

Bureau of Ocean Management Regulation and Enforcement

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49

Public Hearing

Environmental Impact Supplemental Statement

Relating to Chukchi Sea Sale 193

November 3, 2010

Point Lay Community Center

Point Lay, Alaska

VOICE CHECKED/CORRECTED

BOEM TEAM MEMBERS:

Jeffery Loman, Deputy Regional Director

Michael Haller, Community Liaison

Michael Routhier, NEPA Coordinator

Bob Peterson, Senior Geologist

John Callahan, Public Affairs Officer

Mary Cody, Wildlife Biologist

Sharon Warren, Program Analysis Officer

INDEX OF SPEAKERS

	<u>Page</u>
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	Lily Anniskett
7	7, 14, 15, 16
8	28, 32, 33, 36
9	41, 47, 54, 66
10	71, 78, 81, 87
11	88
12	Leo Ferreira III
13	8, 66, 69
14	Bill Tracey Sr.
15	8
16	Robert A. Lisbourne
17	8, 90
18	Perry A. Pikok
19	8, 86
20	Jack N. Henry
21	8
22	Marie Tracey
23	8, 28, 42, 44
24	56, 66, 75, 81
25	86, 90, 91, 92
26	Julius Rexford
27	9, 13, 14, 15
28	16, 20, 22, 33
29	34, 36, 37, 41
30	44, 56, 69, 75
31	76, 85, 86, 87
32	89
33	Lucy Neakok
34	9
35	Willard P. Neakok
36	23, 47, 78, 81
37	Rex Henson
38	54, 56
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	

P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

(On record at 7:35 p.m.)

MR. LOMAN: Good evening everybody and thank you very much for taking time out of your lives to attend this meeting.

The purpose of this meeting -- my name is Jeffery Loman -- I am the Deputy Regional Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement, formerly called MMS. Our Agency is going through a major reorganization. The reason that we're here tonight is to comply with a Court Order from the Alaska District Court that involves our environmental compliance with respect to the National Environmental Policy Act.

The National Environmental Policy Act is a law that was signed by President Nixon and it does several things. It is designed to be open and involve the public when a Federal Agency intends to take a major Federal action. A major Federal action could be building a bridge, building a road, relicensing a hydropower project, building a large facility of any kind. And the Federal government is funding or it involves a lease that the Federal government has to approve.

In this case, the major Federal action was a oil and gas lease sale in the Chukchi Sea. That sale took place after the Agency had completed an Environmental Impact Statement in February of 2008. And the government issued, after that lease sale, 465 leases for a total of about \$2.6 billion. Shell Oil was the largest winner of bids and is now the largest lease

1 holder with about a \$2.1 billion investment in leases in the
2 Chukchi Sea.

3 Our approval of that lease sale was challenged, in part,
4 on the grounds that we did not comply with the National
5 Environmental Policy Act, and the case went before the Alaska
6 District Court Judge Beistline. And the judge ruled in July of
7 this year that the Agency had done an adequate job of most of
8 the aspects, but did not appropriately analyze natural gas
9 development. And there are incentives for national (sic) gas
10 associated with these leases.

11 And the Agency needed to do what -- an analysis under
12 section 1502.22 of the NEPA regulations, on about 40 pages of
13 excerpts from the original -- original final EIS that talk about
14 uncertainty, missing information to (indiscernible) gas, things
15 of this nature.

16 That was put before the court in Plaintiff's Exhibit 129.
17 And it has things -- for example, like there is -- it makes a
18 statement. There is uncertainty associated with the population
19 structure of the bowhead whale. And, in this case, because this
20 written between 2004 and 2007 sometime, the International
21 Whaling Scientific Committee was still debating whether or not
22 there were multiple stocks like the Bering stock and the
23 Beaufort stock or other stocks of bowhead whales. Since that
24 time, the Scientific Committee for the IWC has concluded that
25 there is one stock.

1 So this 1502.22 analysis is kind of using a little bit of
2 logic here. What's the context of the uncertainty, assuming it
3 still existed? Does it have any implication to Inupiat hunters,
4 Inupiat whalers? We don't think so. Inupiat whalers have been
5 conducting those activities for a long, long, long time. And we
6 know of no reason why the Inupiat hunter would be concerned
7 about whether or not they were hunting a bowhead whale that was
8 a member of the Bering stock or a Beaufort stock if multiple
9 stocks existed.

10 Now the Scientific Committee has concluded there's one
11 stock. But more importantly is what's the context of it with
12 respect to making decisions about offshore oil and gas leasing,
13 exploration, seismic exploration, exploratory drilling and
14 things of that nature? We think there is no context there. It
15 wouldn't make any difference anyway.

16 But those kinds of statements existed in that document and
17 the court, we think correctly, said, you should explain whether
18 or not that information is necessary and has implications to a
19 decision on offshore oil and gas activities -- whether or not
20 it's obtainable, easily obtainable, and whether or not the costs
21 of obtaining it is exorbitant.

22 And -- so, how do we do that? Well we do that by doing
23 more NEPA. And these NEPA lawsuits involve -- if an Agency
24 loses you either, do NEPA where you didn't do NEPA, do more NEPA
25 or do NEPA right where you didn't do it right the first place.

1 That's how the plaintiffs win in a NEPA lawsuit.

2 In this particular case, the court remanded us to conduct
3 these activities. And we're doing it by preparing -- starting
4 by preparing a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
5 which we have prepared and released and sent to various
6 stakeholders, individuals and organizations in the communities
7 throughout the Arctic in Alaska. And we have copies of that
8 document with us tonight, if you desire to take a copy and read
9 it. We're going to explain a little bit about it here in a
10 minute.

11 But before I go any further, just wanted to have the folks
12 that are with me introduce themselves starting with Mike and
13 then we'll go a little bit into the court remand, explain the
14 document and then take your testimony. Go ahead.

15 MR. ROUTHIER: Sure, hi -- my name is Mike Routhier and
16 I'm fairly new at the Agency, but I worked on these NEPA issues
17 so that means I basically help write the documents.

18 MR. PETERSON: My name is Bob Peterson. I'm Chief of
19 Resource Economic Analysis Section. I'm a Geologist. Most of
20 the people in my Section are geologists, geophysicists and
21 engineers. And we provide a lot of the information that -- Mike
22 would then build on for the impacts of the statement.

23 MR. LOMAN: And we'll go on with a little more detail on
24 that.

25 MR. PETERSON: Sure.

1 MR. HALLER: I'm Mike Haller and I'm the Community
2 Liaison. I'm new to the Agency, but not to Alaska.

3 MS. WARREN: I'm Sharon Warren, Program Analysis Officer
4 for the Bureau in Anchorage.

5 MS. CODY: Mary Cody -- I'm a Wildlife Biologist for the
6 Agency.

7 MR. CALLAHAN: My name's John Callahan and I'm the Public
8 Affairs Officer for the Alaska Region. And I'd like to take a
9 few photos tonight. Is that all right with everyone?

10 MR. LOMAN: We were watching Predator while we were eating
11 dinner at the Cully Cafe. So I want to flex my muscles if I
12 can. Let's -- and it's for Judy who is our Reporter -- we'd
13 like to have you introduce yourself and at least last night it
14 worked pretty good. One shot at introducing your name and the
15 spelling of your name. She may ask you again if you testify and
16 have questions, as well. Starting with you ma'am.

17 MS. ANNISKETT: My name is Lily Anniskett.

18 REPORTER: Could you speak up, please?

19 MS. ANNISKETT: My name is Lily Anniskett. If you want me
20 to speak up, I've got something on my lip. I've got a pus. My
21 name is Lily Anniskett from Point Lay, lifelong resident. I
22 went to boarding school and I love it at Point Lay and I'm going
23 to protect my land.

24 REPORTER: Okay, can you spell your last name for me?

25 MS. ANNISKETT: A-N-N-I-S-K-E-T-T -- my husband was from

1 Metlakatla. Yes, that's the way it's --.

2 MR. LOMAN: Thank you.

3 MR. FERREIRA III: I'm Leo Ferreira the Third. I'm Native
4 Village Point Lay (indiscernible) President.

5 REPORTER: Would you spell your last name?

6 MR. FERREIRA III: F-E-R-R-E-I-R-A.

7 MR. LOMAN: Sir?

8 MR. TRACEY SR.: Bill Tracey Senior, T-R-A-C-E-Y. So now
9 you know there's no relation to Dick.

10 MR. LOMAN: Or John?

11 MR. TRACEY SR.: Or John. Thirty-eight year resident.
12 Presently Fire Chief, (indiscernible) Pusher, and a very
13 interested resident about all these offshore leases going on.

14 MR. LOMAN: Thank you. Sir.

15 MR. LISBOURNE: Robert Lisbourne, L-I-S-B-O-U-R-N-E.
16 Resident here at Point Lay -- (indiscernible). We do a lot of
17 hunting, whaling, fishing, subsistence hunter.

18 MR. PIKOK: Perry Pikok, P-I-K-O-K, (indiscernible)
19 fishing, longtime resident at Point Lay.

20 MR. HENRY: Jack Henry is my name.

21 REPORTER: I'm sorry, could you spell your last name?

22 MR. HENRY: H-E-N-R-Y.

23 REPORTER: Thank you.

24 MS. TRACEY: I'm Marie Tracey. I work on North Slope
25 Borough Village, Communications Liaison for our Mayor's Office.

1 I'm a Volunteer Fire Fighter in which I am a Captain. I'm a
2 Volunteer EMS Captain, 24-hour Volunteer, Ambulance Co-member.
3 I'm a Volunteer Coordinator under our Volunteer Search and
4 Rescue. I'm an NASTECC Director for our Native Village of Point
5 Lay. I was born here in the old village. Thank you for coming.
6 And I would like you guys to spell your names, too.

7 MR. REXFORD: Hello, my name is Julius Rexford. I moved
8 here back in '94, '93. Came here, on and off since 1983,
9 chasing the job. I'm the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commissioner for
10 Point Lay. I (indiscernible) workers in Point Lay and I also
11 sit on the Alaska (indiscernible) Whale Committee, as a member.
12 I'm the Search and Rescue President and Public Works Supervisor
13 for the North Slope Borough.

14 REPORTER: Could you spell your last name, please?

15 MR. REXFORD: R-E-X-F-O-R-D.

16 REPORTER: Thank you.

17 MS. NEAKOK: My name is Lucy Neakok, N-E-A-K-O-K. I'm a
18 ASRC Village Resource Representative. And I'm also the Native
19 Village Appointment (ph) Secretary.

20 MR. LOMAN: Thank you. Sharon can you tell us a little
21 bit about the decision out of the Alaska District Court on this
22 lawsuit, so folks understand why we're here a little bit better,
23 than I can explain.

24 MS. WARREN: Okay. I put on the table the two Court
25 Orders that came out concerning the case. Again, the case was

1 filed of January, 2008, before the lease sale was to be held in
2 February of 2008. So the Judge, when the lawsuit was filed,
3 there wasn't, like, an injunction filed with it to stop the
4 sale. So the sale went ahead and was held in February of 2008.

5 And, so the lawsuit was still at the District Court and
6 over time it stayed there. And part of the reason why we have a
7 decision that you may think of, you know, it's February 2008,
8 sale happened and we get a decision out of the court in July of
9 2010.

10 Why, you know, why did it take that long? The reason why
11 it took that long is because there was another case concerning
12 Sale 193 in the D.C. Circuit Court over the Secretary's five
13 year program. So the Secretary when we -- before we have a
14 lease sale, it's within the five year program. The Sale 193 --
15 Chukchi Sea Sale, was in that five year program. And the
16 Department was sued by the environmental organizations
17 concerning having that sale, as well as other sales in that five
18 year program.

19 And there was -- the Chukchi Sea Sale was in there, plus
20 two more sales in the Beaufort and two more sales in the Chukchi
21 Sea. So the Secretary was told in that lawsuit that he had to
22 look at the environmental sensitivity when they're looking at --
23 the (indiscernible) Lands Act requires looking at environmental
24 sensitivity. And that wasn't done to the Court's satisfaction.

25 So this District Court case for the sale -- this Judge

1 didn't make any decision on that. And because, if the Secretary
2 decided once he looked at the five year program again, not to
3 have that sale in there, then the Court wouldn't have to decide
4 on this one, because it was in another Court. So it's very --
5 in several Courts I mean that's how decisions of the sale that
6 was.

7 So when the Secretary of the Interior came out with his --
8 affirming his five year program again in March 31st of this year
9 2010, he did a preliminary revised program. It kept Sale 193
10 still there in that five year program. But he took off, out of
11 that five year program, the two Beaufort Sea Sales and the two
12 Chukchi Sea Sales. So the only sale that would be in the Arctic
13 would be the one that had already happened. The Department was
14 not looking at any more sales during this five year period of
15 2007 to 2012.

16 So once that was made, then the District Court knew that
17 the Secretary was going to leave the sale as is. And so that's
18 why the District Court now decided to take on back the, you
19 know, look at the case and look what we did with the
20 Environmental Impact Statement. And so in July 21st the District
21 Court first issued the decision, an Order saying, as Jeffery
22 said, that, for the most part, we, the Bureau, had met its
23 obligations under NEPA. And the only places that we did not
24 meet those obligations was that we didn't consider the natural
25 gas. And we didn't consider the missing information and the

1 cost to obtain that missing information.

2 So the Court told us, and that's why this EIS is a -- you
3 notice it's a supplement. And it's small because it's focused
4 on just what the Court has remanded. Because all the other
5 issues that was raised by the governmental organizations, the
6 Native Village of Point Hope, Brett (ph) Oil, Inupiat Village --
7 Community of the Arctic Slope, were also litigants, plaintiffs
8 in the lawsuit. The Court looked at all those arguments that
9 were made there. It said, the Federal government, you know,
10 prevailed on those issues. But you need to go back, the Federal
11 government, and take care of these others.

12 So that's why the Supplement was done and that's why it's
13 just focused on those areas. The original EIS that it
14 supplements is still there. So all the information and Mike
15 will go into more on how the Supplemental EIS is done.

16 What's going to happen is that once we have the draft
17 Supplement, take public hearing, and take comments on it, then
18 there'll be a final Supplemental EIS. And that will be filed
19 with the District Court. Because the judge still has the case.
20 So that'll be filed with the District Court. And the District
21 Court, in September of 2010, also set out what the schedule of
22 when he wanted us to reasonably meet that -- his Order and he
23 has a court date of January 21, 2011, six months from the first
24 decision Order to say, you know, -- six months you should be
25 able to reasonably, you know, meet this -- fix these

1 environmental compliance issues.

2 And so once it gets filed with the District Judge, the
3 parties that sued the Federal government, is going to be able to
4 see the document also the documents behind it that went into
5 preparing that document. The attorneys, the legal
6 representation will be filing briefs back and forth and why it
7 needs it, why it doesn't need it. And then the District Judge
8 will say whether or not it meets it. And so, I mean it's a long
9 court process that we've been in. But the District Court Judge
10 will hear it on the points filed.

11 MR. LOMAN: Any questions about the court case in this
12 litigation? Yes.

13 MR. REXFORD: When Point Hope filed their lawsuit and
14 (indiscernible) also filed an Injunction which would have
15 stopped the lease sale, that's what I assumed.

16 MS. WARREN: Right. There was a lawsuit -- to get an
17 Injunction there's criteria that has to be met. And there was
18 just a recent lawsuit that was filed with Sale 202 which was a
19 Beaufort Sea Sale. And they filed an Injunction on that one and
20 the Court didn't --.

21 MR. LOMAN: Grant it.

22 MS. WARREN: Didn't grant it. And so, I don't know --
23 that's a legal strategy move for that party. And why or why not
24 they decided, I don't have the answer. I mean, that would be
25 something that, you know, to ask them or their legal --.

1 MR. REXFORD: Just one quick add to that. If the
2 Injunction, was like (indiscernible) lawsuit was rejected, does
3 that reject the whole suit?

4 MS. WARREN: No, no, no, no, it doesn't. No it doesn't,
5 no, not at all.

6 MS. ANNISKETT: The one that the State allowed to drill,
7 is that Exxon, the one where it got (indiscernible) and all the
8 other ones were, like, rejected or (indiscernible)? Yeah, the
9 sale of Exxon Mobil, like \$8 billion?

10 MR. LOMAN: No.

11 MS. WARREN: No.

12 MS. ANNISKETT: Over on the Beaufort Sea?

13 MR. LOMAN: No, the Exxon Mobil is not drilling anywhere
14 in Alaska's Outer Continental Shelf.

15 MS. ANNISKETT: Is that option actual?

16 MR. LOMAN: Point Thompson.

17 MS. WARREN: Oh, Point Thompson, that's the State, that's
18 the State of Alaska. That's through the State of Alaska.

19 MS. ANNISKETT: Oh, okay. On land, you said?

20 MR. REXFORD: Well, it's inside of the Barrier Islands.

21 MS. WARREN: Yeah and that's the State. The Outer
22 Continental Shelf starts at three miles and goes to 200 miles.
23 So, from three miles to 200 miles. So the State of Alaska,
24 their jurisdiction is from shore to the three mile.

25 MR. REXFORD: Well, to the Barrier Islands then.

1 MS. WARREN: Right from Barrier Islands out is where it's
2 measured at. So that's all -- that's under State.

3 MS. ANNISKETT: So they could only drill from three miles
4 from shore to 200?

5 MS. WARREN: Yeah and it depends on the Barrier Islands.
6 It depends on how they do the boundary of bays and all that
7 other, where the measurement starts. But, yeah, but Point
8 Thompson where they're drilling is State of Alaska.

9 MS. ANNISKETT: Do you know where the leases are up there
10 like Shell Oil and maybe ConocoPhillips?

11 MS. WARREN: Uh-huh (affirmative).

12 MS. ANNISKETT: They've been here and now we have been
13 taking belugas here and now taking walruses and -- when we're
14 sent locations and, you know, where the tags, satellite tags go
15 like the beluga and the walruses -- and it shows that they would
16 go out there. That seems like that, around their feeding
17 ground, maybe, out there. And those are where those leases are.
18 Plus, right around the sand spit here, there are like, polar
19 bear dens. I know that my son had come across one and the mother
20 had charged at him. And he shot the mother bear through the eye
21 because it charged at him. And now the baby is now at the
22 Anchorage Zoo.

23 MR. REXFORD: San Diego one.

24 MS. ANNISKETT: Oh, San Diego?

25 MR. REXFORD: Yeah.

1 MS. ANNISKETT: Okay.

2 MR. REXFORD: To warmer climates.

3 MR. LOMAN: Mike could you talk a little about this
4 Supplemental Environment Impact Statement that had to be
5 prepared?

6 MR. ROUTHER: Sure thing. So the Judge asked us to do
7 more with the analysis, those issues that Sharon talked about.
8 And so we started to prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact
9 Statement which we feel is -- pretty in-depth analysis and the
10 process also allows us to come out to all the communities and
11 hold meetings like this. It's a pretty focused document in that
12 it just addresses the issues that the Judge told us to address.

13 The first one of those was providing analysis of the
14 environmental impacts of natural gas development and production.
15 We didn't do that in the original document. After the original
16 document was published, some circumstances changed. And by the
17 time the Judge looked at it a couple of years later, he said,
18 well, you know different circumstances now. You got to --
19 really need to do that.

20 So we set out to do that analysis. So, to understand the
21 environmental effects of natural gas development and production,
22 we needed to know what kind of -- what exactly the activities
23 would be. And so to get an understanding of a reasonable
24 scenario to give something to our scientists to analyze, we
25 talked with our geologists in the Resource and Economic Analysis

1 Section of our office. Bob, here, leads that Section. So I'll
2 turn it over to him then to give you some more background.

3 MR. PETERSON: So that's where I get to comment and
4 especially let our geologists, you know, with the basic starting
5 point is, okay, we've already analyzed the oil. Do we see a
6 potential for gas out in the Chukchi Sea? And, if indeed we do
7 -- so we have to build a reasonable model for Mike's group and
8 others to have something to study. And, indeed, you know, we're
9 able to say here's a reasonable area in the Chukchi where we
10 have large structures. We think there's a reasonable chance of
11 oil and gas being there. We've already studied the oil and the
12 question is, okay, if there's major gas accumulation there and
13 the reason we put them together is oil has much greater value.
14 We still don't believe that gas -- a gas deposit, on its own,
15 could make it economically. So we think it would be associated
16 with an oil deposit where you had the added value of the oil
17 that would pay for an awful lot of the infrastructure. And then
18 gas development would be economic, you know, sort of
19 piggybacking on top of this oil accumulation.

20 We picked somewhere reasonable in the Chukchi, you know,
21 60, 80, 90 miles offshore, provided that the amount of drilling
22 oil and gas wells now would -- could be investigated. Of course
23 we're now looking at not only an oil pipeline to shore, but we
24 would have a parallel gas pipeline that would come on at a later
25 date.

1 And let me -- I should make that point too. The most
2 reasonable development would be oil first and later gas. When
3 you develop a field that has both, you want to get the maximum
4 oil out so when the gas does come out of the ground, just like
5 at Prudhoe Bay. The gas has been pumped back into the
6 subsurface to keep the pressure high to get more oil out.

7 What happens then, of course, we hit the shoreline. And
8 the first thing we analyzed in the first Environmental Impact
9 Statement was the fact that you got to have a major shore base
10 and a major oil pipeline, several billion dollars worth of
11 infrastructure on shore. After a certain number of years,
12 around 15. your oil rates are beginning to climb. That's when
13 you begin to look at gas development. You would have additional
14 onshore infrastructure on the first line. You'd be, of course
15 prior to that, building a gas pipeline along the same right-of-
16 ways the oil pipeline. And the reasonable place for these to be
17 would be to tag -- to go across NPRA and hook into the current
18 infrastructure at Prudhoe Bay. The oil would, of course, hook
19 into the TransAlaskan Pipeline. The gas -- well, I don't know
20 yet -- Denali Line. All Alaskan Pipeline, who knows. But the
21 scenario would be a gas line hooking into that infrastructure.

22 Certainly a lot of environmental impacts were analyzed.
23 We also provide -- as I say -- I'm the Chief of Resource and
24 Economic Analysis. We also looked at some of the economic
25 aspects of this. And we would anticipate somewhere around a \$4

1 billion onshore investment infrastructure. Some would come
2 earlier with the oil and the oil pipeline. That would be taxed
3 at the similar level we anticipate to what's at Prudhoe Bay.
4 And supplying -- I think between \$2 and \$250 million a year in
5 tax revenue to the North Slope. And then, at a later date,
6 you'd see a second expenditure as the gas infrastructure came
7 on.

8 So that's the -- you know, a reasonable what we think
9 could be discovered -- how it would be developed and how that
10 accumulation, that field, you know, would flow into the current,
11 well, flow into the system. Now having done that, we can now
12 have something specific that Mike's group can go, okay, now we
13 have something specific to analyze and examine the effects of.

14 MR. ROUTHIER: Yeah, now our scientists know, basically,
15 what could be entailed with the natural gas development, where
16 we go forward. And so, basically, we handed off that scenario
17 to our scientists, our Oceanographers, our Marine Mammal
18 Biologists, our Economists, all those people. And ask each one
19 of those to give their forecasts of the type of environmental
20 impacts that could result as -- result of those activities. And
21 we documented all those forecasts in this document.

22 Basically, this document -- we summarized some of the
23 findings and some of the facts from the prior original document,
24 you know, because we're building off that document. We're
25 supplementing the document. So we summarize after context and

1 then we do specific analysis on that for gas development, you
2 know, installation of pipelines, things like that. And then
3 give the potential impacts of natural gas production, so its
4 normal operations through the years. And that process really
5 got at the first part of the Judge's brief.

6 The second part of the remand again was, the Judge found
7 that the Agency didn't do a sufficient job going through the
8 stipulated procedures for dealing with incomplete or missing
9 information. And basically he said, listen, just go back and
10 follow the procedures. All right, go through that exercise
11 again. Follow the procedures right, this time.

12 We had a pretty long list of these statements, these items
13 that implicated missing or incomplete information. That's the
14 exhibit that was alluded to before.

15 MR. REXFORD: Julius Rexford, for the record. Who did the
16 Environmental Impact Statement for the Chukchi Sea?

17 MR. ROUTHIER: That was our Agency in 2007.

18 MR. REXFORD: And, what -- what vessel did they use out in
19 the Chukchi Sea to do that Environmental?

20 MR. LOMAN: Vessel?

21 MR. REXFORD: Yes. Was there any ships or anything out
22 there to do studies?

23 MR. LOMAN: There have been ships and studies in the
24 Chukchi Sea.

25 MR. REXFORD: Which vessels were out there to do the

1 studies?

2 MR. LOMAN: MMS has a vessel. What the heck's the name of
3 that thing?

4 MS. CODY: Fairweather's out there now.

5 MR. LOMAN: Fairweather, that's not ours.

6 MS. CODY: That's not ours. (Indiscernible).

7 MR. LOMAN: We have one. I'll think of the name in a
8 minute. But others and there have been -- you know, people say
9 amazing -- they know more about Venus than the Chukchi Sea. And
10 then you take a certain type of fisheries, or a certain type of
11 fish. And then, you know, they don't enough or they don't know
12 anything about it. Then you start looking and some of the
13 information is dated, a little bit old. More recently, because
14 of Sale 193, MMS has focused their attention on a lot of studies
15 in the Chukchi, maybe more now than ever before. But it's not
16 some black hole where we know nothing about like you read in
17 some of the major media outlets.

18 We were just down, at the beginning of this trip, talking
19 to the Native Village of Kotzebue. They're involved in a ring
20 seal study, working with NOAA on it. They have no idea that that
21 money comes through our Agency. All told, MMS and now the
22 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement has
23 spent well over \$300 million and studied the Arctic environment.
24 But we're not the only Agency or organization or entity that has
25 studied the Arctic environment. There have been many others.

1 The North Slope Borough's library -- we had a meeting the other
2 day. Half of that library -- just, you know, a casual look, is
3 literally those studies that we've produced and they don't have
4 anywhere near all of them.

5 There is a lot of information, an incredible amount of
6 information. Will we gather more? Yes. It's under way. More
7 yet, yes. But there have been many, many vessels that have been
8 involved in scientific studies in the Chukchi Sea since the
9 early '60s. or maybe even before.

10 MR. REXFORD: I mean the Japanese and the Chinese are in
11 our waters with American scientists. And this is what we're
12 finding out in our Alaska Small Whaling Commission meetings.
13 And they're letting the United States -- was the only one that
14 had one in Arctic waters. And they're saying it's going to be
15 another six years before we get a working ice breaker which --
16 this is a long ways away, six to ten years.

17 I just want to echo some -- one of our elders' comments,
18 that has passed on. This is Point Lay, S-09 Table (ph) 54,
19 public hearings leading to offshore development have taken place
20 in Point Lay between 1975 and 2009. These hearings include
21 traditional knowledge regarding the traditional migratory routes
22 of subsistence resources, statistical hurdle to, without fail,
23 response observed effects of noise pollution on marine mammals,
24 cumulative effects of oil and gas development and current ice
25 conditions.

1 The importance of the annual beluga harvest, including
2 maintaining the ability to protect their seasonal moves is
3 evident from comments made at public testimonies from 1987 to
4 2007.

5 In response to exploratory seismic operations, Point Lay
6 residents have expressed their concerns regarding the
7 accumulation of subsea noise pollution, pipe for offshore oil
8 and gas development. For example, in 1987 Willie Tugarook (ph)
9 testified regarding this concern.

10 I've seen the same thing happening in Kotzebue. The
11 belugas hardly going to Kotzebue Sound anymore, where they used
12 to be numerous. It might be too drastic noise pollution, but I
13 think some kind of a study should be made and included in the
14 Draft Environmental Statement before this lease sale takes
15 place. Willie Tugarook (ph) 1987 Sale 109, Point Lay. Thank
16 you.

17 MR. LOMAN: Thank you.

18 MR. NEAKOK: Not only Kotzebue Sound but also -- but the
19 port studies there. Kivalina used to hunt belugas. And -- but
20 now, you know, they're having a tough time, last 10 years after
21 they extended the port -- that dredge out or even when they
22 built the port, or started to build the port they started losing
23 their belugas. Migration would change for them. And they would
24 have to go way out -- the belugas have to go way out just to get
25 away from the noise.

1 And also, just like what's going on at Cook Inlet, you
2 know, they're almost gone right now. When I was a little boy I
3 used to go out to, you know, Ship Creek and watch all the
4 belugas. You know, there would be hundreds of them, thousands
5 of them. Today you can almost hardly see 50 because of what's
6 going on with the Cook Inlet, you know, and all the oil
7 platforms and everything, all the noise, all the ship traffic
8 that's going in and out of the Port of Anchorage. And now that
9 they're moving up, you know, that has to be a sound, with all
10 the ships. They're losing their belugas. They have to go way
11 out there.

12 Now Kivalina -- they're going half, you know -- they're
13 losing their subsistence food because of the noise from the Red
14 Dog Port. And now you want just to come up here and start
15 drilling and we know that can happen to same thing to us too.
16 We've been hunting belugas ever since, what 1979,
17 '78, '79, maybe even earlier. And I don't want to lose my
18 subsistent food just because, you know, western civilization
19 wants to have oil or gas.

20 I know there's still quite a bit here on land somewhere.
21 But going out there, you know, rerouting our belugas because of
22 -- you know, their migratory routes they have taken for
23 thousands of years. I don't want -- I just don't want to see
24 that happen to us. I've talked with people down there in Cook
25 Inlet area that hunts belugas, used to hunt, you know, without

1 getting a permit. Now they need a permit because they can't get
2 -- the belugas are endangered because, you know, all the oil and
3 gas, you know, noise that's going on down there.

4 You know I'd sure hate to have my grandkids or great-
5 grandkids start to have permits just to go hunt belugas because,
6 you know, they're so far and few in between if this thing
7 happens. You know we have a lifestyle here that we're adjusted
8 to. We live it every day. Global warming is right around the
9 corner, as we all know, because that ocean out there should have
10 had maybe one or two feet of ice already. You know, we still
11 have open water out there. And after that, you know, we're
12 going to have that -- maybe that Northwest Passage going to be
13 opening up. And that's really going affect our way of hunting,
14 our way of subsistence living, because of the oil. I mean, not
15 the oil exploration but, you know. ship traffic.

16 You know, and also you okay a pipeline that's going to be
17 going from the oil platform or whatever occurs, which I hope not
18 because. you know, I'm adamantly against, you know, offshore
19 drilling. You know, if it goes to that, you know, we got oil
20 pipelines going underneath, you know, the ocean bottom. Then
21 they come in on shore. Then we have, what, five, 600 miles of
22 pipeline. That's going to affect the migrational caribou. I'm
23 worried about the caribou, too.

24 Migratory birds, you know, they're going to have pump
25 stations in between. I know that, as they do with the

1 TransAlaska Pipeline. But, you know, it's -- you know I've
2 started be a victim of what's happened -- been going on with
3 Cook Inlet, Kotzebue Sound and Kivalina.

4 You know, I don't want us to lose our way of life that
5 we've been living for thousands of years. And, that's just me
6 you know. I love this country. I love this State and I love
7 this nation, but you know.

8 And you can find an alternative ways of, you know, energy
9 -- there's quite a bit out there. We've got smart scientists
10 out there that can turn corn into fuel. You know, it's just --
11 it's just staying out of that and especially for this area here.
12 Especially when Beaufort Sea -- I'd sure hate to see them lose
13 their, you know, traditional way of whaling of bowhead, food
14 that we need, each and every year, to sustain us during the
15 winter.

16 As for us -- beluga, we harvest our beluga every year.
17 And we need that to sustain us, you know, during the winter. It
18 keeps us warm, fed, our families fed. You know, we just only
19 spend like \$20, \$30 on shells. But then when we try and buy
20 alternate food like steaks or hamburgers or french fries, you
21 know, they go over -- like five, six, \$700, maybe over \$1,000
22 every year. And here it only takes us \$20, \$30 worth of shells,
23 you know, to sustain us with beluga. Or even bombs that we need
24 to harvest bowheads with this, you know. You just don't want to
25 become a victim of western civilization because of oil

1 exploration and your drilling.

2 Because I'm sure I can see what's going to happen, you
3 know, like what happened in the Gulf of Mexico. And with the
4 Exxon Valdez, those people are losing a lot. Here we're going
5 to be losing everything. We live off the ocean. We live off
6 the land. And if an oil spill happens out there, we have no
7 more belugas. We have no more bowhead. We have no more seals.
8 We have no more fish. We have no more migratory birds. And
9 also, you know, if they say they're going to come through and
10 make barriers so the oil won't go into our lagoons, someday it
11 might be too late. Then we'll lose everything on land. I'd
12 just -- sure hate to see that in the future. That's just the
13 worst case scenario that I might be thinking of, or what we
14 should be thinking of. Because that -- that ocean currents out
15 there go all the way around Beaufort Sea, Arctic Ocean, Chukchi
16 Sea, Bering Sea. It goes all up and down this coast, west coast
17 of Alaska.

18 I know it might be small and I might be a small and
19 insignificant person talking. But, you know, I just don't see
20 what's going to happen, worst case scenario when you know it's
21 going to happen. Because this affects not only me, not only my
22 grandkids, but my great-grandkids, all our great-grandkids.
23 Because I want them to enjoy what I enjoy today. I love my
24 Native food. I love to fish, hunt. And I sure can't lose that
25 just because they, you know, haven't found ways of getting oil

1 and gas to the market. Like I say, I love this State. I love
2 this nation. but we're going to be the victims if something
3 happens like what happened in the Gulf of Mexico and, you know,
4 Prince William Sound. Thank you.

5 MR. LOMAN: Thank you. Did anybody have any questions
6 about the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement?

7 MS. TRACEY: If they don't give their testimony, do they
8 have another time to do that?

9 MR. LOMAN: Well we're taking comments.

10 MS. TRACEY: Tonight?

11 MR. LOMAN: Yes ma'am. We're taking comments until
12 November 29th.

13 MS. ANNISKETT: I'd ready to give mine. I'm a skin sewer.
14 I use the animals for fur. I make the (indiscernible) from
15 Point Lay, a long time resident. I've gone to boarding school.
16 I'm a Point Lay Corporation Shareholder, a Secretary. I'm a
17 North Slope Borough full Board Alternate. I'm a SAC, North
18 Slope Borough School District Member, a Native Village of Point
19 Lay member in the Council and a member of St. Elfin's Episcopal
20 Church.

21 And I don't know where to start. I feel like there's not
22 enough facts to approve sales for drilling. We have a whole --
23 again, I have -- repeat this about a hundred times -- migratory
24 area, the whole area -- animals, fowl, mammals, fish, walrus,
25 polar bears. And if they do have an oil spill, the winds -- the

1 wind's going to play a big part of it -- the danger of inhaling
2 due to asthma residents. I feel like the Exxon was unfair to
3 fishermen, the money due to them. I don't think they were
4 adequately paid, if they were at all.

5 This would hurt the animals, the bird hunters and animals.
6 They use birds, seals, et cetera. I need to put my other
7 glasses on. My glasses are too weak. Okay, the animals that
8 were hurt with oil, which were badly covered with oil or they
9 were killed from the oil spill. We have tagging animals like
10 Marie said. These animals are all important to us.

11 This whole area is a feeding ground for the wild animals.
12 I love my land and want to protect it from harm. I feel it is
13 my responsibility as a subsistence hunter and user. I sew. I
14 use the fur for clothing, for example seal, polar bear,
15 wolverine skins. We use the wolf for mukluks and bottoms. And
16 we use the wolf skin, wolverines for trimming our parkas due to
17 the cold weather. We have caribou. We use the sinew to sew.
18 It's like the thread. And the caribou for the tops of the boats
19 and for parkas and skin socks. We use the fur of the caribou.
20 And we eat the meat of the caribou, due to our limited income in
21 our village. That really is -- they fix berries, cranberries,
22 blueberries, salmon berries -- the food we eat, beluga, duck,
23 seal. Seal we make for our oil, we take care of in the summer
24 for the whole winter. The beluga -- salmon -- we do have
25 fishing salmon. We do have whaling. We do have fresh water

1 grayling.

2 And, if there was ever an oil spill, it would really
3 damage our water area. I feel like our water, our water lake.
4 And from the caribou, we dry the meat for the winter and put it
5 away. So these are really important stuff. As a woman, we take
6 care of all these. And you have a hunter that goes out hunting.
7 The urooaguk (ph) we use for covering skin boats and the caribou
8 to sew -- the sinew.

9 Don't worry, I don't have lots, as much. And I want to
10 express our beluga annual hunting. It's a big thing for this
11 village. And we had just recently got a quota for whale. And
12 there is a procedure and a way that we do for beluga. We have a
13 meeting and we get all the captains and co-captains for each
14 boat. We sort of try to figure out how many boats we're going
15 to have and we all have -- we all elect. We have a meeting date
16 and a church blessing for our beluga hunt or walrus or bowhead.
17 And the Captain is picked by the residents. So it's very
18 important for us to listen to our Captain. We have to show
19 respect. We work with our Native Chief. We're informed --
20 someone's always watching out for the wild animals when they
21 come in. We collect gas for hunters. And there's a whole
22 procedure of how do we go out hunting. So it's not just what we
23 hunt out there. We try to show respect for our land. And we
24 have buoys with harpoons, which we have to take care of. And
25 the guns -- and there's rules of how we have to shoot and

1 harpoon the beluga.

2 And all this we teach our younger people and haul them
3 into the shallow water in the lagoon. There is a certain order
4 we give. And we listen to the Captain when he says to shoot.
5 And then we haul the belugas to cutting hill. Then, when it's
6 nighttime and they haven't slept for hours, they go home and go
7 to sleep. And then we have the youth, which watches out for
8 belugas across there. And then next day we start cutting.
9 Everyone is responsible to go and help. And with -- to cut up
10 with our ulus and knives. And we divide all the belugas to how
11 many house -- houses we have in the village. And this is all
12 the rules we have to follow. It's just not one big picnic.
13 It's a lot of hard work. You have to be permitted. And we
14 really respect this land. And we try to respect each other in
15 what we do.

16 I can't think of anything else. But I'm sure I'll think
17 about anything. But this sewing is really important to me
18 because I'm a skin sewer. And we do need all these warm parkas
19 when we go out whaling. Very important to us for the wolverine
20 and wolves, the animals and the seal to make mukluks and mittens
21 and parkas, jackets. And you have to know how to sew. Real
22 important where you don't have oneself or your family and you
23 have to pay someone to sew. So it's very important to know that
24 knowledge of how to make a boat, a skin boat and the outboard
25 and the gas and the ski-doo. And, everybody have their own

1 little part in whaling. So the Captain is always the head of
2 each whaling crew. And it's real important that people listen
3 to him and how to respect. We have Inupiat values which are
4 very important to us. Thank you.

5 MR. LOMAN: Thank you. Thank you and I have a question
6 Lily. You talked a lot about communication that takes place
7 between the people who are involved in subsistence activities.
8 And so I have to believe, but I would ask you. The terms in the
9 Inupiat language that are exclusive to those activities, if you
10 weren't conducting those activities, that part of the language
11 wouldn't be used right? You have no other reason to say some
12 certain words about certain actions?

13 MS. ANNISKETT: In everything we do we use Inupiat values.
14 We have some up there and my dad's -- one of them when he was
15 younger was charity. I won't say what (indiscernible) was
16 changed to certain thing. We used to worry, worry night, day.
17 Deal with life, serious situations. We have -- we were taught
18 to respect the elders, very important. And if you don't teach
19 that it's a shameful thing to see.

20 And we have men that teach our younger generation which we
21 do a lot of with the beluga and whaling. But I think that we
22 can do more in taking out the youth in caribou and showing them
23 how to cut the caribou and not waste. The elders always remind
24 you, do not waste. We had Charlie Tuckville (ph) who was always
25 taking a part to show people if he sees someone wasting

1 something that, you know, he scolded them on the CB or go to
2 them and tell them. Almost everything we do in life we have law
3 -- laws that we listen to under respect for the people.

4 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: There's over 100 words to explain
5 types of cheong (ph). Hundreds of good words in our language.

6 MS. ANNISKETT: It's easier for us to understand what is
7 happening in your family. It's more -- it's not -- the thing
8 is, you could only say certain words and it means just a little
9 handful of stuff. But Inupiat, it could mean a lot of stuff,
10 you know. All of our hunting we have back from generations to
11 generations and all sort of to take care of your neighbor, and
12 share.

13 MR. REXFORD: Ice conditions in the oceans there's
14 hundreds of terms to use in what type of ice conditions.
15 There's hundreds of terms for the ocean of ice. Just like the
16 snowing -- we have hundreds of ways to interpret what type of
17 snow and the condition at sea. And how it connects to the sea
18 ice when the snow falls onto it. There's terms that we use.

19 MR. LOMAN: But you mentioned that young people learn to
20 respect certain and have -- and develop values for things, not
21 waste things. In your experiences, anyone, did subsistence
22 activities teach you things like being patient?

23 MR. REXFORD: Yes.

24 MS. ANNISKETT: If you don't get a duck bird, I could be
25 vicious.

1 MR. REXFORD: When I first started hunting, I used to
2 (indiscernible) and the ducks would already have gone over.
3 But, then, later on I got more patient and, like duck hunting,
4 or waiting for caribou. There's certain places where we go and
5 just sit down and wait for caribou that -- they come around.
6 And, same with fish. We know the currents, certain winds that
7 the fish don't come in. They don't go in the current. They go
8 towards the current. Same with the beluga. When we drive them,
9 we have to know that the current is coming out of the lagoon not
10 going in. Otherwise, they will not follow the current into the
11 lagoon. And there's a -- it's all -- it came through
12 traditional knowledge. One year we had a strong current going
13 in south, southeast wind. There was -- we had hundreds of
14 belugas in front of us and they were not going. We tried
15 pushing them. They weren't going to go in. This traditional
16 knowledge of the currents, you need to know them in these areas.
17 I mean -- have you studied the currents in the Chukchi Sea yet?

18 MR. LOMAN: Very recently, through some pretty amazing
19 technology you can actually go online and get some data on
20 currents, real time now. And I have to believe that this is
21 going to advance -- you know the advances in IT technology are
22 increasing so fast, if you draw everything, all technology since
23 the beginning of man -- we don't know long ago that was, but
24 let's go back a 100,000 years. And we draw it on a graph -- if
25 we put it on a wide graph, it looks like everything happened

1 yesterday compared to all those tens of thousands of years
2 before we got to the telephone. And that would be the one that
3 you dial it, you know. And since then, all of these things that
4 we have in our pockets and our hands that we look for this
5 information, but all of those things don't, at least for me, do
6 much for my welfare. Don't teach me patience, probably the
7 opposite. Don't teach me manners. Teaches me bad manners.

8 But, you know, part of this law NEPA requires us to take
9 public comment and be open about what we're doing. We talked
10 earlier about 40 pages of scientific uncertainty that was listed
11 in the old document. I think we'll always be learning about
12 what subsistence activities mean to the people and to their
13 well-being. You can learn it but you can't really understand it
14 and it can't be in a meaningful way without really, you know,
15 really talking to people and seeing what it really means to them
16 like this opportunity here today.

17 That means a lot more if and when I'm back in Washington
18 D.C. or any of us and some decision maker wants to make a big
19 decision like they did on the Chukchi Sea Sale. They don't have
20 the opportunity like we do, forced by this law to come up and
21 talk to you. And the other thing that NEPA does, it requires
22 you to analyze the effects on human health. And human health
23 now, by the international term, and we believe that it's true --
24 means well-being.

25 So, you know, I talk to people and I don't know exactly,

1 because I didn't grow up in this community. I grew up in a
2 different reservation environment where some people practice
3 subsistence lifestyles but, you know, it's subsistence important
4 with respect to dealing with things like sadness, loneliness,
5 these kinds of mental health that involve our well-being. It
6 seems to me, when I talk to people, it does. People are much
7 more excited about hunting season, whaling. I've seen in Barrow
8 even older men, like my age, getting very excited like kids
9 about the possibility of spring whaling. And so those are the
10 kinds of things that we bring from these meetings that are most
11 important.

12 MS. ANNISKETT: You could feel it in the air when there's
13 nothing there and everybody's moving. Everybody's running.
14 Everybody's doing something. You could feel it, the excitement.
15 Everyone sees and there's a different climate.

16 MR. REXFORD: Anyway I'd like to --.

17 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Did you make copies?

18 MR. REXFORD: Can I read these out, the ones I read
19 earlier in the prior meeting?

20 MR. LOMAN: You bet. Let's get them on the record.

21 MR. REXFORD: Yeah my name's Julius Rexford, for the
22 record. What are the areas where oil activities should be
23 excluded before and during beluga whaling and bowhead whaling?
24 Where's Lucy?

25 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: She's gone to make copies of -- she

1 go get the copies.

2 MR. REXFORD: Should she have my --.

3 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Originals?

4 MR. REXFORD: Yeah.

5 MR. LOMAN: She steal some pages?

6 MR. REXFORD: Well she took my -- the ones I had with the
7 answers. I had answered them on it.

8 MR. LOMAN: I remember the answers. You ask the
9 questions. I'll give you the answers because I remember it from
10 earlier. What areas? All the areas where those subsistence
11 activities are taking place with those research --.

12 MR. REXFORD: I mean -- we can just sit down.

13 MR. LOMAN: Here she comes.

14 MR. REXFORD: Do you have a copy of my papers?

15 MR. LOMAN: We need the answers.

16 MR. REXFORD: Okay. What are the areas where oil
17 activities should be excluded before and during beluga whaling
18 and bowhead whaling? That answer is simple, stay out of the
19 ocean, the whole Arctic Ocean.

20 What are the time periods when oil activity should be
21 excluded? April, May, June and up to July 20. If companies
22 wanted to keep their vessels or drilling equipment in that area
23 during the exclusion periods, where should the equipment or
24 vessels go? One hundred miles out.

25 Is there a limit on the number of operations that should

1 be allowed before the exclusion period begins? One operation at
2 any time.

3 Are there any restrictions that need to be applied to
4 vessel transits? They should be monitored through COM Centers
5 in each Chukchi Sea Village, Point Hope, Point Lay, Wainwright,
6 Barrow, well before going into the Beaufort, to Barrow, Nuiqsut
7 and Kaktovik.

8 Are any other restrictions needed? Zero harpoon
9 discharged 100 mile buffer zone, very (indiscernible) activity
10 and quiet period from April, May, June, July and July 20. And
11 quite period in the fall, September 10, was the date we had
12 selected between Point Hope and Point Lay. But Wainwright was
13 different.

14 Okay, going down to Item E, Point Lay, at the completion
15 of the Point Lay beluga hunt, then seismic can begin. Hunt
16 Coordinator will make a call to operators about start
17 (indiscernible) into the Chukchi Sea after the hunt or until
18 July 20th, you know. The day of the hunt, beluga hunt day -- if
19 we're done with the beluga hunt before the July 20, we just make
20 a call to the operators, offshore operators, to say, we're done
21 with our beluga hunt.

22 And when we presented this July 20 date back in '09,
23 during the '09, to Shell Oil Company, they said they wouldn't
24 sign the CAA with that date. And that they -- they threatened
25 us with not opening our Town Center, which they didn't open it.

1 Nobody worked. We didn't mind. We didn't want their money
2 anyway. And it didn't happen. So, they went through with their
3 threat. They put -- three people were out of a job, so -- but
4 they were open -- they had their Council to open this year.

5 Okay Point -- it says same as Wainwright.

6 Point Hope -- stop whaling in end of May. If ships come
7 by around July 20, that would be fine with Point Hope. Support
8 other villages. Vessel should be required to transit well
9 offshore, yes, 30 to 50 miles offshore.

10 Monitoring Needs. Should the AEWC require monitoring of
11 additional subsistence resources? Yes. All of the other marine
12 mammals should be monitored. The bearded seal is used for the
13 skin of the umiaq. And the spotted seal blubber is used to oil
14 the umiaq frame.

15 Should the AEWC put the oil industry on notice that a
16 comprehensive baseline study program will be needed starting
17 next year? These were written up in, I believe, '09.

18 Katovik and Wainwright, Barrow, Boroughs to the northeast
19 of Barrow, September 10 to end up whaling season, same as
20 existing CAA, generally 30 miles away. Submit and follow a
21 schedule of operations with the AEWC.

22 Same as four. Ensure that no unmitigable adverse impacts
23 -- language be included. Also need the safe harbor language
24 from CAA. No Captain Hazelwoods.

25 And, I don't know if you are familiar with how the CAA

1 started with -- started back in, I don't know April
2 (indiscernible) I believe? And it was because of Nuiqsut and
3 Aktu (ph) were the most impacted communities at the time. And
4 CAA just -- it's been an agreement between the AWC and the oil
5 industry, basically to, you know, so that the whalers could have
6 a safe hunt. And bountiful hunt to that harvest of whale for
7 whales in the safe manner. And, in the past, in the Beaufort
8 Sea, there was drilling going on in Camden Bay. And my uncle
9 lives in Nuiqsut. His name is Archie Akiohmak (ph). He was
10 former Commissioner for Nuiqsut AWC (indiscernible). And
11 retired last year due to health problems. And he said, when
12 they were drilling in Camden Bay and seismic going on in that
13 area they were at, they took a whale. But they were 30 miles
14 out.

15 And then the big winds came and they had to cut their
16 lines and let the whale go -- to go, you know, for safety. For
17 safety -- life, health and safety is more important than the
18 whale.

19 And I've been in situations -- we're in fog whaling in
20 Barrow where 11 boats unhooked and we stayed hooked up on an 18
21 foot boat. And 11 boats -- I mean these were the big boats that
22 unhooked. Mr. Tom Brower, his whale we were towing and our boat
23 started unhooking and going around the point while we were still
24 towing. Seven boats were the only ones that towed the whale in.
25 But we got -- when we got there, it was breaking waves on the

1 beach and (indiscernible) I don't know how long to the beach.
2 We endured some, you know, it was the biggest year of the whale,
3 which we did. The whale was 52 feet and it was shared between
4 seven, eight, with the people that cut it up. So it was a
5 pretty good -- good sharing that day.

6 And I'm against offshore exploration and drilling, period.
7 I believe we have enough gas and oil on land to sustain our
8 needs and the United States for years to come. And that
9 drilling in our ocean is one of the biggest risks that the
10 United States is going to take.

11 And unknown conditions here can have hurricane force
12 winds. Some years we had winds up to 70, 75 miles an hour. And
13 these drill ships, they say they're going to jack them up sixty
14 feet above the water. But, can they sustain heavier waters --
15 heavier salt waters from the wave action? I mean you said the
16 salt salinity is higher above surface and in cold surface --
17 cold surface salt water and it's heavier. And with the wave
18 action, it can move anything. And someone else should come too.
19 Thank you.

20 MS. ANNISKETT: Lily Anniskett. There was a death in
21 Point Hope where else our -- the whaling Captain and his crew or
22 family would be here also. But they chartered -- elder that
23 passed away.

24 MR. LOMAN: I thank you.

25 MR. REXFORD: Thank you.

1 MS. TRACEY: These different oil companies that come to
2 our region, that come to the (indiscernible). They talk to us
3 about wanting to preserve our culture and preserve our
4 historical sites. And yet, at the same time, we believe that
5 the ocean is our culture and our historical sites.

6 For years now we come past -- we used to have our caribou
7 meat for our whole family, for our whole village -- feed the
8 village. That was our main meat dish. Now, with the scarcity
9 of the caribou not coming around to Point Lay, we depend heavily
10 on our sea mammals for food. And it scares us to death, almost
11 to death, that people that don't live around our area, want to
12 come up here and drill and make rules for us and say, okay,
13 we're going to drill in your ocean, whether you want us to or
14 not. And here we are we're talking and asking you not to do
15 this against our wishes. But you'll do it anyway.

16 We talk about wanting our grandkids and their kids to and
17 grandkids to hunt the meat, what we are presently eating. We
18 work hard for our food like my sister said. We dry meat during
19 the summer. We make oil during the summer. And every season
20 it's a different season of different types of food. And we
21 don't have gardens to grow anything. The ocean is our garden.
22 It provides us food. And recently, after 73 years, we had
23 gotten a whale. We praise the Lord for that. And that day was
24 a lot of food for the winter.

25 But without beluga hunt, when we herd the beluga with

1 boats, and the whole village participates. And this is how our
2 young ones learn from us that we learned from our elders. And
3 we continue to teach our young ones how we do things, how our
4 ancestors do things, that they had been doing for thousands of
5 years.

6 And now, with the scarcity of ice in our ocean, the
7 changing of our weather and the changing of tides, I guess the
8 whole world had heard about our walrus hollow. People were
9 calling here on the phones. Our phones were ringing. People
10 were calling and saying we want the truck -- we would like to
11 rent a truck when we get off the plane in Point Lay. And we
12 would like to rent a boat. And we would like to take these
13 people and go to the walrus.

14 We want to -- and we want to come and take out the
15 tourists and come and fly over the walruses so that they could
16 take pictures. We've had polar bears down there while the
17 walrus was here. They're stampeding, natural stampeding and we
18 don't need the two-legged race racing down there to take
19 pictures, just to show what we have here. We've been trying to
20 protect the walrus here and try to keep them from stampeding.
21 But then, at the same time, we can't keep the polar bears or
22 bears away from them. When the wind is right, we can smell
23 them. The stench is very strong. And if there is no ocean and
24 the wind is right you can smell them. If you can't hear them,
25 and you could smell them, then you know they're nearby.

1 MR. REXFORD: If you've been near a big farm, that's what
2 they smell like.

3 MS. TRACEY: Anyway, we've had pregnant women walking
4 outside, they're trying to vomit. That's how bad it was. But
5 then, at the same time, it was good to have them here. We could
6 hear them. When you're outside. they're loud. They're like a
7 real loud crescendo, you know, and then they don't have anybody
8 doing this for them, like the orchestra or the bands, you know.
9 I mean, they're like, wow. You know, and very harmony. I mean,
10 you know, each one of them wanted to be louder than the other.
11 But we go into our houses and we try to sleep, but we could hear
12 them.

13 It's a beautiful song. But then the scarcity of ice down
14 there, it kind of scares us. I mean they were like tens and
15 thousands and thousands of walruses down there on the beach.
16 And what they do, is that they crowd there next to each other.
17 And they're crowding out each other and the beach would get
18 full. The sandy beach would get full of walruses. And there
19 you could see walruses out there in the ocean. And they're
20 still coming up to the beach. And then once they're on the
21 beach, they're being pushed up to the grassy area. And then as
22 more come up to the beach, more walruses are getting pushed up
23 onto the grassy area. Boy, this is a sight to see.

24 It was beautiful. I -- you could see -- it's like you
25 know when you see the ocean, you could see brown -- brown spots,

1 brown lines in the ocean. Just -- it's all walruses. You know,
2 you could see their tusks when they come up and they're -- and
3 the ones nearest land they're big. I mean, they're huge. You
4 know, and they're moving and the ones that were tagged, the ones
5 that we have seen, that they have sent us the direction that
6 they would travel, we've seen them go to that same area where
7 there's lease sales out there. You know, like Shell Oil and
8 ConocoPhillips and the other industries. And it's probably the
9 only reason they go out there is probably to feed. And that's
10 around the area -- the beluga too. They take beluga.

11 And recently for three years and this was the last year
12 that the Loon Project was done by University of Alaska
13 Fairbanks. Vizo (ph) and his crew were here. Every summer for
14 three months they were coming here and camping out there and
15 taking pictures. You can see the one up there -- there's a new
16 picture over here. You know, they -- satellite based on them
17 and then they send us the migration or the -- it's amazing.
18 Some of these go to Malaysia, I mean. And then there's -- you
19 know, some of them go down south and (indiscernible). It's
20 amazing. I mean, I'm glad these people come and take the
21 walruses, the beluga, the loons, the seals, you know. What can
22 I say but say, thank you? I have a lot of information. But now
23 I'm kind of getting a little overwhelmed now.

24 But then all these things get passed down to us from our
25 ancestors. And we learn from them and then we teach the young

1 ones that they want to learn from us, you know. So we do our
2 best to try and teach them. And every season is a different
3 season for us. Different mammals, different animals, different
4 kinds of birds, but the ravens are always here.

5 But I would like to thank you, guys, for coming here to,
6 you know, get our input on our village, our village life and the
7 animals and mammals and fowls that we have here. I know this is
8 such a strange place for you guys to be. But I see bears
9 walking out there -- and the weather does get worse than this
10 so, you know. It's just our way of life and we love it here.

11 I was born in the old village down there. Yeah. And I,
12 as soon as I turned six I went to Wrangell to go to boarding
13 school. And then I graduated from eighth grade from there. And
14 then I went to Chimal (ph), Oregon for high school for four
15 years. So I was away from my hometown, my parents, for nine
16 months out of every year. So, that's the story of my life. But
17 I really missed my parents, you know. I recently lost my Dad --
18 simply become sick. And he did a lot of hard work for us. You
19 know, like hauling coal from up-river for our winter supply.
20 Getting ice from the pond, ice pond, and bringing it into the
21 ice cellar for the spring, for springtime during breakup. And
22 it's just, a lot of the stuff that happens here is very awesome.
23 You know, if you don't live in a small village. And in a small
24 village you have to help, you know, and that's just life here.
25 Thank you.

1 MR. LOMAN: Well, thank you.

2 MS. ANNISKETT: Our father just went to -- fifth grade and
3 they thought it was very important for us to get educated so
4 they sent us out. We were poor and when we were young, when we
5 had dog teams, my Dad was able to find a job at the Dew Line.
6 Jobs were rare in the (indiscernible). That's part of the
7 situation people like to move out also. But we love to care.
8 Thank you.

9 MR. NEAKOK: You know we talk about traditional knowledge
10 and how you know you folk's western civilization. But we talk
11 about -- we tell you folks what we do -- how we live -- how we
12 live during each season. We pass it on to you yet when you go
13 back to Washington you know traditional knowledge couldn't
14 (indiscernible) anymore. That's how I see it because you know
15 (indiscernible) and that kind of (indiscernible). Nuiqsut they
16 have their traditional knowledge. They told me it's why it's
17 complicated -- this is where we get up -- this is where the
18 migration of the caribou come. This is where the bowhead
19 migrate to the ocean. These are where the ducks molt -- these
20 are where the fish you know come every summer -- every fall --
21 every winter yet when Washington hears about it you know it
22 seemed like you know kind of (indiscernible) our land. That's
23 how it is.

24 And here Nuiqsut you saw the (indiscernible) to what a
25 company. They lost their fishing for some of them. They lost

1 their caribou. They have to go out past the pipeline in order
2 to hunt. In the past before the oil companies came they were
3 able to go out there and shoot a caribou. Now they have rules -
4 - regulations. Traditional knowledge for them went out the
5 door. Why should (indiscernible) turn to hear about it. Or
6 think what they hear about it. Now they're surrounded by three
7 sides and now they want to close their backdoor to them -- threw
8 it out there in the ocean in the Beaufort Sea. I feel for those
9 people that hard to go and pay eight or nine dollars a gallon --
10 you know what (indiscernible) whaling have 2.52 gallon here
11 (indiscernible) -- even cheaper than they do in Fairbanks.

12 Again you know traditional knowledge seem like doesn't
13 matter in Washington. Yet it matters for us because we live it.
14 It was passed on from generation to generation. It's not even
15 written -- passed by word of mouth. That's how we survived up
16 here in the cold and the darkness with the bugs. All the
17 mosquitoes. They try to (indiscernible) use different stuff to
18 you know heal ourselves. The different plants that we need --
19 the different berries where to pick them. All passed down by
20 word of mouth. You know we just (indiscernible) maybe
21 Washington to see traditional knowledge in small letters.

22 You know I (indiscernible) just last month. It hasn't
23 really (indiscernible) on the North Slope to be subjected to
24 what's happening in (indiscernible) right now but now they want
25 to -- like I said earlier -- now they want to close them off

1 through the ocean. Just like the surrounded by western
2 civilization when they could be proud of Inupiat. You know they
3 got their dividends from the oil and gas land but
4 (indiscernible). You know their land that they lease every year
5 to the oil companies. Pretty hard to see that you know why
6 Inupiat values over there we talk to NOAA but yet they still
7 have it in their heart -- in their minds. This is how we do
8 things. This is how we seclude. They still have their hunting
9 -- their whaling -- their fishing yet they're limited because
10 why should they stay when they could go to a. The oil company
11 say zero tolerance on (indiscernible) yet in the newspaper we
12 hear Prudhoe Bay got oil spill -- explosions. You know people
13 give them (indiscernible) and yet they say zero tolerance when
14 they come to our village.

15 We will not have an oil spill (indiscernible) that paper.
16 Yet you know mechanical (indiscernible) you know it still
17 happening and yet they're still out there drilling. The people
18 let the oil companies go out there and drill and something like
19 that happens like I said earlier in the Gulf of Mexico and
20 Prince William sound. You know that's. You know they promised
21 us that there wouldn't be able to have an oil spill -- they
22 probably promised those people down there in Mexico too. We
23 will not have an oil spill but yet look what's happened. The
24 oil company weeks it took to cap that well. I was watching that
25 thing every day. Watching all that oil come up. Our people has

1 been affected by it and all the animals that are affected by it.
2 I don't want to see that up here or in Beaufort Sea.

3 Because all the coastal people live off the water. We
4 live off the land yet when you folks leave here and when
5 Washington hears about traditional knowledge it doesn't
6 necessarily. We might talk about it here but then when it
7 reaches Washington (indiscernible). That's why I'm so adamant
8 about you know finish what's on shore first -- drill wherever
9 and be but out in the ocean that's the place I want to see in my
10 lifetime especially out here in Chukchi and Beaufort.

11 Traditional knowledge -- our kids are learning that by
12 word of mouth as it has been gradually been passed on to us.
13 Now with my kids and with that kind of set on -- we learn from
14 everybody here. How we do things -- how we survive. You know
15 I'm on the Search and Rescue to and I (indiscernible) see
16 anybody stuck out there overnight especially this time of year.
17 While the summertime too. We're just like that and we're stuck
18 out there somewhere and yet something bad comes it happens to us
19 -- sort of like a worst case scenario (indiscernible). Pipeline
20 being filled all the way from -- maybe I should (indiscernible)
21 between Wainwright and (indiscernible) Trans Alaska Pipeline.

22 The Environmental Impact Statement on that
23 (indiscernible). I was just going to be -- maybe I ask pipeline
24 from platform to the shore how is that going to be
25 (indiscernible)? That's going to have to be a four or five or

1 six hundred pages long. Who has the time to read the EIS -- to
2 say yes, yes, yes -- looks good -- looks good. I know it would
3 probably take me a couple of years just to read the EIS form for
4 the whole packet.

5 People say EIS looks good. Somebody who's paid to have sit
6 down and read it. What (indiscernible) here trying to survive
7 in our small village. Every season -- fall -- (indiscernible)
8 and summer. Yet people come here and say yeah EIA good to go.
9 We're going to fax it out to Congress so they can pass it. So
10 go out there and do it. In that case you'll have -- you'll find
11 lines that you know even enough to where oh yeah we can do this
12 -- we can do that because it's already by Congress.

13 You know I sure hate to see my grandkids lose the food
14 that we harvest each and every year. Traditional knowledge that
15 we have -- that we hold onto dearly each and every day. Even
16 during daily life when we talk to each other we're passing on
17 traditional knowledge. I ask the people how's the ice -- how's
18 the seal -- how's the river -- still passes traditional
19 knowledge to me because I want to know and if somebody's wants
20 to know from me I pass it on to them. I don't go to dinner and
21 gladly tell them and say here. I pass it on by word of mouth.
22 Yet when it goes to Washington it disappears.

23 People come -- Shell -- Conoco -- they hear about it yet
24 when they leave so does the traditional knowledge that they hear
25 from one goes out the window. They talk about it maybe briefly

1 yet they're talking about the EIS what they going to do -- how
2 they going to do -- how can our (indiscernible) this state --
3 the nation? Yet our traditional knowledge is at the bottom of
4 the (indiscernible) board. I just hope that something comes out
5 of this to where you know we can stop the drilling that's
6 happening out there. I don't (indiscernible) Chukchi Sea
7 (indiscernible). Beaufort Sea and say there are a lot of people
8 in the North Slope that are agree with Conoco or Shell but yet
9 about 90 percent are saying no. I seen it coming. We live here
10 -- people that come here don't -- they don't change the way we
11 live. We don't see how they live yet we see it on TV -- how
12 they do things. How they tell us you know we won't do this but
13 yet it happens. We live here -- we love it here -- we care for
14 each other each and every day.

15 When somebody sees a brown bear or a polar bear or fox
16 they get on the vhf and say hey something's coming to our
17 village -- everybody's on high alert. Yet in Anchorage
18 (indiscernible) you know when something happens to somebody you
19 know -- if they're a friend of mine (indiscernible). Didn't
20 happen to me -- I'm okay but yet -- we have family here. We
21 have friends here that grew up -- we care for each other. We
22 care for our land to put meat -- we hope that you know that we
23 can pass it on to our kids and grandkids and beyond. Hope that
24 like I say something good will come out of this rather than an
25 oil spill out there in the ocean and affect our way of life --

1 our way of subsistence.

2 You haven't showed me how we going to clean up oil under
3 the ocean ice. It's the (indiscernible) we have out there. Or
4 in broken ice yet they have boats registered to go out there in
5 the summertime. They show us that they can burn the oil on the
6 ice. Creating another problem with pollution that's going out
7 to (indiscernible). That's why (indiscernible) ice up here on
8 the North Slope. There's a lot of the country you know don't
9 care whether they're polluting the air or not -- they're just
10 trying to get (indiscernible). (Indiscernible) expecting less.
11 Our Arctic -- deep arctic ice -- North Pole ice is shrinking
12 dramatically. Ice out there in the ocean is not as thick as it
13 used to be -- 15 years ago even maybe 10 years ago.

14 15 years ago the ice would be thicker than this
15 (indiscernible). Now it's only about only three feet thick in
16 the middle of winter. People don't see this yet we do -- we
17 live it. People say no scientists -- say it's not happening --
18 they believe that. Yet they don't come up here. We live it
19 every day. All the while it's affecting us each and every year.
20 Just (indiscernible). I pray that we're able to stop the
21 (indiscernible). I hope someday we can get our lifestyle back -
22 - get those 15 to 20 feet of ice back out there in the ocean.

23 Spring time I'm afraid to out there anymore. Hunt for
24 seals -- hunt for ducks -- hunt (indiscernible). I don't know
25 if I'm going to go through the ice yet in those (indiscernible)

1 what you look for out there. The thickness of the ice -- the
2 color of the ice -- the conditions of the ice. All passed on by
3 traditional knowledge. Thank you for listening to me and I hope
4 something good comes out of this. Thank you.

5 MS. ANNISKETT: Willard is our Reverend at the Episcopal
6 Church.

7 REX HENSON: Just wanted to make an observation with the
8 comments. I'm Rex Henson and I've just been around for about a
9 year here working in the community. What happens here affects
10 the whole world.

11 Shell this summer was her with meetings and in one meeting
12 that I took part of they said that through the new technologies
13 and safeguards that they've developed and plans to institute
14 since the Gulf oil spill which was still going on when they put
15 the -- as the meetings changes -- said that a large oil spill
16 would not happen up here. They might have been able to
17 (indiscernible) small oil spills and (indiscernible) back to
18 destroy the subsistence way of life on (indiscernible) slowly
19 leaching into the food chain (indiscernible) giant spill.

20 But they're claiming the technology and the safeguards
21 that are in place would prevent something like that happening
22 today. Valdez is 20-30 something years ago now that was the
23 worse (indiscernible) disaster history at that time. So 20
24 years have gone by and then this year now we have the Gulf
25 spill. Worst environmental history of damage in the history of

1 the United States. 20 years later -- 20 years more technology -
2 - 20 years not only that but right here on the North Slope on
3 the pipeline we had the worst or second or third worst spill in
4 the history of the pipeline. On the pipeline we had a worst
5 spill at one of the pump stations that you know. So these
6 things to be inevitable but they will happen whether it be on a
7 large scale or a small scale so it's hard for environmental
8 impact it's just what type of impact are people willing to
9 accept because it will be a large impact. Overall I mean
10 (indiscernible) it's going to happen -- there's no doubt about
11 it -- no way it'll stop this from happening everywhere that this
12 has ever been done -- that you had this (indiscernible).

13 I use a analogy talking about a friend of mine -- he says
14 well you know it's like -- I'm a cook so you got two
15 (indiscernible) cheeseburgers and you pour a quart of oil over
16 one of the cheeseburgers (indiscernible) obviously. All right
17 if I pour just a quarter teaspoon on your cheeseburger will you
18 eat that? No. Half a teaspoon -- you know what's the limit?
19 You know the damage will be done and their food as I use a
20 cheeseburger for an example like the whales -- will be affected
21 and it will be so important. But our (indiscernible) little by
22 little from the pollution from the entire world --
23 (indiscernible) how the industrial development from oil
24 companies (indiscernible) of the world but it's already affected
25 the local area from the impact of the entire world let alone

1 this happening right here in our backyard.

2 They sat it's not a matter of if it will happen -- it will
3 happen just whether the people of this area you know will accept
4 it. And that's it. Thank you.

5 MR. REXFORD: Spell your last name.

6 MR. HENSON: Henson -- H-E-N-S-O-N. I do admire and
7 respect the people of this village and throughout Alaska. I'm
8 not from her but I respect their (indiscernible) and concerns.

9 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Having three boys ages under 10 --
10 they know about the traditional knowledge. They tell me even
11 though they probably never even caught a summer bird or a
12 squirrel yet but they did tell me -- mom I caught you a caribou
13 -- mom I caught you a polar bear. They know about the
14 traditional knowledge and I don't want that to be taken away
15 from them.

16 MR. TRACEY: I'm not going to repeat everything that's
17 been said tonight even though I know where it's coming from -- I
18 feel it -- I've been living it for the last 38 years. Really
19 close knit community here -- everybody depends on everybody else
20 here. We talk about patience -- let me just mention that a
21 little bit. I've learned patience here which take a lifetime to
22 learn and practice that patience.

23 And I appreciate you folks sitting here and listening to
24 us tonight that reflect on what you see and (indiscernible) or
25 talk shows or debates on TV. And nobody ever gets to finish a

1 statement. Someone's always cutting in and it becomes a I
2 commit. Nothing ever really gets said and then it's over.

3 It's different -- this happens here your timing is perfect
4 for us expressing our points of view and I really appreciate
5 that. And as Lily mentioned there's a whole group of values
6 that are lived by and practiced here every day. And as a group
7 can record all those values and insert those values into IEIS if
8 you will. And it may work a little better.

9 We're talking about team work -- if we could all work
10 together we might come up with a plan that will work. Happiness
11 -- caring -- all these different values should be incorporated
12 and I think and we should work on that. We talked a little bit
13 about scientific uncertainties and possibly some of them have
14 been overcome like the bowhead whales. Not so fast the world's
15 changing and we're witnessing it here on a fast track.

16 Willard mentioned the ice disappearing or getting thinner
17 -- it won't be long before -- you know might not be any ice at
18 all or what? Or is it going to get cold again. The world has
19 been going through phases and cycles for billions of years --
20 we're just a rock hurtling through space for billions of years.
21 Nothing is really certain -- we don't know what tomorrow is. We
22 don't know what's going to happen on December 21, 2012 either do
23 we. I want to talk about that.

24 With the walrus -- the last four years -- the walruses
25 have used the shores of the Chukchi Sea for refuge because there

1 was no ice for them to rest on -- for them to leave their
2 juveniles so they can off and forage food and bring it back so
3 they know where their juvenile is. If you leave your kids in
4 the ocean they're going to drift with the currents -- the
5 mother's not going to know where to come back to feed their
6 young so they're using our beaches.

7 The first year it was several miles north of us. We had
8 little to no really control over the situation. They year was a
9 little bit different. We came up with an official statement for
10 the world -- we live in it -- anybody making their way over
11 there we read them the riot act and the federal laws and the
12 state laws about going over there and disturbing them and that
13 seemed to work. We diverted aircraft so the aircraft wouldn't
14 fly right over them and disturb and cause a stampede. And like
15 we saw a couple of years ago where hundreds of juveniles and
16 female walruses were killed just from being crushed during
17 stampedes. That didn't happen this year because we had a little
18 bit of control -- we had a little bit of knowledge of what
19 they're doing -- why they're here and what they need to sustain
20 themselves and then move on.

21 So they had a good year here and the walruses moved --
22 they're probably several hundred miles offshore now on some of
23 the ice on Russian shores and down by the Nome areas. At least
24 they had the opportunity to move on (indiscernible) go down
25 there. So we've learned that and we learned it through some

1 mistakes because when they were stampeded a couple of years ago
2 it was really ugly. And we believe that stampede was caused by
3 polar bear activity. So not much we can do about that but there
4 was something we can do about our involvement with them.

5 Another unique thing about Point Lay is that -- Willard
6 talked about Nuiqsut. Nuiqsut -- half the village -- the native
7 village are kind of anti-industry but the corporation is pro-
8 industry and they've embraced -- they're making money with it
9 and so got kind of a battle there in a single community. But
10 here the native village and Cully Corporation seem to be working
11 together really well. You know Wainwright is starting -- the
12 Wainwright Corporation is starting industry and what I have to
13 think is that off shore drilling is probably going to happen
14 regardless of any opposition up here but let it happen on our
15 terms.

16 And I think that's how some of these village corporations
17 are looking at it. It's going to happen -- we're going to
18 profit from it but it's also going to happen on our terms. And
19 we're starting to hear some of our terms now and then this was
20 here before and we spoke. And I haven't myself read the whole
21 EIS -- boy I'm going to read more and more of these
22 (indiscernible).

23 We've had studies here and we've had studies with
24 helicopters and I don't believe the helicopter is through
25 studying caribou what do you get. You get a bunch of nervous

1 caribou -- you're not getting the real animal -- you're not
2 getting the real behavior. We've had non-invasive studies --
3 we've had UAF was up here Marie mentioned for three years in a
4 row studying Moose. Those folks were on foot -- they were in
5 (indiscernible) -- they studied the (indiscernible) -- the bird
6 was not nervous -- the bird was allowed to do it's every day
7 thing -- it was a beautiful study and I think that's what we
8 need to see more of.

9 We've got to stop using helicopters for everything. If
10 you want to study something that's distant go out there and
11 spend time out there -- don't go back and forth every day back
12 to your camp and then come back out. We saw caribou -- we
13 didn't have an honest caribou study here because the helicopter
14 would bring the folks and back and forth every day. We've had
15 fish studies and those are non-invasive -- go out in your boat
16 and net a bunch of fish and we get you know a true story there.

17 We've had local involvement with studies. If we went out
18 on a caribou hunt or a whale hunt or just out for a joyride --
19 we would come back and fill out a survey. And all that
20 information was pulled together and plugged in and no
21 helicopters. It was a really good study and the folks here
22 either made a little gas from it or a little bit of money. So
23 it worked out real nice.

24 You mentioned currents and yeah currents are being
25 studied. They've been studied for a couple of years in

1 Wainwright now and this year in Point Lay they just set up a
2 couple of antennas and they had the buoy going back and forth
3 out in our ocean and I'd seen some live up to date of pictures
4 of currents. Off shore Point Lay and it shows some things we've
5 learned from charts but the charts weren't complete but they're
6 shoals out there that kind of influence the currents. And
7 between the winds -- the shoals and the currents going by it
8 looks like if oil was spilled out here it's going to be a mess.
9 It's going to go out in multiple directions and also what I
10 learned from the currents is why and where the belugas are going
11 out there where the walrus are going out there because when
12 you're boating out there and all of a sudden come across a
13 current -- there's birds -- there's fish to seals -- there's the
14 (indiscernible). They're all there with these currents and
15 that's where our food is -- that's where the oil is going to be.
16 It would be a disaster.

17 So I mentioned that life begins here -- this is the top of
18 the world. We've got the polar bear here which is the top of
19 the food chain if you will. That's one piece where an animal is
20 -- and man is lesser than that animal there. A lot of respect
21 for every animal here and that's another one of the virtues that
22 attracts us up here. Even though you're hunting that animal and
23 living off that animal you're respecting that animal. I've
24 watched year after year after year and I've learned to do it
25 myself when belugas are hunted. The head is severed to release

1 the spirit so that the hunt will be good this year. Just shows
2 you the love for that animal and respect for that animal.

3 We've mentioned cumulative effects -- and that's not just
4 off shore affects. You've got to include everything. You've
5 got to include all your activity on land -- you've got the food
6 and environmental activities. Everything's got to be included
7 you can't just go like (indiscernible) with Prudhoe Bay -- the
8 accumulative effects of what's happening in that specific area.
9 But the same time there're studying this area now. We've had
10 cold studies -- we got Red Dog -- we got to pool all this
11 together and then of course what we're doing up here -- there's
12 more people living out (indiscernible) ever before. We're
13 really watching how many caribou are taken -- we need to
14 maintain that herd -- how many walruses are taken -- how many
15 whales are taken -- you have to. We're kind of self
16 (indiscernible) on our belugas right now. The weapon
17 (indiscernible) -- those belugas come back in numbers every year
18 because we're not wasting -- we're not over killing and that's
19 something that needs to be practiced everywhere. And in every
20 aspect.

21 Industry if there's enough oil on shore right now by golly
22 let's get the oil that's on shore and let's do it smart. Let's
23 let technology catch up with off shore stuff. Everybody's
24 talked about skills -- I'm not going to repeat it but we're not
25 ready for off shore. We proved it ourselves that we learn from

1 the states but it's too late if you make a mistake. We're 250
2 people here at best -- tonight we'll be a few more with you
3 folks here.

4 Sometimes we feel like it's 250 people versus everybody in
5 the lower 48. We don't have a loud voice but look at us as you
6 would say New York. New York is a community -- sure there's a
7 lot more people but it's a thriving community and they do things
8 their way and if they were asked to change by golly there's
9 going to be a lot of commotion. There's 250 people here that
10 makes this community -- that should be important. If you put
11 all of the people together that live on the slope and use the
12 slope and need the slope -- we don't equal the amount of people
13 you're going to find in a mall -- Merry Christmas -- a ninth --
14 a fraction of that many people. You got to respect the fact
15 that these are communities -- they're not big but they're
16 communities and they've been here longer than any community down
17 in the lower 48.

18 DOD has been up here. They made promises -- they set up
19 (indiscernible) lines (indiscernible). They had a treaty with
20 Point Lay -- the native village of Point Lay and when they were
21 done with that Air Force sight it would be given back to the
22 native village community. We're still waiting for that to happen
23 but since then that treaty's been kind of overwritten and now
24 instead of the Air Force land going back to the rightful owners
25 -- going back to a corporation that was with ANSCA. So ANSCA

1 deals with the state entities -- the native villages' boroughs -
2 - so when the Air Force is done with that property it goes to
3 BLM and BLM turns it over to Cully Corporation -- a state
4 entity.

5 Cully Corporation wasn't here in the 50s when the Air
6 Force made a deal with the native village of Point Lay. And I
7 think the point that I'm trying to make is that things are
8 forgotten -- things have changed -- promises are broken and
9 we've seen that throughout the history of the United States of
10 America. And it's still happening. We can't fool ourselves in
11 thinking it's not -- it's still happening. Changes are made and
12 not everybody is in agreement or even aware of the changes. I'm
13 not going to stop there because in our defense they polluted
14 these areas and yeah there's some cleanup going on now --
15 there's Operation Clean Sweep and other monies that are here. I
16 tell you though at one point when the war was at its peak over
17 in Iraq those (indiscernible).

18 There's still some monies to clean up these sights but if
19 you look where they are most of them are coastal if not all of
20 them.

21 On some form of water way and there dumps include pcb's
22 and other carcinogens that are affecting animals. And it's the
23 animals that we eat. An awful lot of cancer up here and there's
24 even atomic waster up here. Folks that got written about -- it
25 just goes on and on -- the pollutants are already here plus what

1 Rex mentioned the pollutants from the world come (indiscernible)
2 here. If you look at the way the magnetic spheres around the
3 earth it follows here at the top of the world and it funnels
4 into the bottom of the world. We're getting pollutants from all
5 of the world right here -- even space pollutants.

6 So it's not the clean pristine place that some people like
7 to think it is. Where it's a daily battle to try to maintain
8 with all this outside interference. We're talking about
9 billions of dollars of infrastructure the offshore goes into
10 effect. Does any of that take into consideration that people in
11 Point Lay -- Wainwright -- Point Hope -- Alaska are buying their
12 fuels from Seattle. The oil is coming from here and the natural
13 gas is going to be coming from here -- do we get to enjoy some
14 of that profit or are we still going to have to buy it? We're
15 at the mercy of the barge -- if the barge can't get in then we
16 have to fly our fuel in and the price elevates. It's already
17 ridiculous anyway for what it costs for a gallon of oil so that
18 might be something that we would bargain for. If it's going to
19 happen -- if off shore drilling is going to happen -- include
20 everything we're saying tonight and help us out with a small
21 piece of that gas pipeline.

22 And that was going to be my final statement is that if off
23 shore activities are in fact going to happen it looks like
24 they're going to happen all over the world -- the whole world
25 right now to us is the Arctic ocean. We've got Russian interest

1 out there -- we've got Canadian interest out there and USA of
2 course. We need to work together as a world and pool our
3 ingenuities and our technologies and do it right. Let's not
4 fight over all this -- let's do it right.

5 MS. ANNISKETT: Thank you Bill.

6 MR. TRACEY: Thank you.

7 MR. LOMAN: Thank you very much. We've been on the record
8 for well over two hours and I can move around better than the
9 court reporter can so I'm going to go on a five minute break
10 because I know we have a lot more testimony that people want to
11 give and we want to hear it. So five minute break and then
12 we'll take our seats and talk about this. Continue on.

13 (off the record: 9:50 p.m.)

14 The reporter said: 9:50 p.m.

15 (on the record 10:10 p.m.)

16 LEO FERREIRA, JR: What you hear (indiscernible) the
17 majority of the folks being in this village (indiscernible)
18 because we all say a part and we all have a part to say. Even
19 though there's different stories like it's suppose to be. Our
20 way of lifestyle are traditional -- Inupiat cultural
21 (indiscernible). For hundreds and thousands of years from
22 generations to generations taught to us through particular
23 cultural and dancing. A bit part of it is (indiscernible)
24 communities in our State of Alaska. We have to as natives we're
25 trying to learn how to balance out with western world past

1 (indiscernible) industrials. We feel like as natives up here we
2 feel like we're being held (indiscernible) pagan -- we're
3 depressed. Its decision makings are going on just a little too
4 fast and it's not -- we see it doesn't have a good decision and
5 these are people that are whether it's the federal government or
6 gas and oil industry. We feel that we're being pressured just a
7 little too fast and at the same time we have to think about our
8 cultural and our way of life. And we (indiscernible) no zero
9 tolerance of our Inupiat native way of life being affected
10 whatsoever by gas and oil period.

11 And yet we have to balance out to make some kind of
12 stipulations to what we have some kind of control over the gas
13 and oil activity up here. We have to have some kind of control
14 so we have a sense and a meaning -- and in fact that our
15 traditional life will not be affected in any way or form.
16 That's how we have it and that's how we -- all of us been taught
17 throughout the years from our grandparents -- our parents to us
18 and even -- everything has to be taken into effect either from
19 this community or the next community.

20 Every community is special in its own way. There's
21 different kind of things -- maybe one community has all whales
22 and others maybe they hunt more birds than others or they have
23 more seal hunters or how they be communities up here. Those are
24 my relations -- they need to be better -- they need to be paid
25 better to where it fits our lifestyles. It doesn't

1 (indiscernible) to take them away from us at all. And you hear
2 -- some people will say we don't know gas and oil -- some people
3 will say we got no choice -- some other people say it's going to
4 happen either way but we still have to balance out because we're
5 Alaska natives and the United States government -- we're
6 brothers-in-arms and we see that and so we have to balance out
7 but yet we have to protect our way of life period.

8 So you might (indiscernible) as a ways to be here through
9 the whole native community through the whole State of Alaska and
10 our coastal villages that we (indiscernible) harm to happen to
11 our ocean -- we already know our subsistence life when we take
12 (indiscernible) and that's our strongest hold we had -- is our
13 subsistence way of life. And you take that away from us -- it
14 will be taken away from us if we have an oil spill and the
15 magnitude is too great for us and scientist already tell us that
16 we can't clean up an oil spill and that's scary when you tell
17 and receive it and we hear stories about it.

18 Even people in our ICAS have to look (indiscernible)
19 documentation on it -- oil clean up here is method. What we
20 find is just a little bit and then there are small portions of a
21 real small oil spill but it's not you know things that are oil
22 spill.... If it's a big catastrophe like Hurricane Katrina in
23 the Gulf of Mexico during over there and look at that oil spill
24 and (indiscernible) happening up here. We don't see how could
25 the government say let's go open up oil without doing studies

1 and there's rules and regulations from (indiscernible). There
2 has to be some kind of (indiscernible) here. So our balance is
3 we feel like all the coastal villages -- our ambassadors -- our
4 animals -- every village (indiscernible) or supplement their
5 village with their animals and their subsistence way of life.

6 Every village in that manner is unique -- their cultural.
7 We all share the ocean and the land -- we're all the same
8 people. I'm sure and I'm not sure I know how the villages feel
9 the same way we do. Too many stories from the oil companies
10 promising -- they won't be (indiscernible).

11 MR. REXFORD: We see their catastrophes -- they had
12 (indiscernible) mess. (Indiscernible).

13 MR. FERREIRA: Going to our waters and Canada and the
14 United States and by promising you guys can clean it up. I
15 don't appreciate you clean it up -- we can't even fish there.
16 The oil leaves a type of covering in the Gulf of Mexico and
17 that's why a (indiscernible) despite (indiscernible) water.
18 They still have to send divers down there to fix it.
19 (Indiscernible). It's a different process where they say
20 they're going to use (indiscernible). (Indiscernible). Water
21 (indiscernible). Still when we think about oil spills and
22 (indiscernible) know and see what that (indiscernible).
23 Industrial can't even clean up oil spill. It seems to me like
24 there needs to be more study on our wildlife and the ocean and
25 needs to taken into account.

1 We have a community that thinks if we have an oil spill
2 that's going to kill our (indiscernible) -- our (indiscernible)
3 -- kill our whales (indiscernible) food chain. And
4 (indiscernible) our fish -- elk -- our seals -- our walruses --
5 our whole (indiscernible) going to get contaminated. And I
6 don't think anywhere in the world that the oil has been cleaned
7 up 100 percent. I don't think the disasters that happened were
8 the environmental (indiscernible) turn back to its normal
9 operation to the way it used to be before an oil spill. And
10 Exxon Valdez is a perfect example of the oil spill. I'm not
11 coming back that the environment restoring itself back to our
12 (indiscernible). Those people I feel -- I hurt for those people
13 even though when that spill happened I was a teenager and I
14 didn't understand the magnitude of an oil thing. How much the
15 oil runs the world -- at my age now and then I fully -- wouldn't
16 why I understand how oil affects the world -- how much it is a
17 part of our world. It has to be the United States but we still
18 have to protect our way of life period.

19 And we need to have some kind of word in some kind of city
20 -- some kind of law for us to govern our wildlife and govern oil
21 industrial and heed to their promises. They're not just
22 verbally promise but have it on black and white on paper
23 promises that in case of an oil spill (indiscernible). Take
24 full responsibility instead of pushing blame onto your
25 contractors. That's not right either to (indiscernible) our

1 (indiscernible) contractor that's working for the oil company.
2 Everybody should take the blame -- part of that (indiscernible)
3 to be done -- part of the industrial around them. Doesn't
4 matter if we -- shame on ourselves for letting this happen in
5 our own country. We've been told we have and been told that our
6 oil reserve -- that we have enough oil reserve in this country
7 to sustain us for another 200 hundred years and yet matter of
8 fact the government won't help us -- natives (indiscernible).

9 We feel like one (indiscernible) to take away our cultural
10 and given up on our cultural and our subsistence way of life --
11 our oil. We don't want to do that we want to hold onto to our
12 subsistence way of life and our cultural. And yet at the same
13 time US government tells us if you don't work with us then we're
14 going to (indiscernible). It didn't work and you have no say
15 so. You have to learn on the side of the (indiscernible) here.
16 Especially with our subsistence -- it means a lot to us -- the
17 State of Alaska -- our coastal communities. Thank you.

18 MS. ANNISKETT: And another thing we haven't tested is the
19 ice cellars. The ice cellars down there in the spits they're
20 all bloodied up so we can't use them any more so our whalers
21 have made their own ice cellars by their (indiscernible). We
22 had these ice cellars for tons of years and hundreds of years
23 and they got damaged due to the permafrost and bloodied so I
24 wish there's a way you can fix them. I don't know if we even
25 can but that would be a nice thing if we tried. Thank you.

1 MR. LOMAN: Thank you. And Mr. (indiscernible). I didn't
2 mention to you about the reorganization of what was called
3 Minerals Management Service. After the Deepwater Horizon spill
4 the President spoke to the country and the President said
5 basically that this agency known as MMS discharged its
6 regulatory authority with the state and we're showered by gifts
7 from oil executives and so they made the decision to reorganize
8 MMS. And what they have done so far is take one entity -- the
9 acronym is honored but these are the people that deal with
10 royalties and the money and they're reporting under another
11 assistant secretary now and everybody knows about some of their
12 issues long done by with the rest of us in MMS Alaska Bureau of
13 Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement. The plan is
14 not for long -- not for long -- because the vision for the
15 Secretary of the Interior is to very soon to create a Bureau of
16 Safety and Environmental Enforcement and they've got some point
17 people they've sent in from Washington D.C. but we really live
18 in Alaska here.

19 But these people and some are from -- just happen to be
20 from Alaska -- one of the gentleman that's a point person
21 working on this reorganization and a consultant firm called
22 McKenzie and we met with them. And so they said to us this new
23 agency -- this Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
24 will be the arm that regulates the industry and we want that new
25 organization -- we want to restore the public's trust in that

1 new organization and that's our goal -- restore public trust.
2 And we said that we think that you have to put together that
3 regulatory agency that will be both feared and respected by the
4 industry. Feared and respected and I don't mean feared in the
5 usual way. I mean these two words in my mind come together --
6 fear and respect. It can come together.

7 When I was in the Navy I feared and respected the
8 regulatory authority in diving and special warfare -- explosive
9 (indiscernible) disposal. Procedures and methods and the
10 equipment and the people and we were inspected on a routine
11 basis at a very high level and we maintained a very high level
12 of readiness and safety. If we didn't I wouldn't be here today.
13 But if you had an accident in any of these areas in the military
14 and people were killed or injured they would hand pick from the
15 Safety Center and send in the best in the world on those
16 particular things. Deep diving -- the best deep divers. If it
17 was explosives and diving so on and so forth.

18 And no matter how high your state of readiness was -- how
19 good your people were -- they came in with the experience and
20 knowledge and the expertise to basically end it for you. You
21 were going to survive that kind of rigorous analysis and so this
22 new agency that the President and the Secretary wants to develop
23 to restore public trust. What would it contain -- I said well
24 now our inspectors focus on drilling operations and we think it
25 should contain much more. It should contain all encompassing

1 worker safety -- environmental compliance -- all aspects of the
2 federal environmental regulatory framework.

3 Now you mentioned earlier that we as a government agency -
4 - a regulatory agency -- need to take into account the
5 protection of everything that's important to you -- the Inupiat
6 and the community -- the subsistence activity -- the cultural
7 redefining aspects of subsistence activity and so forth. So I
8 think now I forgot about something but that's okay because
9 they're still learning on reorganizing but maybe we can work
10 together to communicate the importance of including in this new
11 regulatory agency an element -- a person who might be whaling
12 captain -- might have been a MMO -- maybe an expert on the
13 cultural aspects of subsistence activities and other culturally
14 self defining activities.

15 And the heart of that regulatory team and make it even
16 more encompassing in the Gulf of Mexico -- wouldn't make any
17 sense but the Arctic it's certainly starting to think in my mind
18 to make sense. And so I would ask that you now continue to
19 think about your statement that the regulatory agency needs to
20 protect these activities and consider and think about what you
21 would recommend to us and you can do it me if you want and I'll
22 forward it to these people who ultimately will make the
23 recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior will make the
24 recommendation to the President on what this new regulatory
25 agency will look like.

1 So I think we can agree that maybe that new regulatory arm
2 needs to contain that kind of expertise in the Arctic to protect
3 and the regulations are there under Marine Mammal Protection
4 Act. These activities cannot interfere with the subsistence
5 whaling. That's in the MMNPA -- that's part of National
6 Fisheries Services' discharge to ensure with their permitting
7 authority (indiscernible). But I'm glad you mentioned it
8 because I think with your help we can make a recommendation to
9 fully encompass in full measure the kind of regulatory agency
10 that would exist in Alaska to oversee industrial activities in
11 the OCS. Thank you very much. And I hope we can talk more
12 about that and not just with you Mr. President but with the rest
13 of the folks in the community because I know you will consult
14 with them too.

15 MS. TRACEY: You know what as subsistence hunters we are
16 now being forced to buy licenses to go hunting. We search
17 animals and.

18 MR. REXFORD: Jeffery right? And we have quarterly
19 meetings with Alaska's Eskimo Whaling Commission and time and
20 time we always ask the industry to bring your MMO's and give us
21 a recording. And they're all set to bring their MMO's -- any of
22 our (indiscernible) and they are not bringing the MMO's of
23 northern mammal observers -- they're not letting come for our
24 meetings when we ask them time and time again. Can these MMO's
25 do a report at an annual meeting like this one well have to our

1 next one will be in February for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling
2 Commission and we want to hear what the Marine Mammal Observers
3 have seen under ships and we've never heard any report. The
4 scientists made the reports for them but the people that are out
5 observing the animals are they allowed making reports? Are they
6 manipulating the reports? We don't know.

7 When it's dark at night along the ocean we can't see
8 nothing when they're at with a ship.

9 MR. LOMAN: Well I certainly would join you in supporting
10 the recommendation to the National Fisheries Service to make
11 that part of the agenda for the open water meeting. You need
12 those reports -- they have scientific nexus in my mind and
13 that's what that's about is they're required under the Marine
14 Mammal Protection Act to appear be of science. I mean it's a
15 regulatory thing but their observations are a part of science.
16 So I think it's important to ask them to put that on the agenda
17 and get those reports and review them and discuss them during
18 the open water meeting.

19 MR. REXFORD: I mean after the end of their season you
20 know at least have (indiscernible) their MMO's (indiscernible)
21 and that all these other commissions look up to Alaska Eskimo
22 Whaling Commission. When they have issues with the oil
23 industries like Willie the CAA under the beluga that's a whole
24 community at the high school or the school that first see the
25 (indiscernible) we had. I was President for the native village

1 of Point Lay at the time and I signed off on it and we had set
2 July 20 date.

3 All it was was a date that we signed off on -- that was
4 it. No to interfere with our beluga hunt. There was a one page
5 CAA and then we came on board to AWC in 2008 of February or was
6 it (indiscernible). And we came a long way (indiscernible) a
7 mad rush to we have no ice. We came home -- built our ice
8 cellars but we finished them in time before the hunt -- bowhead
9 whale hunt. And we didn't succeed the first year but the second
10 year we did succeed in that being a whale. You can see the
11 pictures up here and the celebration in June. On the Thursday I
12 caught -- we caught a whale -- the whole community. We came
13 together and cut it up and it took us some time to cut it up but
14 we did it.

15 I've done it time and time again. In Barrow I started out
16 (indiscernible) you know manning the hose to help them pull the
17 skin off the whale -- carve the meat and then I graduated to
18 butchering whales and that's how I learned how to know where the
19 (indiscernible) are is (indiscernible). Portraying the whale
20 and you look for the (indiscernible) where the kill spots are.
21 It took me about 15 years to become a harpoon from the start --
22 I mean you just can't go in there and say hey I'm a harpooner --
23 can you put me on a harpoon boat. That's not the way it goes --
24 you got to -- like in the military you've got to start from the
25 bottom and go up -- ranking. And that's all I have.

1 MS. ANNISKETT: That same thing goes for beluga -- we
2 would all (indiscernible) get the harvest but we keep going out
3 with the weather conditions and the captain and the people --
4 it's not always successful but we try our best.

5 MR. NEAKOK: You know we have commissions for the people
6 here in our village -- our commissioners that attend AWC. We
7 have people attending beluga -- we have people attending walrus
8 commission meeting -- polar bear -- you know seals. And you
9 know we report to them but we -- what we do in our village you
10 know. It's our responsibility to give rather than to take. You
11 know that way we can regulate our intake of what we subsist on.
12 And they report to us you know who puts portion of Alaska being
13 affected by certain things. You know and we pass it on to our
14 village council meetings. You know we don't -- especially for
15 our belugas you know we have beluga commission that reports to
16 the commission that -- you know does state or federal reports
17 you know how our population is whether they're down in port of
18 Anchorage or Kotzebue. The stock that we subsist off of here
19 you know like we said before we don't like to waste anything
20 especially our belugas and the walrus.

21 You know we heard testimony about us not you know going
22 mad dash going full bore (indiscernible) walrus. We care for
23 the animals that we subsist off of. We (indiscernible). The
24 (indiscernible) population wise and we you know have to report
25 to them whether we might see you know certain things what kind

1 of caribou -- we see certain things you know out of the
2 ordinary. We might see a cyst or a boil or something that we
3 know that's not suppose to be there and we report it.

4 We have scientist coming down from Barrow even way over to
5 Connecticut that comes every end of June to take samples --
6 tissue samples -- bird samples that they take back and report to
7 us you know how our stock is. Butchering after we've done
8 butchering you know we allow them to take samples. You know we
9 communicate with them -- they communicate with us. We help them
10 you know take belugas and we help you know take some of the
11 tissue samples that we have from us. You know after our hunts
12 and it works both ways when we cooperate.

13 And you know that's what we -- you know like I said every
14 year we have commissioners on different wildlife here. And
15 might be able to get some information from those commissions to
16 hopefully get -- you know regulate more and/or stop any you know
17 oil drilling out there in the Chukchi and Beaufort sea. Because
18 each of our (indiscernible) have commissioners that attend these
19 meetings. You know that might be a helpful thing to maybe
20 attend to where you know we can learn something you know
21 provided that (indiscernible). I don't know if they will or not
22 but you know no harm in asking. Probably an open public meeting
23 anyway.

24 You know we go there you know certain months of the year
25 to give our report. As for myself I have to go to Anchorage

1 next month and do a report on the walrus (indiscernible) that we
2 have had here. How many animals that we're you know crushed
3 during or stampede. You know I have to give a full report --
4 I've even helped the State of Alaska to -- you know go out there
5 and take measurements of the walrus that were stampeded dead on
6 the beach. After see you know the size and general condition of
7 the walrus and I have to give that (indiscernible) in which you
8 know the state that turns around and gives a report to our
9 village on how you know and why it happened. You know even
10 (indiscernible) doing this too -- he goes to his quarterly
11 meeting -- he lets us know what's going on -- how many
12 (indiscernible) we can get -- how many (indiscernible) you know
13 the AWC can get for the whole year.

14 But if that's another option and maybe we can use to
15 hopefully stop or slow down exploration -- drilling -- pipeline
16 that if we can put in the EIS that we -- use a tool. And the
17 tools that we use going to these meetings -- you know benefit us
18 -- benefit all seven villages. We let them know you know like
19 the beluga commissioner report on the belugas we got this year -
20 - last year -- year before. And just like walrus too -- just
21 like bowhead -- migratory birds you know we (indiscernible).
22 We're deep into this like Marie said you know now we've been
23 hunting without permits or licenses for thousands of years now
24 people are coming in and saying you need a license to hunt this.
25 We've never had that before.

1 MS. ANNISKETT: Treat us like criminals.

2 MR. NEAKOK: You know we've been doing this for thousands
3 of years and we only taken what we eat to sustain us during that
4 time. And now they want to regulate our intake of certain foods
5 and that's why we need people. That's why we have commissions
6 that (indiscernible) -- (indiscernible) sustain the population
7 of whatever marine mammal -- land or air -- the birds that we
8 harvest. You know those protection (indiscernible). Get a
9 license from the Fish and Game Department just to hunt ducks.
10 You know we need to do that (indiscernible). Pretty soon they
11 might come under and we're going to have buy you know trailer
12 boat permits. (Indiscernible) in Ninilchik you know. You know
13 permits -- lotteries -- thank you. You know we don't need that.

14 We take what we need -- we eat what we eat -- we don't
15 waste anything. And I hope you know that hopefully we can you
16 know use these commissions to help our fight against you know
17 drilling -- purposed to be happening here in the Chukchi and the
18 Beaufort sea. Thank you.

19 MR. TRACEY: We take pride in the fact that most of the
20 knowledge gained -- face that knowledge gained about belugas is
21 common here. And we've invited the scientists to work with us
22 during the hunt and after the hunt and during the butchering.
23 Like they always take their samples but here in (indiscernible)
24 belugas prior to us inviting the scientific world here and I
25 thought that was pretty neat.

1 On the theme of commissions earlier I mentioned cumulative
2 affects shouldn't be all inclusive. Sure we're talking about
3 off shore drilling but all the other activities need to be
4 considered. I sit on the Planning Commission -- Willard is the
5 alternate and (indiscernible) this year but regardless 99
6 percent of the permits that are being applied for are -- I
7 almost want to say after thoughts. The original permit you know
8 brought industry in and they did their drilling -- okay they got
9 their role established. Then their permit for a pipeline and
10 permit for a road and permit for an ice road then a permit for a
11 pad. I think we need to include a 20 year projection of what
12 off shore we can expect from off shore (indiscernible).

13 If we knew that it'd be easier today to decide you know
14 how to go about some of these points that they have. I'm sure a
15 company that's spending billions of dollars pretty much knows
16 what's going to happen in the next five -- 15 -- 20 years.
17 They've got to know otherwise they wouldn't be doing business so
18 I would think it would be relatively easy to include a future
19 projection in what industry's activities are going to be let's
20 say applied for drilling activities. Thank you.

21 MR. LOMAN: I'm not so sure that they know for sure what's
22 going to happen but you'd think that we in considering
23 accumulative affects. Part of that effort is to develop detail
24 in so much as you can a reasonable scenario for development
25 (indiscernible) colleagues do that. There's models in Arctic

1 waters or near Arctic waters -- a few anyway to look at.

2 (Indiscernible) concepts that are in place there. What's a
3 project that is no good (indiscernible)? If it was a sampling
4 of a heavily subsidized project that reduces the footprint and
5 popular -- there are not ways that you can get those who have
6 many of the typical concerns of off shore oil and gas and the
7 impacts.

8 But you know there's I think -- industry has an obligation
9 certainly when going into produce and development to do that.
10 At this point in time we're (indiscernible) down. We've got
11 companies with billions of dollars of leases they don't exactly
12 where the oil is whether or not it is really there. It's only
13 through exploration that they really know.

14 And as we've seen over the recent years -- four years now
15 -- in efforts to explore -- these huge, huge hurdles of
16 regulatory political hurdles -- economic in that hundreds of
17 millions dollars are spent and still no exploration. So if we
18 (indiscernible) forget the legal. I forget pretty easily --
19 it's just like breathing almost right. But I agree that
20 certainly it would be easier for the communities in the Arctic
21 to envision what the risk if they knew what was really going to
22 take place -- how it will in great detail hopefully that will
23 come.

24 MR. PETERSON: Mike (indiscernible) point out but we're
25 going to hear (indiscernible) envisioning what the impact of the

1 success would have and that's what we're concerned about. It's
2 kind of worth noting that the history of Arctic off shore
3 exploration has been negative and industry deciding not to
4 proceed at this point. Not to proceed to go ahead but getting
5 close. Exploratory wells and I think (indiscernible) basing and
6 some (indiscernible) basin.

7 The drilling there is very disappointing and industries
8 have essentially abandoned areas and you know they're
9 (indiscernible) no more anticipated activity in those areas so
10 we're concerned with successes in exploration and the impacts
11 they may have. History so far off shore is said to be produce
12 (indiscernible) exploratory drilling. Sort of condemn the areas
13 and ended to keep track (indiscernible).

14 Now I mean minimize what you know could happen but it's
15 worth keeping in mind that may be the end result that
16 exploratory drilling is bad news everybody packs up and goes
17 home and then look somewhere else.

18 MR. LOMAN: It's almost unfathomable for people in the
19 communities like some here that have been attending these
20 meetings for almost 30 years and maybe 30 years now concerned
21 about off shore oil and gas development in the Arctic. I can
22 imagine that that would be a possibility that they could drill a
23 couple dozen more exploration wells in addition to the ones that
24 have already been drilled and have no further interests and walk
25 away from the Arctic with nothing in the OCS. It's possible.

1 And hard to believe for us that are in this everyday but it is
2 possible.

3 MR. REXFORD: One comment that was made at our third
4 quarterly meetings and this is just the beginning. Wait till
5 they find the oil. I mean you're going to have hundreds of
6 ships coming into the Arctic. After the whales is found then
7 the (indiscernible). I mean the Murray Pilots Association came
8 to one of our meetings and said -- hey (indiscernible). Every
9 owner of a tug -- barge -- we want to give a contract to
10 (indiscernible) and bring it in and we're dead in the water
11 there's no one to help us.

12 I mean is ever been a moratorium on barges coming into our
13 waters. I mean revelations and this (indiscernible) sea were
14 what these Murray Pilots Association was talking about and one
15 of our commissioners said gone to the (indiscernible) in Dutch
16 Harbor and now he's no longer a commissioner. We don't have
17 anyone that frequents to these meetings anymore and our children
18 from AWC mentioned that you know (indiscernible) problem. The
19 seismic and drilling is nothing compared to what's going to
20 happen -- what's going to follow after the oil is
21 (indiscernible). I (indiscernible) here.

22 Like Bill said you know it is going to go in stages. So I
23 mean it's going to go on for what 20 years maybe more. But if a
24 pipeline fails -- the well fails -- we got (indiscernible). And
25 we don't know.

1 MS. TRACY: Certainly we found gold in areas but
2 (indiscernible) came out black (indiscernible) so
3 (indiscernible) will be coming up this way and we wouldn't be
4 able to accommodate them. (Indiscernible) their ocean it's going
5 to be -- it's going ruin ours. Or mammal life up there.

6 MR. REXFORD: Anyway I think I'm done.

7 MR. LOMAN: How many people have been to the open water?
8 I'm sorry I know you're.

9 MR. PIKOK: You know I'm not (indiscernible) for this off
10 shore drilling. I'm against it. We live off of our ocean --
11 this is our garden. You take that one animal away all that
12 animal (indiscernible) it's going to go. I mean I'm not
13 (indiscernible) on orders off shore you know. I'm against it.
14 We live off our ocean -- you take that one mammal away the rest
15 of them are going to follow it like a chain reaction. That
16 happens you know. We follow (indiscernible).

17 That's our garden out there. You know that'll hurt us.
18 We live on (indiscernible) if we have an oil spill out there.

19 MR. LOMAN: How many people have been to the open water
20 (indiscernible) that no one (indiscernible).

21 MR. TRACEY: We had a form of that (indiscernible) here.
22 Right. No one was (indiscernible).

23 MR. LOMAN: And the Coast Guard comes out here?

24 MR. TRACEY: No.

25 MR. LOMAN: I've been to three now and last year there

1 were a number of seismic companies coming in to talk about what
2 they intended to do. And it was very interesting that one in
3 particular -- quite frankly I even remember the name of that
4 company -- but their representative was presenting what they
5 intended to do.

6 MR. REXFORD: (Indiscernible)?

7 MR. LOMAN: No. This was one of the speculators that the
8 company had actually conducts seismic but many of my colleagues
9 remember was (indiscernible). But the representative is
10 presenting information what they intend to do and how they
11 intend to do it and starts being questioned by whaling captains.
12 So our regulatory agencies and literally within an hour you
13 could see and I turned to (indiscernible) was sitting next to me
14 at the time and I said.

15 MS. ANNISKETT: He's too young to remember.

16 MR. LOMAN: I said they're not ready for prime time. And
17 it became more and more obvious and so you know people from the
18 Marine Association or can come from outside and say oh watch out
19 there's going to be a flood of activity once they do this kind
20 of or the other thing. No doing business in the Arctic is not
21 going to be some cake walk for anybody just because they find
22 oil. No it's not going to happen.

23 MS. ANNISKETT: You don't know that.

24 MR. LOMAN: That's not -- I mean if there's one thing I
25 know ma'am I do know that. Because there are a host of federal

1 laws that they -- we'll make the difference.

2 MS. ANNISKETT: The last oil company say.

3 MR. LOMAN: I don't work for the oil company. I don't
4 work for an oil company and I never work for an oil company. I
5 owe oil companies nothing.

6 MS. ANNISKETT: You sure sound like it.

7 MR. LOMAN: And I'm not here to talk anybody into
8 anything.

9 MS. ANNISKETT: You won't (indiscernible).

10 MR. LOMAN: Yeah I don't work for oil companies.

11 MS. ANNISKETT: That's why we're fighting....

12 MR. LOMAN: I understand that -- I'm sharing with you what
13 I've seen and what I've learned in the time that I've seen it.
14 There are and I think everybody could agree that oil companies
15 (indiscernible) the Chukchi sea in 2008 and sent billions of
16 dollars and have moved to explore. Hundreds of millions of
17 dollars have been sent and have not accomplished any
18 exploration.

19 MS. ANNISKETT: And yet that's their change to them.

20 MR. LOMAN: I'm not going to discount that -- that they
21 have a lot of money (indiscernible). The alarmist things that
22 we hear and this is just my point not to talk you into not being
23 concerned. Believe me I know enough about people in the
24 communities -- everyone here included -- that that's ridiculous.
25 I'm not going to talk you into agreeing to that. But the law --

1 the federal regulatory framework -- the agencies that are in
2 place and enforce them -- the litigation when they don't enforce
3 it appropriate is a very compelling hurt. For those kinds of
4 activities to take what in every aspect should be -- seismic --
5 drilling is all regulated. Discharges to the air -- to the
6 water -- so on and so forth.

7 And you know my only desire is that the regulatory
8 agencies get stronger not weaker. Stronger than the audience.
9 That's all I'll say. I'm sorry that anybody thinks that I work
10 for an oil company. I don't work for an oil company. I owe the
11 oil companies no more than I already (indiscernible) or anybody
12 else in America.

13 MR. REXFORD: So in light of environmental justice is
14 finally here?

15 MR. LOMAN: I hope it's here to stay. One thing I will
16 say about the administrations I've seen since I've worked for
17 the federal government whether it was Republican Administration
18 or Democratic Administration -- the political appointees that
19 I've seen and come into contact with and gotten to know a little
20 bit -- want to treat native people like a national treasure.
21 Not the poster child for the national trashcan (indiscernible).
22 They really do.

23 They really want to do it. The problem is America is a
24 huge country with a huge, huge demand for oil. There is a lot
25 of things that (indiscernible). But they -- I can see the

1 desire in these people to treat native people like a national
2 treasure. And then that's something I can (indiscernible).
3 It's certainly is better than the opposite.

4 MS. TRACEY: You know when the walrus was here we're
5 getting called the people that are (indiscernible). Or we're
6 getting rich. If we could get rich we could have tourist
7 industry. Even now then everything come and take pictures and
8 all that. If you guys could get rich -- we don't care about
9 getting rich -- we (indiscernible) how to protect our
10 subsistence way of life you know. If (indiscernible) really
11 look around this -- kids play here but you know we could use
12 some money but we don't want to trade our subsistence way of
13 life for billions like you know Nuiqsut.

14 MR. LOMAN: I don't really (indiscernible) rich doing it
15 anyway.

16 MS. TRACEY: Well no I mean you know (indiscernible) rich
17 anyway.

18 MR. TRACEY: Let's here from Robert.

19 MR. LISBOURNE: I am also against off shore drilling.
20 It's just (indiscernible) hunter -- whalers -- beluga hunters
21 and Inupiat way of life is mainly hunting and subsistence
22 (indiscernible). We just don't go out there and do it for fun
23 you know. We build in knowledge -- we build in the heart -- we
24 do it together and we share by (indiscernible). Dad caught the
25 whale (indiscernible) had the celebration. It's mainly because

1 we share. If you could see those pictures over there and see
2 how happy everybody is -- celebrating.

3 And Inupiat people who are on the slope it takes
4 (indiscernible) it takes -- you know take the whole community to
5 raise one. It's because the knowledge is all being passed on
6 and some opportunities pass on. All this subsistence we hunt
7 throughout the year plus Inupiat people are different from like
8 the people (indiscernible) in Alaska but I call Thanksgiving and
9 Christmas -- we all gather and have a big piece in all the food
10 we catch. Just all gathered up and there are people out there
11 (indiscernible) you know and just happy to see people that go
12 there and take food. That's an old fashioned (indiscernible) --
13 keep the herds in homes giving food if they're too far
14 (indiscernible) like (indiscernible) jobs you know and for our
15 native communities.

16 So I love doing what I do (indiscernible) divide and not
17 only that with the subsistence (indiscernible) we have Inupiat
18 values. And there is somewhat (indiscernible).

19 MS. TRACEY: I think if we stay any longer we're going to
20 get more cranky people. Because I think it's (indiscernible).

21 MR. LOMAN: Yeah they did lock the lodge an hour ago
22 but....

23 MS. TRACEY: Do you know how many cranky....

24 MR. LOMAN: There is a dynamic if you keep it on and then
25 you start being Inupiat crank and you fight and then you get

1 past that and then something good is suppose to happen.

2 MS. TRACEY: Good night.

3 MR. LOMAN: And we'll go off record and conclude that if
4 no one else has anything else to say. I'd just like to say
5 thank you for taking all this time to have this discussion. We
6 certainly learned a lot from everybody that said here.
7 Hopefully you've learned a little bit about what we're doing. I
8 know it's (indiscernible) but it works with government -- a
9 whole lot of sense that anybody -- we try to make sense to
10 ourselves and barely do it. But thank you very much and we
11 appreciate it and look forward to working with you in the
12 future.

13 (off record 11:05 p.m.)

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

I, Judy Bradshaw, hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 2 through 92 are a true, accurate and complete transcript of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement Public Hearing regarding the Environmental Impact Supplemental Statement Relating to Chukchi Sea Sale 193 held in Point Lay, Alaska on November 3, 2010, transcribed by me from a copy of the electronic sound recording to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Date

Judy Bradshaw