

DRAFT
NPR-A Subsistence Advisory Panel
Meeting Proceedings
June 5, 2012
Point Lay, Alaska

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7:15 PM, June 5, 2012
Point Lay Community Center

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:00:47.88

Good evening everyone!

Audience

00:00:47.98

Good evening!

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:00:48.08

Welcome to the Subsistence Advisory Panel and before we get started I'd like to ask Willard Neakok to do the invocation.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:01:05.04

Heavenly Father, be with us tonight during this meeting Dear Lord, as we thank you for the safe passage of these people as they come, leave their families behind to attend this meeting, Dear Lord, whether they be near or far, we pray that you will also bring them home safe or wherever their next meeting might be, Dear Lord. We pray also that you will be with us all this spring and summer, Dear Lord, that we may get bountiful harvest of all the animals that you have provided for us. We pray to watch over those who have lost their loved ones, be with them in their time of need. We pray that you will bless and keep us. Amen.

Audience

00:02:02.16

Amen.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:02:12.13

Good evening. I would like to call this meeting to order. It is now 7:23 pm and before we get started we are going to be introducing ourselves.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:02:28.69

My name is Joe Sage. Born and raised in Barrow and I am a subsistence user as well. Recently inherited to be a whaling captain so I am very honored to be in that position. And it is an honor to be amongst you people especially in the village of Point Lay and I represent the Native Village of Barrow as well. So we will go ahead and start with Lon.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:03:06.54

I'm Lon Kelly; I work for BLM down in Fairbanks. I'm the Authorized Officer for the NPR-A so I am the lowest level official who can get you permits and that sort of thing and right now we are working on a plan for leasing in NPR-A and the final agenda item will be talking about that.

Qinugan Roddy, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

00:03:33.02

My name is Qinugan Roddy. I am Ben ??? 's daughter. I work for ICAS. I am Natural Resources Director.

Danny Pikok, Native Village of Point Lay

00:03:51.56

Danny Pikok.

Audience

00:03:51.66

Applause.

Danny Pikok, Native Village of Point Lay

00:03:54.50

Born and raised in Barrow, choose to live in Point Lay. Been here for over 30 years. Thank you.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:04:05.28

Hi. My name is Mary Louise Kippi. I was born at Noatak. I came up for visit 1964, November, and I am still visiting. But I lived at the old village many years ago when I was, I don't know, how old was I, Rhoda? But my mother taught at the school, my dad helped build that radar station or what do they call it?

Unknown

00:04:29.99

DEW Line.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:04:30.09

DEW Line.

Unknown

00:04:37.97

I worked there. I saw you.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:04:42.62

We kind of grew up together even I am older than you.

Audience

00:04:46.12

Laughter.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:04:46.32

And I just found out that aklak (grizzly bear) broke into my cabin and so I am kind of sorry I came down here but, eh.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:05:05.68

Charlie Hugo from Anaktuvuk Pass. (Speaks in Inupiaq). Happy to be here. My first time here and it is a nice, beautiful place. Aarigaa - thank you!

Betty Kakinya, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:05:23.72

My name is Betty Kakinya. I work for the Naqragmiut Tribal Council in Anaktuvuk Pass. My first trip here - I love it!

Audience

00:05:35.44

Applause.

Chuck 'Chuckwagon' Ekak, Wainwright Traditional Council

00:05:36.67

Hello. As you know I am Chuckwagon. I was born and raised in Wainwright. I was raised with this name, too, 'Chuckwagon'. I am glad to be part. When called upon, I respond.

Audience

00:05:59.39

Applause.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:06:03.72

Bart Ahsogeak, ??? management, regulation management for North Slope Borough Planning Department. I was here back in early '76 when everybody used to live out at the spit. And I was involved from the first village, the second village, and the third village. And practically know the older ?????? I was born and raised in Barrow and I been in and out of all the villages more than ten times. I was involved with NPR-A mark up the first time they were doing it back in '76 - '77, and now this is what, the final?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:06:56.47

One more.

Audience

00:06:56.67

Bart Ahsogeak.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:07:07.82

My name is Stacey Fritz. I am originally from Montana but have lived in Fairbanks for 18 years. I first came to Point Lay in 2009 when I was doing my dissertation on the cultural impacts of the DEW Line and now I work for the Arctic Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management as their anthropologist and subsistence specialist and coordinator of the Subsistence Advisory Panel which is an awesome job and an honor. Thank you!

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:07:42.56

We'll go ahead and have the presenters introduce themselves.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

00:07:47.75

Good evening, my name is Erling Westlien; I am with Shell Exploration and Production. I've been coming to Point Lay since 2005 and I enjoy it every time I come here. I was born and raised in Alaska, I call a place Sheep Creek home but the North Slope is important to me as well. I look forward to giving a presentation this evening.

Pauline Ruddy, Shell Oil

00:08:14.63

I'm Pauline Ruddy, I am also with Shell and I work in the permitting group and I am fortunate enough that this is my third trip to Point Lay in the past couple months and I am very grateful for the community hosting us again today and thank you for the opportunity to give a presentation.

Unknown

00:08:37.41

My name is April and I am new with Shell and I'm working on the ??Safety?? side and this is my first time here so thank you for having me.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:08:53.27

I'm Bartley Kleven; I am the Environmental Permitting Manager for Linc Energy. I was raised in Chugiak Alaska but I have lived in Fairbanks since 1991. I have two kids that go to school there and I spend a lot of time visiting and doing quite a few - this past year, quite a few things in the communities and have been learning a lot so thank you for the wonderful weather.

Dave Whitacre, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat) Project Manager

00:09:20.02

Dave Whitacre, Project Manager also for Umiat, working for Linc Energy since January this year, so pretty new. Been in Alaska for 18 years, most of my work has been in Cook Inlet so I'm really looking forward to getting some experience on the Slope. And any questions you have, after Bartley talks, about Umiat, I will be here to try and answer them.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:09:58.52

Alright! We'll go ahead and get started with the meeting here. I am not a professional chairman but I am getting there. One of the very first meetings that we had that I was on anyways was with BLM and SAP was open dialogue type of meeting and to me that was more productive than any other meeting that I have been with so I am going to give that protocol a try again. So what we'll do is basically go down the list on the agenda and then we'll have open discussions after each presentation and we'll try to keep ourselves updated on the ball game.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:10:59.58

So our first presenter will be Bartley?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:11:02.61

Yes. What I'd like to talk with folks about today is our summer studies program and it almost didn't happen because all of the resources that we would normally use were pretty well already contracted so was able to find some real qualified consultants and some helicopter service and while we can't stay in the camp at Umiat we did find accommodations up in Prudhoe, so. We will be doing our program and what I hope to accomplish is get my wetlands delineated on part of the lease hold. I would like to get some vegetation studies and part of our habitat mapping done, get some fish and wildlife surveys done, install a few thermostats. We have one well site that needs to have a one day review by Rick Reanier is kind of what his estimate is to do that. We need to some surveying of our snow pad and our snow trail from Pump Station Two into Umiat. It would be a snow trail, so we'd like to get that marked. And I'd like to look at some potential river crossing areas. So those are the things that we would like to get accomplished this year.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:12:33.92

We are also required to do ecological mapping which is part and parcel of this and then also...

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:12:50.11

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:13:18.79

Sorry, I didn't know you were going to interpret so I am just rattling on.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:13:22.79

So if you look at - this just gives a map, and you guys know this better than I do, there is Umiat right there. The proximity to TAPS from Umiat is about 91 miles if you go straight west to east to Pump Station Two.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:13:45.52

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:14:01.84

Here are the actual lease hold boundaries; we also have two leases from the State of the river bottom of the Colville.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:14:17.92

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:14:33.07

These are the ASRC lands that are in the proximity of our leases. We have not reached an agreement on a surface land use but we are in the process of that.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:14:50.96

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:15:06.58

After this summer's study work there are several wells we are looking at drilling and to delineate what we have there and see if it is developable.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:15:25.77

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:15:47.25

We do have one native allotment, that is it right there.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:15:50.52

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:15:54.59

That is it.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:16:08.43

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:16:20.41

On the allotment there? How far from the lease grid is that?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:16:36.29

It is about one and a half miles.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:16:37.26

This would be 160 acres?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:16:37.46

Yeah.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:16:42.43

One and a half miles from your proposed lease holdings?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:16:49.51

Yes.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:16:51.93

And you said there are some wells along the river itself?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:16:54.57

No. There's this - the wells are here, here, here, here, and here. These are just leases, you can't drill in the river.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:17:06.96

OK. (Translates into Inupiaq)

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:17:38.15

So that's a five-mile plus radius around your four wells or does that make it ten?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:17:46.31

You mean to the lease boundary? The scale is right here, but that is not five miles. That would be more like a quarter of a mile.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:18:07.70

So you have four wells within how many miles do you think? How many miles distant from furthest east to furthest west?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:18:11.52

I would say about four.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:18:29.52

How many miles apart?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:18:30.05

I would say about four to five - between this one, over here? If you've got the scale here, might be four, closer to four.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:18:48.34

Why do you have a concentration of wells there? Is that?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:18:55.63

You would have to ask the geophysicist - how they picked those positions out, I couldn't tell you.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:19:00.62

Was it like a shot in the dark or something?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:19:09.53

No. It is not a shot in the dark. It is very calculated.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:19:15.50

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:19:44.58

And is that the only production that is going on right now for Linc?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:19:51.95

These are just exploration wells, no production at this point. We will see what we have there and then move - at that point - make a decision whether we develop that well field or not.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:20:10.08

OK, so that is why you were showing us the distance from Umiat to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline? So that if you find gas or oil then you can ...?

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:20:30.24

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:20:50.75

That is your projected pipeline route?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:20:55.30

No. No that is just for the snow trail. Just to Pump Station Two.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:21:01.21

OK. But you will, in the future, if you find...

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:21:09.10

If you were to make a discovery or make a decision to develop that, yes, then you would start looking at the routes and I think you need to drive that by river crossings. The less the better.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:21:29.95

Yeah. (Translates into Inupiaq). Questions?

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:21:59.28

Is that just for natural gas or is that for crude oil, your wells?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:22:08.01

Oil, first and foremost. That is what we are looking for and that is what we know is there.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:22:12.51

So everything west of the Dalton Highway you are just building ice roads to get to your...

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:22:27.18

Snow trail for this winter.

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

00:22:30.91

Good afternoon, good evening. Thomas Nukapigak for the record. For the last two years I have been going to Anaktuvuk Pass and the way I look at this I am sure there is going to be a road built to this location. And when we were at Anaktuvuk, they are really opposing this because of their subsistence way of life down there. They subsist on caribou only and if they were to do this, that could really hurt their migrations. And we as Inupiaq, as Eskimos, do depend on caribou. I feel there needs from all the way here - all the way to Anaktuvuk, I have relatives there - and if - we need to work together: you as Subsistence Panel with Shell and the communities throughout the North Slope. I know we can do it without disturbing the migrations. Community meetings, I am glad we are seeing this but if we do this more often maybe we can get an understanding - you and I as one, we can work together, I know we can. So thank you.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:24:10.06

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Chuck 'Chuckwagon' Ekak, Wainwright Traditional Council

00:25:48.44

I know this situation involves Wainwright. How many times they have asked us to hunt caribou for you guys - how many plane loads we sent up there? We have no regrets, just have loving feeling, give our best whenever situation like that happen, we as Inupiat we can get together - we can help another. I wanted to help out Point Lay too last year - if it was closer, I couldn't go by myself but now maybe with a little bit of help, cooperation, more together with unity, I think we can solve a lot of things and go a long way. Thank you.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:26:09.88

What he is talking about is during the exploration, diversion of migration. That's when AKP, Point Lay - their caribou doesn't come in, that is what he talking about. And what Wainwright does, I've seen it a couple times happen, Wainwright sends whole planeload of caribou to AKP. That is really important, that is why that proposed road is kind of scary for AKP and the industry should work with the locals and I think the best way to work with each village is through Search and Rescue. Local Search and Rescue. Because everybody, before they leave to go out hunting, they contact Search and Rescue and they know if they planes are coming in or not.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:27:56.47

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:28:34.58

Anybody else?

Warren Lampe

00:28:39.75

Warren Lampe, from Point Lay. I grew up in Barrow but I live in Point Lay. With your environmental impact survey I know that each and every impact survey is going to have some incompletions throughout the Draft and throughout the Final paperwork of it but with this road going to Umiat which is going to affect our Western Arctic Herd caribou that travels through Anaktuvuk Pass on their migration - that is the same herd that North Slope villages on this side of the North Slope - we hunt this caribou too. The same ones that go through Anaktuvuk Pass are the ones that come up to Barrow, Wainwright, Point Lay. This came up in past North Slope Borough Wildlife Committee meetings but I think these villages should be included in this environmental impact survey if this road is going to impact the same caribou that are going to be traveling - the ones that we hunt too. It came up in our other meetings so think at least there is somebody here listening from the agency. I think there should be included Wainwright, Point Lay, possibly Barrow into this impact statement.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:30:17.31

One of the things I want to make very clear: we are not promoting or proposing a road here. We are not anywhere near that point. That is the DOT road that you are talking about and that is not what we are proposing at all and if at some point we chose to develop, then we would need to talk about road routes and work with the communities to do that.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:30:54.96

Apparently you are going to have to have some kind of road system to haul in materials, buildings, maybe pipe sections in case of a pipeline, all of a sudden you might want to build that road? It falls into what you are doing right there. It is really obvious you are there, once you make a discovery then before you know it you will be talking to the Department of Transportation and then you'll have a road. I mean, if I couldn't see that one then I am kind of blind.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:31:36.67

Well, all I can say is that we can't depend on DOT. This project has to stand on its own merits. We can't depend on DOT.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:31:50.37

I am not saying you are depending on them. Actually they are depending on you. Once you make a discovery that gives them more incentive to build the road.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:32:02.96

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:32:37.84

I think that the State is very premature in what they have done. Obviously. But I can't control what they do. I can tell you that I have heard and listened to people and I understand that it is the public access on that road that is very worrisome and if it is built by the state, I don't know how they can keep public access off. If it is build privately, they could.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:33:13.16

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:34:27.17

Anybody else?

Unknown

00:34:37.35

I would just like to make the statement that we understand - well hopefully we understand - that this is not exactly the road to or from Umiat that has or has not been brought into existence but it is the traffic, the activity, that has been brought into existence and the lands that has been natural for how many years - the lands that the Inupiaq people have lived on, that the Native people have lived on and from - all these years. It is not just a

road or taking material from here or there, it's the activity itself - what is going to affect our subsistence, our living, how we feed our kids. It is not just one subject, it is not just one person, it is not just one department to blame or the bug about, it is just the general activity itself that we are concerned about. How it is going to affect, just like he was speaking about a while ago, how is it going to affect our migration routes of our tuttu herds change, where are we going to hunt then, are we going to pay freight? Are they going to pay freight to have our food shipped here? Who is to say we want tanik food always?

Warren Lampe

00:35:57.43

Warren Lampe again. What I think, what I thought, what I said, I think that is very important for all the agencies that is going to come up and either even just developing or leasing or actually come and work on the North Slope I think any time - any kind of work on the North Slope, we are all going to get affected in one way or another. So I think we these impact statements, they should include everybody who is going to be affected by this. I think this is important for me to bring up with all these agencies coming up that it is a very important, traditional, cultural lifestyle that we live here. It is easily changed by one road or one spot in the North Slope that is starting development so that is important that every agency should acknowledge that little things will change our environment. Thank you.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:37:12.03

I got sidetracked and didn't answer you before when you talked. Right now, it is an open slate as far as options. We have not decided on anything, we have not made any discovery, we don't know if we can develop that or not. We have no idea until we go out this winter and do that and figure it out. And at that time we would have more answers. But I will tell you that all options are on the plate. There is no option that is off. We are looking at all options. And the EIS process that you are talking about, all the environmental impact, at that time we would then start going through that and looking at all the different options and what environmental impacts they all had along with the North Slope Borough and the Planning Department and the Wildlife Department.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:38:04.70

Is 'don't do it' an option?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:38:06.58

Yes. It is always an option.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:38:08.84

Because that would be our number one option. And that is not just me, from a personal view, that is coming from the whole North Slope. And I have been thinking about it - we are basically pointing our fingers at the wrong people. And this is the federal government point of view, when we should be looking at the State of Alaska. Who is in the office there? I mean, they are the ones that pushed for this road access to happen. Let alone - we are of course going to put agency on the map and say "Hey, this is our great grandfathers' land, this is our ancestors' land. And for you to tamper with it like that, in that matter, for the sake of money, for the sake of oil, for the sake of gas, you are basically going to kill a tradition that has been with us for over a thousand years. And for the sake of money, these people are trying to kill that. Just like these people have been saying, now is the time to come together. Come together to talk to the right people - hopefully coming to an understanding on where we can continue to live our lifestyle - the traditional lifestyle. Not for the sake of money but for the sake of our well being.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:40:27.66

I thank you for your presentation and I am not going to put a stop to it but we still have more questions and answers to be answered. And I just want to point that out to you.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:40:43.64

You are just doing exploratory stage.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:40:52.63

And you just bought all the company that was doing the drilling - the exploration?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:40:52.63

Yes.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:41:05.16

Renaissance? Yes.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:41:09.93

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:41:25.41

We are talking about the shale well, right? The new technology that came out. (Translates into Inupiaq) They are going to try again. They don't know if it is going to happen. They are just trying to find out if there is any oil - there is nothing about any roads. And then they are doing it during the winter but this summer they are going to check on wildlife, the migration, how to work with the locals, and that is what they want to do. They want to find out how to work with the people up here. That is her presentation.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:42:33.06

Willard Neakok. What is your form of transportation that you are going to be using to collect all these data that you will need?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:42:42.45

One small helicopter.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:42:43.70

And what size is that?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:42:43.70

L3.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:42:50.30

Because you know the Central Arctic Herd and the Porcupine Herd go through Umiat. And you know we have heard people, interviews, Wainwright, Atqasuk, we have had, especially here, we had two really bad years of helicopter flying daily and I don't know if you are going to be doing it again?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:43:23.85

Probably on a daily basis for six weeks, but that is some short hops around the lease hold. And then maybe 5 days of some longer trips but that is it.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:43:37.33

BHP Billiton down there at Deadfall summertime for three years. Three years we didn't take any caribou. We had to go way inland or up to Icy Cape and as far as Wainwright. To collect the food that we depend on in the fall. Every summer during that time - the first year that BHP Billiton was down there, it deflected the Western Arctic Herd inland and the few that we got, the few caribou that were around were too weak to follow the migration and they didn't have hardly any fat on the hind quarters. For three years. We went to this helicopter flying around - they were flying from place to place and I believe AKP is going to be affected because of the Porcupine herd and the Teshekpuk herd and probably Wainwright and Atqasuk too. Because helicopters added up. And I am sure that AKP knows about this and that's just scary to - probably have to fly charter airplane from Wainwright to AKP or from here just to provide them food. They are caribou people. Anaktuvuk Pass depends on those herds each and every year and it would be hard bringing back our caribou - you know we watch out for each other. Subsistence - ever since man walked across the land bridge. Helicopters are just a bad idea.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:46:11.52

I was at the fall SAP meeting a couple months after the company acquired the leases and I listened to that and I heard the concerns with that and we are going to minimize our helicopter use as much as possible by a couple things. First of all, you purchase high quality satellite imagery so that you are not having to fly around. We are very directed and focused on what we look at. We don't try to repeat things people are already doing, study wise. There is a tremendous amount of study work going on and it is not just oil development, it is research done by universities, I mean, all kinds of stuff going on, you are right so: desk top studies as much as possible. You can get imagery these days that is amazing, you don't have to be right there but there are times when you have to go on the ground, the rules require that you go on the ground and take a soil sample or a vegetation sample. But I am mindful of that and we do want to minimize that as much as possible. This is not a huge crew going out, it is a very small crew that is very focused and directed. We are a smaller company, we don't have the funds to go out and do a great big huge project, we have to be smart in how we approach it.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:47:57.21

So you are doing it all within that five mile radius?

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:48:01.05

Right on the lease hold.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:48:06.21

Why don't you just try like an ATV or something? Run around with - an Argo or something? Minimize - really minimize. Just one flight in, bring that tent, whatever, food, and when they are done they are waiting to go fly back out. You know you just said 'days' - 'daily flights' - daily flights within a five mile radius? A person could

walk in that five mile radius.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

00:49:05.20

Is Argo allowable on BLM lands?

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

00:49:06.81

If you talk to BLM. Even with North Slope Borough Planning maybe a stipulation where you guys can do your travel provided that there is no tundra damage. I help take care of the rest of our 7, 8 villages.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:49:47.98

Also, ??? can see you.

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

00:49:49.70

Thank you. I know we all keep going on and on and on and on about the caribou and you guys came hear that this is a really touchy subject. Before the final maybe you can get all councils across the North Slope in one house and have a one meeting before the final come in. I think that would be appropriate. I think it would happen - you guys could do it.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:50:25.45

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:51:07.62

If you quit hopping around from village to village with the same information it's kind of redundant. If you gathered everybody together from each community, the leaders, gathered them together somewhere maybe in Anchorage or somewhere, bring them together and give your presentation to the whole instead of parts here and parts there, that would make a lot more sense.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:51:51.98

They are setting base camp at Atqasuk? Do you remember who is setting base camp at Atqasuk?

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:52:01.02

The next presenter.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:52:01.22

Oh, OK.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:52:08.76

Anybody else? Thank you. Thanks for the information. We will see you next time.

Julius Rexford, President, Native Village of Point Lay

00:52:26.11

It's getting kind of hot in here, Mr. Chair, maybe we could take a five minute break.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:52:28.44

Call for five minute break!

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:06:12.53

So, I know that it is really hard for some people to hear because there is a lot of noise and some people are hard of hearing. I am sorry, we don't actually have a microphone and so we are just going to ask everybody to speak like this. We are recording it, there will be a transcript, that is why I am walking around sticking the recorder in people's face when they are talking. There is not much we can do about it at this point other than ask people to maybe stand up and speak up. Sorry about that.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:06:56.82

Boston won in overtime!

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:07:10.94

I call this meeting back to order and next on the agenda we have Shell.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:07:29.37

Good evening. My name is Erling Westlien and I am happy to have the opportunity to speak before you this evening on an environmental survey program that we plan to conduct this summer. Many of you will probably have seen much of this presentation in the past. We have been going to several of the villages over the past few months sharing with the residents our plans, listening to their concerns and feedback so much of this information you may have heard but I am happy to give it again tonight.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:08:12.79

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:08:49.62

What Shell - this is a map of our study area - the work that we are doing this summer is a continuation of work that we have done the past two summers along the coast in and around Wainwright. The work that we are doing this summer is a continuation of that but it is also across a much larger area. The reason that we are doing the work - the habitat work, the hydrology work, and the cultural resource work - is to gain an understanding and an appreciation of the environment: the biological environment, the physical environment, the people environment, so we can use that information for future planning. Shell is doing the work now because we recognize that there is many years of work yet to do and we are optimistic that our exploration offshore in the Chukchi Sea will be successful and that we may need to bring those hydrocarbons to market.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:10:03.02

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:10:27.20

Because it is a large study area and it is difficult to travel across the North Slope we will be relying on helicopters to transport many of the scientists into the field.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:11:40.27

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:11:42.11

Based on the conversations that we have had with residents in Atqasuk, Wainwright, Nuiqsut, Point Lay, Anaktuvuk Pass, we have tried to design our program to coincide with the movement of caribou and the different timing of hunts. For example, we will base out of Atqasuk in a couple of weeks, in mid June and stay there until early July and then we will transition to Umiat for the remainder of the season.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:12:36.79

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:13:15.30

A little bit later in the presentation I will give - I will show a schedule that better illustrates where we will be and when. What I would like to do now though is give you some information on what exactly we are going to do - what kind of studies we are going to do, why they are important to us and why, I think, they are important to you as well.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:13:40.52

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:13:41.71

The first group of studies we are going to be doing is associated with hydrology and hydraulics. In other words, we want to understand what makes the rivers work the way they do, what kind of dynamics are involved along the coast that's associated with coastal erosion or in some cases coastal stability. We want to understand the depth in many of the lakes and we use this information to help us design pipeline routes and select where might be the best area or more importantly where are some areas that we shouldn't consider for future development. We don't expect to do much in terms of construction permitting for many years out. We have not yet drilled a well off shore in the recent time period but we are optimistic and more importantly we recognize the number of years that it will take to gain the right amount of information.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:15:12.34

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:15:15.35

The fellow that you see here, his name is Jeff Barry, he is one of the scientists that will be in the field this year and what he is doing is surveying what we call the stream cross section so using equipment what the banks of the river look like, the width of the river, and that is information that allows us to estimate what the flood discharges will be during break up and gives us an appreciation for how much flow occurs in various rivers.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:17:43.36

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:17:45.49

Another piece of work that we will be doing in June to mid July and then again in August is using these little red boats. They are about six feet long, so about my height, and they are remote controlled. And we plan to use those boats on many of the lakes. In the boats are some instruments that are able to determine how much water is in the lake so that is the important information that we want to get. We are at a very broad scale, we are at a pre-project phase so this is the way that we can get a lot of information quickly without putting people on the lakes and we are very excited about using this relatively new technology this year.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:19:00.66

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:19:29.64

This is a map that indicates several of the monitoring stations or river sites where we would like to do work this summer.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:19:45.55

Are those all the yellow dots?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:19:48.22

All the yellow dots.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:19:52.58

The yellow dots are where we would like to do some of the cross-sections surveying. We may not get to all of these sites but these are some of the areas.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:19:52.58

Is that where you are doing monitoring?

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:20:06.70

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:20:08.16

The other aspect of the hydrology

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

01:20:46.92

Can you go back to that slide? I see all the rivers and I see that yellow circle. Is that the focus of your study or are you going to study as many rivers as you can?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:21:05.24

Our intent is to survey as many rivers as we can during the period of time that we will be in the field. The circles are really just to give us an appreciation of the scale from either Umiat or Wainwright. The reason we want to study so many locations across the NPR-A is because we want to have a very broad scale view of that entire area to help us understand with good information how areas to the North are different from areas to the south in terms of river flow and how that might affect our decision and regulators' decision and your decision about where might be a good place for a pipeline, for example. We are not focusing in Wainwright. We are not focusing really near Umiat. Umiat is a base in this case. Our goal is to try and fill in some of the area in the middle where there hasn't been a lot of work done in the past.

Qinugan Roddy, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

01:22:22.63

Do you guys consider all the camps and cabins that are around these areas?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:22:29.52

We have made a commitment repeatedly the last two years and again this year that we will not trespass or land on native allotments so we have all that information loaded into the GPS for the helicopter for the crews and we also use the cabin map from the North Slope Borough to understand where people might be.

Qinugan Roddy, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

01:22:49.27

A lot of people were very nomadic and so what we do is we go with the herd and so you can't just be in one area. We go where the caribou are. It's- we are all over the place, it is hard to stay that we stay at our cabin and that is it. We don't go anywhere else. But we don't - we travel all along the rivers so it is hard.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:23:26.64

I understand that and in a minute I will explain one of the programs that we have in place to help us understand that changing landscape through the season.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:23:43.59

OK the yellow circles, you said that was...

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:23:53.11

The circle is a fifty mile buffer ...

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:23:58.57

Are you going to be within that buffer or....

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:24:00.63

We will be inside and outside.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:24:04.97

OK. So why the buffer?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:24:06.09

Well it is really about giving us an appreciation of how long a helicopter flight might be and because it is such a large area, it gives us a scale.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:24:18.85

OK. (Translates into Inupiaq)

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:24:21.65

I see that you have native allotments on that map. Where are they?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:25:02.39

Well they are so small that you can't really see them at that scale.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:25:10.77

My experience on the delta...

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:25:18.34

If you all come up close you can see them.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:25:18.54

My experience on the delta, ever since permitting ??? lake that we came across that's when the oil companies getting approval to cross the land. And that's when we said "hey! They should cross my land! I just.... money. You know. My part is that we have the information - Permitting states do not cross native allotments. Because our allotments are on the delta. And that stipulation, keep challenging it, now they are going around. If they stay at your allotment or cross it, you can charge it. The project, that pipeline - that's my point of view. So don't be scared to ask for use of the property.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:26:07.21

Olgoonik Fairweather - a joint venture between Fairweather and Olgoonik Corporation out of Wainwright is the prime contractor on this project. We are very excited to be working with them. They are currently or have the ability associated access agreements with Cully Corp, for one, for access on Cully lands, Atqasuk lands for access on Atqasuk lands and we are still negotiating the land access agreement with Wainwright. Given the - given our timing and where we are at trying very early in the project, almost before we even have a project, it's not that important that we ask for permission to access native allotments inland at this time but certainly that will be an aspect of the consultation and the engagement in future years.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:28:05.18

????

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:28:07.44

You bring up another very important point which is that - and I will talk about it in a moment - about other transportation means that we will be using to get this data. But I don't want to get ahead of myself.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:28:24.24

Couple of questions. I know you have an offshore and study - you have your MMOs. Are there going to be onshore observers as well with each of these surveyors and helicopters?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:28:50.27

The most critical piece of our program is what we call the subsistence advisor program where we have subsistence advisors in each of the villages (Point Lay, Wainwright, Nuiqsut, Wainwright, Barrow). We have a daily call in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon. We rely on their engagement with their residents in their respective villages to relay to us information about where people are going hunting, where people might be going fishing. And we do that on a daily basis so that we can get that real time information and what we have done the past two years and it has worked out really well is that we will post, in the restaurant or community center, the day before or sometimes two days before, where we would - where we plan to do studies those following days. And then also the subsistence advisor goes around and through the com center and VHF gets an idea of where people might be going, gets an appreciation of where people might be seeing caribou, for example, and relates that us and to the Shell people here on the ground and so they can adjust our plan if there is any potential for conflict or for interference.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:30:14.54

And that is what we found is best to get the feedback and the observations - people going out on Hondas on a daily basis get back to our operations team and allow us to change our plans if needed.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:30:37.07

I find that very ineffective because that is one person per village, basically, and just in the Barrow area itself we have over a hundred hunters who go out. Some might go for the weekend, some might go on day trips, and each river has a different story. The majority of the time it is pretty much similar but you are talking about twenty hunters on a daily basis if the caribou are there I can't see how that one person can control any situation on where as a helicopter might be flying to say twenty miles out of Atqasuk I don't see how they can control the impacts on caribou in the area at the time.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:31:47.20

We don't ask them to control the situation, we ask them to advise us on the information that they are receiving from fellow hunters. We work with the community to identify prospective candidates for the job and we look for people who are knowledgeable, experienced, and have the passion to protect subsistence hunting so they make an extra effort to communicate with people, get on the radio, meet with people in the evening, wait until late in the morning to see where people are going. It's a big job for one person and we recognize that. We are looking into ways to enhance that but by using subsistence advisors in all the villages and having a call where we all get on the phone at the same time, allows people to share information from one village to another and that has really helped us, really worked out great as well.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:32:51.86

So basically you are saying we have no control over what you are doing?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:32:55.23

No, I am saying that you do have control and if the advisor tells us that people are going hunting somewhere, we have for the last two years and will continue going forward we will change our plans, that is the commitment that we made and that's in a sense control but the subsistence advisor is not responsible for monitoring impacts or any kind of issue associated with that, that is our responsibility.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:33:24.26

OK say for example you have George going out hunting and he is about to go out to a herd of caribou with his - within bare eye sight and you see a herd of caribou and he is slowly getting there, it might take twenty minutes to get there whether he is going around a lake or trying to get there but if it would take that amount of time and that much more effort in gas and in the past five years of so we have been getting complaints about helicopters diverting caribou herds and that one person can't catch any food at all. Are - what are you saying? If Shell helicopter has caribou in the area, are you going to be avoiding, completely avoiding that area?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:34:33.36

We are required to avoid large groups of animals by the permits that we receive from the North Slope Borough and the BLM. If the pilot, for one, and we have to fly at fifteen hundred feet - a thousand, five hundred feet - except when we are landing or in the event of some emergency issue we fly fifteen hundred feet or higher depending on weather and it is our commitment that if we see a large group of caribou we will divert to somewhere else. If we see people on Hondas going out and they might be in an area where we plan to study and land, we will go somewhere else. There is a large area that we can study, we don't actually have to go on a given day exactly where we were headed. We can change our plans and we have.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:35:22.09

Joe, can I interrupt? People really want to hear what you are saying and they cannot hear you. You need to face this way and speak up. Thanks.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:35:33.13

What I was trying to get was helicopter impacts on caribou, hunters and boaters as well. I am just trying to get to the bottom line as to how far they will go as far as impacting hunters in the future. Because in the past few years we have had a number of calls both at Native Village of Barrow and at the Wildlife Department as well and North Slope Borough on helicopters impacting hunters in the past years. And I am trying to get to the bottom line as to how far will Shell be going as far as avoiding that situation. And just like you just said, I am not sure if we are going to be clarified on this or not, but if there is a large number of caribou or a large herd, I mean, one person could be hunting just for one caribou and if that caribou is diverted by a helicopter, then that is a huge impact.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:36:50.45

I agree.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:36:52.17

So how, what number does Shell have to abide by, as far as a large number of caribou or just one caribou?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:37:05.39

Well it is not just one caribou. It is more like twenty or thirty or more. But it is more about the situation. For example, when we have been working out of Wainwright for the last two years. we have heard repeatedly and understood, that you don't want to be in the area and disrupting the early migrants. So we stayed out of the area and we didn't affect the migration. We would do this again this year. We have mitigation measures in place to try and minimize as best we can impacts to an individual hunter who is about to stalk some caribou. The information that we are trying to gather - we are doing all this work, in the future if we are going to develop the resources offshore, we want to develop them in the best way possible so that is why we are doing this work. But it doesn't make sense for us to do this work and start disrupting hunting now, that just doesn't make sense. So we are willing to go somewhere else, we are willing to stay home for a day if - even weather - we can't go to a location because either we know people or going there or we have heard people are going there. Just like the helicopter has to divert if we see large numbers of caribou, if we see people we also go somewhere else. There is a large area that we can find other places to go. We are also required to use tracking on our helicopters and report to the BLM where we land, where we go, when we go. So there are instances where our helicopter might be the cause of a failed stalk, that information would be available.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:39:15.97

We also have the commitment about flying at fifteen hundred feet or higher and we have also told residents at Point Lay that we won't work in and around their village. We have told people in Atqasuk and Wainwright when we've worked in Wainwright in the past and what we have told Atqasuk this year, or more importantly they asked us and we said we would do it - they asked us to use, when we are coming out of the village and coming up to do our study, is to use the same path. Use a consistence corridor out of the village that they have told us about and that is what we'll use to try and minimize any fishing that happens north of the village or caribou hunting in the later season. But in the later season we are going...

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

01:39:53.79

Mr. Chair, I think we should look at their schedule, and then schedule our areas for the helicopter to fly around in timeline with our hunting. And I think that will work. I think it can be done. Because I know that Barrow has biggest hunt on caribou during August and September so I think it can be worked out with the timeline for the helicopter to fly around.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:40:40.14

I agree and the big thing is, communication is going to be the number one thing between everybody.

Marie Tracey

01:40:50.65

I think there is a question here, his hand has been up so maybe you could get some audience participation here?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:41:03.46

I look to the chair.

Marie Tracey

01:41:08.26

Maybe we could have the audience say something, they have been having their arms up for a while.

Lola Tukrook, Shell Subsistence Advisor in Point Lay

01:41:12.81

I am the subsistence advisor for Point Lay and he is right, we don't know when people are going out, I catch you guys later, after you guys have gone out. I have gone on the VHF but I don't know, I haven't heard anything back or you guys can't hear me and we don't know where you guys are going during the day. That is correct, we can't know where you guys are going but what he is probably asking is can we give, helicopter, where we know we are going to be going with the helicopter, can we announce that to the village so that they know where we are going so that we can tell the hunters and the hunters can tell us if they are going over there in those areas. For better communication. Because I don't get interviews and I am up every day, all over, I work on weekends, I work during the night, I work during the day whenever anybody is ready to talk to me I am there, so.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:42:13.72

Lola is right, we give her and all the subsistence advisors maps like this and also bigger maps just for their particular village and people like Lola are key but what's also really important is that hunters communicate with the subsistence advisor because that is an important piece of communication. That the hunting community talks to the subsistence advisor so that we can hear where people are going or not going and I mention it earlier, the night before or even two nights before, in either the community center or the call centers that will be established...

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:42:57.94

He is talking, and I would like to answer her question about communication. In Barrow, Search and Rescue is the center if you are going to go out anywhere. If you are going to go out to the ocean, you going to go down the coast, on four-wheeler, we always report to Search and Rescue on how much gas we got and that by when we come back we call in and say "dry land".

Warren Lampe

01:43:37.58

I've got something to say about that. Here in the village with our Search and Rescue, we are not open like Barrow is, summer, winter. We are usually only open if the com center comes and rescue building and that is pretty much when, I know everybody comes and reports, just like Barrow, but our Search and Rescue is not open in the wintertime, usually nobody there, no employment there. But in the summertime we do use those measures, they are the same as the Barrow Search and Rescue, so report where we are going, how many people, when we are coming back. But we are limited here with just our summertime to do that because we don't have any employment for our Search and Rescue for somebody to just be there and in communication with everybody that is going out or coming back. That is one of our shortfalls here in the village. There is no employment for our Search and Rescue building so it is not - there is not always somebody there. So that is a shortfall on what falls in our village. Our Search and Rescue isn't manned daily or year-round. But we do ...

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:45:04.63

And after hours, when Search and Rescue is closed, they designate these nocturnal people that stay up late to monitor who has come back. It is a community thing.

Warren Lampe

01:45:15.21

Yeah, that is - we are that close too. You at least tell a family member, they know - somebody knows where this person went that day. But it is a shortfall here that our Search and Rescue isn't manned.

Unknown

01:45:37.17

Only thing is that a lot of us hunters going out, we don't report, we just go out and do it. There's too much work for her, she needs help, she needs an office. You know, you shouldn't have to report, you should just go out and hunt and do what we do.

Lola Tukrook, Shell Subsistence Advisor in Point Lay

01:46:07.46

I think it goes, like we need to communicate with each other. If a hunter is going out and they don't - I can communicate where the helicopter is going to be and if a hunter is going out there, they can communicate to me so that I know where they are going and I can call office because I can call my office any time of the day. I can call my bosses and tell them this is where hunters going, anytime, not the evening, really, but, you know, during work hours, my bosses are there.

Marie Tracey

01:46:47.14

She is right and Itta's right about our Search and Rescue building, when we have a com center, we do have ships and they ships go into the night so we have twenty four hour employees over there. And then it is us to the hunters, like if Willard is going out, he is going to call in and let them know where he is going and how much gas he has and how many peoples on board. It is usually, it is up to the hunters to communicate so we can know around what area they are at and how much gas they have and it us up to them to call in when they come home. And he is one of our hunters who really go out and ?Leo? and Itta and they go out and when we don't know whether they came home or not, you know come home during the night, sometimes they stay over night around Icy Cape, wherever they go because they are hunters. And if we don't know whether they are here, whether they come home or not, I would get a call from Shell Oil or even Wainwright - what's his name, Bob, would call me and ask me if there is anybody around Icy Cape like he did last year. And I would say, 'Well, I know two boats left at night but I don't think both of them are home yet'. So this is when that helicopter stayed away from that area because of them. So communication is really important when you are in a small village.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:48:35.19

Go ahead.

Unknown

01:48:36.57

You are always talking about communication. I grew up here and sometimes when you are planning on going south you turn around and go north so you sometime never know which way you are going to turn, it depends on where you find the mammals you will need to hunt. Thank you.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:48:58.47

Well, that pretty much sums it up, that communication is always going to be hard. Whether it is from Shell, whether it is from Search and Rescue, each village is very different on how they communicate with hunters but I guess we would say that Shell needs to be well aware of hunters will be out pretty much all summer long whether it is out camping out for the weekend or for the week. For some people it is for a few months.

Unknown

01:49:39.96

We are camping out.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:49:42.12

So it would be best interest in our people that Shell communicates, of course, I am sure it will, but at least avoid

areas on where people are going to be hunting and have the pilots keep an eye out at every angle because in the past we have had impacted hunters by a number of helicopters, not just once or twice, it was a number of times. So, I think communication is the biggest factor on Shell and all these industries so it is really up to the communities - always communicate with each other whether you are impacted or not. As long as we are communicating on a daily basis. And put it on record - put your daily hunts on record - write them down, what you did, what you seen, everything. Because it can help us in the long run.

Qinugan Roddy, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

01:51:10.86

Yes, communicate with your subsistence advisor. But in Barrow you have one and I would suggest to contact the Barrow Search and Rescue because I know they have a log they keep and who is going where and that would be a good one for the Barrow area.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

01:51:37.31

Erling, what is the maximum time you will be out on the helicopter?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:51:45.04

On the helicopter? As you know, that depends on fog, when we can leave. But because we work with ERA and another helicopter company, and those - we only have one set of pilots and those pilots can only work twelve hours a day. And so that immediately limits us to how much time we can spend in the field and then we are further limited because we have several meetings in the morning to make sure we understanding what we are hearing from the subsistence advisors. That takes time. Often we don't leave until we get that information. So it is only eight to ten hours at the most. The hydrologist will be able to spend time at maybe one site per day. The biologists, who we will talk about here in a minute, they get dropped off in the morning and then they spend all day walking the tundra for a couple miles doing their thing. Which I will talk about. So the helicopter isn't flying all the time, it is really just a bus to get people to these distant areas.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

01:53:07.10

We've been talking about communication, will you be utilizing the Search and Rescue building to have as a com center just for Lola to work at or you have another help?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:53:23.58

We rely heavily on the com centers and the pilots report their position to the com center on a regular basis during the day. So people would be able to go there and find out where in fact we are. And we are also planning to post the tail numbers and pictures of our helicopters because there is other activity out there and that allows people who are out on the land to know whether what they saw was us or not.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:54:01.56

Seven days a week.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

01:54:01.56

And that is seven days a week?

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

01:54:05.32

You guys need to hire another....

Lola Tukrook, Shell Subsistence Advisor in Point Lay

01:54:12.45

I am available any time. You guys - I am at my dad's, I stay at my dad's or at my sister Julie's all the time. You guys can contact me over there. My dad does have a VHF but I have to go to the teleconference to announce because his VHF doesn't reach everyone. But I am available any time, I stay up in the evening, whenever you guys need to talk to me.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

01:54:39.39

The reason why I was asking - you are at your dad's, you have to go the Point Lay com center, make an announcement,

Lola Tukrook, Shell Subsistence Advisor in Point Lay

01:54:51.89

And then wait.

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

01:54:51.99

And then wait. If you have person man there at com center twelve hours per day, seven days a week, that would help communication with all the boaters that are going south or north even as far as Wainwright. So we need somebody at the com center. What we have been doing in the past, even when Shell was out there or Conoco Phillips, they utilize the com center, they paid people to be there twenty four hours a day and we were able to communicate.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:55:38.73

So twenty-four seven com centers.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:55:41.51

Willard, that will happen again this summer.

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

01:55:50.84

Thank you. This going to be going on and on and on. And the hours are getting late. We lost two elders - they went home. Let's get to the bottom of this. We'll ask our questions our questions after the presentation. Because I have been going through your booklet or your pamphlet and it is quite a ways yet today and I know we got people who got to go to work tomorrow and if we ask questions at the end.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:56:33.80

Thank you, Thomas. We'll take one more and then we'll let you finish. Bart?

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:56:34.56

OK. He mentioned about writing down the chopper numbers. Airplane numbers. We always get calls from Atqasuk, Nuiqsut, about these planes that are landing and wondering if they are oil companies or guides. So that is a good thing - write down - you got a question about a plane, so write down the number and give Erling a call. We are seeing a lot of guides that doesn't have no permits. That's - time and date. And which way they are

going. General location. Because there is going to be a lot of planes out there.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

01:57:45.60

Alright.

Warren Lampe

01:57:48.29

With the com center employees are required to report all vessels, craft, and they also do hunting boats. I have been working with the com center here and it works, a pretty good deal, with all vessels and air craft reporting. So all summer, we did have a couple planes that we didn't know - we had no idea who they were, where they come from, what they were doing. One was a caribou survey plane that came by that I hadn't seen before. So our com center is available, very good place for center place for communications.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

01:58:42.84

Right now we got all the guides listed so that you guys, we got a list - should be on the list that we would be able to answer your question. And, one question about all your biologists, all your study groups that will be out in the field, I was going to ask you a question. What is going to happen if the scientist is left out in the field and a grizzly bear comes around?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

01:59:25.35

With permission of the chair, all of the scientists teams and generally it is a team of two scientists has a bear guard associated with that team. And that bear guard travels with them in the field all day long and they are trained and approved through their certification to be that - in the event of a curious bear.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:00:01.23

Alright, maybe continue with your presentation and we will move on.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:00:08.78

So I was talking about the hydrology in the rivers and the lakes. We are also interested in the environmental factors - the physical stuff that is going along with the coast that causes barrier islands to move, that causes coastal areas to erode quicker than others. So this is work that we are doing new this year and it is building on the work that we have done in the past looking at historical maps. And a lot of times the last two years we have been bringing the scientists here to Point Lay and to Wainwright so before we go into the field and after we have been in the field to share with you some of those results and we are excited about doing some even more work this summer to understand even more the relationship between storm events, wind movement, and water depth and how that affects, as you well know, water levels in the lagoon and just try to understand all of those dynamics.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:01:21.69

What you see here is an instrument package that will have a time lapse camera on it looking at a section of beach taking pictures throughout the season and then we will pick it up at the end of the season and hopefully get some real good information on storm events, high winds, high waves, and erosion that is occurring. That gives us some good statistics and good maps about why some areas erode quicker than others. What is in the hand there is the little water level logger that will be deployed along the beach in the water to get at the water - this is similar information that is being done in Barrow by the USGS and we are excited about doing that work.

This will only be near Wainwright and we are going to use a vessel called the Tukpuk, which I have a picture of, to take the scientists to the location where they will be deploying these instruments. And we are using that boat because then we don't need to use a helicopter and that is something that is important to us.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:02:44.41

The other big part of the project this year is what we call ecological surveys. It is a combination of work by biologists doing the habitat assessment. The habitat assessment is really just biologists who are experienced about arctic tundra in the North Slope observing the plants and the vegetation and the soils and we then take that information and map the area. And we use that information along with the information that many experts in the scientific community, you included - traditional knowledge - we take all that information along with the map and we create what we call a wildlife map. That allows us to understand habitat - land - that is important to animals without actually having to go out and count, survey animals. Eventually we will certainly need to do that to better understand the movement of the Teshekpuk Lake Herd and the Western Arctic Herd but this is the foundation for that work in the future is creating a really good map based on the work of individuals such as this guy, who, his name is Aaron Wells. It's going to be six crews on two helicopters and that is why we need two helicopters because these guys and gals can only work during a short period of the year from mid-July to mid-August when the vegetation is at its peak, when it is healthiest at the peak of the summer so that they can get good information about what they are looking at and good information about how things change as they walk along the tundra. The goal is to look at the different regions from the foothills down to the coastal plain and we don't plan to map the entire North Slope. What we are trying to do is get good information in very specific locations and then with satellite images and area photography we are able to validate what we see with photos with the work that they have done in the field.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:05:04.71

The other part is fisheries work and that is going to be part of using this vessel Tukpuk along the coast north and south of Wainwright. We had planned to do some inland work but we were not able to do that this year, we will do that in future years. The coastal work is really to understand the movement of fish. We will be setting some nets along the coast and we will also be deploying nets off of the Tukpuk so that we can catch fish so that we can gain and appreciation of which fish are where and when and whether they are moving up or down the coast on their way to spawning or on their way to spawning. And they will do that fisheries work for two periods during the summer: in late June and in August. And they will be working out of Wainwright on the Tukpuk.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:06:01.78

We are also doing a bird survey along the coast.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:06:06.24

Why do you need to catch them?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:06:11.97

We need to catch them in order to identify the different length fish and sometimes we'll measure them and then we'll release them. We are only keeping a few fish for vouchers. We use the nets so that we can release the fish generally unharmed.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:06:24.69

Why not just use an underwater camera? And just leave it there, you are good to go, you will see all kinds of

animals go by, rather than just fish?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:06:26.20

It is really difficult to get good numbers of fish and a representative sample using cameras. It has been done before, especially in rivers where you can set up the camera to essentially watch, film fish as they go by and maybe be able to identify them and count them but along the coastal environment - along the beach - we are going to try to use nets to catch fish for a period of time and then count how many fish we got for that period of time and then using previous experience on the North Slope it gives us a better feeling of just how many fish might be in the area at that time.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:07:25.38

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:09:29.08

Joe, your question I wanted to pause on because I really appreciate the question and it reminded me of the importance of meetings like this because while we don't plan to use cameras to count fish this year, that doesn't mean we are not going to do it in the future. And it is those kinds of questions and more importantly suggestions that are important to us and it is one of the benefits that I see of having our scientists this summer staying at Atqasuk for example. By staying in the village those fisheries folks or those biologists that will be doing the work, in this case the fisheries folks will be staying in Wainwright, we want to be trying to capture - everyone calls it traditional knowledge, local and traditional knowledge - that's an important aspect of this program but it is also about different ways of trying to get at the data and we don't always know the best way to do that and I just wanted to say that because your question reminded me that it is a partnership. We are going to rely on the communities for example to tell us where they are going hunting. We also ask you share with us your ideas, your questions, so that we can make a better program going forward. That is an important part of this puzzle.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:11:06.10

These are just some pictures of the fishing that we have done. This is the Tukpuk. It is a boat operated by Olgoonik Corporation in Wainwright. It is a great boat, it is a landing craft and we use it to transport scientists along the coast. Right here is just a picture of a fike net and then the beach scene. We are trying to - and over here on this map is where we plan to do the work, north and south of Wainwright in this red area. Future years we will certainly be looking in other areas doing inland fish. We are communicating with the Fish and Game. We will be communicating with the North Slope Borough to try to come up with a coordinated effort to do this inland work but right now this summer we will be working offshore. An important part of the reason we are doing it is to link what we find with fish here on the coast with the results of fish surveys that we have done offshore at our prospects. We want to be able to make that linkage between what is happening here on the coast and what is happening further offshore.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:12:44.05

And this map shows the transit of the Tukpuk with the sea bird biologists on board. Our plan is to go very slowly from an area near Peard Bay, Point Franklin, to an area near Icy Cape three times during the summer and it's - the reason we are doing it is essentially to count birds and identify the different coastal birds and onshore birds that might be in the area during different parts of the season. We recognize that Icy Cape is an important walrus haul out and there are other locations along the beach that are important for walrus and based on the permits that we received and based on our own commitments, we will be staying away from those haul outs.

And again, the activity is coordinated through the com center, it is coordinated through the subsistence advisor and most of this work will be around Wainwright.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:13:50.35

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:14:29.47

The last bit of work is cultural resource survey. Again, this is a continuation of work we have done the last two years. We rely on the expertise of a fellow by the name of Rick Reanier. Many of you may know him. We have a lot of work to do with respect to identifying the current condition of important cultural sites or fossils. This is a representation of the variety of sites and the number of sites in our study area 2012. We won't get to all of these by any means but we use the helicopter to take some photos from the air and Rick, who is a long experienced archaeologist here on the North Slope, is able to make assessments about old sod houses and other sites of cultural importance. He often talks to with villagers to gain an appreciation of what is important to ??? today, and I can tell you that maybe you have heard him talk here, the information that he shares with the villagers at the end of the season is always well received.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:15:53.29

This is my last slide.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:16:02.58

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:16:08.92

This is a representation of our schedule for this year and I will use it just to walk through again what the plan is. On the top here is the month of June. And July, August, and then September. And beginning in mid-June on the fourteenth or fifteenth we will begin the hydrology work that I talked about out of Atqasuk. So this top line that is green is work out of Atqasuk. Below it is what we call the coastal processes, that is the individuals that will use the Tukpuk out of Wainwright and will go deploy those cameras. That is the only work that will be happening in June. In July, that coastal processes work will end and the surface hydrologists will go until mid-July.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:17:56.94

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:18:29.31

Beginning in early July will be that first bird cruise and then when they are done we will do the fisheries work. Again, this will be out of Wainwright using the Tukpuk. In mid July...

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:18:47.47

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:18:53.69

This habitat assessment begins in mid-July and goes all the way until mid-August. Again, that is the peak season, the peak time of summer. What you will notice is that the first half, until the end of July, they will be working out of Atqasuk and then they transition over to Umiat. And earlier this evening, I apologize, but I misspoke, based on our conversations at Atqasuk and the commitments we made, we will be out of Atqasuk and their area by early August. And that's to be out of the area by the beginning of peak caribou season in early August and we won't be there in September. And there only activity occurring in Wainwright is this bird work and the fish work on the Tukpuk, offshore or along the coast.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:20:12.26

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:20:23.80

When the biologists are done and the cultural archaeologist, Rick Reanier, works in conjunction with the biologists, after they are done the hydrologists return and will work out of Umiat doing more river work and the lake work. This is an error - the lake work is a component of the hydrology work that will occur at Umiat and it also occurs during this period of time. So that is a change that we have made here recently. This coastal process retrieve will be in September and all that refers to is using the Tukpuk to go back to those camera sites and pull the cameras. We want to try to leave that for that last thing because as you know the storms come in fall and it is those storms and how they interact with the coast that we want to capture on film.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:22:11.48

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:22:21.07

Mr. Chairman, I will end the presentation by just indicating that we have all of these mitigation measures and commitments in place to try to minimize any impacts on subsistence. But I think what is most important in the end is that we try to get the helicopters away from Point Lay and Wainwright and Atqasuk in August and September and the work that we are doing in September with the helicopters out of Umiat will be away from the Colville River, based on the information and the conversations we have had with people from Nuiqsut and Anaktuvuk Pass. So we made a concerted effort to design a program and design our location in the NPR-A based on the seasonality and the cycle of caribou hunting, bird hunting in the spring, and the movement of caribou as well.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

02:24:25.69

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:24:59.16

Thank you.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:25:01.51

Thank you. OK, take a couple questions? Willard?

Willard Neakok, Board Member of Cully Corp, Pt. Lay Rep. for NSB Planning Commission

02:25:13.85

The size of the helicopter is a Bell 412, right? That is a lot larger helicopter than we had with BHP Billiton. I don't know if Wainwright and Atqasuk knows but on a clear day, with no wind, we could hear that helicopter take off from thirty five miles south. If we just go a little bit away from the generators, we could hear that helicopter take off and just start flying all over the place. That's what the noise - the whomp whomp whomp - the noise of the blades - were probably the ones that deterred the Western Arctic herd to move inland. That - daily flights, eight hours a day. Atqasuk is going to be impacted, Barrow is going to be impacted, Wainwright is going to be impacted because of the caribou migration from the Central Arctic Herd, Teshekpuk Herd, and Western Arctic Herd. Just want to put that in because we suffered three years like I mentioned in the meeting with Linc. We suffered three years without caribou. I don't know how bad it was in Wainwright when they were flying out of Wainwright but I am inform Atqasuk just what might happen with the caribou migration in their village. Just had to put that in. Thank you.

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

02:27:16.93

Thank you. A lot of studies on this booklet or pamphlet you just brought us. This is the purpose of putting this pipeline - is that right?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:27:26.47

The purpose is to understand and whether some areas are more sensitive than others so that we can use that information to plan stuff like pipeline, shore bases, or other infrastructure in the event that we are successful offshore.

Chuck 'Chuckwagon' Ekak, Wainwright Traditional Council

02:27:53.71

Since you guys are ??? by Wainwright, I am from Wainwright. My own opinion, I don't like this helicopter. We just don't go hunting in one place. We are scattered. The rivers go up north and south of us. And when that thing start running around, call them choppers, the hunters, they don't like it, really, because we got comment that it is disturbing. We just go hungry if we don't get any caribou. And that is what the problem was last year. That is why I said, in my own opinion, I don't like the chopper running around. There could be alternative: only if you guys come up with it. It has happened over and it's just staying with us and we ??? you guys - Atqasuk and Point Lay. Boy, things will get more out of control, I guess. But, other than that, in my own opinion, as a Wainwrighter, from Wainwright's point of view, we don't like the choppers flying around. It is really true that we can go hungry. Every day that we can't go out it just same chopper flying around scare our animals away. And boy they get frustrated. And very frustrating like this, what we are talking about right now but, sorry, but it is my own point of view and Wainwright's. You can understand that.

Warren Lampe

02:29:48.84

Yeah I got a couple of questions. About how long per dot? How long does one of these dots take to get in there and get your research and be done with this area? Like this dot, on the ??? Creek or Kokolik River - I mean that is pretty much where I go catch my caribou in the summer. I mean what you were saying earlier is that you were going to stay away from the villages but in the sense of mind that what do you think, you go out away from the village so that is a little things that seems a little off. But I would like to know how long does one dot take to get your information from.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:30:38.28

It depends on the size of the river. If it is a small little creek. If it is a big river, it takes them a day, maybe two. When I said that we stay away from villages, I do mean not just the village but an area around the village where

we know go with four wheelers or up and down the coast. We are trying to be out of the western NPR-A during with helicopters during August and September.

Warren Lampe

02:31:13.80

Is there a set date that you are going to be going to these areas or is it just whenever you get to it?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:31:21.21

We try to be flexible because again, we rely on the daily communication with the villages through the subsistence advisor, about where the people are going because it does change, people do go different places. But for the areas around Wainwright and Atqasuk and a little bit to the south here near Point Lay, we will be working that period of mid-June to mid-July.

Warren Lampe

02:31:51.77

Another thing, something I had in mind that I wonder with Barrow if disturbance and some sort of compensation - do you know how important. When I was living in Barrow about 10, 12 years ago, they were expanding the gas fields, doing surveys around the gas fields you know 10, 15 miles south of Barrow and during that period of exploration and surveying they had LCMF was giving fuel vouchers from their cause of disturbance with their tractors running and all their equipment running in the caribou hunting area. I hunted caribou in that area for about twenty miles from Barrow and when did their work in that area they gave five gallon fuel voucher because when I went out and I was catching caribou twenty miles from Barrow and when, couple years after they did do exploration, it drove the caribou maybe forty miles from Barrow. And on realization of the disturbance, you know they put in some sort of compensation, you know, just five extra gallons of gas to help go reach where the caribou have been diverted to. I participated in that program with LCMF where they compensated you with fuel because they knew that they had diverted the caribou from the original where we catch them. Is there any kind of - I know there is going to be a disturbance, is it going to be to a point, is there any kind of plan for that kind of situation?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:34:12.15

We are not planning to do any seismic work.

Warren Lampe

02:34:22.97

Disturbance on our land, helicopters, where caribou could travel to another creek.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:34:31.42

Last week Pauline and I and some of our colleagues spent three days in the villages of Point Lay, Atqasuk, and Wainwright testifying as part of the North Slope Borough Planning Commission who was holding hearings on this project and Gordon Brower, Richard Glenn and some other individuals shared with us stories like that. This is my way of telling you "yes, we have thought about it, there will probably be some kind of panel or group of individuals representing the communities potentially affected communities as we go forward in the future to try and understand potential subsistence impacts and ways to avoid them or ways to mitigate them should they become a reality. I think that the work we are trying to do now in partnership with the communities is intended to avoid impacts so that we don't have to do fuel vouchers but we heard it pretty clearly from the Borough that it is something we need to consider going forward.

Warren Lampe

02:35:52.58

Around Point Lay I catch a large percentage of my caribou right around this where I have to travel inland to harvest caribou. That is why I wanted to know how long at each spot to get your information. I just thought there would be a couple days per dot, but if it is only one day, that is kind of minimum.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:36:30.06

I am sorry to disturb but that is where communication with the advisor is going become really effective.

Warren Lampe

02:36:42.98

Because if we could get some kind of date of when they are going to be in there in this area. We'll say if I am planning on a caribou trip for the next payday, which is a week and a half, or I can't get out there, and it just so happens that your crew is going out there the day before pay day, the caribou is not going to be there, they are going to travel - there will be the disturbance by helicopter landing.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:37:42.68

They are going to have communication with hunters and with advisors and they are going to avoid all this. We are not going to be impacted and hopefully minimize impacts and that is where the communication with the advisors is going to be very effective. And like you said earlier, communication is going to be key for everybody. So, thank you for your presentation and your information. I just want to get this out there that you can get this information either from Stacey or from these guys themselves. Their contact information, if you maybe have more concerns about what has been presented. The sooner the better just to communicate within your community and your representatives and communicate with Shell and Linc and keep communicating with them - don't just stop here at this meeting, thinking that this meeting too short and too fast. It doesn't have to stop here, we can keep communicating with these companies through email, through phone call, as long as you keep communicating with them you will have more of an idea on what their plans are. This is a lot of information, we can't gather it all at once in one small meeting like this. This is basically just an introduction on what they are trying to do in the future so that we know as subsistence hunters what they are planning to do and what they can do to minimize impacts on us so communication from this day forward with com center, hunter, industry, scientists, biologists, anything that is going to be impacting your lifestyle, you need to be communicating with each other and keeping notes on how you are impacted. And later on when the meetings come in the future, that information will be useful when we talk to these kinds of people. So, from there, I would like to say thank you for your presentation, thank you for hearing the concerns, I know that one little presentation can continue throughout the night but there are people that are tired but I want you to know that our people are very concerned about everything that you are doing, not just this study here or that study there - it is everything and that is a lot of information. So keep communicating with them, with their advisors, with each other, and write it all down. It is going to be useful in the future. So thank you. Before we go on to the next item we will have comments.

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

02:41:34.14

Just for clarification to the guy that was speaking and for hunters here in Point Lay: you won't be studying here in Point Lay this whole year, right? Just according to your schedule. I can see Wainwright, Atqasuk, Umiat, but no Point Lay. Just for clarification.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:42:01.61

From mid-June through mid-July there will be hydrologists working out of Atqasuk and they may work in this area. Even down to Tululik and in and around Point Lay. We have negotiated access to land and to do studies

on Cully Corp land and ASRC land to do studies in this area. From mid-June to mid-July and as well mid-July to August. After August, we will not be in this area.

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

02:42:52.61

OK, so Point Lay should have been here on your schedule?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:42:54.70

What the schedule shows is where we will be basing out of. In this case, we are relying on Atqasuk. We have communicated with the village and we got permission to base out of Atqasuk and use the helicopter to transport the scientists into the field. I'll tell you, Point Lay is far away from Atqasuk and it's - that distance will mean that we won't be able to spend much time over there. But we do want to understand this part of our study area as well because it gives us an appreciation of how things are to the South as well as to the North.

Lola Tukrook, Shell Subsistence Advisor in Point Lay

02:43:45.00

Can I ask a question? If on your cultural resources surveys, are you going to be surveying all the sites in this area? Are you going to be that far? It's just a question because I know that Icy Cape there is families that do have land in the area, so if you are surveying that area, it would be nice to let them know where you are going to be at in that area. Just a thought.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:44:19.12

As I mentioned earlier, we do not land or trespass on native allotments. Many of the cultural sites, the most important ones are on native allotments and so sometimes we will take photos from the air but we will not be landing on native allotments. There is a few sites, these dots refer to sites that come through the Borough from the Traditional Land Use Inventory and some of them are from the State. One of the biggest problems we have found is that the location of these dots are inaccurate so that is one of the main reasons we are going to these is just so that we are certain where in fact these sites are located and we then share that information not only with the Borough but with the State and we have made a real hard effort to come back to the villages and Rick gives a presentation in the evening with the pictures he took and what he found and it is really - for me it is a great opportunity to tie what we are seeing in the field with people whose ancestors lived there in many cases.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:45:52.87

Thank you. Thank you for everything.

Unknown

02:46:00.39

I would like to thank for the translator to make it so much easier.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:46:00.58

Thank you, Solly.

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:46:07.16

I would like to thank Charlie for translating.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:46:11.09

Next we are going to have Mr. Lon Kelly.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

02:46:20.00

Can we just take a real quick break? I know the Shell folks have to get back to their plane.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:46:24.55

Oh, I didn't know they were leaving.

Unknown

02:46:30.39

They can afford to do that.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:46:31.17

Well, you have all that information, right? And your presentation is email accessible?

Erling Westlien, Shell Oil

02:46:45.75

We have given a copy of the presentation to the BLM. And it should be in your packets.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:46:57.24

OK, so if you guys have any more questions about Shell's projects for the summer, do not hesitate to ask for the presentation, a copy.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

02:47:13.11

It will be online at the Subsistence Advisory Panel website.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:47:13.11

And keep communicating with each other. I am pretty sure I have ten million questions for them as well but we don't have the time right now but it is good to have this information presented to us so that we have an idea of what to do and what we are going to be dealing with throughout the summer. So thank you guys, thank you for your information. We will see you next time.

Bartley Kleven, Linc Energy (Renaissance Umiat)

02:47:52.10

I just wanted to say that I appreciate some of the mitigation measures and some of the successes and some of the questions that have come up. I've been taking notes and even though we have a different type of a program it is a very good learning for us, some of the things that you are doing as well.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:48:12.07

Five minutes?

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:58:33.26

Back to order! Lon?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

02:58:42.17

Mr. Chair.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

02:58:44.46

You have the floor.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

02:58:44.56

OK. So I am Lon Kelly, I am the field manager for the Arctic Field Office - BLM's management for the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to the east of here. And what we are going to do tonight is a pretty formal public hearing and I am going to go through about thirty slides and I would like to go through them pretty quick. This is the second time we have been here but it is the first time for most of you, because when we were here before there was a great big whale on the ice that almost all the adult people in the village were out helping to cut up. So we came back to do another meeting. Now, I have got all night, I am not going to go anywhere, so I can go as slow and take as much time as people want. But like somebody said earlier, we have lost some of the elders and I am sorry for that. But don't hesitate to ask questions. So, what is going on here? OK.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

03:00:16.22

Thanks for having us, we really appreciate your hospitality in having us here to Point Lay for the second time. For tonight's meeting, I am going to give this briefing on the draft plan - we call it an integrated activity plan for NPR-A, but the whole point of it is to identify the areas that we will lease for oil and gas in NPR-A - that is the main impact that it is going to have. It is going to show where we will lease and where we won't lease. Making it much more complicated are conditions for what we will lease, how we will lease, what special stipulations will be on it and I will cover those in broad outline. Then we will have a session and it will be pretty formal and for that we'd like you to say your name for the record and Stacey - are you going to pass around a microphone or a recorder?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

03:01:27.52

Yes.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

03:01:27.72

So that we can transcribe your remarks and it will also be what they call an 810 subsistence hearing. It is required by section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act that we have a formal hearing in any villages that might be impacted in a significant way - the subsistence uses might be impacted.

(Recording break)

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Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:00:01.55

...this is Teshekpuk Lake that right now is deferred and wouldn't be leased until 2018 under any of the alternatives but after 2018 in this case - in the case of Kasegaluk area, it would be after 2014. Under the current

plan, we could lease there.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:00:26.78

That is in 2014?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:00:28.89

For Kasegaluk, yes. So probably one of the biggest new pieces of information that we have about NPR-A right now is this petroleum resources assessment. And what that is is a map that the USGS, our, the federal government's geological science unit, made an assessment, they broke NPR-A down into these more or less rectangular blocks and they estimated oil - it is almost funny because it is an estimate of the undiscovered oil, OK?

Unknown

00:01:25.23

Like a double negative.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:01:25.69

Yes, exactly. So it - it's done based on what they know of the geology and what they know about the chances of given the geology the way it is, if you roll the dice a hundred times, how many times does it come up oil? And the bottom line is - the important thing here is that no one really knows how much oil is out here but the estimates went down by - we now estimate that there is one tenth the oil we would have estimated five years ago. And that is a big drop. And it is because of the seismic work and the exploratory drilling and the greater understanding of the geology in this area that the geologists not think that instead of there being a lot of oil - several big Alpine-sized fields out here - there probably isn't. And I think that is supported by - I can learn how to work this thing someday - that is supported by the current pattern of leasing in NPR-A.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:03:10.38

If you look at this map here, you see all these leases have been offered and quite a few were bought in this area over the years but the only remaining leases are the dark blue ones. Those are the leases that were still in existence before our last lease sale. And our last lease sale offered - offered for sale these lighter purple areas and where we got bids are these red areas. So we sold these leases - this one, these three - that is it.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:03:52.60

Those are existing leases and they are still there.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:03:52.60

How about those dark purple ones?

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:03:56.96

They are existing but they are not bought?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:03:57.49

They have been paid for and they pay rent.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:04:00.18

OK, it's like a tenant, something like that.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:04:05.86

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:04:31.06

So right now we think that the best places to find oil - now they have found some oil in here, they had discoveries in here - so we think the best places are right around here, right around here, here, here, and here.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:04:54.79

(Translates into Inupiaq)

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:05:18.51

So that is a good reason to re-look at the leasing because we don't see a lot of demand over here in the South in the near future. Not to say it will never be developed, but right now it is a good reason to take another look.

Joe Sage, SAP Chair, Native Village of Barrow

00:05:50.27

I was just informed that the elders pretty much gone so everybody else can pretty much understand English?

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:05:54.88

Naumi! I joke.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:06:06.56

Ok so this - I didn't update this slide, I should have, but the comment period right now goes to the fifteenth. We got a lot of requests for extensions on the comment period so we extended it for two weeks. We are still going to try to compile all the comments by the 22nd to get ourselves back on schedule. The preferred alternative is scheduled to be developed by the Washington Office and this is going to be the - the Preferred Alternative is going to be another alternative that is going to be added to the document between the Draft and the Final and it is going to represent the Department of the Interior's take on what the best way to lease NPR-A is.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:07:00.21

Do you have an Alternative that you have already chosen?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:07:05.22

No. It's going to be between - I am pretty sure that it is going to look a lot - it is going to be different than any of the alternatives.

Willard Neakok

00:07:25.71

Willard Neakok, for the record. So Alternatives A, B, C, and D are going to be changed? Slightly?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:07:29.03

There is going to be an E that is going to be somewhere between B and D. That's going to be the agency's preferred alternative.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:07:43.84

So you are going to alter your alternatives?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:07:48.07

Yes.

Willard Neakok

00:07:52.60

So is that why they are extending the two weeks?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:08:00.70

No, we have always - well, we have done it that way more than we haven't. We have generally gone to the Draft without a Preferred Alternative, got the comments back on the Draft, and then made up the Preferred Alternative and analyzed that in the Final. As long as it is between the sideboards - within the range of the Alternatives that are in the Draft - that is OK. So that is one of the main things that we are asking for in the public comments is "What should be in the Preferred Alternative? Are there areas that you use that you really don't think should be leasing in?" That is the kind of stuff we need to know.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:08:43.43

You alter the alternatives - two weeks is a very short window gather information on such a wide scale...

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:08:55.68

Well, it is going to be more like sixty days by the time we are done with it. How many days is it?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:09:01.27

I think he thinks that we now have two weeks to learn about the Preferred Alternative that you are talking about, not the four alternatives that are before the public now. Then, they will come out with Alternative E - a Preferred Alternative.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:09:22.43

Right.

Unknown

00:09:23.00

After these comments are in.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:09:24.44

After these comments are taken into account.

Unknown

00:09:29.28

There is going to be another comment period?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:09:31.83

Right, there'll be...

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:09:34.79

And then you will have 'E' by then so we can comment on it, perhaps?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:09:38.35

It will be in the Final EIS and there's a thirty day comment period after the Final EIS is issued to comment on the analysis. Then - what has happened in the past on the other plans that I have been involved in and the ones that I have read up on, once the Final goes forward they make more adjustments and in the record of decision they come up with a decision that doesn't look like any of the alternatives, including the Preferred Alternative, it is somewhat different so they - we try to analyze, in our office, we try to analyze impacts. If you do this, then this will be impacted. In the Department, the Secretary looks at those impacts but he also considers politics and what's he thinks the best thing is to do in a political sense which is - I don't mean that in a bad way, that is a good way - that is the way the country works. He is an appointed official, he is appointed by the President to carry out the President's agenda so he makes those political calculations that we are not qualified to make. It is not a bad thing, but it is a factual thing.

Willard Neakok

00:11:19.93

OK, so the public comment period ending June 1 and then public comments are compiled and categorized by June 22. What - how, now that you have come up with Alternative E, what happens to the public comments that were handed in before June 1?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:11:44.41

All the comments - OK this should say June 15 instead of June 1. But all the public comments are part of the public record. All the comments that are substantive - that call into question something that we wrote, "this is wrong", or "you should have used this data that was available but you didn't" - every thing like that, they call that a substantive comment, that actually gets a written response. We adopt it, we think it doesn't hold water, we do something in between, but we respond to that, it goes into writing. Other comments that are like a vote, say, "I support Alternative B" we record those, but we don't - since it is not calling for us to make a specific change, it is calling for us to make a decision that is made after the Final, we don't respond to those in writing. We just bin the up and note them.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:13:01.54

Like a mute response.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:13:10.18

Yeah, it is like that. It is exactly like that. The decision on what we will do is something that happens later. What we are charged with is analyzing the impacts of the different options and so that is what we do. And so if someone says to us "You should do Alternative B", or "You should do Alternative D", it is not our job. The Secretary might pay attention to that when he makes a decision, but all we do is note it. Now, if somebody says specifically "The Preferred Alternative should avoid leasing this in lake that I use for goose hunting", then that is substantive and would call for a written comment, a written reply. So it is a little subtle, but you see the difference? One says "This is the way the Final should look - the Agency's Preferred Alternative should look like this" the other says "You should decide at the end of the day that....". Make sense? OK.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:14:34.27

So after the Final is written, then there is the thirty day period and the next business day they are planning on issuing the Secretary's decision.

Unknown

00:14:51.73

So I have one question. Can you go back to that schedule? So are all of these dates basically pushed up fifteen days?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:15:09.15

No.

Unknown

00:15:12.93

So on July 6th we will see a Preferred Alternative?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:15:17.69

No, you probably won't see a Preferred Alternative. That is when Washington owes us the Preferred Alternative so we can start writing.

Unknown

00:15:27.03

When is it available to everyone else?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:15:28.24

When the final is issued. We have a lot of - the North Slope Borough is a cooperating agency, Fish and Game, Fish and Wildlife Service, all the cooperating agencies will know at that time what the agency's Preferred Alternative is...

Unknown

00:15:50.29

So is that when the tribes know?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:15:51.33

The tribes could ask to consult and at that point I imagine we'd say - it is a political deal - I'd have to get some permissions - but we'd probably consult with the tribes about at least in our minds what is in the Preferred Alternative, I would think. I am guessing on that.

Willard Neakok

00:16:13.08

So, we are not - so if the community of Point Lay goes to one of these Alternatives we can be recognized because we are a federal recognized entity, so if we go to one of these alternatives would it be recognized by the President or just by...?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:16:38.80

We will tell - if you pick an alternative and vote for an alternative, we will pass that along to the Secretary of the Interior, eventually, who will make the decision.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:17:02.15

How come we don't hear like a comment or anything from the Department of the Interior?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:17:12.36

You mean why isn't the Department here?

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:17:21.61

If it is such a big issue you would think that we would hear from the Department of the Interior.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:17:25.34

Well we will hear -

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:17:28.77

I mean, that is huge and it is going to impact our social culture, our social standing, probably the physiology of the game, the wild animals, all that. I mean...

Willard Neakok

00:17:41.01

Seems like it would be on the statewide news or something.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:17:43.30

Well it has been on the news.

Unknown

00:17:58.95

Unclear ... Alternative B.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:17:58.95

That is what we are here for is to try to figure out what you think should be in Alternative E, in the agency's preferred alternative. We know it is going to be somewhere between B and D and so in that range, what do you think should be in that alternative? So I am going to try to ...go ahead, Stacey.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:18:18.54

I just want to clarify for people that don't understand, the Bureau of Land Management is part of the Department of the Interior so the Department of the Interior leaders are not here, that is because the Bureau of Land Management does this part of the process for them. We are a part of the Department of the Interior. Does that make sense?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:18:44.75

So my boss...

Unknown

00:18:44.75

So you are the department within the Department that takes care of this business.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:18:47.46

My boss is the - my boss's boss is the head guy for BLM in the State of Alaska. His boss's boss is the head of BLM. His boss is the Secretary of the Interior, the guy - it's a guy right now - he is the guy who is going to sign this Plan, this Record of Decision. It is going to be his decision. Does that make sense?

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:19:19.85

Pretty bossy group.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:19:22.16

Be glad it is not the Army because there is a lot more layers.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:19:33.10

unclear - Preferred Alternative by July 6th?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:19:34.37

That's - we really hope that the Department will buy off on an alternative - a preferred alternative by July 6.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:19:48.58

So if I would like to comment on Icy Cape area, is that where I make the comment?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:19:55.84

If you give us that comment by the fifteenth, specifically on Icy Cape, saying "The Preferred Alternative should avoid leasing in Icy Cape", then we would have to comment on that. Or if you just say it this evening.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:20:14.57

Yeah - we are taking your comments this evening.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:20:16.21

And we will have a transcript and that would be a substantive comment, we would have to address it. We might address it with similar comments, although I haven't heard that particular one, but if we can put a bunch of comments that are essentially the same and respond to them all in a block.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:20:40.19

But we have to refer to the locations?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:20:40.63

Yeah. Exactly.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:20:45.86

And Icy Cape is one of the locations, right? According to that one map?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:20:49.12

Yes. From Icy Cape east is in the area that we are looking at.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:21:02.71

So we need that in a (unclear)?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:21:03.23

No, just wait until the public comment period and then say it. Shortly.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:21:10.64

Tonight.

Bart Ahsogak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:21:18.11

You recognize what I was saying earlier tonight about the village corporations? Are you going to write that down? I think it is BLM...

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:21:37.11

I would say that the laws dealing with veterans' allotments are outside the scope of the Plan. I mean, we will take the comment and we will pass it along, but we probably would say, if you commented on it specifically, we would say "That's a law, it is outside the scope of the Plan".

Bart Ahsogak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:21:58.18

So it would be better to write to the Interior level?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:21:59.72

Well it would be better to write to your congressman because they make the laws. Your congressmen and

senators make the federal laws that tell us how to process allotments and whether allotments - what happens in NPR-A. Like you said, in early days, there weren't any lands available around these villages and they changed the law and so there was.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:22:30.62

In NPR-A, yeah.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:22:30.62

That was just a one time thing.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:22:35.65

So, it closed again, so, there is veterans were left without NPR-A. We are talking about native allotments. Guys who missed out on this allotment thing.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:22:56.37

So veterans' allotments, all the allotments that - without changing the law, all the allotments that are ever going to be in NPR-A already exist. It is possible to make the case, and it has been done but it is getting harder and harder, that an allotment that was rejected once was rejected improperly or the record of an allotment that should have been processed was lost, OK? It is possible to make those arguments and get an allotment reinstated, but it is really outside the scope of the Plan. I am happy to talk about allotments but maybe we should wait until after...

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:23:47.52

I am just checking if it is in there.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:23:47.52

It is not in there. There is nothing in there about allotments except that they are private land.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:23:56.85

Like I said, just give it back to the stakeholders. You know? Mark it up.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:24:05.41

Thomas Nukapigak, for the record. Going back to Willard's question a while ago - Point Lay is not near the NPR-A. I am wondering, since Point Lay is not near the NPR-A will we be recognized? Even though...

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:24:29.97

As far as we are concerned, you are near the NPR-A. Clearly, you use NPR-A resources. We figure there is 43 villages that clearly use the Northwest Arctic Herd but Point Lay we have had two meetings here, they have a representative on the Subsistence Advisory Panel, we consider Point Lay - we consider our core villages to be Point Lay, Wainwright, Barrow, Atqasuk, Nuiqsut, and Anaktuvuk Pass. And Kaktovik - we don't consider them one of the core villages, they haven't expressed a lot of interest in what happens in NPR-A. Point Hope, we did meet with them. Ben Nageak met with them early on in this planning process and we haven't heard from

Point Hope since then. We are pretty open but clearly, Point Lay is on the radar screen and isn't excluded from being considered one of these core, impacted, affected villages.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:25:56.89

Cool, so we can get NPR-A impact funds?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:26:00.17

Anybody who has...we had one of our SAP meetings kind of focused on that in Fairbanks and pretty much any village can apply for NPR-A impact funds if they can show that they are impacted by activities in NPR-A.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:26:22.79

Except the question I had, we always get the non-NPR-A from ...for this village.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:26:31.98

From the Borough?

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:26:32.54

Yeah. Since I heard that we can go and apply for that NPR-A impact ...

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:26:42.68

That would be a little more difficult for Point Lay because Point Lay doesn't have an incorporated city and the NPR-A impact funds are administered by the State of Alaska and they will not accept proposals from tribal governments, only from municipalities. So - that doesn't mean that there wouldn't be an organization in Point Lay, but there is no city and they wouldn't take it from the tribe, so I don't know if Cully Corporation could but I don't think so. It's actually - I think that Point Lay could argue and it would be acceptable that they would be impacted by activities in the NPR-A, but as far as the State of Alaska sees a actual entity, I don't know if Point Lay has one.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:27:45.62

Let me understand that. It is federal land.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:27:50.76

It is federal land but the way the NPR-A impact fund works is that when oil companies lease land, half of that money goes to the NPR-A impact fund - to the State, to a state fund, the NPR-A impact fund.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:28:13.46

Where does the other half go?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:28:13.46

The federal government.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:28:17.44

What does it do when it receives that half?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:28:19.76

It goes into the General Fund. So ..

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:28:25.33

The operating fund.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:28:26.60

You could call it that. It's a dollar - dollars are interchangeable so once it goes into the General Fund you could just as well say it funds Social Security or it funds ...

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:28:41.76

So you have a state fund allocated within - to a municipality, impacted government. That is my understanding?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:28:56.75

The way the law is written, it could go to any impacted government - subdivision of state government I think is the way it is. So the Borough can get funds or city governments can get funds - any subdivision of state government - that is the way the State has done it. But the way it was explained to us at the SAP meeting where we talked about it, traditionally they get the biggest request from the Borough and they give most of the money to the Borough and then the Borough parses it out however the Borough figures it out to the communities. And again, a dollar is a dollar - a dollar coming in to the Borough is a new dollar so it is hard to say really what they do with those dollars, right?

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:29:52.35

So, Department of Interior agrees with that?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:29:59.98

The Department of the Interior, so far as I know, believes that the State is following the law.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:30:09.04

DOI takes care of the tribes?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:30:16.22

DOI believes that they have a government to government relationship with the tribes and a certain trust responsibility to the tribes.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:30:33.32

OK, so while we are writing this plan, we have to - we have these statutory or legal objects that we are trying to

meet. The first one - the big reason we are writing this plan is that we have to have a program of competitive oil and gas leasing so that's a requirement under the law in NPR-A for us to have a program of leasing so when I get to describing the alternatives, one of the alternatives describes what it might look like if you leased the smallest amount of land that we think would be consistent with the law requiring us to have a program of leasing. That would be Alternative B. We are also supposed to manage exploration and development in all other uses, so that would be all other uses: recreation, hunting and fishing and so on consistency with the purposes of the Act and we are supposed to protect environmental values, surface values. We have a special power in NPR-A, the Secretary does, to designate Special Areas that are supposed to receive extra special attention and protection of surface values.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:31:55.77

Like Teshekpuk?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:31:59.11

Teshekpuk, Utukok, Colville, Kasegaluk Lagoon.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:32:08.32

Icy Cape?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:32:10.19

So Icy Cape is in Kasegaluk Lagoon, it is supposed to receive maximum protection consistent with the purpose of the Act. So remember, one of the purposes of the Act is to have a program of leasing. We don't have to lease everything but I think you will see in most of alternatives, we don't have any leasing right there at Icy Cape.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:32:31.68

There is a block..on the map..2014...you have possible leasing here on that year.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:32:50.95

That is the current situation but most of our alternatives don't have leasing in that area. One does, though. That is why it is good to get your marker down and say that the Preferred Alternative shouldn't have leasing in areas that are special to you.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:33:18.00

So we also have to protect subsistence, so that means subsistence species and access to those species by subsistence users and we also have to comply with a whole raft of other laws like we were talking about today: wetlands protection, Endangered Species Act (that is what ESA stands for), all those other laws. So the big question is what to lease. And so all these alternatives, they really vary the amount of land that would be available to be occupied and developed by oil production. That's the big thing determines how much impact there is. We don't know until they've started exploratory drilling which they only do once they've leased, we don't know exactly where the development might take place, exactly where the pads might go in and pipelines might go, so we can only predict the amount of habitat that might be impacted by leasing in a certain area. In general, in general if we are going to lease in a particular area, a hundred acres or 200 acres we predict that a 100 acres would have roughly half the impact of 200 acres, roughly. I should really say a bigger number, like

20,000 acres or 40,000 acres - 20,000 would have roughly half the impact of the 40,000. The reason I said the bigger number is small numbers, it works in one well at a time, we might be able to easily drain several times 400 acres from one well.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:35:18.76

OK for my understanding - Thomas again - you are protecting all wildlife, right?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:35:26.24

Consistent with leasing, yeah.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:35:31.04

OK, Icy Cape area has quite a bit of wildlife - the area down the coast to Icy Cape, near Icy Cape, there was a lot of dead ducks last summer, the other summer ago, and we had told the Borough Wildlife about it and I wonder if that 2014 would have a

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:36:01.04

Right, if we don't change the decision that was existing - if we don't change the decision from the Northwest plan from 2004, I think, no, is it 2004? Yeah, there would be - or there could be leasing there. Now, if you remember those maps that showed the amount of oil we thought was available, we don't really think that there is that much oil over here. There might be more gas down in here but this is kind of not very prospective for oil. But notice that this is Alternative B - this is the Alternative that proposes to lease the smallest area and protect the biggest area. In this case, all this black cross hatching is not available for leasing, so the Kasegaluk Lagoon from above or inside the coast right here, out to the barrier islands would not be leased, Peard Bay, Dease Inlet, all this big area around Teshekpuk, and all this area would not be available for lease.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:37:40.56

So we spent a lot of time worrying about this area, around Teshekpuk Lake, this lake here. And we do that because right now the only place that oil has been actually discovered in NPR-A is right around this area here. And we think there is decent prospects here and here and down in this area. That is where we think the best chance of energy development in NPR-A is.

Willard Neakok

00:38:20.75

Willard Neakok for the record. You know, in Alternative B you have Teshekpuk and down south, straight out here is where we have calving for caribou. So, Alternative B sounds real good.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:38:44.82

So this is Alternative D. This has every acre of NPR-A eventually able to be leased that - it should go without saying that I am not saying anything about the village lands, the private lands, OK? The villages and ASRC could develop those lands or not. So in this Alternative D, we keep these special areas, we have some pretty restrictive requirements on how leases could actually be developed. We've got buffers around these lakes, these areas north of the lake have big lease tracts so there are fewer operators, potentially. In each of these lease tracts, they are restricted to only 300 acres per pad. So there's quite a few restrictions but all this area could be leased. That is Alternative D, the alternative where we maximize the potential for economic development and we do try to protect the natural resources in the area. So you can see there's quite a few - there's buffers around

the rivers where there couldn't be any drill pads. There's some buffers around the deep water lakes, the lakes that hold fish. There are special restrictions in the goose molting area, this area north of the lake. There's quite a few restrictions but it could all be leased and most of it could be occupied by drill pads with ??? on the total amount of acres.

Thomas Nukapigak, Vice-President of the Native Village of Point Lay

00:41:08.16

You talk about buffer - how long is that? Five mile? Three mile?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:41:13.26

It's - the biggest one is three miles on each side of the river. The smallest a half mile on each side of the river. It varies a lot and it is probably one of the things - I hope that that is cleared up, at least the reasoning behind the different sized buffers is cleared up in the agency's Preferred Alternative because right now it is all over the map and there is not good - if you don't know the exact reason why you have a three mile buffer instead of a mile buffer, it is hard to manage it. It is hard to know whether it is meeting the purpose. Make sense? So that is one of the things that we will probably reduce the amount of variation through the whole area.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:42:12.61

If you look, that's the Teshekpuk map, let's see here, I'll show you the whole. Even under Alternative D, the 'let's lease the whole lot' you can see all these grey/green - is it grey/green? All those buffers around the rivers are areas where there would be restricted surface occupancy. And the main reason for those buffers is to try to avoid a spill getting into the water.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:42:52.69

That Teshekpuk and the calving area, on this map, there would be leasing?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:42:56.28

Yes, under Alternative D there would be leasing with restrictions.

Joe Sage, SAP Chair, Native Village of Barrow

00:43:14.74

So on calving areas and migrations routes?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:43:19.78

That is kind of like Alternative C. Remember Alternative B we didn't have leasing at all so we didn't worry so much about buffers but in Alternative C, that is kind of the middle ground and this just kind of illustrates the kinds of things you can do somewhere between B and D. In Alternative C, if you look at Teshekpuk Lake here I can zoom in on it, you see a lot of areas that you can't occupy. You can't have leasing - or occupancy - we wouldn't have occupancy in these caribou corridors, these pinch points where the caribou have to squeeze between the shore and the lake. So these areas here have restricted occupancy. Then we put, because these lakes are real valuable for geese we put big buffers around the lakes. The only place you could have a drill pad are these tan areas. So - Tract D only has a little sliver of land that you could occupy. You would have to drill into it from the side and it is not all good because somebody could buy a state lease out here and this federal lease and drill in from offshore, near shore, and that would increase the chance of a spill, creating a negative impact there.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:45:17.52

Is that why you have tracts out there, away from the shore, the special areas?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:45:27.55

Well...

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:45:31.26

These are your lease blocks, right?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:45:33.34

These are lease blocks, yeah. This here -

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:45:36.97

Away from the shore there.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:45:40.06

Oh, no, those are sections.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:45:47.21

The green along the coast?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:45:47.84

I think that is the coastal area, special restrictions, I think you are looking at the green mile. Within three quarters of a mile for the light green and a mile for the dark green. Is that green or brown, right there?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:46:21.00

Dark green. I am doing pretty good. The dark green is a mile buffer for no surface occupancy or drilling type facility.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:46:21.00

Dark green.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department SAP Rep

00:46:36.29

No drilling?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:46:39.50

Right, not even exploratory type drilling. A mile - they can drill - it is very costly to start drilling a couple three miles sideways but they can drill out almost nine miles. They got to have the resource worth doing it because they need an extra powerful rig to be able to do it, and the risk goes up, the costs go up. If you break a tool or

something, it's hard but it's doable. So for a mile buffer, then it's not such an impediment but when you have a big lease strike like this, and those buffers from the lakes all overlap, see you could develop this track E okay, put a pad here, a pad here. A - there's a mile we could have a pad. B - there's at least one small spot. C - there's some spots; there's one here. D - there's almost nothing because the buffers don't overlap around the lake. So under alternative C, unless they improve drilling technology, probably no one would lease D. Even though it'd be too hard in the near term to develop. But if they did, one of the things we talked about was these things might not be so good because they might want to put their drill rig out here on state water and drill in like that, which would increase risk, we think, to import values, particularly marine values. So that might not be something we think about --is that a good plan or not?

Unknown

00:48:33.08

Is that area, is this a molting area?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:48:38.41

Yeah

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:48:45.32

Did you guys take into consideration if something is found feasible to develop pipeline and structure, how to build and keep it in place in that area?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:48:51.99

Yeah. Essentially, pipelines get laid out on their own when we get an application, and they are not prohibited in that area, under alternative C or B. Generally, these buffers surround the rivers, allow the pipelines through them. We'd analyze the proposal as it stands. When they come in with a proposal, you try to minimize the impacts, but if you look at all the way that these buffers on rivers, they carve up the area. They really make it impossible, if they can't cross them with a pipeline, it would make the whole area undevelopable. They couldn't get the oil out of there because there are so many buffers around the rivers. In most of the restrictions, if the area is available for leasing, and sometimes even if it's not, pipelines are okay, and that's not just for energy development either. So I add this--they're talking about different transportation systems. Power lines, gas lines, roads from Barrow. They wouldn't be prohibited, necessarily. They'd be analyzed one at a time.

Unknown

00:50:41.36

You said those are the shoreline state waters, or federal?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:50:48.11

yeah. The shoreline out here is state water. There's a lot of shoreline, or what you might call shoreline, inside the barrier islands, like the Colville River--that's Federal. The Dease Inlet in this area, that's federal. But the land outside the barrier islands, all this area from the Colville Delta all the way around. You've got that Colville Inlet, but all the rest, this is state.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:51:46.09

So. Maybe I've already talked about this but I'm going to talk about caribou, fish, birds, and subsistence. Subsistence takes those others and makes it general. So, in general, in all the alternatives, the same required operating procedures exist for caribou. So if we can think of something - if we're going to lease an area, we

think of something to do to protect the caribou, then we do it in all the alternatives, A, C and D. Okay, so all the required operating procedures for caribou stay the same, whether it's leased or not. So the impacts are proportional to the amount of habitat that's leased, so not every acre is the same, but in general, the amount of habitat that's leased or available for leasing, determines the amount of impact that we predict.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:52:57.53

There's two kinds of impacts, and the same with caribou and fishes, and birds for that matter. Habitat loss, that's habitat that you lose directly, like if you build a drill pad to be covered up with gravel, it's no longer the same habitat it was. I mean, people say, well the caribou love that gravel, they can climb up on it and use it for insect relief, but it's a different kind of habitat, so we call that habitat loss. There is also disturbance. That's like fugitive dust, which we were joking about. If we have a road, the road only covers up sixty to eighty feet of tundra along its length, but the impacts to the road, particularly in calving season, we know that calving cows stay fairly far away from roads, so the disturbance impacts are bigger and take some of that habitat out of production. We try to predict those disturbance impacts, which depend on a kind of activity.

Unknown

00:54:16.01

It's probably because the caribou stay away from the roads because all that dust has accumulated along the side of the gravel roads, and it kind of just chokes all the plants.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:54:16.36

Right. And particularly... so that's an impact we know of and can predict and it's an example of a disturbance impact, okay?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:54:48.28

Fisheries impacts are a lot of the same. If we can think of something that we can do in a leased area to protect fish, it's the same in all the alternatives. There are proportional amount of habitat that we lease under the different scenarios and it includes habitat loss or modification, disturbance and directly killing fish, like pumping them out onto ice, which has happened. We try to keep it from happening. And again, in this case as in the case of caribou and all our impacts, it's based on documented impacts elsewhere. There's been no development of NPR-A so far of oil infrastructure. We do have the DEW line sites, and the towns, but that's basically it. So we look over to impacts, mainly in the oil patch to the east of us, and we assume that impacts similar to that are going to happen in NPRA, taking the scale of the development into account. Impacts to birds are a little more complicated, but basically follow the same pattern. We know less about birds because they spend so much of their time away from NPRA. Most of the birds go a long way away for a goodly portion of their lives and we don't know exactly what happens to them, so their life history is more complicated than other animals we deal with. But we still know to deal with habitat loss, disturbance, predation, increased mortality. The big difference in the case of the birds is that because you have a greater sense of uncertainty about birds, we're not as sure how protective the mitigations we proposed might be. So in alternative D, which is the least much as we think we can lease alternative, we relaxed five stipulations designed to protect birds. So being setbacks and limitations on development in bird habitat areas are reduced in alternative D for birds, where they stay almost the same for fish and caribou.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:57:37.28

In Impacts to Subsistence, Stacey Fritz wrote the Impact to Subsistence section - Yea Stacey. And, so she had to pretty much wait until the other sections were done so she could think about how the impacts on fish and wildlife would impact subsistence users. So she had to look at, in particular, changes in access to those

populations, and that's based on largely the experience of people in Kaktovik and Nuiqsut from development around their village. (murmuring)

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:58:34.53

Alternatives A, B, and C would not have significant impact on subsistence, but alternative D might have a significant impact on subsistence. If you made all of NPR-A available for leasing and certainly it's obviously pretty high about what would get developed, and in that case we found that there might be significant impact to subsistence species, but more specifically, to access to specific species.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:59:02.30

What do you mean...(inaudible.)

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:59:10.92

It's...no..that's not got a real strong, ummm.. Stacey can read that, but it's open for discussion.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:59:16.80

There's a very good question here about what qualifies as significant, so there are several factors you have to consider, whether there be a decline in the population of subsistence resources, if that happens--significant. If there's reduced availability of subsistence resources, due to alterations of caribou herds, that would be significant. If there's limited access to subsistence resources, whether it's from infrastructure on the ground or increased competition that would be significant. So, it is a little bit of a --

Qinugan Roddy, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

01:00:08.99

And, is this based on studies, or how is it...?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:00:17.25

It's based on how much land would be available in communities' subsistence use areas. So for instance, I looked at, Alternative B could potentially impact, and that to me is a huge, important factor. So for example, alternative C could make 50% of the NPR-A available for leasing, and I have to make my decision based on assuming that that 50% is leased and developed.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:00:50.58

Well, we have a scenario--what proportion can be leased, but we don't know what, or exactly where, so it is a guess. Obviously if all of the development were right around the village, that would be significant.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:01:03.08

Right. So, for instance, I would look community by community. So, for example, Point Lay. Actually, Point Lay in and of itself, Alternative A provides the most protection in some ways, because the entire south is off limits, so nothing would ever happen inland from here, where the NPR-A starts, however, on Alternative A, you can see the Kasegaluk lagoon is not as strongly protected, so I had to make this judgment, that I think the people of Point Lay would rather, it would be more important to them, to have them what's provided in B and C, to have the Kasegaluk lagoon protected, even though there's a little slice of what was the south area, technically, possibly open to leasing in the future, because I also consider that it's much less likely to actually be leased,

than to see impacts in the Kasegaluk lagoon.

Willard Neakok

01:01:57.27

Unless we are able to document that sharp area by Icy Cape, because it's very significant to....

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:02:10.94

Right. That's not the area I'm talking about. That would be pretty protected. Icy Cape is in the Kasegaluk lagoon special area in Alternative B that would receive very very strict protections. The lagoon itself would be protected and then there'd be a buffer, possibly a mile buffer on shore, and then in this special area there would be very strict limitations on anything that could happen there.

Willard Neakok

01:02:40.71

Otherwise we can testify that that area south of Ice Cape is important to us. Then it'll be protected right? Possibly?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:03:00.88

Quite possibly. Very likely.

Unknown

01:03:03.12

With all these options, it's Quid Pro Quo. It's got to be something for something. You can't have it all.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:03:05.37

You can't have it all probably guaranteed that it will be on paper, protected. But ... any chance that the area within the NPR-A directly to the east of Point Lay will be developed anytime soon. I admit I have used that in my judgment, because I don't think that there's any chance that the area in the NPR-A to the east of Point Lay is going to be developed anytime soon, even if it's made available for leasing.

Willard Neakok

01:03:37.78

Yeah, cause they had some gas about fourteen miles east northeast and wasn't even worth anything.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:03:53.08

I would strike that 'may' in Alternative D to 'will'. It's not May, it's Will.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:04:08.55

Well, it will if companies lease the land and explore it. But we could make the entire NPR-A available for leasing and nobody would lease any of it. So even if you chose alternative D, make it all available, that does not mean it will be leased, so you have to say 'may'.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:04:27.19

Okay, if you say 'may', then you should change the 'significantly' to 'imperatively' ha ha ha

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

01:04:33.39

I agree.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:04:36.68

Okay, this is...so, in our plan, we're talking about what we control in NPRA, what BLM has control over, but we also have this requirement that we look at all the things we know about, that are likely, that are possible to go on. And we call that the cumulative case, all these impacts. And in that, the big ticket items are a pipeline across NPR-A, which is outside the scope of this. We tried not to make any of the alternatives such that they would prohibit the pipeline coming from offshore in the Chukchi. It's not prohibited, but we just don't really talk about it, because that's outside the scope of things. We don't know what's going to happen. Similarly from a development from Alpine that involves a road and a bridge, over the Niglik Channel, downstream from Nuiqsut, or a road to Umiat. Those are all things that could happen, and they are part of the cumulative case. We think that if those things happen, then there is a possibility that there may be significant impacts to subsistence.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:06:00.85

The Niglik channel you're talking about. That's a historical site. That would fall under the heritage resources but apparently you guys just...

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:06:09.80

Well, apparently, apparently that's private land there. So, we don't, that bridge, we don't have any authority over it. We, BLM.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:06:27.06

So one of the things that came out, that hasn't been in our earlier plans, which is an idea that we're sending forward, is an idea that we could have a stipulation that limits hunting and trapping in NPRA by the oil and gas workers who are non-resident to the area.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:06:56.40

Okay, if you go back to that, can I ask you to change that 'may' in the second part there? Because cumulatively it will affect all peoples on the Slope, whether directly or indirectly.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:07:11.02

Okay, I could change it on my presentation, and that wouldn't make any difference. So what you should do, in my opinion, is to keep that in mind, and say that your plan says that Alternative D "may" impact subsistence and it should say "should." Okay?

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:07:32.39

yeah.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:07:32.97

So just in summary, this is the amount of acres that would be available for leasing under the different

alternatives, and the predicted amount of undiscovered oil that would be available for leasing under the different alternatives. So you can see that Alternative B has about half the acreage available for leasing that alternative D does, and it has about 2/3 of the amount of undiscovered oil that is believed to be in the area that Alternative D does, about half the amount of gas that alternative D does. So this MMB means Million Barrels of Oil and this TCF means trillion cubic feet of gas.

Charles 'Solly' Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

01:08:28.13

Okay, you mentioned earlier that those would fall by-- you would find 1/10 of what you speculate right there.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:08:36.99

No no. This number right here: 761 million barrels of oil. That's a tenth the amount of if they would have said there was 7,600 barrels of oil

Unknown

01:08:54.89

This is the one tenths proportion of what they had figured previously?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

01:09:06.44

Yeah. So the best comments, or the most helpful comments, to us, trying to write this final draft, are substantive. You know, if stuff is missing in the draft, or it's inaccurate, incomplete, what should be in the preferred alternative? That's mainly what we've been discussing. If we have areas that should specifically be kept away from leasing, let's hear about that. And it's also possible to discuss the scientific methods used in the document. If you do any of these things, then your comment is categorized as being substantive and it can get lumped with similar comments, but it gets addressed in writing. If you vote for one of the alternatives, which is the largest number of comments we get, are just votes. You know, I vote for alternative B. If you're an environmentalist, I vote for Alternative D. If you're an oil man, uh, we just take note of those, but it's not likely to modify the final plan. There's a bunch of ways to comment. They are in the handout we have, so I am just going to bomb through them here. Since you hung out until 11:35, alright. The best way to comment, or the easiest way, since you've already hung out so long, is to make your comments here, we will get them transcribed and they will go in the administrative record just as if you sent them in by fax or email, or whatever. So, are there any more questions before we start the public comment period?

(BREAK in Recording – Official DEIS Comment sent to and transcribed by AECOM)

MS. FRITZ: Okay. It is Tuesday, June 5th.

It's 11:40. My name is Stacey Fritz. I am the Hearing Officer for this ANILCA 810 Subsistence Hearing. And we are now officially on record to take your comments on what you would like to see in the Preferred Alternative for the NPR-A's Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Integrated Activity Plan for the NPR-A.

Would anybody like to comment? And if you could state your name and then spell your last name for the record.

WILLARD NEAKOK: My name is Willard Neakok, N-e-a-k-o-k. I go for Alternative B, because for the reason of taking care of caribou calving areas around lower portion of NPR-A and also around Teshekpuk area. Because we do subsist off of caribou herds. And if any other alternatives were chosen, B would be my best answer for choosing. Thank you.

LOLA TUKROOK: Okay. My name is Lola Tukrook, T-u-k-r-o-o-k. And I would like to comment that Icy Cape area is a part of the caribou sanctuary for getting away from the bugs.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I am Inupiaq. And I'd also like to say that Icy Cape and Teshekpuk Lake is

really sanctuary places for us Inupiaq. And we do depend on those animals. And it's just what our way of life. Thank you.

LON KELLY: Could you state and spell your name, please?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I am Inupiaq, I-n-u-p-i-a-q. My name is not important, but us people are.

SOLLIE HUGO: Sollie Hugo, for the record. H-u-g-o, with a capital H.

It's a difficult decision to be asking and having to comment on it on -- with all this information that you've accumulated. Your EIS statements, there -- there's like five volumes of that. And to retain all that information, it's just impossible within the time frame we have.

But I would think the no action, Alternative A, would be a preferred choice. But apparently, that's just -- it's -- I think that alternative was just thrown in there just to make us feel better, because you're either going with Alternative B or D, so --

LON KELLY: Or anywhere in between.

SOLLIE HUGO: Or E, which is nonexistent yet.

With the two choices that we have, that's -- that's still a poor choice. It doesn't matter what kind of mitigations you look for or you find. Your findings may say: Well, this mitigates this. It still alters us, no matter what. It might be minute or huge, it still affects us. It's -- there's no mitigation.

I mean, there's -- you might call it that. But from your perspective, it's mitigation; from our perspective, it's an illusion. It's going to alter our lifestyles, our homelands. With the climate changing and everything else changing here, it's just foreseeable you'll probably pick Alternative D, unless you come up with an Alternative E that just overrides Alternative D.

But you can't mitigate exploration on these wilderness lands. It's -- there's no way you can mitigate that. It's a lot like -- like you said, if the roads, the explorations, the developments, the noise pollution, the fugitive dust that you reported in your EIS statement, the environmental justice -- where is that? I mean, I don't see environmental justice out there. It's just not seen. It's unforeseen.

So the no alternative plan would be

preferable. But like I said, it's just thrown in there to make us feel better, I would think that. Because apparently, you're leaning towards Alternative D. And that's kind of shocking for all these people that depend on the caribou herds.

We've told you over and over, year after year, how they travel, when they migrate, their seasons. But you still go ahead and do your things during those seasons. And then we keep telling you: Hey, the helicopter noises are deferring the caribous. All the explorations are also just altering all the wildlife. It's unbearable.

But we're going to have to come up with some kind of solution. And I'm sure these people would like some kind of retribution or compensation for altering their lifestyle. Because we're the last standing subsistence hunters in the United States. And that -- I would think there would be some sacredness there, but apparently it's not.

It's -- as soon as you put us in the museum, you'll be fine. Okay. We'll put them in a museum. Now we can go explore their country. If you want to learn about us, go see our museum. That's what I'm saying. But Alternative D is not preferable. Alternative A would be a good choice for no action.

Thank you.

MARIE TRACEY: Thank you, Stacey.

My name is Marie Tracey, T-r-a-c-e-y.

For those of you that have not been here in Point Lay, I would encourage you to -- you can turn that back off, please. Thank you.

For those of you that have not been here in Point Lay, I would like to invite you all to come to Point Lay for our Nalukataq June 22nd. You, too, Congressman Young. We would love to have you here. Senator Begich, Lisa Murkoswki, come on up to Point Lay. Find out how we live and look at our lagoon. And we just want you to help us, back us up with trying to protect our lagoon and our subsistence way of life.

We talk a lot about caribou. But around the Icy Cape area, we do have mammals that hang out there on the barrier islands and walruses. They come in the thousands, fall time. Seals and bearded seals, all kinds of wildlife up there.

Congressman Young, I had the pleasure of meeting your wife. I know we all miss her. And I'm sure she would do what she can to protect her way of life at her hometown, just like we are doing right now.

We may not choose the right A, B, C or D. But then I, like Willard Neakok, I'm going for B. And that seems to be the best solution for us. And we could change things, if you can help us, Congressman Young, and you senators, all of you that we have voted for.

And thank you for listening to me. And I hope you get back to us and show up on June 22nd of this year to our Native Village of Point Lay. Thank you.

LON KELLY: Anybody else?

MS. FRITZ: We're good? Oh.

JOE SAGE: Thank you, Stacey.

My name is Joe Sage, S-a-g-e. Born and raised in the Native Village of Barrow. And I am a subsistence user. Or I should say I am a hunter, born and raised. I'm a whaler, born and raised. I recently have been -- inherited a whaling crew that's been in our family for over a hundred years.

And to see the amount of activities that's been going on in past years to this present day and to see in my own eyes what's going to happen in the future, and it's a scary, scary thought.

My heritage, my lifestyle, if these are going to be accepted by the State of Alaska, by the

federal government for the sake of oil and gas and development for the sake of money, the heritage, my well-being will be completely diminished to almost nothing, just in my lifetime.

I want my kids to grow up the same way I did, the same way you did, the same way our people did, a subsistence lifestyle, hunting whales, hunting the marine mammals, living off the land, caribou hunting, fishing.

But when it comes to dealing with development, economic development for the sake of money, for the sake of money in the future, all that will be altered just in my lifetime. And that's something we tend to forget about, well, for some people, anyways. Because we're dealing with international industries that's never been here before. They've only been here a few years. And yet they're looking at development in the next ten years impacting the whole North Slope. As far as I know, it's only really coming from one company.

They're going from 100 plus miles out in the Arctic Ocean to all the way across the whole North Slope for the sake of money. And to see that being accepted and calling it minimizing impacts,

that's really just stabbing our culture, our history, our lifestyle right in the back and watching us die slowly. That's the reality of development. That's reality of the sake of oil and gas, so that everybody else in the rest of the State of Al- -- in the United States can be driving their cars around.

That's the reality of this whole situation as far as development goes. And I can't help but get emotional. That's coming from my heart. My children's lifestyles are at stake. If I ever do have grandkids, their lifestyle is at stake.

What I see now out there when I look out there out on the horizon, I see freedom. I can survive. I can live 30 miles in this direction, 30 miles in that direction, 50 miles in that direction. I can survive easily. I can live happily.

But to think about the proposed actions in the next five years, five to ten years from now, that will be altered for the sake of a pipeline. What happens when it does happen, if it goes through and we accept it? I can't say the same thing just ten years from now. Ten years from now, my kids will be just graduating high school, just starting life. And yet

they're going to have couple thousand transportation vehicles or boats or vessels or anything like that in their backyard. And how are they going to say the same thing? I don't think it's going to happen. But we're dealing with an international big dog called Shell that has billions of dollars in their pockets. And they're willing to risk their monies to make a name for themselves.

And I support the no action alternative with my heart. And I really hope that this word gets out to the rest of the world, to the congress, to the state, to whoever is listening to this comment, that making a name for yourself or making a huge economic development impact for the sake of oil and gas so that people can have a good future on gas prices. I've always said to my family, my direct family, that money comes and goes. It will always come and go. I tell my family: Never let money change your emotions. Because who you are and where you come from and what you do, it's forever.

I keep reminding myself that every time I go to meetings. And I don't go to meetings for an answer. I go to meetings for an understanding, understanding of what we really believe in. And that's coming -- becoming stronger and stronger when I

go to -- village to village. I can see it in your eyes. I can see it in your emotions. And it can only get stronger as we come together like this.

And I take that to heart every single time I go to these meetings. I go to Anchorage. I go to Seattle. I may look at people that I don't even know, but I remember you guys, your feelings, your comments. And I do everything in my power, personal power, to make that effect, carry it on with me to the meetings that I go to.

I'm only one person. But I know that one voice upon one voice upon one voice from each community can grow to a huge power. But the thing is, we do need to talk to the right people. I may be talking to a mic, but I'm really hoping this will get to the right person, get to the right person that will make the decision of not making this happen.

And I thank you. Thank you, BLM. Thank you, Shell. Thank you, Linc. Thank you to all the presenters. Thank you for your information, very helpful information on knowing what's to come in the future.

But I want to let you guys know as long as my heart is beating, I'm going to do whatever I can to

put a stop to it. Thank you.

SOLLIE HUGO: I would like to see the title for the water, if anything. If it's state lands, they have title to it. And if it's state waters, show me the title to the water. Then I'll believe it.

Water is universal. It can't be owned. You cannot own water. But apparently, you said the state owns the waters along the shores. If that is so, then I would, just out of ample curiosity, perhaps, like to see a title that holds water as someone's. Thank you.

MS. FRITZ: Would anybody else like to submit a verbal comment at this time?

MARTHA TUKROOK: For the record, my name is Martha Tukrook, T-u-k-r-o-o-k.

I live in Point Lay since 1971. '72, I moved here. My grandparents are from Point Lay, Patrick and Jane Tukrook. My -- that's from my dad's side. And my mother's side, Leo and Martha Ahtuanguaruak.

I'm a hunter here in Point Lay. I have six children, three -- four grandchildren. And I love them. They love to eat caribou, our beluga, and now our whale. Our whale is back. Praise be to God.

I also would like to mention that when July -- June, July, we go out beluga hunting. And we try to catch as much as we could for our community; not only for our community, but for the communities that don't hunt it. And we use it for remedy, this beluga. It keeps us healthy. Our ducks, we love to eat. Our grandchildren love the duck. They can't go without it. That's our real food, better than store-bought.

I see our future dying slowly. But with God's will -- you know, we believe in God. He hears our prayers. But you have to accept him into your heart first. He's our only -- well, he gives us homes, our food we eat. But we ask it in our own special way when we need it.

There's a lot of animals, mammals that come in our area for harvest, for -- you know, to -- like more birds populated, more walrus is populated in our area and our beluga. I love our beluga. I can't go without it. It keeps us warm during the winter. Not only that, it's a good remedy.

I'd like to thank the members here for coming. Also, I hope you all have a safe journey and come back again. Thank you.

MS. FRITZ: Thank you. Would anybody else

like to make a verbal -- submit a verbal comment at this time? Okay.

Seeing none, we will close the record. It is ten after 12:00. So it's now Wednesday, June 6th. And this ends official testimony.

(Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded Wednesday, 12:10 a.m.)

---oOo---

(Break in recording of 2-4 minutes)

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Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:00:07.55

That land is just lost. But because it's federal land, and not submerged land, probably, you still own that same square that you used to own, even though now it's under water. I think that's the way it is.

Unknown

00:00:23.82

I know there are a lot of elders in Barrow.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:00:25.81

It's definitely not state. Okay? In NPR-A, in Icy Cape, inside the barrier island. It's either private or federal, and I think that if it was private before it got flooded, it's private after.

Unknown

00:00:42.30

And do you guys get ahold of these people that own these parts of the land that are in the water? Because a lot of them are elders and they are the ones that are going to get impacted if you guys do--

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:00:57.51

Well, I would say..kay, so we're just chatting now, right? I would say that at about Icy Cape, there's very little, almost no chance that we're going to offer any lands in that area. I mean, another administration might do something different, but at Icy Cape, under this administration, there doesn't seem to be any interest in leasing land there. Number one. Number two: an allottee owns the surface, but they don't own the subsurface. So most places in NPR-A where there's allotments, we would sell, and if we lease the area, we'll lease the land under that allotment, but because allotments are small, they would never be occupied. If they were occupied, the oil company would have to pay. They might pay if it was a really great site, it probably wouldn't be that much, but they could just as easily move off a quarter mile, which is typically the size an allotment, a quarter mile off the

site. They'd move off and just extract that oil from off the allotment. None of our permits--all of our permits that we issue only apply to the federal land. It's not that we say, "you can't go on Native allotments." What we say is, "we aren't authorizing you on Native allotments. You make that arrangement yourself."

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:02:39.07

Yeah, that's a point I'm trying to educate about. Do not say 'you can't cross native allotments.'

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:02:48.97

We don't. We just say "we're not authorizing you to."

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:02:50.35

That's right. That's why we lost a lot of money, over at the Delta.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:02:56.67

The Colville Delta?

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:03:00.81

Yeah. It's about...the allotment - submerged lands. BLM...It's gone; destroyed; can't do nothing. We tried to let an exchange, move it up. Said, no, It's already cordoned up.

Unknown

00:03:19.13

So do they--they just own the land under the water?

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:03:26.41

I believe in NPRA that's the case. Most places--

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:03:31.40

They're just like that at Cape Halkett.

Unknown

00:03:35.38

Yeah, because I noticed a lot of elders that were from here that live in Barrow that have that issue, and from Wainwright as well, because they used to all live in this area...down with their family members

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:03:45.20

And it's just ummm...it's a problem, that issue of erosion is a problem, just nationwide. Eh, I'm 61 now, so one of the problems with being so old as I am now is that I've seen a lot of rivers move that I never would have thought would move when I was young, and, eh, this problem, particularly in the western United States, people just lose land left and right when those rivers move. It's not--so the problem of losing land when a river moves, or the coastline moves--it's widespread. It's different in NPR-A to some extent, because NPR-A existed before the State. So I'm not giving you any solutions. I'm just trying to say that you have a lot of sympathy nationwide for that situation.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:05:14.87

Umm, I'm not sure, Mr. Chairman..there are a few more items on the agenda, but there's SAP Panel Member items. Would you like to deal with those this evening or in the morning?

Betty Kakinya, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:05:33.27

It is the morning.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:05:38.09

I know.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:05:41.22

Well, I would like to leave that up to the panel. And not just me personally. I don't mind continuing. I know we can easily get through these next few items real quick. Umm, we've already heard a majority of the concerns, so I would leave it up to you guys. I guess we could take a vote, on...show me a number of hands, I guess, on whether to continue tonight and call it time out until morning.

Solly (Charlie) Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:06:33.17

How many things are on the agenda?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:06:37.37

So, the other things that are on the agenda is what we call community concerns, and we go around in a circle and each panel member gives just a summary of what is the main concerns from their community or their tribal government. And then the next item is if the SAP has any actual recommendations to the BLM. That's when we get to make official recommendations. That's it. But, so it depends on how many concerns and recommendations we had for how long that would take?

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:07:10.25

So, if you guys want to continue tonight, raise your hand. (pause) I say we do it now, because I think this is the biggest crowd we're going to have, and in the morning there's going to be no shows. I say we deal with this here and now.

Unknown

00:07:28.96

Umm Hmm. Get it over with.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:07:32.59

So that was pretty much everyone, so we can go ahead and continue.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:07:38.74

Do you think you're going to want the projector on? Otherwise I'll turn it off.

Unknown

00:07:43.01

No. Thank you Lon.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:07:50.44

Thank you guys. Thank you for sticking it out. You guys are strong.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:07:58.59

So, but the audience doesn't want--they would normally be--the community concerns--they would be before an audience--also--

Thomas Nukapigak, Native Village of Point Lay vice-president

00:08:06.02

I think we've got all our concerns all in the same time.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:08:10.59

Okay.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:08:13.43

So, thank you guys for showing up.

Unknown

00:08:20.39

It's been glorious to be here. I just shake my head at constant meetings...

Unknown

00:08:31.57

Nice to meet everyone.

Unknown

00:08:35.09

Good to see you.

Unknown

00:08:37.24

Can we convene?

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:08:53.07

So, in that case, we'll go down the line and take the concerns. We will start with Atqasuk. Any concerns or recommendations to BLM? I guess we could just do both at the same time.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:09:13.69

I would just be repeating what I said at Atqasuk. I said what I had to say at Atqasuk. Will it still count? Pass it.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:09:34.52

Okay. Just to be clear, you did not attend the IAP official comment period.

Unknown

00:09:42.00

Pardon?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:09:42.50

I think you're talking about when Shell came to Atqasuk? Or when we came there several months ago?

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:09:52.61

You know, that was just not too long ago?

Unknown

00:09:54.41

Last week.

Unknown

00:09:57.40

Last week--right, you were there. They'll still--they'll get what I have said now.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:10:05.60

Okay.

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:10:07.13

What--I don't want to give nothing to Shell. I said I would even...bear watch...they would eat GOOD!

Unknown

00:10:28.39

Problem solved!

Marylou Kippi, Native Village of Atqasuk

00:10:31.14

I did wrong saying that - the bear broke into my house at camp. I made a mistake coming here, listening to you, my dear. I don't usually go home until after June, after the 30th or July 1. But it's done. I can't do anything about it. I still love you!

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:11:11.74

Danny?

Danny Pikok, Native Village of Point Lay

00:11:14.60

Well, I just, ummm, I just want to say I support all the good comments that were made this evening, and, ummm, I'd like to see Kasegaluk Lagoon protected. Because Kasegaluk is our main source of food, just like all the good comments that were made this evening. All our sea life, all our birds, our fish, all our land animals

depend on this lagoon, and I want to see Kasegaluk protected. Thank you.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:12:10.37

Joe Sage for the record. support all the villages, all the people, all the subsistence users, all the management offices, on their concerns, on oil and gas development, on science and biology research, and their concerns on impacts throughout the whole North Slope, and not just in the NPRA. In the Arctic Ocean, both in the Beaufort and the Chukchi Sea, as well as the Bering Strait. Our lifestyle is very unique. it is one of a kind. We're the only ones in this whole world that can live this way. This lifestyle. And, I would think that anybody that lives off the land, lives off the ocean, and the Bering Sea, all the rivers and lakes throughout the whole state, whether you're Inupiat, Yupik, whether you're Indian, whether you're Native from another country. Every lifestyle is very unique. And just like I was taught growing up, number 1 would be God's children. He gave us this land, he gave us this earth, he gave us this lifestyle. And I can only pray to God that we are going to keep it that way. And with God's power, I can honestly say, I know we will. As long as you put God first, and trust him in every way possible, pray for it day in and day out, before and after meetings, the power of prayer is for real. But, as far as community concerns go, we are concerned about it all. Development, research, Arctic Ocean, land, rivers and lakes, birds, everything that has to do with the amount and activities going on here in the North Slope, along the coastline, in the interior, where there dealing with land animals, fish, krill, whales, belugas, seals, walrus. It's a great challenge, and I am put in this position for a reason. It's so that I can help people like yourselves, whether you are a newborn or whether you are ninety years old. I am put in this position to help you guys, and I will do everything in my power, through the grace of God, to help you eat, sleep, and drink off the animals that we've always strived to survive for, survive on. And I will do everything in my power to keep that strong for you guys. Thank you.

Qinugan Roddy, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

00:18:10.27

Do I need to say my name? No--doesn't matter? I think most of us have covered it. And, I'm not exactly sure-- I know that in, for ICAS, one of the main things is oil development, especially off shore. I know that Shell is about to begin drilling, or exploratory drilling, and we're still trying to oppose that. But, umm, and the other is the road to Umiat. I know we're still on that issue, so it is really going to affect us, and we're coming again to that time of year of helicopters, and it sounds like, from Shell again, that we're going to have it. They're going to be doing it daily, is what he said, and it feels like it's just going on deaf ears when we tell him, so. But. I think we just need to communicate and unite. So, that's all.

Solly (Charlie) Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:19:49.20

Our audience are very affirmative, and I want to thank Point Lay for hosting us here. Thank you much. I would recommend maybe, in the future, ah, you should be a little more, ah, direct. And definite with your choice of words because this is a comment period, and there shouldn't be any mishaps, by, ah, mistakenly, ah, um, stating that alternative A was no action. I was kind of hurt by that. I would like to strike my comments, but I will let them stand. Ah, the, the comments we've heard today--they're crucial. They're not just talking out of air. They're, they're coming from the heart. It's difficult to speak from the heart at times. You get emotional. And you get tired of saying the things over and over. After you emphasize that again, it just hurts the spirit to repeat yourself over and over. I recommend that you take into consideration gathering all the community leaders, bring them together to meet somewhere, like a convention building maybe, so you can have all the statements we might have missed. And the scary thing is still Shell oil going out to the Chukchi Sea, when these people here, our coastal relatives, our kin folk, they depend on the whales, the mammals of the sea--that's their garden. And when you put something alien into a garden, it's foreseeable that it's going to diminish. It's a crucial situation because these people have survived in these waters for maybe three thousand years.

Solly (Charlie) Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:23:20.34

Uh, that's evident with Point Hope being the oldest community in the United States. We've been here so long, and to be fighting for it. It's not like we're fighting our old enemies, the Athabascans, who are now our friends...it's not the same fight. We're fighting for what gives us life, what brings us joy, and happiness, and sorrow, at some point, like when the caribou decline, we go through the starvation phases, but we bounce back. We're adaptable. That's how we've survived in these lands, and that's the only way we know how to survive. And to alter that and try to give us retribution by providing us with welfare food and cheese from Wisconsin, maybe, stuff like that-dry milk--I just don't want to see that. You need to find some kind of solution because we pay \$10.65 a gallon for gas and the rest of America is crying because they're paying \$4.20 a gallon? We've grown fond of paying \$10.65 a gallon. We're so fond of that--it's a part of us. You can't take that away--it's already there. You need to subsidize us. In some fashion or form so we don't have to pay both arms and both legs for gas, because from the comments I've heard tonight, we go greater distances now to put our subsistence food on our tables. That's really costly. Paying for gas is, we have to. There's no way around it. You pay or you go eat food you even can't afford in the stores. That's another thing. Food costs so much, when we have it abundant in our land out there for free except for the gas that we pay for it.

Solly (Charlie) Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:24:12.32

It's inconceivable that that should be taken away from us in a slow manner. It's like a slow death. It's like, ah, a slow genocide. A cultural genocide. It's just the way I see it. In a slow manner. It's really evident. You can look at the rest of America, and see where all the Native cultures are there. Where are they? They're gone. And you could care less. And then one more disappearing won't hurt you none, because your progress calls for it. When you put people's heritage, and their cultures on the line, you're, you're killing them. You're killing their spirit. They are no longer who they are; they have a loss of identity. Those kinds of things are really crucial. I don't want to be, ah, John Doe from Main Street USA. I want to be Saquruq Hugo from the Brooks Range from the Killigmiut clan in Killik from my father's father's people. That's where I come from. That's who I identify myself with. And I'm sure these people here also have lineages that they identify with, and certain areas of lands where they come from. That's important to us. You cannot put us in your melting pot and expect us to survive. Not in this country, anyway, without our resources. You cannot. That's unconscionable.

Solly (Charlie) Hugo, Naqragmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:25:25.00

But I still want to see that uh, you need to, uh, make a better plan. You surprised us tonight with your Alternative E, which is nonexistent, and we're wondering what could that be? I mean, information like that should be presented fully; not just, 'oh we forgot to mention Alternative E.' Okay? That's, ah, kind of misleading in a way, maybe? And, when you present the presentation like you just did, you need to have all your ducks in a row. Just for the sake of that we may make the right comments, and not comment on something that was a little misleading. Let's be clear on what we're going to say and what we're going to present. There should be some clarification there so we can be solid and not, ah, be disgruntled because we were commenting on one thing that we were led to believe was no alternative, and then after we commented, it's just hurtful to all of a sudden find out that the alternative you chose, was not what you thought it was. It's like, ah, it's I'm sorry to say, but it's kind of incoherent. If you forget some crucial details at that. But I just want to support our panel here. We're on good standing. We're a good advisory board for subsistence. We have, ah, experienced subsistence lifestyle, and I just want to, ah, apologize if you think I'm being hurtful with my comments. But I'm not, I'm just trying to make the statement clear. And, ah, thank you very much for having us here again. Hopefully, like one of the members said, Congressman Young and Mr. Begich, it would be nice if you would give us a little comment, say, 'oh okay. We heard your comments.' Or, let us know that you've heard it without having ten different chains in your system to let us know. It's indirect. It should be direct. And, ah, if you haven't wrote to them yet, it's just scary. I've already seen what the pipeline road did to the porcupine herd. That used to come through the Brooks Range--they no longer do that. They don't come through there anymore since 1972 when the pipeline started. That caribou herd was the biggest herd that would come through the

eastern Brooks Range. Fortunately, we have the Western Arctic herd coming from the west now. And apparently, if you're going to build the pipeline through the southern route, in case you find oil in the Chukchi Sea that would be devastating. Ah, that would be a good time to die. Us older people, who lived the subsistence lifestyle, prefer to die if that's going to happen, because it would no longer be the same. That would be a good day to die. Thank you.

Betty Kakinya, Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council (Anaktuvuk Pass)

00:32:05.19

Hello, my name is Betty Kakinya and I am with the Naqsrarmiut Tribal Council. I liked all your comments that were being said this evening. And, I just wanted to ask Lon Kelly to see if he's got his alternatives straight yet, um, because that A was really confusing to me, and I know our tribal council supported that. And, I in my heart will side with Joe Sage any day, for the sake of my people, my lifestyle, my children's heritage. And, that road to Umiat. That really got us scrambling really fast. I mean, we weren't even expecting that. We barely tolerated Umiat as is, for being there, with our caribou migration, but it's there. I'm going to fight this road to Umiat and all other problems that the North Slope or people have, the tribes--I'll side with them if it comes to subsistence, their way of lifestyle, and our children, that are coming after us. That is one scary though. I never thought I would see it, but the day has come I guess. As Charles was saying, I guess the battle has begun. And I will let our tribal council know too, because they wanted input from this meeting. I'll give them the truth about this meeting. That's the only thing I could do, but I know we'll keep fighting. When it comes to our subsistence, it's our lifestyle. There won't be no changing that. I don't want to end up like another Nuiqsut, or Prudhoe Bay, surrounded by noise and all kinds of weird dust flying around. And, yeah, it's scary. I hope something good comes out of this meeting. Thank you.

Chuck 'Chuckwagon' Ekak, Wainwright Traditional Council

00:34:47.22

Good morning. My name is Chuckwagon. Originally I was born with the name of Charles, but growing up there were too many Charles, and, in order to separate us when our teacher said Charles and how many of us would raise our hand? And he just says, "Oh wow, that's the end of it. You are this, you are that." It goes on and on. That's how I got the name Chuckwagon. Umm, originally, I am involved with Olgoonik Corporation. I have never been involved with any subsistence panel like this before. But I have been called upon to participate, and I jumped in with both feet: I can do it. It's another thing, what I believe, is what God puts in front of you, you do it. There's no two ways out of it. Impact: we all heard it from both sides. Plus panels included. The most of it we can come out with is we must make it materialize instead of just listening talking, like some of the community members. If we don't do nothing about it, it will drag you on and on, and who knows. But the most important thing I know, all of us here together, we can make a big impact on what's going to impact US, so if we just stick together, Unity, forget what impact we're each going to individually take. Think about what impact you can put in it to make that impact more pleasurable, livable, whatever. I mean, that's the way I see it. I was born and raised like that, I guess, and I can just keep on going. The way things are going right now, if we don't make things mature, they may, mmm, drag us down. Right now, we've got the opportunity. We just gotta stick our heart together. It can happen. I've seen it before. Thank you. That's all I got.

Bart Ahsogeak, North Slope Borough Planning Department

00:37:45.55

Bart Ahsogeak, for the record. North Slope Borough planning department. I, I just got through googling Point Lay. And I know which house I'm at. This is the high tech. When you deem the lease areas and the whole NPRA, who have requested for a listing of all the permits on NPRA. It's on the record here - and I don't see anything of the permit that was requested from the last meeting. I guess this way, we could find out who is where; you could easily dot it on the map. They keep saying we don't have technology...with all the lease sales, and with the satellites up there, you could easily download, where ever you are, if you're trying to get the check on some of these...what I'm worried about is all these guys--tour guides, sport hunters, who are coming up. We had requested for those last time, and now we find out these tour guides are taking fossils out of NPR-A. That's

a big use. If we work together, like we said, IF we work together, I know you guys are working on...just markup...but you got to be truthful. Like, what's happening, like, army and the navy bomb route. When they're doing the cleanup, 'oh that's the navy's part.' 'no that's the Air Force part.' That doesn't make any sense. Just, there they are both under one umbrella. And, like the office down in Anchorage: 'Well, that's your section. That's your section.'" Just come together and help us decide and move forward. I've been involved with NPR-A since the first day, when they first tried to mark it up. Besides, my father, my grandfather, were the guys, when they put the markers on NPR-A, this is our..I love this NPR-A. It's the last piece of federal land. We are not treated like Kaktovik or Kotzebue area, they leave us alone. We got fish and wildlife going over at Kotz, game wardens, it's...I love it. But once you mark it up, what's going to happen? Here comes more reinforcement. And then once they're done digging...like my father always said, "They'll come, they'll take it, they'll be gone. Just wait for 'em. Don't have to get mad, just let them take it; they'll be gone." Now, in my lifetime, there's come...the one thing is that it's there to stay. But, I don't like all these guides coming up. And then, in order to, you know, I have a question for at least a list of all these guides--wildlife, tour guides, a list of--cause the people--the villages always call us up, saying whose plane is this, and what's he doing here? And most of the time they are private planes that doesn't have no permit, just landing on the dunes. So that's why we're kinda asking for, to see at least a list of all the permits that BLM issued, that we could review. That's all I have to say. I hope it's not going to be the next....it's there from a concern from the last meeting. Thank you.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:43:31.30

One thing we forgot to add is time and place of the next meeting.

Unknown

00:43:56.47

Hawaii? Five o'clock?

Unknown

00:44:01.58

Yeah. One week workshop.

Unknown

00:44:10.21

Time frame?

Unknown

00:44:15.29

It's time to go home.

Unknown

00:44:31.01

Time frame of the next meeting?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:44:35.59

Ah, most likely, it will be in October, or November, depending on what works best for everybody?

Qinugan Roddy, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope

00:44:46.35

Probably November, since October is...

Unknown

00:44:52.38

When is direct deposit?? ha ha

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:44:58.17

I mean, September is bad, October is...

Unknown

00:45:05.06

Whaling.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:45:06.81

Whaling. So, November?

Unknown

00:45:06.88

First week in November?

Unknown

00:45:09.26

Last week of October?

Unknown

00:45:13.97

Last week of October?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:45:16.63

Okay, last week of October?

Unknown

00:45:20.05

Last week of October?

Unknown

00:45:25.25

After we come home from fishing.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:45:29.44

What are the options about place?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:45:33.76

Well, a lot of people have expressed a desire to go to Anaktuvuk Pass, however it's logistically difficult because there is no restaurant. But we could do it.

Unknown

00:45:49.27

We definitely could. We could.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:45:58.87

Okay so normally the SAP goes to an outlying village then goes to Barrow, then goes to an outlying village and then goes to Barrow.

Lon Kelly, BLM Arctic Field Office Manager

00:46:06.36

Or Fairbanks.

Unknown

00:46:07.04

I say Fairbanks. Fairbanks got LOTs of restaurants.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:46:16.28

Alright? Fairbanks?

Unknown

00:46:20.28

I think so.

Unknown

00:46:22.33

We can do Fairbanks.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:46:26.19

In Fairbanks, you know, the North Slope Borough community doesn't hear your concerns so much but it's a different...

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:46:35.21

We'll do it at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office. So they can hear it all.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:46:46.66

So Fairbanks?

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:46:49.55

Fairbanks? Last week of October?

Unknown

00:46:55.14

Fairbanks.

Chuck 'Chuckwagon' Ekak, Wainwright Traditional Council

00:47:01.10

We got OC board meeting last Friday of last week each month.

Unknown

00:47:18.56

Early in the week.

Stacey Fritz, BLM Arctic Field Office Anthropologist/Subsistence Specialist

00:47:21.71

Umm hmmm. Early in the week.

Joe Sage, Native Village of Barrow, SAP Chair

00:47:31.44

Alright. All in favor of adjourning the meeting?

Unknown

00:47:35.62

Ay

Unknown

00:47:35.72

Ay

Unknown

00:47:35.88

All opposed?