the Commissioner indicated to the Board, some of the factors must be met, and a long-term consistent pattern of use must be shown:

As was pointed out earlier you don't have to meet all eight factors, but it is important that you sort of meet some of them. As Ms. Armstrong correctly said I believe, if you don't meet the first, long-term consistent pattern of use, you might as well not bother with the rest.

Transcript at 286. The Board proceeded to make a customary and traditional use determination without developing a record to show a community level "long-term consistent pattern of use" and without showing that such "use plays an important role in

the economy of the community." Thus, the Board's action in providing a customary and traditional use determination for Cooper Landing and Hope for all freshwater fish on the federal public lands in waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest was arbitrary and capricious because it was inconsistent with both the regulatory definition of "customary and traditional use" and with the regulatory requirements for finding "customary and traditional use."

The Board's failure to adopt and follow a written policy for customary and traditional use determinations, and its failure to follow its own regulations defining customary and traditional use and regulations listing factors that must be "generally exhibited" before a positive customary and traditional use determination is made, renders the final rules arbitrary and capricious. Accordingly, the Board should reconsider its decision to adopt these invalid regulations providing a customary and traditional use determination for Cooper Landing and Hope.

F. New information requires reconsideration.

The Board appears to have relied upon the assumption that stakeholders would meet as a subcommittee under the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council and develop subsistence preference provisions that would be acceptable to all user groups.³⁵ At its meeting on March 14, 2006, the Southcentral Regional Advisory Committee voted against implementation of the Board's recommendation for formation of a subcommittee to address methods and means. This is new information, which undermines the basis of the Board's decision, justifies reconsideration.

IV. Conclusion.

The regulations finding customary and traditional use of fish stocks in waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest for residents of Cooper Landing and Hope are inconsistent with ANILCA and with Federal Subsistence Management Regulations. The regulations ignore regulatory and statutory definitions and criteria. The regulations authorize fishing that is not customary and traditional and that will lead to unnecessary restrictions on other users. The regulations ignore information that was available to the Board and requests from the State of Alaska for analysis of that information. The regulations provide a subsistence preference for residents of Cooper Landing and Hope for all species in an area when extensive data did not show a community pattern of use for all species or for the entire area covered by the determination. The regulations are

³⁵ See, e.g., Transcript at 525 (noting that "most people requested only the same quantities as provided for under State or current regs.")

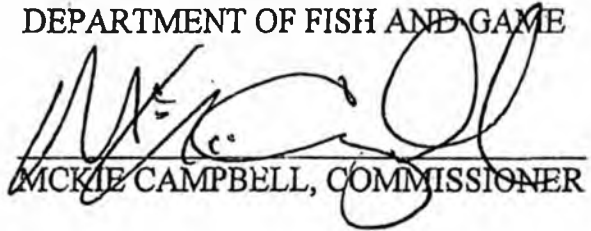
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arbitrary and capricious. For these reasons, the State of Alaska respectfully requests that the Federal Subsistence Bo. ' reconsider its final rules finding customary and traditional use by Cooper Landing and Hope residents of all fish stocks in waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DATED: 5/5/06


MICKIE CAMPBELL, COMMISSIONER



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March 2, 2007

Representative Kurt Olson
 State Capitol, Room 408
 Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Representative Olson,

The Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association represents commercial fishermen throughout Cook Inlet waters.

Many of our fishing families have been here for several years. Some are descendents of Alaskan native inhabitants and others have established homestead acreage; headquarter sites to support their fishing operations to establish a home for their families. It is significant to say that it was necessary to live off the land to feed their families in the long winters and busy summers.

The subsistence lifestyle in many ways was the beginning for commercial fisheries. It required a customary and traditional knowledge base to understand what, where and when a resource was available. The ability to trade and barter developed into marketing and payment for goods and services. We do believe that subsistence was and is an important pioneer lifestyle and should be respected and protected when necessary.

The population of south-central Alaska has increased intensely in the last century. The definition of "subsistence" has changed and the identification of a subsistence person is not as clear. Questions arise over what lifestyles are we preserving in a semi urban environment? What are the goals of a subsistence priority in a fully utilized resource? In the community of the Kenai Peninsula with obvious accessibility to modern lifestyles, transportation systems and public utilities, what is the identification with customary and traditional in present times? Is there a direct continuum of the practices of the past? Is there a lack of nutrition or well being for the Peninsula Community?

KPFA supports HJR 4 in its quest to fully identify the eight factors in determining a subsistence priority in the Ninilchik, Hope and Cooper Landing areas. We believe that

a thorough review with consideration of current Alaska Department of Fish and Game biological information and of the changes within the community should be conducted immediately. It is apparent that the current system of selection lacks the full support of the south-central community and may affect negative changes that will harm the integrity of the subsistence program in to the future.

Respectfully,

The Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association
Board of Directors

**ADF&G Comments on FRFR06-02/03/08
Ninilchik C&T for the Kenai River**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First, I would like to enter ADF&G's written comments into the record. They consist of three documents, which you should have received a few weeks ago:

1. An October 26, 2006 letter from Commissioner Campbell to TSB Chairman Mike Fleagle;
2. A document titled: "Attachment 1: ADF&G Page-by-Page Detailed Comments on Staff Analysis FRFR06-02/03/08, Dated October 31, 2006;" and
3. A document titled: "Attachment 2: ADF&G Specific Comments on Dr. Wolfe's Papers."

I'm not going to go through the Department's comments in great detail because you have them before you in writing. I do, however, want to cover some major points.

And then, with the Chairman's permission, I would like to have Dr. Jim Fall with the Department's Subsistence Division assist with answering any questions regarding the Department's work and findings on this subject matter.

Previous C&T Determinations on the Kenai Peninsula

I'll begin by reiterating the Department's strong objection to the statement in the federal staff analysis that new information provided by the Department substantiates the Board's previous C&T determination for Ninilchik for the Kasilof drainage, and that no new information is provided regarding the Board's previous C&T determination for Hope and Cooper Landing for the Kenai River Drainage.

For reasons that were outlined in our RFRs, the Department strongly disagrees with these conclusions and continues to assert that the Board's previous C&T decisions for Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik were arbitrary, capricious, and in violation of law. In the case of Hope and Cooper Landing, the Board did not consider all of the available information.

In the case of Ninilchik, there is no evidence indicating that subsistence use of fish from the federal lands in the Kasilof drainage was ever part of a long-term consistent pattern of use recurring over many years for the community of Ninilchik.

The Department continues to object to these previous Board decisions and objects to the Board's decision to consider the related question that is now before you.

C&T for the Community of Ninilchik in the Kenai River Drainage

The federal staff analysis concludes that further analysis of Ninilchik's uses of fish in the Kenai River area are warranted based upon new information provided by the Department and the Ninilchik Traditional Council (NTC). The Department strongly disagrees with this conclusion for three reasons:

1. No evidence has been provided to demonstrate a long-term consistent pattern of use by the community of Ninilchik of the federal lands/waters within the Kenai River drainage;
2. The federal staff analysis misinterprets and misuses Department findings to incorrectly support a positive C&T finding; and
3. The Board should delay making any additional C&T determinations until it has developed written policies and procedures for making such determinations as directed by the Secretary.

1. No evidence has been provided to demonstrate a long-term consistent pattern of community use

To support a positive customary and traditional use determination, the Board's regulations at 50 C.F.R. § 100.16(b) and 36 C.F.R. § 242.16(b) require a community or area to "generally exhibit" eight factors. Six of those eight factors speak to a "pattern of use."

Although the federal staff analysis attempts to address these eight factors, it fails to incorporate all of the information previously presented with regard to FP06-09, and continues to fail to demonstrate, based upon fact, that the community of Ninilchik's uses of the Kenai River drainage generally exhibit

the eight regulatory factors or even that the community's use generally satisfy any of the eight factors with regard to fish stocks in the Kenai River drainage.

The analysis demonstrates that there is some level of use of the fishery resources under federal jurisdiction in the Kenai River drainage by some members of the community of Ninilchik. However, there is absolutely nothing to indicate that this use represents anything other than occasional sport fishing; unlike the net fisheries that occur in the lower river, or in areas closer to Ninilchik, the fisheries in federal waters of the Kenai River are not, and for the community of Ninilchik, have not ever been characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost.

The eight factors listed in regulation have to count for something. The use demonstrated in the federal staff analysis – for reasons that I'm about to articulate – is not characteristic of a long-term consistent pattern of community use.

2. Federal staff analysis misinterprets Department data and findings

By way of background, the Department has conducted two studies – one published in 2000 and the most recent published in 2004 – regarding Ninilchik's use patterns of fishery resources including, but not limited to, use of the Kenai River drainage. Both studies were conducted at the request of the Office of Subsistence Management and both studies sought to characterize community uses using scientific methods and random samples.

In conducting these studies, the Department did significant public outreach during all stages of the study – design, conducting the study, reviewing the findings prior to finalizing. The Department subcontracted with the Ninilchik Traditional Council to assist with the household surveys in the more recent study completed in 2004.

The findings from both of these studies are consistent. The community of Ninilchik has high levels of use for areas closer to the community (i.e., the Ninilchik River and Deep Creek). The community – both historically and still today – tends to focus much of its fishing effort in marine (salt) waters closer to home. The findings did show some use in the Kenai River, but the use was highest closest to the community in the lower Kenai River and lowest in the upper Kenai River further from the community.

The federal staff analysis heavily references another study commissioned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and conducted by the Ninilchik Traditional Council. However, this study appears to have been an "opportunity sample" rather than a "random sample," meaning that it pertains to just tribal members, not the entire Ninilchik community. ANILCA provides a rural, not tribal preference. Nevertheless, this study's findings were also consistent with the Department's findings in that they demonstrated low levels of use of the Kenai River drainage.

Lifetime use data

Let's talk for a moment about lifetime use data because this data is the focus of the federal staff analysis and the primary basis for the federal staff's positive C&T recommendation. The Department's lifetime use data indicates that 13% of Ninilchik households claim "frequent use" of federal waters of the Kenai River. "Frequent use" in the survey was defined as "just about every year," but does not specify how many times per year or the level or harvest.

Similarly, 4% of Ninilchik households claim "intermittent use" of federal waters of the Kenai River. "Intermittent" was defined in the survey as "on and off over the years." When combined, the claims of "frequent" and "intermittent" use of the federal waters of the Kenai River for the community of Ninilchik total 17%.

What the federal analysis does not include, however, is the information provided in Table IV-54 (page 113) of the same study. This table shows that when asked of the location used to harvest fish in the study year, no more than 7% of those interviewed indicated that they caught fish in federal land/waters. This low percentage suggests that the lifetime use figures may be inflated above annual use levels.

The federal staff analysis also does not include Table IV-51 (page 110) of the same study. This table demonstrates that Cooper Landing annual use levels for the upper Kenai River and are at least as high as 40% – six times higher than the use levels for Ninilchik. While the Department (for all of the reasons addressed in our RFR) does not believe that even the Cooper Landing annual use levels support a positive C&T determination, it is very illuminating when you recognize these recent annual use levels are

significantly higher than the combined "frequent" and "intermittent" lifetime use levels (17%) for the community of Ninilchik for this same area.

I have to wonder if we were to conduct this same study today on some of the avid fishing communities whether the residents of those communities might not demonstrate higher lifetime use numbers for the Kenai River than the community of Ninilchik. And so, these numbers taken alone without context are meaningless.

Other Issues

To provide further context, I want to quickly raise several related issues that should factor into today's discussion:

1. Regulatory Closure – the federal staff analysis argues that the 1952 closure was an interruption beyond the community's control and that it interrupted use patterns. However, the federal staff analysis does not provide any evidence of subsistence use in these waters by Ninilchik community residents prior to the closure. How can this closure interrupt something that wasn't there?
2. Changing Demographics – the community of Ninilchik today bears little resemblance to the 1952 community of Ninilchik. Today, the community is seven times larger and has had an influx of new residents who brought with them an interest in sportfishing and who can easily access the upper Kenai River by road.
3. Construction of the Road – the construction of the road in (1952?) no doubt increased the accessibility of the upper Kenai River to the community of Ninilchik. In conducting these recent studies, the uses of any Ninilchik resident in his or her 40s or 50s represented use post-dating the construction of the road and therefore represents sportfishing use, not subsistence use.
4. Purposes of the Refuge – The purposes of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge under Section 303 of ANILCA, unlike other refuges do not include "continued subsistence use," but do explicitly include "opportunities for fish and wildlife-oriented recreation."

3. Delay Further C&T determinations until written policies and procedures are developed

The Department has repeatedly raised concerns in the past regarding the Board's inconsistencies and lack of standards used by the Board in making C&T use determinations. The Secretary of the Interior responded to these concerns and, on October 27, 2005, directed the Board to develop written procedures or policies for C&T use determinations and to review "whether analytic thresholds and benchmarks for certain criteria are needed and appropriate for inclusion in the decision process."

The Board has yet to develop such written policies and procedures and continues to take action that is not consistent with its own regulations. Therefore, the Department urges the Board not to make any further C&T determinations until the federal subsistence management program establishes policy and procedures for these analyses and findings as directed by the Secretary.

In closing, for all of the reasons that I've just articulated, the Department urges the Board not to make a positive C&T determination for the community of Ninilchik on the Kenai River. And also, because should the Board adopt this unfounded C&T determination, it will create federal subsistence fisheries in the Kenai River, which will – given the already fully allocated stocks in Cook Inlet – result in unnecessary restrictions on non-subsistence users.

With that, Dr. Jim Fall and I will be happy to answer any questions that you may have...

HJR4
Reasons to Oppose
By Ninilchik Traditional Council

- The Sponsor and State insist that the C&T use finding will result in a “crippling” effect on all the Kenai fisheries, and will shut down other non-subsistence uses. The fact is that 2 weeks ago the SouthCentral Regional Advisory Council (SCRAC), largely based on Ninilchik Traditional Council’s (NTC) recommendations, sent a proposal for subsistence fisheries on the Kenai to the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) that is consistent with conservation, does not effect other sport and commercial fisheries, and takes only a small share of the plentiful fish stocks on the Kenai. Commercial and Sport users on the Kenai were involved in a significant way in forming the SCRAC recommendations for a subsistence fishery for the 2007 season.
- The Alaska Native Community expressed support for C&T for NTC at the 2006 AFN Convention through a broadly supported resolution after significant discussion about the issue at a Subsistence Leadership Forum held during the Convention. NTC and other Alaska Native tribes and organizations view HJR4 as just another attack on their subsistence way of life by a legislature and state that has fought subsistence in court, Congress and through the Bush administration, and failed through 6 special sessions to pass a resolution for a constitutional amendment.
- The sponsor’s press release describes the Kenai as a “treasure” for all Alaskans and for sport fishermen around the globe. Yet HJR4 would deny first Alaskans even a small part of the large and healthy fish stocks of this treasure to maintain their way of life.
- Contrary to the sponsor’s statement, the FSB and the SCRAC fully followed the required process, policies and regulations when finding that the community of Ninilchik has traditionally and customarily used the fish stocks in the Kenai and Kasilof River drainages for subsistence uses.
 - The FSB delayed NTC’s petition for C&T use for 7 years while it commissioned a special study through the ADF&G Subsistence Division on C&T uses on the Kenai Peninsula. The long delay was extraordinarily, perhaps the longest deferred proposal in the history of the FSB program.
 - Throughout the 7 year delay and administrative process, the SCRAC held at least 4 separate meetings at which it heard testimony from the public and subsistence users, listened to the State’s reasons for opposing the issue, heard from OSM staff, and applied their own knowledge and found each time that Ninilchik had C&T use.
 - The OSM Staff Committee also met several times to review all the information and make recommendations to the FSB on the C&T use issue. The State participates in the Staff Committee meetings and its position was fully heard during these meetings. A majority of the Staff Committee repeatedly rejected the State’s position and recommended a C&T finding for Ninilchik.

- The OSM staff kept the State fully apprised of its reports, questions, process, meetings, recommendations, etc. throughout the long process and the State submitted on several occasions long and details comments and objections which were fully taken into consideration by OSM staff, the SCRAC and the FSB.
- At each step, including the SCRAC meetings, the OSM Staff Committee meetings and the FSB meetings, the Department of Interior Solicitor's Office was present and provided legal counsel as to the requirements of the law, process and regulations.
- NTC finally succeeded in its C&T finding through a Request for Reconsideration (RFR) with the FSB filed in May of 2006 challenging the long delay and deferral of its proposal. NTC showed both new information and that the FSB had potentially violated the law in order to, as a threshold matter, have its RFR accepted for consideration by the FSB. After the RFR was accepted, NTC had to prove its C&T use to the FSB. The SCRAC and the OSM Staff Committee supported both NTC's threshold showing and that NTC had provided sufficient information to demonstrate C&T use. FSB attorneys were fully consulted throughout this process.
- The FSB met at least 3 times in 2006 alone to make decisions related to NTC's C&T use. At each meeting it was advised by OSM staff, its lawyers and had recommendations from the SCRAC. The State participated in all of these meetings, making many of the same arguments the sponsor uses in support of HJR4, all of which were repeatedly rejected.
- In summary, the FSB process used to determine C&T uses for Ninilchik was the longest and perhaps most carefully done C&T use finding the FSB has done since its creation.
- HJR 4 is justified (incorrectly) using technicalities and weak legal arguments, and it is said (but not believed) that the action is not intended to take a position for or against subsistence. The heart of the issue, however, is that the effect of HJR4 is to deny an Alaska Native Village the opportunity to continue their subsistence way of life. The legislature should not be able to continually hide behind "rural" or "state management" or technicalities while it declares areas non-subsistence use areas and denies Alaska Natives the ability to get fish for subsistence from their traditional fishing grounds. The issue of whether the Legislature believes this state should provide for and protect subsistence uses and the Alaska Native way of life should be squarely addressed as part of this resolution.
- Contrary to the sponsor's statement, the FSB decision was reasonable and fully supported by the evidence.
 - OSM commissioned a study by the ADF&G Subsistence Division that demonstrated evidence of C&T use on the Kenai and Kasilof by Ninilchik. The State, and the sponsor of HJR\$, construe the study's findings narrowly, but the SCRAC, OSM staff and FSB disagreed and found that the study demonstrated C&T use.
 - Dr. Robert Wolfe, former lead research scientist for the State Division of Subsistence and widely acknowledged as one of the prominent experts on

C&T use and other Alaska subsistence anthropological science issues provided support for NTC's claims of C&T use, including interpreting the ADF&G study to show support for C&T uses on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers.

- NTC, through and in consultation with BIA and BIA staff, conducted 2 subsistence use studies in 1994 and 1999 using a format commonly employed by ADF&G for similar studies. The studies demonstrated C&T use of fish throughout the Kenai Peninsula. Dr. Wolfe and OSM staff, the SCRAC and the FSB staff included these studies as part of the evidence demonstrating C&T use.
- NTC tribal members testified several times before the FSB and the SCRAC regarding the community's C&T use of the Kenai.
- Several SCRAC members had personal knowledge of Ninilchik's C&T use. ANILCA mandates the creation of RACs precisely so that local residents with personal knowledge of such issues will have a meaningful role in subsistence management.
- OSM staff, during several different stages of the long process, compiled information and wrote long and detailed reports demonstrating Ninilchik's C&T use. The reports were all provided in draft form to the State, the State made comments on the drafts, and final reports were submitted to the SCRAC and FSB and used as part of the record to support the decision.
- Pursuant to section 805 of ANILCA and FSB regulations, the SCRAC has the authority to make recommendations on the issue of C&T uses, and the FSB has authority to give substantial weight to these recommendations. The SCRAC repeatedly recommended finding C&T use for Ninilchik.
- OSM staff repeatedly stated on the record that there was more information regarding Ninilchik's C&T use of fish on the Kenai than many if not all other C&T use determinations made up to this point by the FSB. This point was not contested by the State or any other party.
- There are numerous cases decided by Federal Courts that clearly hold that the FSB and similar federal agencies are entitled to significant deference in making decisions similar to what is challenged in HJR4. Such decision support the point that the evidence upon which the FSB relied is more than sufficient to meet all relevant legal standards.
- In summary, contrary to the sponsor statement for HJR4, the C&T use finding for Ninilchik was supported by far more evidence than most if not all similar decisions made by the FSB and the State Boards of Fish and Game. It far supercedes standards required by relevant case law.
- The FSB followed its regulations including satisfying the 8 criteria for establishing C&T use.
 - Throughout the long process the State repeatedly raised this issue with the FSB, OSM staff and SCRAC and it was soundly rejected at each stage after consultation with legal counsel.
 - The State agrees that the primary criteria are a long-term pattern of use, but the State and HJR4 fail to mention that the FSB (and the State Boards) must consider "interruptions beyond the control of the community" in

assessing Ninilchik's long-term pattern of use. 50 CFR Part 100.16(b)(1). The SCRAC, OSM staff and the FSB recognized that Ninilchik had suffered significant disruption of the community's subsistence way of life as the result of federal and state regulations, and that this was an essential part of this C&T analysis.

- It would be difficult to find any tribe in Alaska (except the Kenaitze) that has had its subsistence way of life more disrupted by the government and other circumstances beyond the tribe's control than Ninilchik. It has been over 50 years since Ninilchik has been allowed a traditional subsistence fishery. The State is largely responsible for this injustice, and it repeatedly tried through administrative, judicial and legislative means to deny or minimize subsistence fishing opportunity on the Kenai when it was implementing ANILCA. See e.g. *Kenaitze Indian Tribe v. State of Alaska*, 860 F.2d 312 (9th Cir. 1988), cert. denied 109 S. CT. 3187, 491 U.S. 905, 105 L.Ed.2d 695; *Madison v. Alaska Dept. of fish and Game*, 695 P.2d 168 (Alaska 1985).
- The Legislature passed a law in 1991 declaring the entire Kenai as a "non-subsistence use" area. Consequently, NTC members must stand aside and watch as thousands of sport fishers take fish from the rivers that flow past the land where they have lived and fished for generations while they are forbidden to practice their subsistence way of life in these same rivers.
- The State and HJR4 complain about a C&T use finding for Ninilchik, while failing to acknowledge that the State Board of Fisheries denied a C&T use finding for the community inhabited by the Kenaitze tribe, and it is simply beyond dispute that the Kenaitze tribe used these waters for subsistence fishing from time immemorial.
- HJR4 is simply another effort by the State and legislature to deny subsistence uses on the Kenai.
- The sponsor statement and press release refers to the FSB relying on "anecdotal" accounts rather than the "facts". The facts more than support C&T use, but the reference to anecdotal frequently (and in this case) refer to the traditional and other knowledge provided by tribes and Alaska Natives to support their claims and the way they manage and live their way of life. It is insulting.
- The State and Sponsor complaint that Ninilchik could not establish C&T use of the upper Kenai because it is too far from the community. This implies that tribal members did not travel the country to fish, trap, hunt and live before the non-Natives and State arrived to build a road. The fact is that there was wide travel by foot, boat and dogsled all over the territory. The community of Cooper Landing was established by the Cooper family who are from Ninilchik and tribal members of NTC.
- Nothing in ANILCA, the FSB regulations, any federal policy or any letter or direction from the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce requires the FSB to allow the State to participate in its deliberations. The Secretary wrote a letter allowing, but not requiring, the Chair of the FSB to talk during deliberations. The Chair was correct in not allowing the State to participate in deliberations in this case since the State was engaged in litigation with the FSB on C&T uses and had

a RFR before the FSB on the issue of C&T uses. The State was allowed to fully participate in all other parts of the meeting. The State does not allow the FSB to participate in State Fish or Game Board deliberations.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE KURT OLSON

- Chair, Labor and Commerce
- Vice-Chair, Oil and Gas
- Member, Community and Regional Affairs

Session: January – May
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
Phone: 907-465-2693
Fax: 907-465-3835



Interim: May – December
145 Main Street Loop, Ste 221
Kenai, AK 99611
Phone: 907-283-2690
Fax: 907-283-2763

Official Business

TO: Representative Carl Gatto, Co-Chair
House Resources Committee

FROM: Representative Kurt Olson

DATE: March 5, 2007

RE: Hearing on CSHJR 4(FISH)

I respectfully request a hearing in the House Resources Committee on HJR 4, Requesting the Federal Subsistence Board reconsider its decision regarding the subsistence fishery priority given to Ninilchik, Hope and Cooper Landing residents, at your earliest convenience.

Attached please find a bill packet list and the described information.

If you need any further information, please contact my staff, Konrad Jackson.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

HJR

12

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG JOHNSON
HOUSE DISTRICT 28

- Sponsor Statement -

CS HJR 12(O&G)

“Urging the United States Congress to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration, development, and production.”

House Joint Resolution 12 urges the United States Congress to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to environmentally responsible oil and gas exploration, development, and production.

Opening ANWR is vital to ensuring Alaska's continued fiscal security, protecting and developing Alaskan jobs, and sustaining the state's economic growth. Oil production from ANWR will improve America's energy security and provide new jobs throughout the country.

Alaska has proven that Arctic oil and gas resources can be developed in an environmentally responsible manner consistent with protection of wildlife and preservation of traditional lifestyles and human values. Exploration in ANWR will be the most environmentally and socially responsible oil development undertaken anywhere in the world.

It is vitally important that the 25th Alaska Legislature endorses previous legislatures' efforts, demonstrate our solidarity, and enthusiastically state our support for opening ANWR. HJR 12 mirrors resolutions passed by previous Alaska legislatures and will be a cornerstone of this legislature's commitment to responsibly develop our natural resources; promote sustained economic expansion; create job opportunities for our citizens; and assure safe, growing, and healthy communities throughout our state.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHJR 12(O&G)
 (H) Publish Date: 5/4/07

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
 Title: Urging the United States Congress to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge...

Dept. Affected: OOG
 RDU: Office of the Lt. Governor
 Component: Office of the Lt. Governor

Sponsor: Representatives Johnson, Stoltze, Lynn, et al
 Requester: House Oil and Gas Committee

Component No.: 11

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution will have no fiscal impact on the Office of the Lt. Governor.

Prepared by: Gail Fenumiai, Asst. Administrative Director
 Division: Division of Administrative Services
 Approved by: Jim Merriner, Chief of Staff
 Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor

Phone 465-3885
 Date/Time 4/19/2007, 4:29pm
 Date 4/19/2007

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Session

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REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG JOHNSON
HOUSE DISTRICT 28

CS HJR 12

Fact Sheet

Summary:

- Urges Congress to pass legislation to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to environmentally responsible oil and gas exploration, development and production;
- Expresses the Alaska State Legislature's opposition to further wilderness or restrictive designations in the coastal plain of ANWR;
- Acknowledges the oil and gas industry's development of directional drilling technology that would minimize the development footprint within the refuge;
- Supports development in a way that protects the Porcupine Caribou herd and uses Alaskan labor; and
- Expresses the Alaska State Legislature's opposition to any reduction in royalty revenue from exploration and development of ANWR.

Benefits:

- Supports the efforts of our congressional delegation to open ANWR.

25-LS0188VE
Bullock
5/2/07

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES JOHNSON, Stoltze, Lynn, Gatto, Crawford

A RESOLUTION

1 **Urging the United States Congress to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the**
2 **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration, development, and**
3 **production.**

4 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

5 **WHEREAS**, in 16 U.S.C. 3142 (sec. 1002 of the Alaska National Interest Lands
6 Conservation Act (ANILCA)), the United States Congress reserved the right to permit further
7 oil and gas exploration, development, and production within the coastal plain of the Arctic
8 National Wildlife Refuge; and

9 **WHEREAS** the oil industry, the state, and the United States Department of the
10 Interior consider the coastal plain to have the highest potential for discovery of very large oil
11 and gas accumulations on the continent of North America, estimated to be as much as
12 10,000,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil; and

13 **WHEREAS** the "1002 study area" is part of the coastal plain located within the North
14 Slope Borough, and residents of the North Slope Borough, who are predominantly Inupiat
15 Eskimo, are supportive of development in the "1002 study area"; and

1 **WHEREAS** oil and gas exploration and development of the coastal plain of the refuge
2 and adjacent land could result in major discoveries that would reduce our nation's future need
3 for imported oil, help balance the nation's trade deficit, and significantly increase the nation's
4 security; and

5 **WHEREAS** the state's future energy independence would be enhanced with
6 additional natural gas production from the North Slope of Alaska including what are expected
7 to be significant gas reserves in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and the development of
8 those reserves would enhance the economic viability of the proposed Alaska Natural Gas
9 Pipeline; and

10 **WHEREAS** domestic demand for oil continues to rise while domestic crude
11 production continues to fall, with the result that the United States imports additional oil from
12 foreign sources; and

13 **WHEREAS** development of oil at Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk, Endicott, Lisburne, and
14 Milne Point has resulted in thousands of jobs throughout the United States, and projected job
15 creation as a result of coastal plain oil development will have a positive effect in all 50 states;
16 and

17 **WHEREAS** Prudhoe Bay production is declining ~~by approximately 10 percent a year;~~
18 ~~and~~

19 **WHEREAS** the Trans Alaska Pipeline System, a transportation facility that is a
20 national asset and that would cost billions of dollars to replace, would have its useful physical
21 life extended for a substantial period if the additional reserves of recoverable oil from the
22 coastal plain were produced; and

23 **WHEREAS**, while new oil field developments on the North Slope of Alaska, such as
24 Alpine, Northstar, and West Sak, may temporarily slow the decline in production, only giant
25 coastal plain fields have the theoretical capability of increasing the production volume of
26 Alaska oil to a significant degree; and

27 **WHEREAS** opening the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge now
28 allows sufficient time for planning environmental safeguards, development, and national
29 security review; and

30 **WHEREAS** the 1,500,000-acre coastal plain of the refuge makes up only eight
31 percent of the 19,000,000-acre refuge, and the development of the oil and gas reserves in the