

1 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
2 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
3
4

5 GREATER MOOSES TOOTH 2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
6 GMT2 PUBLIC MEETING AND SUBSISTENCE HEARING
7

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9 TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC MEETING PROCEEDINGS
10 BEFORE STEPHANIE RICE, GMT2 PROJECT MANAGER
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13

14 Kisk Community Center
15 Nuiqsut, Alaska
16 April 30, 2018
17 6:35 P.M.
18

19 Appearances:
20 Shelly Jones, BLM
21 Karen Moritzen, BLM
22
23
24
25

1 MONDAY, APRIL 30, 2018

2 NUIQSUT, ALASKA

3 6:35 P.M.

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6 STEPHANIE RICE: So my name is Stephanie Rice.
7 I'm here with the Bureau of Land Management, and tonight
8 we're here -- so we don't have a -- we don't have a mic
9 tonight.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They're recording but not
11 amplifying.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah. But if you'd like me
13 to repeat anything, please just let me know. Also there
14 are a number of seats up in the front. If you'd like to
15 move up if you can't hear me.

16 So my name is Stephanie Rice. I'm here with
17 the Bureau of Land Management, and tonight we're here to
18 talk about the Greater Mooses Tooth 2 oil and gas
19 developments.

20 The BLM just published the draft supplemental
21 Environmental Impact Statement for this project, and we're
22 here tonight to take comments from the public about that
23 analysis and about ways that it can be improved or any
24 ideas for mitigation measures.

25 So before we get started, Roy, I was wondering

1 if you would mind giving us an invocation.

2 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Okay. (Indiscernible).

3 It's always good (indiscernible) in meetings
4 across the North Slope to open with a prayer, invocation,
5 and this always has been ever since I was young. And we
6 always thank our Lord for the blessings that he put into
7 our land, and especially this time of year, springtime,
8 we -- soon we dry the can of food for the coming winters,
9 but somehow our winters are getting less cold than they
10 used to be.

11 We don't know whether that's a blessing or
12 whether a warmer trend is going to impact our land. And
13 somehow it has. Because the whales are coming earlier.
14 Most of the whales that we catch are, like, the first part
15 of May, but now we're like a week ahead. Somebody said
16 they already saw geese around here.

17 But let's open with a prayer.

18 Heavenly Father, through your son Jesus
19 Christ, we ask your blessings as we get together to
20 discuss issues that are dear to our hearts and the land
21 and the sky and the ocean that you have created, worried
22 about people before the coming of modern technology,
23 before the coming of oil.

24 Heavenly Father, we knew that oil was a
25 commodity for lighting, especially with a bowhead whale a

1 century ago. a century and a half ago they were hunting
2 the bowhead whales off the ocean here and killing them
3 almost to extinction. But they have (indiscernible), oh
4 God, for us to hunt as we please, a way of life that we
5 live before the coming of any other people in our lands
6 and ocean.

7 And now through science and research, we are
8 able to say that there's enough whales for us to eat. And
9 we thank you that we have shown the International Whaling
10 Commission that what we do is something we've done for
11 centuries, hundreds, thousands of years, our people who
12 have lived on this land. And now they are looking for a
13 different oil, black oil from inside the land that we have
14 utilized for, again, hundreds and thousands of years.

15 Heavenly Father, give us wisdom and
16 understanding and let us look inward to see what's best
17 for our people, Heavenly Father, to be together, to help
18 each other, and not fight against each other.
19 (Indiscernible) what would happen within our lands, our
20 ocean that you have created for us. Let us work together
21 for the benefit of our people that have been here for
22 hundreds and thousands of years. Let us be one. and to
23 make sure that the impacts in our lives, the animals that
24 we love to eat, the fish in the ocean, the great bowhead
25 whales in the sea.

1 Heavenly Father, be with us, and again give us
2 wisdom and understanding. Be with us in Jesus name.
3 Amen.

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Collectively) Amen.

5 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you, Roy.

6 So before we get started, I just want to ask
7 everybody in the audience tonight whether or not you would
8 like us to have the entire meeting interpreted, or if you
9 would like to conduct the meeting in English and then just
10 pause if anybody has questions.

11 So we can do it either way. Roy has
12 generously offered to assist with interpretation.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Can you introduce the
14 guests that -- in here so we all know who and where they
15 came from. Introduce the guests, please.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Oh.

17 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And you with BLM too.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes. So I'm Stephanie Rice.
19 I'm the GMT2 project manager. I'm a planning and
20 environmental coordinator for the BLM. This is --

21 COURT REPORTER: Oh, I don't need that. I'm
22 Crystal Thompson. I'm here by myself. I'm a court
23 reporter from Fairbanks, Alaska, reporting the
24 proceedings.

25 STEPHANIE RICE: And then we have two BLM

1 folks in the back.

2 SHELLY JONES: I'm Shelly Jones. Good
3 evening. I'm the manager of the Arctic District Office.

4 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: She took over Stacy
5 McIntosh job. That's her. You know Stacy McIntosh that
6 used to come here? That's her.

7 SHELLY JONES: So I'm acting in Stacy's
8 position right now.

9 KAREN MORITZEN: And I'm Karen Moritzen. I'm
10 the acting state director for the BLM Alaska.

11 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Bud Cribly.

12 KAREN MORITZEN: If anyone knows Bud Cribly,
13 I'm in Bud Cribly's job right now.

14 ROY NAGEAK, SR.: And I'm Roy Nageak, natural
15 resource specialist in the Barrow office.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: And that's everyone here
17 tonight with the BLM.

18 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And then start with Rose.

19 ROSEMARY AHTUANQARUK: Rosemary Ahtuangularuk.
20 I'm part of the City of Nuiqsut. I'm on the council.

21 TODD SFORMO: Todd Sformo. Biologist, North
22 Slope Borough.

23 EVA: Eva (indiscernible). I do conservation
24 policy, energy gas policy for the Wilderness Society.

25 EUNICE BROWER: I'm Eunice Brower. I'm just

1 here as public person for Nuiqsut.

2 LISA ILER: I'm Lisa Iler. I'm an attorney
3 and biologist for a foundation.

4 ERIC KENNING: Eric Kenning, ASRC.

5 EDWARD NUKAPIGAK: Edward Nukapigak, whaling
6 captain.

7 GEORGE SIELAK: Citizen with Nuiqsut and ASRC
8 member.

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible.) Working
10 for North Slope Borough.

11 ROBERT NUKAPIGAK: Robert Nukapigak, resident
12 of Nuiqsut.

13 PATRICK: Patrick (indiscernible), resident.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible) Nuiqsut
15 resident.

16 CHARLIE KOVALSKY: Charlie Kovalsky, hunter
17 gatherer of Nuiqsut.

18 PETER KOSBRUK: Peter Kosbruk Native Village
19 of Nuiqsut.

20 TERESA IMM: Teresa Imm, ASRC.

21 STEPHANIE RICE: And in the back?

22 LISA PEKICH: Lisa Pekich, ConocoPhillips.

23 RUSTY CREED BROWN: Rusty Creed Brown,
24 ConocoPhillips.

25

1 JEREMIAH AHMAKAK: Jeremiah Ahmakak, resident.

2 SARAH HELME: Sarah Helme, resident

3 (indiscernible).

4 STEPHANIE RICE: And anybody over here in the
5 back?

6 JONAH TALEAK: Jonah Taleak, resident.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: Hi, Jonah.

8 JAMES TALEAK: James Taleak, City of Nuiqsut
9 coordinator.

10

11 JOHN NICHOLLS, SR.: John Nicholls, resident.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Hi, John.

13 All right. I think that's everyone.

14 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: As far as -- maybe I
15 didn't bring my hearing aid. Can you guys hear her in the
16 back when she's talking? You okay?

17 STEPHANIE RICE: I'll try and speak really
18 loudly, because we don't have a microphone in here tonight
19 unfortunately. But if anybody can't hear me, including
20 you, Roy, please just stop me and ask me to repeat myself.

21 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Huh?

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Good job.

23 So I was wondering, do people want to have the
24 entire meeting interpreted? Or would we like to go
25 through the presentation in English, and then if anybody

1 has any questions, we can stop and ask Roy to help us out.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Or translate?

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes. Does anybody have a
4 strong preference?

5 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: I could just do an
6 overview and -- yeah, after you're done.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay. That sounds good.

8 So this is a brief agenda for tonight of what
9 we're going to go over. I have a couple of logistics to
10 talk about, then I'll give an overview of the National
11 Environmental Policy Act, which is the law that we're here
12 to comply with tonight.

13 And then I'll give a brief presentation of the
14 environmental analysis that we did for the Greater Mooses
15 Tooth 2 project. I'll talk a little bit about the
16 proposed project and the alternatives that we analyzed.
17 And then I'll go over two of the main topics that were of
18 interest to the community of Nuiqsut during the scoping
19 process.

20 I'll also talk a little bit about how to read
21 the document. It is very long. It's 650 pages, and it
22 does require a little bit of strategy to try and find the
23 information that you're interested in.

24 After that, we'll go over how to comment on
25 the draft. And at the end of the meeting, we'll have a

1 period for public comment. So at any point during the
2 meeting you can ask questions or make comments. I just
3 ask that you please state your name for the record so that
4 we know who to attribute the comment to. Because at the
5 end of this process, we will take those comments and we
6 will incorporate them into the final analysis.

7 So we already talked about interpretation. If
8 anybody has any questions or doesn't understand something,
9 please just stop me, ask your question. We can ask Roy to
10 help interpret, if needed.

11 If people could turn their cell phones on to
12 silent mode, I would greatly appreciate that. The exits
13 are in the back the way you came in. The restrooms are
14 right over here for those of you that haven't been here
15 before.

16 And as I said the purpose of tonight's meeting
17 is for the BLM to take comments and to record comments as
18 part of the public process. So please allow people to
19 speak their comment without interruption. Everybody will
20 get a chance. We'll stay here as long as it takes for
21 everyone to have their say on the record.

22 I do want to make a brief announcement about
23 the GMT2 comment period. The BLM did decide to extend the
24 comment period by ten days. So the new comment period is
25 going to end on May 17th. And the reason we did that is

1 we typically like to follow the rule of thumb that we give
2 people two weeks after the last public meeting before the
3 end of the comment period. And because we delayed the
4 public meeting in Nuiqsut by about ten days, we decided to
5 extend the comment period by that length of time to make
6 sure that the community of Nuiqsut had ample opportunity
7 to submit their comments and to ask their questions.

8 And with that I would like to formally open
9 the subsistence hearing that we're conducting under the
10 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and
11 that's another one of the laws that we're here to comply
12 with tonight.

13 So the time is 6:50, and I would like to
14 formally open the subsistence hearing being conducted
15 under the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation
16 Act, Section 810. My name is Stephanie Rice and I will be
17 the hearing officer for today's hearing.

18 Section 810 of ANILCA requires the BLM to
19 evaluate the effects of its actions on subsistence uses,
20 and to hold public hearings if it finds that subsistence
21 use may be significantly restricted by a project or by the
22 cumulative effects of the project, in addition to existing
23 and planned development.

24 In the draft EIS Analysis, the BLM found that
25 the GMT2 project may significantly restrict subsistence

1 uses in the community of Nuiqsut. And the cumulative
2 impacts of GMT2 and other existing and planned development
3 may significantly restrict subsistence uses in the
4 communities of Utqiagvik, Atkasuk, Anaktuvuk Pass, and
5 Nuiqsut.

6 The primary purpose of this hearing is to take
7 comments regarding additional mitigation measures that
8 could be applied to minimize impact to subsistence use,
9 and also to get your input on ways that the draft EIS
10 could be improved, or if there are types of analyses that
11 were not included in the draft EIS that should be included
12 in the final.

13 And so basically what that means is tonight
14 we're here to talk about the analysis that we did and the
15 conclusions that we came to, and to get your input on
16 those conclusions. And also to get your input on ways
17 that we could minimize the impacts of this development.

18 So as I said, the first law that we're here to
19 comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. So
20 this law was passed in 1969, and it requires the federal
21 government to do a number of things anytime they're going
22 to issue a permit or spend money, or when they're making a
23 decision about land use.

24 So most projects that involve federal funds or
25 lands or permits have to be evaluated in environmental

1 analysis documents. And under NEPA, what the federal
2 government has to do is they have to look at different
3 ways that they can accomplish their goal.

4 So, for example, in the GMT2 project, we had
5 to look at different alternatives to accomplish this
6 project, and we had to evaluate the environmental impacts
7 of each one of those alternatives so that we could make a
8 decision about which one would be the best.

9 So the decision-maker, the BLM, has to analyze
10 both the environmental and the social impacts of a project
11 or a permit. And we have to consider reasonable
12 alternatives and make informed decisions. And so part of
13 making that informed decision requires going out to the
14 public and engaging with them throughout this process, and
15 so that's part of what we are here to do tonight.

16 We have to disclose any negative or beneficial
17 impacts of this project. And then we have to disclose any
18 permanent or irreversible commitment of resources. And
19 when we get to the point where we are making a decision
20 about how to permit this project, we have to disclose our
21 rationale and the reasons why we selected the alternative
22 that we did.

23 So tonight we're just here to talk about the
24 impacts of the project and to get your thoughts on that.

25 So where are we at in this process for GMT2?

1 The BLM published the draft environmental
2 impact statement on March 23rd, and that started the
3 public comment period. So as you can see down at the
4 bottom of the screen, this is the NEPA process, and this
5 is the process that we follow every single time we get a
6 permit application and every time we're considering what
7 to do with federal lands.

8 So in the case of GMT2, we got a permit
9 application from ConocoPhillips, and then we determined
10 what level of analysis was going to be required. So there
11 are two different types of environmental analyses that the
12 BLM would produce.

13 One is a much shorter one and it's for small
14 projects, and it's called an Environmental Assessment.
15 And then the larger one is called an Environmental Impact
16 Statement, and that's what we did for GMT2. We
17 supplemented an existing Environmental Impact Statement
18 with new information.

19 So once the agency determines the level of
20 analysis, we publish a notice of intent. And that means
21 that we're telling the public, "Hey, we got this permit
22 application, and this is what we're going to do about it.
23 We want your thoughts."

24 After the notice of intent is the first
25 opportunity for the public to engage, and that's called

1 scoping. So some of you may remember me from the last
2 time I was up here, and that was for the scoping meeting
3 for this project and it was back in September of 2016.

4 And during scoping the BLM asks people, "Hey,
5 this is the -- this is the proposed project. This is what
6 the applicant wants to do. What do you think we should
7 look at? What are the issues that we need to be concerned
8 about? And where do you want us to take a hard look?"
9 And so that's what we did back in September of 2016.

10 After that the agency writes the draft
11 environmental analysis, and then we release the draft to
12 the public. And then that is the second opportunity for
13 the public to engage in the process. And that's where
14 we're at right now, that's this yellow block, the public
15 comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact
16 Statement.

17 So as I said, we did extend the public comment
18 period by ten days, and now it's going to end on May 17th.
19 So after tonight's meeting, I will also be here in the
20 community tomorrow. If anybody has follow up questions or
21 wants to come and give me a comment, I will at the Kuukpik
22 Hotel cafeteria tomorrow afternoon. I do have a hard copy
23 with me. So if anybody wants to come and sit down and go
24 through a specific section, I will be there. And then
25 after that, you can, you know, think about our discussion

1 and think about this meeting tonight, and you can submit a
2 written comment. And the handout that we gave out tonight
3 has all of the different ways that you can comment on the
4 draft.

5 Just please try and make sure that you get us
6 your comments by May 17th.

7 And so once the comment period is over, we
8 take all those comments that we got and we produce the
9 final environmental analysis, the final Environmental
10 Impact Statement.

11 And then we issue a Record of Decision. And
12 we say, "So this -- this is the way that we're going to
13 develop this project," after we go through that entire
14 process.

15 So this slide just shows the infrastructure
16 that would be associated with the GMT2 development under
17 any of the action alternatives.

18 So GMT2 is going to be a drill pad located in
19 the National Petroleum Reserve. It's going to be a
20 14-acre drill pad, and have up to 48 wells under all of
21 the action alternatives. And there would also be a
22 pipeline connecting GMT2 with existing infrastructure of
23 GMT1.

24 So as I said previously, this is a
25 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. So GMT2 was

1 evaluated previously in an EIS in 2004. And that EIS was
2 called the Alpine Satellite Development Plan. And GMT2,
3 in that EIS, was called CD7. So if you hear people using
4 CD7 and GMT2 interchangeably, they are the same project.

5 We're supplementing that analysis just because
6 of the length of time that has passed since it was
7 originally done, and also because of the changes to the
8 project.

9 So in the GMT2 EIS, we looked at three
10 different alternatives ways that we could develop GMT2.
11 So Alternatives A, which is the Draft Preferred
12 Alternative, was ConocoPhillips' proposed action.

13 So this is the project that they gave us in
14 their permit application and said, "This is what we want
15 to do."

16 And this -- this alternative under most --
17 under all of the resources was the least environmentally
18 and socially damaging. And so that's why we've identified
19 it as the Draft Preferred Alternative. So one thing to
20 mention here is that this is not a final decision. What
21 we are doing is, at this draft stage, we are trying to
22 tell the public sort of which way we're leaning and what
23 we're thinking at this point so that we can get your
24 thoughts.

25 So if you read the analysis and you think that

1 a different alternative should be the preferred
2 alternative, that's a comment that you can submit. And
3 you can say, "Hey, I don't think that this is correct
4 because of X, Y, and Z."

5 And as I said, we just want to be transparent
6 about which way we're leaning at this point. And the
7 draft analysis did show that Alternative A was the least
8 impactful across all of the resources that we analyzed.

9 So the next alternatives that we looked at was
10 an Alternate Road Alignment. And we took the project that
11 was submitted by ConocoPhillips and we changed the road so
12 that it would follow the watershed divide between the
13 Tiniuksuvik (ph) and the Fish Creek drainages.

14 And the thought behind developing this
15 alternative was that watershed divides are typically
16 higher and drier, and so this theoretically could have
17 resulted in less gravel fill. Unfortunately, in order to
18 reroute the road, it needed about a mile longer. And so
19 the additional gravel required for the longer road meant
20 that any benefits derived from moving it to higher ground
21 were not seen.

22 And then the third action alternative -- the
23 third action alternative that we looked at was a roadless
24 development scenario. So under this action alternative,
25 there would be no road between the GMT1 pad and the GMT2

1 pad. And instead there would be an airstrip built at GMT2
2 to facilitate movement of personnel and materials from the
3 Alpine facility out to GMT2. There would also be an
4 annual ice road between GMT1 and GMT2 under this
5 alternative, but there would still be a pipeline
6 connection between GMT1 and GMT2, and that's what you can
7 see there on that map.

8 And then the last alternative that we looked
9 was Alternative D, which was the no action alternative.

10 So under NEPA, the BLM is always required to
11 analyze a no-action alternative, and that's the
12 alternative where you just don't do anything.

13 In the specific case of GMT2, the BLM can't
14 legally select this alternative as the preferred
15 alternative. And the reason for that is because we have
16 already sold a lease and obligated ConocoPhillips to
17 develop it. And so the decision that we are trying to
18 make in this analysis is what form should that development
19 take? And what mitigation measures should be imposed on
20 the permittee to try and lessen the impacts of the
21 development?

22 So on this slide I've got some pointers about
23 how to approach reading the EIS. It is a very long
24 document. It's about 650 pages, excluding the appendices.
25 And so it's beneficial to try and attack it in a way that

1 you can find the information that you're looking for, and
2 find the description of the impacts to the resources that
3 interest you.

4 So this would be my recommendation. I would
5 look over the table of contents, and that will give you a
6 very brief overview of all of the different resources that
7 we looked at. So it will tell you where to find the
8 impact analysis of birds. It will tell you where to find
9 the impact analysis for caribou. And then you can focus
10 in on the resources that interest you.

11 After that, I would read Section 4.1.1, so
12 that's in Chapter 4, and that's a very brief description
13 of the different action alternatives, and it's got a table
14 that shows all of the differences between the
15 alternatives.

16 So it shows which one has the least amount of
17 gravel; it shows which one uses the least amount of water.
18 It talks about are there culverted passages over
19 fish-bearing streams, things like that. And it's very
20 nice and concise in a table. And so that's a good way to
21 get an idea of what are the differences between the
22 alternatives that the BLM looked at.

23 After that I would look at Table 4.1-2, and
24 that's the Summary of Impacts. And I'll also show that to
25 you on the next slide. So for the physical and biological

1 resources the BLM used impact criteria where we categorize
2 the impacts as minor, moderate, or major. So that does
3 make it a little more accessible for the reader and for
4 the decision-maker.

5 We did not use impact criteria for the social
6 systems sections or social systems resources, and so that
7 would be things like the economic impacts, impacts to
8 subsistence, and impacts to the community. And so the
9 reason that we didn't categorize those impacts is because
10 impact criteria can be very subjective. And there is
11 debate, even among subject matter experts, about where you
12 draw the line between minor and moderate and between
13 moderate and major.

14 Impact criteria and classifying impacts as
15 minor, moderate, and major can make it easier for a
16 decision-maker and easier for the public to understand,
17 "Hey, how big of a deal is this?" But there's no
18 requirement to use them.

19 And so one of the things that we are looking
20 for comments on during this public comment period is
21 whether or not we should put those back in, and whether or
22 not people find them useful. Or if you would prefer just
23 to read the description of the impacts and make a judgment
24 for yourself about how -- how big of a deal you think it
25 is.

1 But that table is a really good summary of the
2 differences between the alternatives and how big the
3 impacts are expected to be amongst the different resources
4 that were analyzed.

5 So I know that a lot of you are very
6 interested in the analysis of impacts to subsistence, and
7 so if that's the primary resource that interests you, this
8 is the way that I would approach it.

9 First I would read the description of
10 environmental impacts to the terrestrial mammals in
11 Chapter 4. And that's where we describe what we think the
12 impacts to the caribou themselves are going to be.

13 After that I would read the description of
14 impacts to subsistence in Chapter 4, and that's where we
15 describe what we think the impacts to the hunters are
16 going to be.

17 And then I would read the analysis that we did
18 under ANILCA, Section 810, and that is in Appendix L. And
19 that's where we describe whether or not this project may
20 have a significant restriction on subsistence uses.

21 Does anyone have any questions about any of
22 that?

23 Okay. So this is that table that I was
24 talking about, the "Summary of Impacts to Physical and
25 Biological Resources." So along the top there, you can

1 see that we've got it divided out by the different
2 alternatives. And then over in the left-hand column, you
3 can see different resources that were analyzed in the EIS
4 and what we determined the impacts levels to those
5 resources to be.

6 The description of each resource in Chapter 4
7 has the impact criteria and defines, like, what
8 constitutes a minor impact, what constitutes a moderate
9 impact for each resource that was analyzed.

10 So I know that one of the resources that was
11 of primary interest to this community was impacts to air
12 quality. So I want to go over very briefly how we
13 analyzed those impacts for the GMT2 project, and what were
14 the results of that analysis.

15 So for GMT2, the BLM did both near field
16 modeling, and so that's impacts out to about 37 miles or
17 50 kilometers. And then we also analyzed impacts in the
18 far field, and so that's this bigger circle. So near
19 field and out to about there, the smaller circle. And it
20 included both GMT2 and all of the current and reasonably
21 foreseeable future developments. So that near field model
22 also included the Nunushuk development, which is in the
23 EIS process.

24 And then we also looked at impacts to
25 visibility and deposition in the far field, and that --

1 that large circle encompasses about 300 kilometers.

2 So this is what the model predicted the
3 impacts would be in the community of Nuiqsut. And one
4 thing that's important to note is this is just impacts
5 resulting from development. So it doesn't -- it wouldn't
6 include things that are a little closer to home and are
7 produced by the people in the community.

8 So the red line at the top of this graph
9 represents the air quality standard for each of these
10 pollutants. And all of these pollutants along the bottom
11 are what are called criteria pollutants. And these
12 pollutants are called out by name in the Clean Air Act,
13 and the Clean Air Act directs the EPA to regulate them to
14 protect human health.

15 So what the EPA does is they look at all of
16 these pollutants, and they look at, you know, what are
17 safe levels for vulnerable populations. So children with
18 asthma, people with heart disease, people with lung
19 cancer. What -- what are the levels that even these
20 people would be able to tolerate? And that's what that
21 red line is, and that's where the EPA sets those
22 standards.

23 So when the BLM ran this model, we put in GMT2
24 and all of the existing developments, so the Alpine field,
25 you know, CD5, Kuparuk. And then we also put in

1 reasonably foreseeable developments that we had emissions
2 data for. So the Nunushuk project, and GMT1, which
3 weren't built yet, are also in this model. And these were
4 the results.

5 EUNICE MARY BROWER: I have a question.

6 STEPHANIE RICE: So here in Nuiqsut, these
7 would be the projected impacts. Yes.

8 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Why is not ozone in
9 there? There -- ozone is part of a criteria pollutant.

10 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah. So I didn't include
11 ozone because it was so small. But I can direct you to
12 where -- where the results for that in the EIS.

13 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Because ozone does play a
14 factor in the criteria pollutants.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

16 EUNICE MARY BROWER: And it shouldn't be
17 excluded regardless if it's -- even if it's a small
18 amount, because even the small amount of ozone can change
19 some of that.

20 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes, that's correct. And we
21 did look at it in the analysis, I just didn't put it on
22 the graph. And that was an oversight on my part.

23 So the next thing that we looked at regarding
24 impacts to human health were these things called air
25 toxics. So criteria pollutants are called out by name in

1 the Clean Air Act, but the Clean Air Act also directs the
2 EPA to regulate pollutants that are harmful to human
3 health. So anything that we have discovered is harmful to
4 human health since the Clean Air Act was passed, the EPA
5 also regulates that.

6 So in analyzing the GMT2 project, what we did
7 is we looked at these air toxics, these six air toxics,
8 that are commonly emitted during combustion. And so
9 the -- the reasoning behind that is that if these ones,
10 which are the most common, are elevated, then we would
11 look at some of the ones that are less common.

12 And so the model predicted that for GMT2 and
13 all of the other existing and reasonably foreseeable
14 developments, the levels were very, very low. And again,
15 the red line at the top of the graph represents the
16 standard. And then the levels were so low that they
17 don't -- they don't show up on the graph.

18 And so another thing that we did in this
19 analysis was we evaluated what the cancer risk would be to
20 the community of Nuiqsut as a result of this development.
21 And the cancer risk was evaluated at less than 1 in
22 10 million. And so what that means is that if there were
23 10 million people living in Nuiqsut, one of them might
24 develop cancer as a result of this development. And so
25 the cancer risk was very -- was predicted to be very low

1 for this development.

2 What's that?

3 EUNICE MARY BROWER: It just looks like an
4 empty graph.

5 STEPHANIE RICE: And they were pretty low, and
6 that's why. And so perhaps it would have been better to
7 put it in a table.

8 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Is that when there's no
9 wind? Or is that when there's wind blowing?

10 STEPHANIE RICE: It's both.

11 EUNICE MARY BROWER: It's both?

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah. And so the way that
13 this model works is we take three years of weather data
14 and we put it into the model. And so those three years of
15 weather data capture both times when the wind is blowing,
16 when it's not blowing, you know, when the wind is blowing
17 in the direction that it's usually going, but sometimes it
18 goes the other way. And so the model evaluates all of
19 those different circumstances.

20 EUNICE MARY BROWER: It doesn't make any
21 sense.

22 GEORGE SIELAK: I have a question. We're just
23 having yellow smoke last week from north -- northeast
24 side. a yellow smoke. Yeah, a yellow haze.

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's a yellow haze that

1 appears at this time of the year. It all comes directly
2 from the industries. It doesn't come from the other --
3 other countries.

4 The yellow haze is real. It has not been
5 thoroughly looked into whether it's toxic or air pollutant
6 to the community. You get a southwest wind. When you
7 build GMT2, we have a strong southwest blizzards exactly
8 coming towards from GMT2 unit. And that's going to form
9 yellow haze.

10 And the more you build drill sites and start
11 developing, these yellow haze will not go away. This is
12 the time of the year they start appearing. And it goes
13 directly towards Barrow also. They always feel it.

14 So these are the pollutants that have not been
15 thoroughly studied whether they're not toxic or toxic to
16 our people, our infants and our elders. So those need to
17 be considered as a thorough study if BLM is going to go
18 ahead and pursue GMT2.

19 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We deal with that every
21 season. Every spring we deal with yellow haze. And all
22 those are coming from Prudhoe Bay working which way. We
23 can see Alpine yellow haze covering, and it goes further
24 northwest. And that's how far it goes from this industry
25 and from the drill sites. It's a combination of

1 numerous -- all companies that have drilled up and start
2 producing. That's when this yellow haze starts forming.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Does it come at the same time
4 every year?

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: What's that?

6 STEPHANIE RICE: Does it come at the same time
7 every year?

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's there all the time.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Usually?

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It happens every -- every
11 spring. You look at the north side of the -- of the shore
12 line of Beaufort Sea. It's like a mound of yellow that
13 will hover. It's a smoke that just hovers and stays
14 there. And at some point when you have a wind direction,
15 it will be blown away.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay. Thank you.

17 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Yeah, because some days
18 when it's stagnant, the wind -- when it's stagnant, you
19 can clearly see it out there. You can see it because it's
20 so clear, the white -- the whiteness of the snow just
21 brings it out. You can clearly see it visible.

22 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: We're starting to see
23 that in Barrow too. And I think because of our -- more
24 vehicles and more heavy equipment, we're starting to see
25 that yellow haze around Barrow too.

1 It's mostly from possibly the running
2 equipment, because we're not (indiscernible) in Barrow.
3 That yellow haze kind of drifts away from Barrow right in
4 front, and when it's not blowing, it just sits there.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I know. When the ice
6 road season closes, that's when it starts hovering.
7 That's when all the equipment all cease during -- when the
8 ice flow seasons.

9 When the ice road closes, that's when it
10 starts hovering. It's not just from all vehicles or
11 equipment, it's all coming directly from -- from all those
12 facilities that are -- that are transporting oil. So
13 that's something that's not just directly from any kind of
14 vehicles that they have in town. If it did, we probably
15 will see it here hovering in our Village.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I have a question.

17 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Have you taken the
19 existing structures into consideration? Because there's
20 processing facilities to our west which they wouldn't
21 normally come from. And surely that pipeline was going
22 all the way to the west, you know? It's going to be
23 carrying all those oil and all them chemicals all the way
24 down the pipeline.

25 You know, they might have vents to exhaust

1 some of that material and whatnot down the way. So that
2 might be inaccurate by a long shot, you know. Because it
3 just makes a little bit of sense, they're pumping it from
4 out over here, and they're trying -- moving it down the
5 pipeline to the west and there's processing for these
6 (indiscernible), which, you know, this oil is going to
7 pass through.

8 Do you have any stations out there to kind
9 of --

10 STEPHANIE RICE: So the way that this model
11 works is it's a prediction.

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah.

13 STEPHANIE RICE: And so what we do is we
14 take --

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I just asked you did you
16 take that into consideration?

17 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes, we did. And -- yes, we
18 did.

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The existing structures,
20 I mean, they're -- they're burning, like, a number of
21 wells between here and Prudhoe. And that's -- for sure
22 some of that's being burned off from the oil that might
23 come from here in the future.

24 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And predicting, that's me

1 predicting.

2 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. So we did --

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The oil is going to flow
4 through.

5 STEPHANIE RICE: We did that into
6 consideration. And the way that that goes into the model
7 is from the Nuiqsut air quality monitoring station. And
8 so that monitoring station samples the air and gets all of
9 the levels of these pollutants. And that's what we put
10 into the model, and then we add what we think is going to
11 come from the stuff that hasn't been built yet.

12 So that's how the existing -- you know central
13 processing facilities and all of the other industrial
14 development around is captured, is through the Nuiqsut air
15 quality monitoring station.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: If they're picking up
17 some of the BOCs all the way out in Barrow, I mean, how
18 come you're not picking anything up right here?

19 STEPHANIE RICE: So the BOCs are something
20 different. These are the air -- these are air toxics that
21 are emitted from combustion.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah. I mean, these are
23 some of the -- BOCs are related to the combustion, I mean,
24 in the Prudhoe Bay oilfield.

25 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Do you work all the

1 equipment that they're using and all of the vehicles? Is
2 that also worked into the air modeling? Or just only --

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

4 EUNICE MARY BROWER: -- the infrastructure?

5 STEPHANIE RICE: It's all the vehicles as
6 well.

7 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Because every piece of
8 equipment that is used is diesel equipment. And all those
9 diesel equipment put out nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen oxides
10 are actually what make people more susceptible to
11 sicknesses, and illnesses, respiratory especially. And
12 they put or a fine particulate matter, so ultra fine it's
13 smaller than that PM 2.5.

14 And according to the American Lung
15 Association, those ultra fine particulate matter are more
16 extremely dangerous to human health and -- and wildlife
17 that are in the vicinity and breathing in all of that.
18 And can be endocrine destructors.

19 All of these pollutants that are coming from
20 these diesel emissions, especially, really affect people's
21 health. And you guys are not even addressing that. You
22 guys say, "Well, there's no" this and that in here. It
23 doesn't say it doesn't affect people's health.

24 The chances of you guys have blowouts and then
25 not even mitigating for that, for people getting sick, and

1 then people having to get medevaced out of this Village
2 because of them getting sick. You guys don't even
3 mitigate for that.

4 Especially I want to reference the Repsol
5 blowout of 2012. I don't care if they want to say it
6 could have been from natural gas from wherever, but
7 there's pollutants in the air, especially when they have a
8 blowout.

9 And from these drilling muds, there's
10 crystalline silica in them. That's even another dangerous
11 chemical. And it's such a fine particulate matter it's
12 easy to get swept up into the air. And all these fine
13 particulate matters take longer to fall down than a bigger
14 2.5 or 10.0, bigger than those PM 10 -- PM 10.

15 They fall quicker because they're bigger, but
16 these ultra fine particulate matter stay in the air much
17 more longer, and yet carried much more further. Wherever
18 the source is coming from, it's still there. It's going
19 to be there. These winds are carrying it.

20 You guys can say there's no impact, but there
21 are. You guys are just not looking at it. You're not
22 educating the people enough to let them understand those
23 impacts. You guys might be putting out this and that and
24 saying this and that but --

25 STEPHANIE RICE: So Eunice, how could we

1 change the description of the analysis to make it more
2 readable for people?

3 Because that's definitely something that I
4 have struggled with throughout this project, is how do I
5 communicate this information in a way that's useful.

6 EUNICE MARY BROWER: How can they say there's
7 not enough nitrogen oxides in the air to make people sick
8 from all these vehicles, all these diesel emissions, from
9 every diesel equipment that's being run 24/7 for all I
10 know?

11 They might say they're putting -- plugging
12 them into wall rails and this and that when they can
13 easily build some big warm storage building for all their
14 vehicles to park them in and not run them 24/7 and say,
15 "Well, we have wall rails to plug them in."

16 All these diesel emissions are at a ground
17 level. They're at a ground level. They're not -- they
18 don't have smoke stacks way up high into the atmosphere
19 where they can be safely emitted.

20 STEPHANIE RICE: So, Eunice, there are safe
21 levels for these pollutants. And these pollutants can
22 come from any engine. So even the engines in the Village
23 do emit them. But they don't emit them at levels that are
24 high enough and concentrated enough to harm human health,
25 according to our understanding.

1 So these standards do get adjusted, and I know
2 that the EPA does evaluate the most current studies about
3 "Hey, what are the safe levels?" And they have moved them
4 over the years.

5 But this is our current understanding, is that
6 if you stay below this red line, even people that are
7 already sick should be okay. And so that's what we have
8 to use. We have to use the best available data and the
9 best available science. And that's what we used in this
10 analysis.

11 And I don't know what else people would see in
12 order to believe that.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Do you study which way
14 the wind blows?

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Yep. We do study that, and
16 we do look at that.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We had two fires. We had
18 two fires this year. Air monitoring just caught on fire
19 last week. And now somebody is confessing, like a grader
20 or something like that got on fire on the other side of
21 Colville. Air pollution, smoke.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, interesting to see
23 that. You have an air quality monitoring station that's
24 supposedly to monitor the air pollution. And how in the
25 world did it caught on fire?

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And that was last week.
2 If I didn't --

3 EUNICE MARY BROWER: And I know somebody that
4 knows about air monitoring stations. That's the first
5 time they ever heard of air monitoring station getting on
6 fire. In all the years that they worked with air
7 monitoring stations? That's the first I heard it caught
8 on fire. And what's the chances of that?

9 STEPHANIE RICE: So I think it's because this
10 one was a mobile air quality monitoring station, which is
11 something that hasn't been done up here previously. And
12 so the heating source was heating it on a day that was
13 already pretty warm. That's my understanding of what
14 happened.

15 I don't think that's typical. I know that
16 there are air monitoring -- air quality monitoring
17 stations up here that have operated for a long time
18 without any incident. And I don't think that it impacted
19 the data at all as far as --

20 EUNICE MARY BROWER: It impacted the air
21 quality, though.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes, it did.

23 EUNICE MARY BROWER: It sure didn't make it
24 any better.

25 STEPHANIE RICE: No.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And earlier I mentioned
2 about the yellow haze. Back in them days, we have never
3 seen those hovering nearby. Only towards the east. Our
4 air quality was good. Never have we had any kind of
5 pollutant until they started coming west. The farther
6 they explore westward, that's when they start -- start
7 showing up. Our air -- our air quality right now is poor.

8 You go to another Village, you go to a town,
9 you're going to breathe better, healthy air away from
10 industry. When you come back home, you feel the
11 difference. Our air quality is very poor. And you do
12 your modeling. When you say you do your monitoring, we
13 are being put in a class, too, and monitoring the whole
14 Village by putting so many people in there.

15 You haven't done your scientific study
16 thoroughly. The majority of our wind comes through at the
17 southwest, exactly where GMT2 is going to be at.
18 Blizzards, high winds, those are unaccounted for on
19 your -- on your model.

20 What are the wind speeds? What direction?
21 Downwind? Upwind? What are the others that might cause
22 more pollutant that this Village has already been
23 experiencing and have already been polluted?

24 What does "NEPA" stands for? NEPA is for
25 those -- NEPA is not for those things out there that are

1 being put up. NEPA is for the people, to protect the
2 people from that -- from all the industries.

3 NEPA is translated the other way around. They
4 think NEPA is for the industrial-sized drill sites. But,
5 you know, NEPA is one thing that hasn't been thoroughly
6 being used here in this Village. Of all eight Villages in
7 the whole North Slope, this Village is the worst air
8 pollutant.

9 And you can -- you folks can't feel it because
10 you are not from here. We deal with it daily. You go
11 back to Fairbanks, you go back to Anchorage, you go back
12 elsewhere. I guarantee you, you're going to have a
13 healthy air quality. I guarantee you that.

14 STEPHANIE RICE: So thank you for your
15 comments.

16 And what else could we show in this analysis,
17 other than saying "Hey, this bar is actually up here" when
18 the model shows that it's not, that would make it -- that
19 would make it believable for you?

20 And that is really the issue here, is that our
21 analysis is showing something that you don't believe. And
22 so what can we do? How can we -- what can we show you?
23 What can we show you that would help? What would you need
24 to see?

25 GEORGE SIELAK: Yeah, I know in the past --

1 for the record, my name is George Sielak.

2 And I think what our community have talked
3 about way before Alpine was built, we had put out our
4 testimonies in regards to the facilities that were going
5 to be built at that time. And we have fought very hard --
6 hard for the community from the day they built -- start to
7 build Alpine to make sure that they provide cleaner air
8 and stricter regulations for the oil industry.

9 There's one other things that's different in
10 our area as compared to Prudhoe and -- Prudhoe and
11 Kuparuk, is they're coming further west to where there's a
12 community. And one of the things that we always have
13 fought about is the regulations to be stringent, more
14 stricter, starting from Alpine. And to make sure that if
15 they built these facilities, that they provide more
16 stricter guidelines because of the Village.

17 People live here. Just right here. I don't
18 know if there's any place up here because it's really just
19 up to Nuiqsut, Nuiqsut being the closest that you need to
20 show us that you have put up more guidelines for the oil
21 industry to have more cleaner emissions coming out from
22 their facilities and to show our community that we have a
23 facility here.

24 We're going to prove to you we have cleaner
25 air coming out of the facilities, like, to filter them.

1 And as the further west you go, I mean, what I'd like to
2 hear is that, okay, we put up CD5, or at least work on
3 CD1, 2, and 3 and 4, and to make sure that CD5 has those
4 new regulations, the guidelines, the stricter guidelines
5 to follow. And also to work on CD6 or GMT1 and 2.

6 And that's what we want to see to make sure
7 that our -- not just for our community, but for the
8 wildlife and the subsistence that live within our area
9 have safer area to breathe. So I think that that's one of
10 the things that I want to see if the agents is -- they
11 work very hard. And I know we have brought this to the
12 borough, too, and I don't know if it has been brought up
13 to BLM too.

14 I mean, we'd like to see something like that
15 what you have put into ever since that we put up Alpine.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you, George. That's
17 some very, very helpful comments.

18 And so maybe one of the things that we could
19 do in the final is to have a list of the things that are
20 different and that have changed since development has
21 started and how -- how the company has both voluntarily
22 reduced their emissions and what the BLM has done to try
23 and reduce emissions.

24 Would that be helpful?

25 GEORGE SIELAK: What? Say that again.

1 STEPHANIE RICE: So I think your suggestion
2 was you want to -- you want to see a list, and you want to
3 see, like, how has -- how have agencies and how has the
4 company reduced their emissions from when development has
5 started.

6 GEORGE SIELAK: No. I want to see what -- you
7 hear from us. We tell us our testimonies. I want to see
8 what BLM has done to make sure they have clean air out
9 there for the oil companies. I mean, don't try to get me
10 mixed up here.

11 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay.

12 GEORGE SIELAK: Because I'm trying to explain
13 to you what you just told us to add to your -- what you
14 want to hear. So I'm just bringing that out.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Well, thank you. No, I
16 appreciate that.

17 GEORGE SIELAK: And don't try to stir the pot
18 and try to get us confused here.

19 STEPHANIE RICE: I'm not trying to do that.
20 I'm trying to make sure that I understand what you said to
21 me.

22 GEORGE SIELAK: Now, ADEC is a state
23 organization that's supposed to monitor, and, like I say,
24 they want stricter controls but it's ADEC that said so.

25 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

1 GEORGE SIELAK: What have they done? Like,
2 first thing I'm hearing is what have they done?

3 Now they're getting closer to a Village. Have
4 ADEC set up higher standards, make sure those pollutants
5 won't be happening? Or I say what changes have ADEC done
6 to protect the Villages' people? That would be like a
7 (indiscernible).

8 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Actually, they follow --
9 they follow the national ambient air quality standards.

10 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

11 EUNICE MARY BROWER: That's from my
12 understanding.

13 STEPHANIE RICE: That's my understanding as
14 well.

15 EUNICE MARY BROWER: But the Arctic is more
16 different. It's not like the Lower 48. Okay? The Arctic
17 is special. We shouldn't even follow the national ambient
18 air quality standards. Their insufficient enough for the
19 vegetation here in the Arctic.

20 According to the National Academies of Press,
21 the national ambient air quality standards are
22 insufficient for protection for vegetation. All the
23 lichen suck up all those pollutants. And then what, our
24 caribou eat those lichen. They're impacted by what they
25 eat.

1 Yeah, the lichen absorbs all those toxins, and
2 then they're getting sick. Some of these caribou are
3 getting sick. They -- they're growing up in these areas
4 where there's all this development going on. So more
5 people are concerned because of the caribou are being
6 sick. And they're scared to eat them because they're
7 different.

8 That's one of the subsistence impacts from all
9 this development that's been occurring since Deadhorse,
10 all the way coming here to Alpine. You see all that
11 infrastructure right there, that's the Central Arctic
12 Herd's calving ground. They grow and they develop in that
13 area. And then they end up, some of them, getting sick.
14 People don't know why. Maybe they don't understand it
15 could be the toxins in the air or what they're eating.
16 The lichen absorbs all those toxins.

17 That's the first thing that happens to the
18 caribou is they get sick and they start to get -- develop
19 differently.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Anyway, I'd like to hear
21 what Roy has said to you to get your answer.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Regarding AEDC [sic].

24 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. So Roy is correct,
25 ADEC is the one that regulates the levels of pollutants

1 that can be emitted under different permits. So the BLM
2 doesn't have any control over that.

3 And I agree with Eunice. That's my
4 understanding as well, is the national ambient air quality
5 standards, which is that red line up there, that's the
6 same up here as it is in the Lower 48. But don't believe
7 that ADEC has stricter emissions controls than the nation
8 at large.

9 And so I can't speak to some of the technology
10 that's required to be used on some of these developments.
11 I'm not -- I'm not an air expert. But it's possible that
12 there are -- I would say it's even likely that as
13 technology advances, and as there's something that can
14 lessen emissions, that companies are required to use that.
15 It's called the best available control technology. And
16 that changes, you know, over the years as technology
17 advances.

18 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: For us it's very
19 concerning, industry being involved in controlling the
20 modeling of the process to give us our concerns. We're
21 really concerned.

22 When you put a project together and you say
23 that you're going to look at emissions, but then you don't
24 even enforce some of the process of development, like when
25 we expanded Alpine. In your documents you said you're

1 going to shut down the flare every few hours to allow the
2 particulates to disburse. When you don't enforce that and
3 allow it to be flaring for 23 days straight, those are
4 very different modeling questions that are put out there.

5 When you're looking at the document, you can
6 put your model together and say that "every couple hours
7 the flare is shut off and those emissions are calculated
8 at such." But if you're not enforcing it and showing that
9 those emissions are being reduced by making sure those
10 flares are shut off, that model is a very different model.

11 When industry is allowed to give exemptions so
12 that they can allow 30 flares in one night around us in
13 our community, that's a very impactful emission that isn't
14 always calculated in your variables that can be controlled
15 to say that we're not being exposed. When you don't
16 calculate in the emissions that occur with the Repsol
17 blowout and our Village only takes two hours to have
18 respiratory distress, these are very serious concerns that
19 can affect a modeling discussion that are not incorporated
20 into what you're presenting to us.

21 So we've already been exposed to these
22 concerns, and your modeling didn't help us to prevent our
23 exposure. So you're coming back to us and showing a piece
24 of paper, which you're in control of all of the numbers
25 that go into that document. That doesn't reassure us at

1 all. We need to make sure we have those numbers and we're
2 incorporating that information, not be misled like you did
3 with our monitoring station and didn't give us all the
4 variables that we wanted in that station. So we don't
5 have that data from 20 years ago.

6 These are important discussions when you
7 manipulate what's being presented to us. You guys are in
8 control of this process. You're not looking at our
9 temperatures that we're being exposed. You're not looking
10 at our inversions and how many days we're having that.
11 You're not calculating the severity of the exposures that
12 we've already been through to add into this discussion and
13 the hypersensitivity that some of these people are getting
14 already related to these exposures.

15 These are all serious discussions that can
16 affect your modeling, but you're in control of that.
17 That's not very reassuring when we're the ones that are
18 suffering the decrease in air quality and go decade after
19 decade after decade to meetings to say, "We're very
20 concerned about our air quality."

21 To have you come back and slap us in the face
22 saying, "You have very low levels. Don't be worried."

23 There's some real serious concerns. We talked
24 about how your data could be manipulated because a spigot
25 isn't appropriately monitored and maintained. And when

1 you have ice accumulations, your data is decreased and
2 you're not getting particulates that could otherwise be
3 monitored.

4 But when you're not enforcing and making sure
5 those maintenance efforts to allow us to have appropriate
6 numbers, you can really change what occurs on your
7 modeling. That's what we brought to the discussion
8 decades ago, and that's what we're bringing back to this
9 discussion, because we had this process to look at some of
10 these concerns.

11 But when you put a model together, you can
12 manipulate what goes into that model. We're going to
13 suffer the consequences no matter what because we're
14 living here. We're living through what's happening to our
15 fish, to our caribou and to us.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Here, here.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you, Rosemary. If
19 you're interested in exactly how the model was put
20 together, I can go through that with you tomorrow.

21 Yes.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, I'd like to bring
23 up another thing too. You know you got a store over here
24 that cost hundreds of dollars for a loaf of bread, eggs to
25 feed your children. You know, you guys don't look at

1 those kind of situation we go through on a daily basis.
2 You know?

3 We've got to go out there and hunt. You know,
4 those are my natural foods I grew up with. You know?
5 They're not subsistence to me, they're natural. All
6 right. Thank you.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

8 So I've gotten a lot of comments about the
9 subsistence analysis, and that's the next resource that I
10 wanted to cover.

11 So like I said before, the GMT2 draft doesn't
12 categorize these impacts as minor, moderate, or major.
13 But what we did do is we listed, sort of, and described
14 what we think the impacts are going to be. And so these
15 are sort of the big categories that we came up with in our
16 analysis, and we're very interested in having input from
17 this community about that analysis, because you all are
18 the ones that are hunters.

19 So one of the things -- one of the things that
20 we identified in this analysis is that there might be
21 reduced availability of caribou and fur bearers to Nuiqsut
22 hunters in the area right outside the Village. And so
23 this is an area where a lot of people hunt overland in the
24 winter by snowmachine.

25 So that's not certain. This is the

1 preliminary analysis, and we'd be very interested in your
2 thoughts on that.

3 One of the other impacts that we identified
4 was avoidance of developed areas. And so this has
5 happened kind of over the years, and this is something
6 that we've heard over the years at public meetings, is
7 that, "Hey, we feel that we lose areas when development
8 occurs in them. We use them to hunting." Because people
9 don't want to hunt near developments. And so that's
10 another impact that we identified in this analysis.

11 Yes.

12 JAMES TAALAK: Yeah, I don't like that phrase
13 "hunter avoidance." If there's any way you can change
14 that, if you please. I think that would be -- make more
15 sense to me.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay. Thank you, James.

17 JAMES TAALAK: Because we're displaced by all
18 that out there.

19 STEPHANIE RICE: Hunter displacement, then?

20 JAMES TAALAK: It's not so much avoidance as
21 displaced.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

23 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: We've had workers from
24 the fields comes to us while we're out hunting. I've had
25 my son catch his first (indiscernible) when we only had

1 Alpine, the first development, and it was right outside
2 our cabin. He's never gone there to catch geese again
3 because of all the increased changes around that area.

4 These are real serious issues. It's not --
5 when you put words that decrease the severity of our
6 impact, it really facilitates industry from allowing these
7 impacts to continue. It doesn't prevent us from enforcing
8 the hardship that is put upon our community.

9 We walked through this for decades, and we
10 told you before when you changed the '90 -- '89 EIS and
11 changed all of our prescriptive measures to be very
12 protective of us. And then you went through and changed
13 it with '97, and you took out all of the enforcement words
14 in this process.

15 That's not helping us. And then you coming to
16 us and wanting us to work with you in this discussion, we
17 know we don't have goodness coming from working with you.
18 We lose more and more.

19 EUNICE MARY BROWER: That's true. We're
20 losing our hunting areas, our land that we normally use to
21 go hunt these animals that we eat throughout the whole
22 year. And it's getting decreased. We have to go further
23 and further to go hunt them. And then sometimes we can't
24 even afford it because it costs so much. And then we have
25 to end up paying more at the store for very little of what

1 we could even afford, which isn't even in the same value
2 of what we catch out there that's fresh and more
3 healthier.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you, Eunice.

5 And we do recognize that that is an impact,
6 and that's what we try and describe. And that's really
7 what we're here to discuss tonight is, like, how can we
8 reduce these impacts?

9 We're never going to get rid of them. Like
10 any development, even if it's, you know, building a road
11 that benefits the community is going to have an impact.

12 And so an industrial development is going
13 to -- is going to impact the people that live by it. But
14 what are the ways that we can reduce these impacts and
15 make them as minimal as possible?

16 And that's really the decision that the BLM
17 needs to make, is how should this project be permitted and
18 how should the impacts be mitigated?

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah. How can BLM reduce
20 the impact?

21 Right now the impact is on the road. The
22 height of the road is too high, blocking the caribou from
23 the northwest, Teshekpuk Herd, (indiscernible) herd that
24 migrate through during summer, and migrate and back fall
25 time, making these hunters to go further out.

1 In order for that to reduce the impact, you
2 need to have a minimum lift, a four-foot road, with a
3 four-to-one slope so that the snowmachines and ATVs can
4 have access crossing. And the ramps that they have set on
5 right now are still too steep.

6 And the majority of our hunters don't know
7 where those ramps are. Not because impact. It's the
8 height of the road that diverts the caribou away from this
9 Village. And the more you go towards the cliffs, pretty
10 soon this road is going to be right on the edge of them
11 cliffs toward the southwest.

12 So the biggest impact that needs to be reduced
13 by BLM and Army Corps of Engineers, lower that road down.
14 Not like from CD5 all the way to GMT1, not like
15 (indiscernible). That's what we got out there.

16 These roads are well away from Colville and
17 Nigliq flood plains. Fish Creek doesn't flood. Fish
18 Creek is not like these major rivers. Those are not
19 affecting these drill sites.

20 It is uncalled for to see that BLM and Corps
21 of Engineers making all the decisions, although the
22 community had opposed to the height of the road. I think
23 BLM and Corps of Engineers are listening to ConocoPhillips
24 too much. You're not listening to this community, but
25 you're listening to these oil companies, the way they want

1 it, not the way we want it. The impact needs to be
2 reduced, lower that darn road.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

4 So I know that there are some requirements,
5 from an engineering standpoint, for how high the road has
6 to be, and I'm very interested to hear that the ramps are
7 still not usable --

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because your BLM and
9 their representatives are not here to see it every summer
10 or fall time. You're only hear it when you folks come to
11 this Village and be brought out by the hundreds. That's
12 the only time you folks hear the kind of impact that this
13 community is feeling.

14 STEPHANIE RICE: Are the ramps --

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Over -- over two years
16 Teshekpuk Herd has never come, spring, summer, fall,
17 winter, for past two years since CD5 was built. They
18 wintered in Wainwright, summered in Wainwright. Not even
19 those big herd of Teshekpuk that comes through and goes to
20 Teshekpuk Lake for their calving. And they're in separate
21 areas, or pretty much empty. Why?

22 You allowed these companies to build a
23 five-foot height. And that five-foot hasn't even gone
24 down yet. And those roads have already been built. They
25 say by the time it settles down, it should -- supposed to

1 be down to four-foot. It's still the same.

2 So we've been misled by the agencies, misled
3 this community, and misled the hunters. And it should, by
4 all means, listen to these people. Listen to the
5 community. Migration of the caribous are getting harder
6 to come through. They come -- it's okay when they come
7 summertime, but on the west side, no, it's not.

8 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay.

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: A lot of our hunters are
10 saying we're getting further and further. It's causing a
11 lot of gas at an outrage price of the gas price.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The further we go, 40
14 miles or so, to see at least one or two caribous out
15 there. And none of our people here are being compensated
16 for the loss of our caribous.

17 Whose fault is it? ConocoPhillips? BLM?
18 Army Corps of Engineers?

19 It's all your fault, every one of them,
20 because you folks didn't listen to this community how the
21 road should be built. Because these roads are well away
22 from the flood plains.

23 You are just allowing CD5 south. When it
24 starts melting, it makes a big massive big one lake down
25 there blocking the drainage, natural drainage. That's

1 what we see now. Never have we seen that before when
2 there was no roads being built yet. Now we're seeing
3 that.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Do you notice if there is a
5 difference between the height of the GMT1 road and the CD5
6 road?

7 Because I think as it gets further away, it
8 can be lower. Have you seen that? Have you seen that
9 difference?

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We've asked for a
11 four-foot lift, but they keep finger pointing at Corps of
12 Engineers. They say this is Army Corps of Engineers, not
13 BLM. BLM is here tonight to make this presentation and
14 public hearing on GMT2 and your alternatives. If you're
15 going to use an alternative, keep that road at a four-foot
16 level.

17 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

18 So one of the things that we did look at and
19 consult with the Corps about in this analysis is how to
20 make the road lower. And so they do require the minimum
21 footprint, the minimum gravel footprint, and that does
22 mean that the road is steep. And so what we did to try
23 and mitigate that was put in ramps, and to have these
24 ramps be designed so that they were low enough that a
25 person could get over them with a snowmachine.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No, no, no, no. I rode
2 my four-wheeler out there, and the ramps are so like a V
3 shape.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And the road is so -- so
6 high, way up high, not low. They're near -- I know
7 they're near -- near CD -- CD1, GMT1, GMT2 pollution. I
8 go out to Fish Creek, and the wind change is shifting from
9 southwest. More pollution is going to head into Big
10 Creek. Caribou eat grass, and we eat fish. The river
11 that the fish -- the fish that was in the river, and
12 that's more pollution going in the river, in the water.
13 Then we eat that fish, and we get that disease. More
14 pollution coming from that side. More, more, and more, so
15 either way.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Has anyone used the new ramps
17 on the GMT1 road?

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The ramps are too high,
19 like a V shape. You said the road is low. No.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: When you're going on and
21 off when you're loaded with --

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Can't get up.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's added risk. It's a
24 little more tipsy and --

25 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, they're hard to get
2 up.

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Just something that
4 probably wasn't thought of.

5 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Go low, the road is too
7 high. The caribous can't -- you know, can't go up high.

8 STEPHANIE RICE: So if the ramps -- if the
9 ramps were lower, would that make it easier? Or is it
10 just an issue of the road design itself?

11 Like could the ramps be designed so that they
12 would be useful, and so that hunters could get over them
13 with a snowmachine?

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Wider and longer.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Wider and longer?

16 EUNICE MARY BROWER: If they built pads for
17 these staging workmen and building, how come they can't
18 build us one? Why are we just getting little ramps?

19 STEPHANIE RICE: So the GMT2 project does
20 design pullouts for subsistence hunters, and that's where
21 the ramps will be.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No, no. You built them
23 real narrow.

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yep.

25 STEPHANIE RICE: That's what's been done up to

1 now, but because of all of the feedback that we've gotten
2 from the community about these ramps not being sufficient
3 and they're not useful and they don't mitigate the
4 impacts, what we tried to do this time around was come up
5 with a design that could.

6 But nothing's been built yet. So I'm very
7 interested in hearing what your experience has been with
8 the new ramps on the GMT1 road. And there are going to be
9 pullouts on the GMT2 road for subsistence hunters. That
10 was -- I think that was one of the suggestions that we got
11 during the last process that we're trying to incorporate
12 in the GMT2.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, because I think --
14 I think some of the hunters have tried to use those ramps
15 towing a sled.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

17 EUNICE MARY BROWER: And they couldn't.

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It won't work.

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: But they -- they weren't
20 able to go over.

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Nope. Too narrow.

22 EUNICE MARY BROWER: So they have to go all
23 the way around.

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Their tracks are just
25 spinning.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Too narrow.

2 EUNICE MARY BROWER: See, they have to go all
3 the way around.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The ramps are too steep,
6 and the road is too high and it's straight down.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The ramps are kind of
9 narrow too.

10 CHARLIE KOVALSKI: So Charlie Kovalski.

11 So a simple solution with that would just be,
12 as she stated before in your public comments, come in with
13 the comments as to what would work as a solution better
14 than stating what's wrong.

15 So if we fixed -- I mean, the surface is
16 already there. And if you come up with a solution with
17 the industry indirectly and come up with a solution,
18 that's a better way of going about it. Because the
19 infrastructure is already there. What can we do from
20 right now?

21 So I think that's a better angle to go. So in
22 your comments, write down what would work, what would
23 work, talk to, you know, specifically map exactly where
24 all the ramps are, post them in locations inside the
25 community so all the hunters are aware, and they can talk

1 about that. I think that's very important for the
2 community and our subsistence way of life. I mean,
3 there's nothing you can do about the infrastructure that's
4 there.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And then the hunters who
6 are to go look for a ramp, they have to go further out to
7 look for a ramp. Wasting a lot of gas. And gas is not so
8 much here.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah, and that's what we're
10 trying to avoid, is we want to make sure that these --
11 like Charlie said, that these ramps can be used so that
12 they actually do mitigate some of the impacts.

13 And that actually brings us to the next topic,
14 which is the analysis that we did under ANILCA, Section
15 810. So I think some of you might be familiar with this.

16 SHELLY JONES: Oh, sorry. I just wanted to
17 follow up, if I could, with the person in the green. I'm
18 sorry I don't know your name.

19 But something about your comment made me
20 wonder if on those two alternatives, one of them shows the
21 road in a higher -- a little bit higher location, and but
22 you mentioned that maybe it's not -- that that might be
23 better, if I heard you correctly, than the other location
24 where it's down closer to the river, or closer off the
25 ridge; is that right?

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Who are you referring to?

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: You.

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: You.

4 SHELLY JONES: I thought you said that you
5 were preferring roads not to be close to the water.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No.

7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The bridge.

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The road going -- the
9 roads going to GMT1, GMT2 are well away from the flood
10 plains. They are in a higher elevation. And there
11 couldn't be no bridge going to GMT2.

12 SHELLY JONES: Right. But there's -- one's a
13 little bit higher. It shows one road at a higher
14 location. I just wondered if that -- anything about the
15 higher location was more favorable in your --

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, they say by then --
17 by then that road should have settled down. And the road
18 should have been less than five-foot height. It's still a
19 five-foot height. You still have -- it should have been
20 settled down by now.

21 ROSEMARY AHTUANQARUK: The question she's --

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And -- and -- and once it
23 goes down, it's supposed to go less than five-foot, but
24 it's still a five-foot height.

25 The further you go up inland, you're going up

1 on top. When you go on top, you are well away from these
2 major rivers. And these roads are well away from flood
3 plains. So why build these roads five-foot height that
4 got no -- no -- no rivers or any -- any of those ice going
5 through?

6 SHELLY JONES: I see. Okay. Thank you. I
7 appreciate -- I didn't -- I didn't follow that the first
8 time. Thank you.

9 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Also, Edward, is there
10 any clarifying discussion for location of the road lower
11 on the ground level or higher on the ridge?

12 I know I talked about if we were to put the
13 road, she wanted it away from the ridge because the
14 caribou go up there for wind relief. And she didn't want
15 the road near those high points where we know caribou are
16 going to easy to spot when we're out subsistence.

17 That's what she was asking about the
18 alternative, the variable on a lower elevation on the Nuna
19 versus a higher elevation on the ridge.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They're both the same.
21 If the road is higher or lower, it will be the same,
22 because the caribous have -- are -- are first experiencing
23 these kind of roads in our region. When the road was
24 built at CD5, the majority of the caribous go on the north
25 side, weren't able to cross the road, and they just stayed

1 on the north side of CD5 road. At a later time -- at a
2 later time they start crossing, but not the major ones.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We saw just a small herd
5 I'm talking about, a handful. But major caribou migration
6 have not come and crossed these roads yet. They avoid
7 that regardless of that lower elevation, the higher road
8 is in a higher elevation it's still the same.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because you guys are
11 going up, you guys are on top (indiscernible). That's the
12 highest peak where people used to travel away from these
13 flood plains, easier to cross those creeks further down.
14 So the higher you go, you're -- you're -- you're less from
15 these flood plains. That's why we're asking for a
16 four-foot lift.

17 If it can't be done, what other alternatives
18 do we have?

19 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. So I don't know
20 exactly how high the road is proposed to be, but I could
21 look that up pretty easily after this meeting and tell
22 you. I don't know if it's four feet or if it's higher
23 than four feet, but I could look.

24 I know that the sides of the road are going to
25 be steep no matter what, and that's not something that we

1 can control because it's how the Corps of Engineers
2 permits the road. But what we can do is put ramps in, put
3 pull-offs in, and make it so that people can get over the
4 road when they're towing a sled.

5 And that is -- like Charlie said, that's
6 really what we are looking for here tonight is how do
7 we -- how do we design this project so that it doesn't
8 impede you in your subsistence hunting activities?

9 And what you talked about with the caribou
10 movements, that is -- that was the finding that we made in
11 the ANILCA 810 analysis, and that's what I'm going to
12 cover next.

13 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Maybe the question we
14 should hear from you people are if Corps of Engineers ever
15 come here to have meetings too.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Oh, yeah, they have them.

17 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: They have?

18 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They come.

19 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: ADEC?

20 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Only if you ask them to
21 come.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No. No. They never --

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The state no longer comes
24 to Nuiqsut. The state, DNR, ADEC have cut out Nuiqsut on
25 state leases. They used to come and inform the Village,

1 but they no longer inform the Village.

2 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

3 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They don't even put the
4 Village on the map on their oil and gas activities. It's
5 not even on there.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The only time ADEC comes
7 around is when there's a blowout or something happens to
8 them, any mishaps, or drill into any incident.

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And they're the ones that
10 are supposed to control air quality.

11 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah.

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And to them it's like
13 you --

14 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

15 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Uh-huh. If you look at
16 their oil and gas activities map on their Web site,
17 there's no Nuiqsut on there. If you look at a current map
18 on Alaska -- State of Alaska oil and gas activities,
19 Nuiqsut is not even on there.

20 FREDERICK TUKLE, SR.: For the record, my name
21 is Frederick Tukle, Sr. I am one of the hunters of
22 Nuiqsut. And I'm also -- the last two years I worked with
23 AFC on the GMT1 and GMT2 road. What we're looking at here
24 is your GMT2 activities. That's the six drill rigs is
25 what we're talking about here. When these rigs discovered

1 oil, then the road needed to be in place to reach these
2 oilfields.

3 Whoever does these roads, they do not consult
4 with us first when a roadway is picked. Because this is
5 NPRA lands we're talking about. What used to be -- we
6 used to have these tribal rights to this area, but because
7 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, we no longer
8 have tribal jurisdiction over this land, and we don't have
9 a say with regards to our elders to protect Native lands
10 to us and these animals. I've seen it so many times since
11 I've been here, 1973. And one of them that was, along
12 with Edward, Robert (indiscernible) here, (indiscernible)
13 some of us that's been here since '73, even before the
14 first oil rig was up there at Prudhoe Bay, we watched this
15 whole thing unfold.

16 Now you -- I see a picture of the caribou up
17 there. These two Conoco characters right here, they know,
18 and I know that where the caribous used to roam right here
19 are now roaming upriver because of these activities.

20 And it's -- I thought this meeting was going
21 to be last week, but then I realized -- I was walking by,
22 I realized it was today. Now I pressed Conoco, too, as a
23 result of the caribou migration deflecting to the north of
24 us -- I mean, to the south of us. I asked for -- about
25 gasoline help for us when we go hunting.

1 Well, we used to go hunting this way for the
2 caribous, now we're going hunting this way for the
3 caribous. Directly related to this activity you're
4 talking about. And that is very concerning to me right
5 now that this -- these facilities are about to be set up.
6 Major facilities that will not only impact the caribou,
7 but every wildlife that's in that area is going to be
8 deflected. And that's something that I look at.

9 We used to have major area right here, but we
10 can't anymore. So we're -- as a result, we don't find the
11 animals we're looking for here, we're supposed to go to
12 this store here. But a piece of meat like that costs
13 30-something dollars. So that's something you guys need
14 to think about as you go back to your homes where your
15 meat is \$11, where it's \$30 for us here.

16 Our subsistence activities must be taken into
17 consideration for the hunter because we feed our families.
18 And we need your help to look at Conoco, what they're
19 doing here. It's -- we're starting to get all -- trying
20 to seek some kind of assistance with our animals being
21 deflected from these activities.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible - can't
24 hear).

25 STEPHANIE RICE: I'm sorry. I didn't quite

1 hear that.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible) I was --
3 in the early '70s and '80s, we used to hunt right there,
4 just right out across the river, the (indiscernible). Now
5 there's Alpine, now there's roads. We used to hunt
6 caribou just right there, and now we're getting further
7 and further inland. Now -- now we go that way. Now there
8 is more (indiscernible) when you're out there,
9 (indiscernible) which way. We're turning that way towards
10 Fairbanks.

11 STEPHANIE RICE: And that is one of the things
12 that we look at in this analysis, is how is this
13 development going to impact the animals' movement, and how
14 is that animals' movement going to impact the hunters?

15 Yes.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, I'd also like to
17 add, you know, the gasoline. I came to Fairbanks, and
18 your gas is, like, only 2-dollars-something a gallon, and
19 I come here and it's like 4 or \$5 a gallon. You know? I
20 mean, that's -- this is (indiscernible) built around this
21 community.

22 You're supposed to be helping the community
23 with gas for the (indiscernible - can't hear) because it
24 takes a lot of gas to go out and get your (indiscernible -
25 can't hear). You know, it's not easy when you got five

1 hours of (indiscernible) and you got over 30 gallons to go
2 out there and get your caribou. (Indiscernible).
3 (Inaudible).

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible).

6 EUNICE MARY BROWER: I have to say with all
7 this development going on, they don't even look at the ice
8 roads that they use. That's much more even bigger than
9 that impact, whatever's on the map. You're not even
10 considering the ice roads that are being built every
11 season during the winter. All these ice roads are being
12 developed from these other infrastructure developments.

13 They only look at, what, the gravel road?
14 What about the ice roads?

15 How much of impact is that to the vegetation
16 to deterring these animals? It's subsistence. That's
17 being defrayed. They don't even look at that.

18 They don't even include the ice roads as a
19 plan, as part of the project. Here it should be that part
20 of the project.

21 STEPHANIE RICE: So we do include the ice
22 roads, and you can see them here on this map. So this is
23 the ice road that's going to be used for GMT2, and it goes
24 from this gravel source over here. This is the ASRC mine.
25 And it's going to come across out here.

1 EUNICE MARY BROWER: That's not an ice road,
2 that's a main road.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: No, that's --

4 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Isn't that a developed
5 road?

6 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: No, no. This is going
7 to be a new ice road related to this project.

8 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah, this is -- this is the
9 ice road right here, Eunice, but then this is the main
10 road. So here under Alternative B, this is -- this would
11 be the main gravel road right here. And then the ice road
12 that would be used to haul all of the gravel, that's this
13 road here, this blue line.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That's not the only one.
15 There's a lot of ice roads out there.

16 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Is that just -- that's
17 not the only ice road that's being developed from all of
18 this.

19 STEPHANIE RICE: That's true. Yes, this is
20 just the ice road that would support GMT2. And so there's
21 two -- you should think of the EIS as looking at two
22 different things.

23 And so the first thing that we look at and the
24 main focus of the analysis is the GMT2 project by itself.
25 What is GMT2 going to do? And how is GMT2 going to affect

1 the community and the resources?

2 And then we also look at the cumulative
3 effects, and that's where we look at all of the ice roads
4 and all of the roads and all of the development that has
5 happened, and that might happen in the future.

6 So the cumulative effects analysis is a little
7 bit separate. We don't -- we don't necessarily include
8 all of that infrastructure on the project map, but the
9 cumulative effects map, which is over there, it's sort of
10 that colorful one, that includes all of the projects that
11 we looked at overall.

12 So when we were looking at the cumulative
13 effects, that includes all of the infrastructure that we
14 looked at when we were analyzing the impacts of that.

15 EUNICE MARY BROWER: So does it include our
16 only drinking water lake area? Does that include where
17 our drinking water lake is on that map? Does it show
18 where's our drinking water lake source?

19 STEPHANIE RICE: It doesn't identify it, no.
20 That's something that we could add to the map.

21 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Well, it should, because
22 we should be looking at it. We should be protecting our
23 only drinking water source. And part of our subsistence
24 is living off of -- you know, we get this water that we
25 drink. You guys use a lot of these water all over the

1 place, and you guys put it them the map, but what about
2 our drinking water source? Is it not that important to
3 know where it is or how much it's being impacted as well?

4 STEPHANIE RICE: And that's something that we
5 could add to the maps. Definitely, if that's something
6 that the community would like to see, is, like, "Hey,
7 where is our drinking water in relation to all of this
8 infrastructure and all of this development?" That's
9 definitely something that we could add. That's a great
10 comment.

11 EUNICE MARY BROWER: I'd like to know to
12 protect it because that's what I drink. Every one of us
13 here drinks that water. And what happens if there's
14 something that gets into our only drinking water lake
15 source? What are you guys -- what are you guys going to
16 do about it?

17 Are you guys going to provide us a distillery
18 so we could make distilled water? How much are we going
19 to pay for water? Is it going to cost more?

20 Because I used to go to -- when I used to go
21 camping and get water, we used to go ahead and get water
22 from these lakes that are easy to access, and it would be
23 even cleaner.

24 We can't even -- we have to worry about where
25 our water is coming from. How much -- how much of it is

1 actually contaminated? How much of it is being protected?
2 What's getting into our water source?

3 Not just -- it's got to be all around, because
4 all the animals even access these water sources. All the
5 subsistence that we eat off of, they get into all this
6 water, too, all the water that's all around.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: And so if you're interested
8 in water and in how, like, potential runoff could
9 contaminate different water sources or different
10 fish-bearing streams, that's in the document, too, and I'm
11 happy to show you that tomorrow, if you'd like.

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I wanted to make a
13 comment regarding the -- how the impact (indiscernible) we
14 stand over here in Nuiqsut. When we're talking about
15 subsistence, the caribous, fish, the geese that we're
16 trying to hunt, Conoco knows we are trying to get
17 assistance with regards to these subsistence activities,
18 but they go behind closed doors with the leadership of
19 Nuiqsut, taking all our concerns we're voicing now, water
20 it down, and then these directors folks are off center
21 while our subsistence concerns are kind of washed away to
22 the side.

23 That is very concerning, and I see that
24 pattern now the last few years, especially with this --
25 try to have a little committee. Without question they're

1 going to take what we're saying today and they're going to
2 start picking up that phone and calling you guys and start
3 watering down our concerns we have we're voicing today.

4 And they're going to sit with these Conoco
5 characters and then begin to shape how they're going to
6 receive impact funds and how these funds are going to be
7 used. That's something you guys have to think about --
8 that's you -- when you go home from here.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

10 And I think that would be a really time for me
11 to go through the subsistence analysis and get your input
12 on whether or not you think it's accurate.

13 So like I was saying, one of the -- one of the
14 things that we have to look at when we're looking at
15 impacts to subsistence is the requirements of the Alaska
16 National Interests Lands Conservation Act, Section 810.
17 And so I'm just going to very briefly describe this and
18 what it requires us to do.

19 Basically the evaluation portion, which I'm
20 about to present, requires us to look at three different
21 things. We have to look at access. And so that access is
22 whether or not hunters can get to the places where they
23 traditionally harvest. And whether or not there are any
24 obstacles. So things like the ramp and the road being too
25 high, that's what we would look at. And that's what we

1 looked at for GMT2.

2 And then the second thing that we look at is
3 resource availability, and that is what you were talking
4 about earlier, is whether or not we find caribou where we
5 expect to find them, whether or not we find wolves and
6 wolverines, where we expect to find them, or has it
7 changed as a result of development, and would it change as
8 a result of this development?

9 And then the third thing that we look at is
10 abundance. And abundance looks at the impacts to the
11 animals themselves. So whether or not the caribou herd,
12 as a whole, is going to decline as a result of this
13 development, or whether or not will be unaffected.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Now, I have question.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I run my four-wheeler not
17 too far from here, on Ivisaruk, on the other side of
18 Ivisaruk. And there was -- the herd was there, and it's
19 not there no more. (Indiscernible) and I see a black,
20 black, black stuff draining on down with the ground. So
21 the snow is melting so it's going down the stream to
22 Colville.

23 I go hunt to Ivisaruk, on the side of
24 Ivisaruk, go geese hunting. And I recognize that, and I'm
25 thinking "Holy cow, look, there's the black stuff on down

1 by the ground on down by the ice. Is that oil? Oh, yeah,
2 that's oil."

3 STEPHANIE RICE: So sometimes in this area oil
4 seeps can happen naturally, and, you know, that's how we
5 knew that there was oil here to begin with.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: There's oil on down by
7 the ice, and the snow is melting and the ice is melting
8 and it's going downstream.

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible).

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, (indiscernible).

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That was last week. I
12 drove my four-wheeler from maybe about a mile here from
13 here. Yeah, there's oil right there.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That's -- that's from
15 Stony Hill.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah.

17 STEPHANIE RICE: It was -- it was in the Stony
18 Hill area?

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Stony Hill is right
20 across from (indiscernible), not too far from where he's
21 talking about. That's exploration they did recently.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I forgot my camera, and I
24 would have taken samples and take it home.

25 (Indiscernible) I touched that. There was oil. They just

1 covered that hole just with dirt.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So I was part of that
3 cleanup project out there they're talking about.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And I'm an employee with
6 AFC Nanuq, and we built 30 of the ice roads out here.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: Uh-huh.

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And that was one of our
9 primary ice roads to be built. And I was part of the
10 cleanup crew, part of the process for that, and they did
11 do a substantially great job to clean it. It is
12 inspected. Pads have to be inspected to close out by
13 local employees who physically go out there, look at the
14 pads, walk around the pads, drive these roads constantly
15 to make sure that none of that is prevented -- or most of
16 that is picked up.

17 So we -- as a company, to follow the rules and
18 the regulations of the land, subsistence, water, the air,
19 whatever it is, it has to be picked up, it has to be
20 contained, it has to go to a proper location. And as a
21 company, a local company, worked with Kuukpik, it has to
22 be cleaned up, it has to be contained.

23 So that's what our -- our job is and that's
24 what we do. So we take pride in what we do. And that's
25 what I see physically. I'm there every day, seven days a

1 week, 12 hours a day. And that's -- we hold that as the
2 highest standard as possible to prevent any of that from
3 happening.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

5 And so, I mean, I do want to keep going back
6 to this theme that there's no such thing as development
7 without impacts. And I don't want to try and say that
8 there's any way for us to get there.

9 And really what we're looking at is how do we
10 make the impact as small as possible?

11 And so what I'd like to do is tell you what
12 our -- what we think the impacts are going to be to
13 subsistence hunters here, and then get your take on
14 whether or not you think that analysis is accurate, and
15 what we can do to make the impacts as small as possible.

16 So when we did this 810 analysis, this is what
17 we found: We did make a finding that the GMT2 project by
18 itself may significantly restrict subsistence uses for the
19 community of Nuiqsut. And so I want to say that this
20 finding was between two options. The first one is what I
21 just said.

22 And then the other option is a finding of
23 "will not significantly restrict." So none of these
24 impacts are certain. We really -- we're trying to make a
25 prediction, and as I'm sure many of you know, sometimes

1 we've been wrong.

2 So in the case of GMT2, our prediction right
3 now in the draft analysis is that there might be reduced
4 availability of caribou because of the road, kind of what
5 you were describing that we have heard many times from the
6 community that roads, especially really high ones, can
7 deflect the caribou and make them less available in areas
8 where they used to be harvested.

9 And then we also made that finding based on
10 the impacts of this project to wolves and wolverines. You
11 know, those animals do tend to avoid human activity and
12 human development.

13 And so this map shows the current range of the
14 Teshekpuk Caribou Herd and the Central Arctic Herd. And
15 this purple line is where you find high, medium, and low
16 concentrations of members of the Teshekpuk Herd during
17 different times of the seasons.

18 And I put this map up here to contrast the
19 geographic scope of the impacts to the caribou itself,
20 which is what we were talking about earlier, that's
21 abundance. And for the GMT2 project we do not find that
22 this project is going to impact the herd itself, and the
23 overall broad range of the herd that goes across the
24 entire North Slope.

25 But when you zoom in to where people hunt

1 these caribou in Nuiqsut, now at this -- at this fine of a
2 geographic scale, you do see some impacts to the animal
3 behavior, and those impacts may -- may affect a
4 subsistence hunter's ability to harvest.

5 So if you look at this map, the red areas are
6 where people typically harvest their caribou. So you can
7 see that the -- you know, the river is bright red. A lot
8 of people hunt by boat in the summer.

9 But then this area right outside of town is
10 also a pretty dark red, and that's where a lot of people
11 hunt by snowmachine overland in the winter. And if
12 caribou were to avoid the road and the pipeline, it might
13 make them less available in that area right outside of
14 town.

15 And so, again, I do want to say that none of
16 these impacts are certain, but the BLM does want to
17 recognize that this is something -- this is something that
18 has been reported to us repeatedly, and we want to know if
19 there's anything that we can do to try and reduce these
20 impacts. And then we also think that this may happen with
21 wolves and wolverines.

22 So the red area, again, this is where people
23 typically go to harvest those resources. And as you can
24 see, the GMT2 project and the ice roads associated with it
25 are going to be kind of, you know, right in the middle of

1 that harvest area.

2 And so what are some mitigation measures that
3 could be put in place? And, you know, what are -- what
4 are some things that could be done to try and reduce these
5 impacts?

6 One thing that I do want to say is that we
7 looked very closely at the difference between the action
8 alternatives and which one we thought would have the
9 lowest impact on subsistence hunters and the subsistence
10 way of life here in Nuiqsut.

11 And so these are some of the differences
12 between the action alternatives. We did find that
13 Alternative A was likely to have the lowest impact on
14 subsistence. And we made that finding because Alternative
15 B requires more gravel. And so the impacts associated
16 with extracting that gravel, the blasting, the hauling,
17 were going to be higher under Alternative B.

18 And then also under Alternative B, the road
19 doesn't cross any land that's already been conveyed to the
20 Kuukpik Corporation. And so the dividend revenue to the
21 Kuukpik shareholders would be less under Alternative B.

22 And then we looked at the difference between
23 Alternatives A and B and the difference between
24 Alternative C. And Alternative C is significantly
25 different than Alternatives A and B because it involves an

1 airstrip and a bunch of additional aircraft traffic.

2 And in our meetings and, you know, when we've
3 spoken with members of the community, one of the biggest
4 impacts that is associated and cited from subsistence
5 hunters is the impacts of aircraft traffic. And they say
6 that's extremely disruptive, and that it makes it much
7 more difficult to harvest. And so that is what -- that is
8 also what our analysis showed in the GMT2 EIS.

9 And then we also looked at the cumulative
10 effects. So not only do we look just at the GMT2 project,
11 but we look at GMT2 and all of the existing development
12 and what we think is likely to occur in the future. And
13 so we do this -- we take this step every time we do an
14 EIS.

15 And so the last two times that we did an EIS,
16 in 2004, we found that the cumulative case may
17 significantly restrict subsistence uses for Barrow,
18 Atqasuk, Nuiqsut, and Anaktuvuk Pass.

19 For the GMT1 EIS, we made that finding for all
20 of those communities, as well as the communities of Point
21 Lay and Wainwright.

22 And the reason for that was there were a
23 couple of very big projects that were considered
24 reasonably foreseeable at that time that now are no longer
25 considered likely to occur. And that's development of the

1 Chukchi Sea, and a pipeline going across the NPRA. We no
2 longer consider that reasonably foreseeable. And then
3 also the road to Umiat. At that time there was a lot of
4 resources going towards that project, but that's no longer
5 considered foreseeable.

6 And so for GMT2 in the cumulative case, we
7 found the GMT2 plus all of the other developments may
8 significantly restrict subsistence here in Nuiqsut, both
9 because of resource availability, but then also because of
10 restricted access because of all of the infrastructure
11 associated with all of the development.

12 And then we also made that finding for
13 Utqiagvik, Atqasuk, and Anaktuvuk Pass.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I have a question.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Find me a road in your
17 pipeline infrastructure when I've noted that while in most
18 places that you -- there's way too much gravel to access.
19 You could have used a lot of that gravel for something
20 else.

21 And another thing is, is that your pipeline
22 and your roads are so (indiscernible) that hunters use
23 those roads to get to other places where they get off
24 because you're allowed to use those roads to go hunting
25 and get off the road to go do some hunting, but your

1 pipeline -- you can't even look out into the horizon
2 because when you're driving down the road and your
3 pipeline is right at the horizon. You can't see what's
4 coming (indiscernible).

5 STEPHANIE RICE: So are you saying it's
6 difficult to scout from the road because of the pipeline?

7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No. Your view from the
8 road.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Oh, okay.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Your pipeline is cutting
11 off the view of the horizon to see -- and I don't know if
12 they're coming or going. Now you've got to go climb
13 something higher or go down below and see about walking
14 (indiscernible) area on that GMT1 road. And A lot of the
15 pull-offs are split apart. And if you want to stop on the
16 road to look for some animals, you can't really see
17 because the pipeline is in your way, the way the elevation
18 is at the road and the pipeline. So you don't have no
19 view of the horizon.

20 That would be something to look at. A lot of
21 these road constructions over here at (indiscernible). I
22 think you're using way too much gravel on that, because
23 even in wintertime, even snowmachining, sometimes they're
24 too steep when they're dragging heavy sled loads. And
25 some of these road crossings are so far apart, and some

1 people don't really want to go all the way around just to
2 cross.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And that's why the road's
5 so high.

6 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I mean, why do you need
8 so -- so much gravel just to build a road, and I think
9 some places are, like, 20, 30 feet high. I mean, why do
10 you need so much gravel for that?

11 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah. So the road does have
12 to be a certain thickness because of the types of vehicles
13 that are going to drive on it. So I think, like, for
14 example, the Kuukpik Spur Road, you know, wouldn't need to
15 be that heavy duty because it's not going to have
16 industrial traffic on it.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Over there in Prudhoe
18 Bay, I don't see roads that high. I see -- they haul in
19 all kinds of loads on those lower -- lower roads like
20 that.

21 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah, that would be a
22 question for one of the engineers. I'm not -- I'm not
23 sure why this amount of gravel is required.

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And the only thing I was
25 concerned is, is your -- the way the infrastructure is

1 built, is that when you're driving down the road and you
2 want to stop and look for game, your pipeline is in the
3 way of the horizon.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. How could that -- how
5 do you think that could --

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: You usually have to go
7 up --

8 STEPHANIE RICE: -- be fixed?

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- or go around it.

10 Either build the pipeline higher, or build
11 your roads lower.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Got it. Thank you.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That way you can have a
14 view of the horizon.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

16 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Somebody is making money
17 off gravel.

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: ASRC. And when it even
19 (indiscernible).

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I just have one.

21 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: How is Point Lay and
23 Wainwright being part of the accumulated impact when Point
24 Lay and Wainwright have western herd?

25 STEPHANIE RICE: So Point Lay and Wainwright

1 do harvest from the Teshekpuk Herd. And in 2015, in the
2 GMT1 EIS that happened a couple of years ago, at that time
3 there was still development proposed in the Chukchi Sea.

4 And so the cumulative case means that we look
5 at everything, like everything that might happen in
6 conjunction with the project that we're evaluating. And
7 since back then Chukchi was still on the table, we made a
8 finding that that might impact Point Lay and Wainwright
9 and their ability to harvest from the Teshekpuk Herd.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I believe part of that
11 Teshekpuk Herd, like I said earlier, being absent since
12 CD5 was built. And that would be about the time when
13 Point Lay and Wainwright were harvesting Teshekpuk Herd.
14 Teshekpuk Herd comes back, they winter here.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Uh-huh.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They don't go south. But
17 if there's so much activities going on, they're going to
18 turn back and head -- and head where they came from.

19 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Towards Barrow, towards
21 Wainwright, towards Atqasuk. And that's the impact that
22 we feel when Teshekpuk Herd all of a sudden are here, and
23 they're gone the next day. Why?

24 You have so much seismic going on, you have so
25 much ice roads being built, so much of materials being

1 hauled to and from, and that could divert the caribous the
2 other way around. So three herds that Wainwright and
3 Point Lay harvest, Teshekpuk, western portion of Central
4 Herd.

5 STEPHANIE RICE: Uh-huh.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: While we only deal with
7 one herd during winter. Come summer we deal with Central
8 portion of Porcupine Herd comes through here now. But
9 majority of our caribous we depend on is all Teshekpuk
10 Herd. No other herds.

11 When those are gone, our hunters have to
12 travel further and further. And what they do, they come
13 home empty handed. The majority of the caribous are
14 200-some miles away from us. And those happens when
15 there's a lot of activities going on.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: When everything is on
18 full bore. So many ice roads crisscross. So much of
19 those seismic activities going on are diverting and back
20 the other way around.

21 Because I told you two years we've never had
22 Teshekpuk Herd stay in Colville Delta region. Fish Creek
23 area, that's where they hover the most, that's where they
24 feed and graze around at Fish Creek area before calving
25 season (indiscernible) leave areas at Teshekpuk Lake area.

1 So we don't rely on what -- our neighboring
2 Villages on the west side. We know that Teshekpuk Herd
3 is -- is one of the major herds on the North Slope. We do
4 know that. At some point Teshekpuk Herd might have
5 decline a little as Porcupine has rise, so has Western.
6 But never have we heard about Central Herd yet.

7 So when you say -- when you put all those
8 accumulated impacts, including all the other Villages that
9 are 2-, 300 miles away from us, how are they being
10 impacted when they have caribou year round when we don't.
11 It seems like you're putting it opposite.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. And so by saying that
13 some of these other Villages may also experience an
14 impact, we're not saying that that impact is going to be
15 equal to the impact experienced by Nuiqsut, who is a lot
16 closer. We're just acknowledging that there might be an
17 impact to them as well.

18 Does that make sense?

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I know it does make
20 sense, but what -- this is the Village that is most
21 heavily impacted.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And you should know that,

24 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They do.

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And there's less impact

1 on the other Villages, because they're harvesting caribou
2 almost daily. Caribou recently I've seen in Barrow, right
3 behind the hospital. Nunavak Road, that's where the
4 caribou were in Barrow, downtown Barrow.

5 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: I got videos of them.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Like -- like we used to
7 see them here in town, but we used to see them here in
8 town before these roads were built. Since the roads were
9 being built, they don't come closer to town.

10 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. Thank you.

11
12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They putting -- like, the
13 (indiscernible) caribou, next to caribou, even geese,
14 putting rings, putting net all over the -- putting net
15 around the geese or even the reindeer herd, caribou,
16 putting radio collars.

17 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah, so one of the things
18 that we do and one of the things that we require some of
19 our permittees to do are environmental studies. Like, in
20 order for us to try and evaluate what are the impacts of a
21 project going to be, we have to know what the resource is
22 doing without development. We have to know how they
23 behave in order to try and predict what an impact will be
24 from something that hasn't been built yet. So we do --
25 yes.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Oh, go ahead, finish,
2 please.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: So we do studies on the
4 animals, and that does help us try and prevent some
5 impacts. That's the ultimate goal of those.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And then that was two
7 years ago. We hardly had caribou herd from south side.
8 (Indiscernible) chasing them back. They say, "No, we
9 don't do that. We don't chase them back."

10 "Oh, yeah, you do. I watch you with my
11 binoculars."

12 Lies. Chasing the caribou back southwest.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Are you going to
14 finish -- are you done?

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Oh, yes. I'm done.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Okay. You know, back to
17 what you're saying about the impacts to the environment,
18 for the caribou and the wildlife, and, you know, when you
19 talk about GMT2 human impact area, you know, we haven't
20 even seen what GMT1 is doing. So I don't understand why
21 you guys are talking about the impacts for GMT2 when we
22 haven't even felt the impacts of GMT1 yet.

23 STEPHANIE RICE: So the way that we -- you
24 know, we have to evaluate GMT1 kind of the same way that
25 we evaluate GMT2, and so for the -- for the cumulative

1 impacts evaluation.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Uh-huh. We haven't --
3 yeah, we haven't felt it yet.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Right, exactly. So we're
5 trying to predict what will happen as a result of GMT1,
6 because we don't know what -- what has happened yet. We
7 don't have any data about what's happened yet.

8 And so there are a couple of different
9 projects that we looked at in GMT2 where we had to do the
10 same thing. So, for example, the Nunushuk the project.
11 The Nunushuk project is also considered in the cumulative
12 impacts, but it hasn't been built yet.

13 And so what we do is we try and predict,
14 "Well, this is what we think would happen as a result of
15 Nunushuk, and this is how those impacts are going to add
16 to the impacts of GMT2."

17 And so we did the same thing for GMT1.

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So, you know, when you
19 talk about the impacts and to the subsistence usage area
20 of the Colville River Delta area where we hunted in the
21 past before Alpine got started, you know, what I don't
22 understand is why you guys are saying that you do hunt in
23 this area in the EIS, but there's nothing in there that
24 says "This is how much land we've lost to development"
25 when it comes to our subsistence use.

1 Because, you know, we've lost a lot on the
2 Colville River Delta area, the Alpine satellite
3 development area. East side we lost of subsistence usage,
4 and now that we're on the west side, you know, you guys
5 are -- there is data that shows that we've lost a lot of
6 subsistence usage area because of development.

7 When you talk about ConocoPhillips saying,
8 "We're building a small footprint," you know, that small
9 footprint impacts us greatly, not moderately but greatly.

10 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

11 And we do try --

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: There is data out there,
13 especially when we talk about Stephen (indiscernible) &
14 Associates. When we talk about his report that goes right
15 into that EIS, which is, to me, is him summarizing his
16 ten-year data and just putting things in there that make
17 it look like we're not being -- we're not being impacted
18 greatly.

19 You know, I did not like his last survey when
20 I read his permission slip for the survey. There was a
21 sentence in there that said I do -- "We do not know how
22 this data will be used in the future."

23 He's giving his ten-year -- his ten-year
24 analysis of this area to somebody to change things around
25 so that it could look like we're not being impacted at

1 all. That's what I don't like about what's going on when
2 it comes to these contracts coming over here. I don't
3 like that.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: And, you know, the best way
5 to try and prevent that is to let us know if you think
6 that we have made any errors in how we presented the
7 impact analysis. And I know that that's a lot of work for
8 you all. I know that -- I know that this is a very
9 difficult document to read, and it's dense, but this is
10 what we use to make decisions. And so if you --

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, it changes and goes
12 along when you change to make it look like it's not
13 impacting our Village here. You know, when you talk about
14 impacts, you know, you're talking the ANILCA 810. There's
15 a lot more in the SEIS that we really need to talk about
16 when it comes to the HIA and about what -- and what we're
17 saying about the winter exploration. You know, it's not
18 just that one little small footprint you guys are talking
19 about that's going to, you know, impact this small area
20 right here. That small area impacts the whole -- the
21 whole ecosystem.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes. Thank you.

23 And I would really like to sit down with you
24 tomorrow, if you have some time, and I would like for you
25 to show me where you think that we have made errors in our

1 portrayal of what happens here in the community and what
2 the impacts are likely to be. Because those comments are
3 very, very useful to us when we put together the final
4 analysis.

5 And the final analysis is what we use to make
6 our decision. You know, and especially if people have an
7 opinion about which alternative they think is going to be
8 the least impactful, because kind of like what I was
9 saying earlier, the decision that the BLM has to make and
10 what we're here to talk about is how should this project
11 be built? What should it look like? And what mitigation
12 measures should be put in place to try and make sure that
13 we have the lowest level of impacts possible? That's the
14 decision that we have to make.

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So how do you -- why are
16 you saying that? Because the least impact possible when
17 in the past the reports have said the impacts to this area
18 are great.

19 How could you guys minimize it when you have
20 so many different projects going on around our Village?

21 You know, we're talking about just GMT1.
22 GMT -- GMT2. GMT1, you know, I didn't like how they got
23 the baseline studies for the air because they had to use
24 data from 2011, when we've had that air monitoring station
25 in place since before Alpine got started.

1 So, you know, these are the kinds of tactics
2 that I do not like when it comes to development, because
3 development -- these studies are based on moving forward
4 with development. It's disregarding our voice, our
5 Villages, and mainly for the future generations of this
6 Village, our kids, our grandkids, great-grandkids. It's
7 making an impact of -- it's already impacted us, and it's
8 going to impact more as they go westward.

9 You know, you can't talk about the least
10 impact, because we've been impacted greatly. There's no
11 such thing as "least." There is no such thing at all.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: And I guess what I'm trying
13 to get at is what can we do to try and minimize the
14 impacts? I'm not saying that the impacts aren't going to
15 be great, but how do we make them as small as possible?

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: You guys -- they've been
17 saying that since Alpine satellite development area, CD5,
18 and GMT1. Now GMT2. So, you know, if we can get a third
19 party to analyze the studies that have been done from
20 Stephan (indiscernible) & Associates to come over here
21 through BLM, through ConocoPhillips to come and read the
22 reports that are sent over here, the -- I'm talking about
23 the rough drafts that come over here for us to approve.

24 And when it gets approved over here, another
25 report goes out there to ConocoPhillips and to another --

1 to another entity, BLM, where that report changes. We --
2 you know, it would be good to get somebody to come over
3 here and get a third-party consultant to analyze what's
4 been going on over here to help Nuiqsut out when it comes
5 to you talking about minimization of impacts.

6 If ConocoPhillips can give money out,
7 \$1 million to start up this RMS committee, you know, they
8 should be able to give another 250,000 to somebody, a
9 third party not affiliated with BLM, anybody, someone that
10 we can trust that will be working for Nuiqsut and not for
11 BLM or ConocoPhillips.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: And so you would like to see
13 a third party working on behalf of Nuiqsut to do quality
14 control of the data?

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes, quality control.
16 And to analyze the impacts, to compare the reports that
17 are going out to these different entities.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

19 Yes.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And when I think about
21 ConocoPhillips and Kuukpik Corporation, we have to be
22 concerned just how much Kuukpik board of directors have a
23 large say how these impact funds are distributed. And
24 then it's a right in Kuukpik land. What they're doing is
25 right and on their land, but we're talking about our

1 hunting area and how it's not Kuukpik land.

2 And I noticed that how this structure -- we
3 were trying to meet each other halfway to mitigate the
4 subsistence impacts (indiscernible) to what Kuukpik did.
5 And it's a scary thing that Kuukpik lawyers, who could
6 manage this, can't pick up that phone and begin to
7 integrate our concerns and channel all of our concerns
8 through Kuukpik. And that's how the funds are -- reach
9 back to us.

10 So what I'm saying is this is our ability to
11 feed our families. This is what we are talking about.
12 We're talking about me waking up tomorrow and going and
13 trying to catch caribou for these kids right here that are
14 walking in and out.

15 And you're telling us -- you're acknowledging
16 that we can't do that thing within these -- within these
17 structures. We can't go where you're building and hunt
18 for our families. This summer we need gas help from
19 Conoco, maybe 10, 20 gallons for the hunter, and at the
20 same time we need -- I think we need a (indiscernible)
21 store (indiscernible) for the women of Nuiqsut, so they
22 could have a place with their kids where we can't hunt in
23 these areas anymore.

24 This -- what we're talking about needs to be
25 separate from the trilateral committee. The trilateral

1 committee is going to take control of what we're talking
2 about here and use their governing powers to take what
3 we're saying tonight, wash it all away and say "This is
4 what Nuiqsut wants." And I see that a lot.

5 So we're talking about our ability to feed our
6 family now. This is what we're talking about. We need
7 the gas. And if we can't catch these animals, if we have
8 a hard time, then some help for the women of Nuiqsut, even
9 a \$100 gift card so they could go to the store and get
10 their kids something to eat. It might offset these
11 impacts a little bit.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

13 Yes.

14 EUNICE MARY BROWER: I see you guys put in
15 here there's no actions on climate change that changes our
16 climate around here from all this development.

17 With these building of these infrastructure
18 and these roads, there is great climate change from --
19 coming from that. You're changing the ecosystem around
20 the Arctic where it usually defrays -- it reflects all
21 this sunlight on the snow. But when you put these roads
22 and infrastructure on our snow, on our -- how our climate
23 is in the Arctic, it dramatically changes the climate
24 around here.

25 These dusts from the roads and particulate

1 matter gets scattered from these roads, and I don't know
2 how far it goes off from the roads, but that's affecting
3 all the snow that's usually accumulated on the North
4 Slope. It affects the permafrost.

5 How could you guys say it doesn't even affect
6 that? Because in here it says nothing on here that
7 changes --

8 STEPHANIE RICE: So if you --

9 EUNICE MARY BROWER: -- the climate -- climate
10 change from these infrastructure and these roads.

11 STEPHANIE RICE: So I'd like to clarify
12 something there. So here's the table that I think you're
13 looking at. Is this right?

14 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Yeah.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: And so what it says here for
16 climate change is it says "not applicable." And that
17 doesn't mean that there were no impacts, it just means
18 that we didn't have impact criteria for that resource.
19 Because there's no way to sort of quantify, "Hey, this
20 amount of greenhouse gas emissions would be considered
21 minor or moderate or major."

22 So what we did for the climate change analysis
23 is we did the same thing that we did for subsistence and
24 economy and all of the social systems is we just described
25 the impacts.

1 So if you go in the analysis to the climate
2 change section, what you'll see is what we do is we
3 quantify all of the greenhouse gasses that are going to be
4 emitted as a result of this project, and that includes the
5 downstream consumption of the oil. And we describe --
6 like, we describe climate change and what causes it, and
7 that it's -- you know, it's mostly driven by anthropogenic
8 emissions of greenhouse gases, and then we quantify the
9 greenhouse gases that are going to be emitted under each
10 action alternative.

11 EUNICE MARY BROWER: And what about the
12 underlying permafrost that's under these roads? Do you
13 guys even insulate these roads? Do you protect the
14 permafrost from melting? Especially when you do all this
15 drilling, where all these sites are at.

16 How much changes are going to the permafrost?
17 How much is it going to affect our Village?

18 Some of our sigiuq are already melting.
19 That's changing them.

20 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

21 EUNICE MARY BROWER: That's changing how we
22 store our food. We have to buy these walk-in freezers now
23 to help protect our food. You guys don't even put that in
24 there. All this dust that's coming from these roads
25 changes the snow. It melts it faster.

1 It's not -- you guys are saying there's
2 minimum or minor or it's not being affected, the climate
3 change is not being affected.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: So we don't say that.

5 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Well, what about all the
6 methane that's putting -- being put out from all these
7 flares? You guys don't even regulate the Methane
8 Mitigation Act.

9 All this methane that's being released from
10 these flares are very potent. It's a potent greenhouse
11 gas. It's 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide.
12 Methane. It's heavy. The life -- the lifespan of that
13 greenhouse gas is 12 years. It's going to stay in the air
14 for 12 years, the lifespan of it.

15 With the amount of methane that you guys are
16 emitting, it's changing the climate more faster than we
17 could even know. We can't even understand it. Yeah, it's
18 impacting our subsistence lifestyle because, first of all,
19 some of our sigiuag are melting, our ice cellars. We
20 store our food in there, our whale, our caribou, our geese
21 that we hunt all year long to store in our ice cellars.
22 They're melting.

23 That affects how we store our food and how
24 we're going to store our foods in our future. And how are
25 you going to mitigate all that once we have no more

1 permafrost underlying our Village from a lot of this
2 development?

3 How are you going to mitigate that?

4 Are you going to buy all of us freezers for
5 our food, for our whale?

6 Are you going to pay for the electric --
7 electrical costs to generate for that walk-in freezer now
8 that we have to get one and pay for electrical just to
9 keep it running when we could have it -- a natural ice
10 cellar underground?

11 You don't really look at that -- those
12 changes.

13 STEPHANIE RICE: So climate change is a very
14 difficult issue when you're talking about mitigation,
15 because it's impossible to tie the phenomenon of climate
16 change to a single project. You know, and that's -- that
17 is something that really has to be handled at a higher
18 level than a project level EIS and the mitigation that's
19 imposed as a part of that project.

20 And so to try and get answers to those
21 questions, Eunice, you know, really require engagement at
22 a higher level than the BLM. The BLM doesn't have the
23 authority to set, you know, mitigation for carbon
24 emissions from a single project.

25 SAM: So why are you guys moving forward with

1 these projects if you guys don't want to understand what
2 these different projects are doing to climate change?

3 STEPHANIE RICE: We're required by law to
4 permit oil and gas development in the NPRA.

5 SAM: Yeah, but -- yeah, but you guys -- yet
6 you guys are -- you guys don't understand what these --
7 these structures are doing when it comes to emitting green
8 -- green gas houses.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: So --

10 SAM: For you guys to keep moving forward
11 without understanding what's really going on with Prudhoe
12 Bay emitting all these emissions, you know, State of
13 Alaska finally came clean and said, "Yes, Prudhoe Bay is
14 emitting a lot of what's going on in the air."

15 So, you know, why is BLM moving forward with
16 projects when you guys really don't understand what's
17 really going on when it comes to development?

18 It's -- it's like playing a Russian roulette,
19 you know? You're playing Russian roulette with us and the
20 rest of the world, just by -- just by looking at what's
21 going to come out from under the ground -- money.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: You know, and again, Sam, I
23 would say that, you know, the BLM is required to permit
24 oil and gas development. And what we can do, we have a
25 lot -- we have some latitude over where that happens. But

1 once we sell a lease, once we've made that decision that,
2 "hey, this development should happen here" and we sell a
3 lease, we have to permit that development.

4 And so here tonight, I can take your concerns
5 back, but this project is at a low enough level that --
6 and those concerns and, you know, the issues that are
7 raised by Eunice are big enough that they can't be
8 addressed in this context.

9 So I'm very interested to sit down and talk
10 with you tomorrow, if you have some time, about this
11 analysis and what we talk about regarding the impacts of
12 GMT2 and what mitigation should be imposed for this
13 project.

14 And if you've got other comments and questions
15 and ideas, I can take those back to our leadership. You
16 know, but certain issues that you're raising require a
17 legislative solution. The BLM has to follow the law. And
18 if the law needs to be changed, then Congress has to do
19 that.

20 SAM: So we address it, but you get with
21 Congress; right?

22 So I do have another comment over here when
23 you come to emissions. You know, reading the SEIS for
24 GMT2, it stated in there that during the winter
25 exploration -- during the winter exploration, the

1 construction of the ice roads, construction of the roads
2 that are being built, you know, the data that -- I don't
3 know who got the data. conocoPhillips or somebody did
4 some tests on the air, and it said we can -- they can't
5 produce this data because it's temporary. And for the
6 first four to eight years it said that the emissions were
7 going to be really high. Eight to twelve years it's going
8 to go lower.

9 And once -- once they get into the production
10 phase, this is what -- this is what we're looking at.
11 We're looking at what this little footprint will emit.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

13 SAM: Once they start production. So, you
14 know, my -- my concern is that, you know, since 2000,
15 since Alpine got started building ice roads year in, year
16 out, and building roads from CD1, 2, and 3 -- actually
17 CD1, 2. CD3 doesn't have a road. It's a roadless pad.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

19 SAM: You got 4 and 5. Now GMT1, now GMT2.
20 You know, for the -- during the construction phase, you
21 have -- the emissions really, really high. And it says
22 that you can't use that data because it's temporary.

23 To me, you know, for the past 18 years,
24 they've been building ice roads in this area, and that
25 data should be used. All the data from all the tests that

1 they've been doing since the building of the ice roads in
2 this area should be used to see how much emissions comes
3 to our Village during the winter months, because that --
4 that statement says that, "Okay. We're building the
5 roads."

6 Nuiqsut is not here, the kids aren't here,
7 we're not here. We're the ones that are being affected by
8 all that. Bottom line is that it say we're not here. If
9 they're going to be saying that, why don't they make you
10 know, the whole Village of Nuiqsut a round-trip ticket to
11 Hawaii until they're done doing their thing? Yeah, make
12 it --

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: What he's saying is the
14 word "temporary" has never quit being temporary. It's
15 always temporary.

16
17 SAM: Yep, it's always been there. They're
18 saying we're not here. We're not being affected by all
19 that during the winter months, especially -- especially
20 during the cold winter, winter months where they say
21 Nuiqsut sits in a bowl.

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Uh-huh.

23 SAM: We're at the lowest spot. All the
24 emissions are going to come to us because we're at the --
25 we're on the low end of the bowl.

1 STEPHANIE RICE: So I'm not quite sure what
2 section of the EIS you're talking about, but if you could
3 show me, I would -- I would really like to take that
4 comment down and get your specific concern with the
5 language and where it's described so that we can change
6 that for the final, or so that I can --

7 SAM: Change it or what? What, take it off so
8 that it doesn't go to the final or what?

9 STEPHANIE RICE: I want to know what concern
10 is with the description --

11 SAM: No, what I want to know is --

12 STEPHANIE RICE: -- of temporary.

13 SAM: Yeah.

14 STEPHANIE RICE: So that, you know, if it's
15 wrong -- if what we said in this document is wrong, then
16 we want to fix it so it's right. So that's what I --

17 SAM: By taking it off?

18 STEPHANIE RICE: No, not by taking it --

19 SAM: Or by saying --

20 STEPHANIE RICE: By changing it.

21 SAM: By changing it and saying that "we're
22 going to use the data"; right? It should be included in
23 this EIS. That's the bottom line; right?

24 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. If there's data out
25 there that hasn't been included in the EIS --

1 SAM: Its going to be included in the final;
2 right?

3 STEPHANIE RICE: That's what we want, yes.

4 SAM: Uh-huh.

5 STEPHANIE RICE: And so that's a very good
6 comment, and that's why I would really like to sit down
7 with you and you can show me in the document, "Hey, this
8 is -- here's some new information that you guys didn't use
9 or didn't consider and this needs to go in the analysis."

10 Like, that's the whole reason that we do this
11 process.

12 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: What I'm understanding
13 you saying is every year, project specific, you guys are
14 taking -- it's like a -- somebody is taking that --
15 there's a four-year impact.

16 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

17 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And they're project
18 specific.

19 SAM: Uh-huh, it's project specific.

20 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: But the cumulative impact
21 of all the ice roads --

22 SAM: Uh-huh.

23 STEPHANIE RICE: Is continuous.

24 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- every year --

25 SAM: For the past 18, 20 years.

1 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

2 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: The past 18, 20 years,
3 it's not temporary.

4 SAM: It's not temporary, no.

5 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And somebody is saying
6 that wrong.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

8 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Project specific? It's
9 like four years development, but when you look at Nuiqsut
10 and all the ice roads that are being built in the
11 wintertime, seismic work, and Nuiqsut being a little bowl,
12 which is lower, the cumulative impact for 18 years have
13 sit right there at Nuiqsut and it goes back to some of the
14 things that are being measured.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

16 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: That is controlled by
17 ADEC. And when they show that the State of Alaska don't
18 recognize Nuiqsut and how they wouldn't change their laws
19 or the concerns that Nuiqsut people has in regard to air
20 quality control, they can't do it. They're broke,
21 basically. I mean --

22 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah.

23 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: It's a cumulative impact.

24 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

25 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Of year-round. The

1 development and the (indiscernible) of ice roads, project
2 specific like GMT, we see four years.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

4 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: But that's as a whole
5 around the region, the cumulative impact of all those ice
6 roads and all the air quality control concerns that they
7 always bring up just concentrating Nuiqsut
8 (indiscernible), and there's going to be more.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

10 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And how you need to
11 change that? How many years back legislation was made not
12 to use the high sulfur JD4 diesel. I wonder if that's
13 still a law where they've got to use, oh, sulphur.
14 Diesel; right?

15 STEPHANIE RICE: I think it is.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It is.

17 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Supposed to.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: It is.

19 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: There's exemptions.

20 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Somehow they probably
21 could make another law, especially for the Arctic, and
22 still lower the sulfur or the diesel that is being
23 utilized. That's -- I don't know.

24 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah.

25 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: But that's one thing that

1 I'm hearing them saying "project specific." It's always
2 "project specific."

3 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

4 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: But with the cumulative
5 impact, and it's going to -- the price of oil just went
6 up. It's now 82 gallons a barrel or whatever.

7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: \$82 a barrel.

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: \$82 a barrel.

9 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: How many?

10 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah, and it might be that
11 that description goes in a different place in the
12 documents, because what Roy said, you know, we do look at
13 just the projects, and then we look at the project plus
14 everything else.

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, you stated earlier
16 you're -- you guys are facing some of these impacts from
17 Nanushuk, GMT1 that hasn't even been, you know, in
18 production now --

19 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- you know, you're --
21 it's like you're contradicting what you just said.
22 You're -- you're -- I'm getting mixed up because --

23 STEPHANIE RICE: Well, why don't we sit down
24 and I'll -- I'll try and explain a little more clearly
25 what I'm trying to say.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because you're just --
2 you guys are just guessing what's going to happen.

3 STEPHANIE RICE: That's all we can do at this
4 point.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, well --

6 STEPHANIE RICE: If something hasn't been
7 built, we make our best prediction about what we think
8 will happen. That's all we can do.

9

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, to me, I think you
11 guys are just moving too fast, you know, moving way too
12 fast. We need to see what's going to happen with GMT1.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We already know --
15 there's already a literature out there for CD1, 2, 3, 4,
16 and 5 -- 1, 2, 3, and 4.

17 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: There's already
19 literature right there. And that literature right now,
20 from my understanding, is being summarized in this SEIS.
21 And there's just -- the only things in there that are
22 being put to make it look like Nuiqsut isn't being
23 impacted greatly. That's my understanding from the
24 ten-year project.

25 They just got done with Year 9. Year 10 this

1 year. And they're just finally finishing Year 9 rough
2 draft report. They haven't finished Year 10. Yet, you
3 guys are still moving forward without even trying to
4 analyze the ten-year project that Stephan (indiscernible)
5 & Associates was supposed to do to see what the impacts
6 were going to be from development for this community.

7 STEPHANIE RICE: So, again, there are legal
8 requirements on the BLM. When we receive a permit, we
9 have to process it.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

11 STEPHANIE RICE: We can't just shelve it and
12 say we want to wait.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah. And you can
14 process it, but you guys can say "You're moving too fast."

15 STEPHANIE RICE: And if that's a mitigation
16 measure that you want to propose, like, you can --

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No action --

18 STEPHANIE RICE: -- you can definitely submit
19 a comment on that.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No action until we figure
21 out what's going on with CD5 and GMT1.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

23 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: I'm just going to be
24 blunt about it because I work with the federal government,
25 and we had work for you guys, but then we had a new

1 person.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I know, yeah.

3 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Pump it up, pump it up.

4 I mean --

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yep.

6 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- our people from the
7 North Slope were with the president shaking hands and
8 putting arms around each other. And the BIA is going to
9 go fast track. It won't be -- ANWR --

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, there's still a lot
11 of legal that we can do like file lawsuit.

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: But you know where it's
13 coming from, and we --

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We spoke to
15 (indiscernible.)

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- we work for the
17 federal government. And when the policies say in
18 Washington, D.C., and you go all the way to the -- our
19 state system. When we worked with you guys before under a
20 different president, but now we got a new president and --

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Oil, oil, oil.

22 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And they're fighting more
23 oil.

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And they push us aside.

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Shell, like, you know,

1 some, too, you know, since there's so many oil companies
2 around Syria now. I don't see any shareholders or someone
3 that's upper higher to lead the oil companies. So they --
4 they know the map. They know all the areas. They've been
5 working there for (indiscernible). To this day.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And I miss --

7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And I don't see no
8 leaders, Alaskan Native leadership shareholders that
9 should be running the oilfield company. Who knows how to
10 country the company instead of some people that are
11 outside assuming how we're going to live. You know, you
12 have no experience whatsoever how to live the conditions
13 where I live, where I live today, the way I grew up. And
14 you're going to come here and you're going to sell me by
15 your expectations? Wow. I'm sorry.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, to me I think this
17 is just a bureaucratic -- you know, you just come over
18 here to check us out. That's my -- that's how I feel
19 right now.

20 STEPHANIE RICE: So and I think --

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: After GMT1, that's been
22 what's -- I'm just a check-off list.

23 STEPHANIE RICE: So and I do want to say that
24 if the only comments that you have for me are things that
25 I can't do legally, then you are going to be disappointed.

1 But if we can work together to figure out where the BLM's
2 jurisdiction is and the things that we can do for you,
3 then I think that maybe we could come to a solution that's
4 a little more acceptable. But if your suggestions, if the
5 only thing that you want is something that I can't give
6 you legally, then you're going to be disappointed.

7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So legally can we ask
8 someone to, like, get a third party to come and analyze
9 the HIA during the winter months on that document that
10 (indiscernible) and use this data because it's temporary?
11 When, in fact, you know -- when, in fact, we do have a lot
12 of issues on handling this Village when it comes to the
13 winter month exploration, ice roads, and road
14 construction, to compare the data and do an HIA from
15 Nuiqsut.

16 Because I know State of Alaska came over here
17 at one point and went straight to the clinic,
18 (indiscernible) the North Slope Borough. But to me, you
19 know, the borough, ADEC, they're for development, and
20 maybe all you guys are working together in unison to move
21 forward with development. But my -- my concern is that,
22 you know, I would like to see a third party not affiliated
23 with the State of Alaska or with the borough --

24 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- or with

1 ConocoPhillips. A different entity that's not affiliated
2 with industry in any way to come and analyze the air data
3 and the HIA.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes. And that studies and
5 monitoring, like, those are absolutely things that we can
6 do. So if --

7 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I want a third party, not
8 BLM.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because -- because --

11 STEPHANIE RICE: You could do it by a third
12 party.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- my concern is that --

14 STEPHANIE RICE: That could be your comment.

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: My concern is that that
16 the contractors are just -- they're getting ready to
17 retire. Yep, they're retiring, and they're handing off
18 their ten-year work by saying this one little sentence, I
19 do not know how the (indiscernible - noise in meeting
20 room) used in the future.

21 Because the data that he came over here for
22 the first ten years at, like, \$50 a survey, that's \$500.
23 Am I worth \$500 in a ten-year lifespan to give you this
24 knowledge that will be dumped down the drain from BLM,
25 State of Alaska, and all the other entities that are in

1 there for development? You know, it's just a --

2 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Where are the things that
3 never -- that they never stop the NEPA -- the NEPA
4 process?

5 We still are going to go through that process.
6 We will still (indiscernible) to the Village to get
7 (indiscernible) for projects like these. You know,
8 (indiscernible) to the NEPA. That's one of the key things
9 that is still there. And they can't stop that because
10 it's law.

11 And that's why the process of meeting with you
12 and make sure that the input from the people that are
13 being impacted that we got to hear what you're saying
14 here. We're hearing you. And we need that process. And
15 I -- we hear people manipulate some of the comments that
16 we always hear from you guys.

17 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Exactly.

18 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And then they only listen
19 to people in position that will comply with what their --
20 what the wishes of industry would be. But I've seen a
21 lot -- I've seen a lot of (indiscernible), especially in
22 the Arctic about the processes of drawing oil out.
23 They're changing.

24 They're finding that if they take the oil
25 smarter and make it less expensive, less impact to the

1 environment, it will be cheaper. Rather than go in,
2 drill, pollute, stuck a stub in it, let it start pumping,
3 and now they're -- the people that are involved in the
4 industry are starting to find out that as technology
5 changes, especially in the Arctic, you need to be careful
6 the way that they're doing it, the way I see satellite
7 groups with, like, 40 -- 48 wells in one spot, rather than
8 40 wells drilled with a ten -- a ten-mile square. That
9 impact.

10 But still there's always going to be that, and
11 that's right now what we're talking about, and to have the
12 input from you people. And I know we've been listening to
13 you. I've been part of the other side (indiscernible)
14 because I'm a whale hunter. I was fighting Shell all the
15 way.

16 But these are issues for us. It touches every
17 one of us. And Nuiqsut is especially being impacted. And
18 Nuiqsut is the only Village left in the North Slope oil
19 that a comprehensive plan hasn't been done. There's more
20 to work on that.

21 And a lot of the issues that they're talking
22 about, the trilateral thing that the City of Nuiqsut, the
23 Village corporation and the Native Tribal Government and
24 all the Villages on the North Slope, they've gotten
25 together and started working on the comprehensive plan of

1 what Nuiqsut people want to see. The only Village that
2 hasn't done this is Nuiqsut, because it's being
3 complicated.

4 The Village that are outside of the abandoned
5 area have done theirs, and they are now submitted and it's
6 been approved and the State's got to comply with the
7 comprehensive plans that the Village makes, because it's
8 part of a system.

9 And we're always trying to address issues with
10 the Native Village at Kuukpik, or Kuukpik Native Village,
11 City of Nuiqsut, and the Kuukpik Corporation get together
12 and hash this out internally, and get together to see
13 what's best for this Village. I could see a plus, because
14 all the other Villages have done -- done it. And I've
15 never seen it before for the trilateral, the three grouped
16 together.

17 When they got together, they started hammering
18 out what the future of the Village should be. And they
19 address issues like these, especially in the area of
20 influence, which the people decided what the area of
21 influence is. It's not Kuukpik land.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, the trilateral
23 doesn't work (indiscernible).

24 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: I know, and that's --
25 that's why maybe --

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It doesn't compromise
2 with three entities. It's controlled by one entity.

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yep.

4 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: No, it can be controlled.
5 (Indiscernible - simultaneous speech.)

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Kuukpik Corporation
7 controls city.

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Controls city and Native
9 Village all the time. Because they have to take hold of
10 the area.

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because they control it.

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yep, they control it all
13 the time.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's controlled by one
15 entity.

16 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They don't go to the
17 residents.

18 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: There's a lot of
19 concern over all of this these different --

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That's why we're seeing a
21 lot of (indiscernible) in that area.

22 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They have different
23 meetings.

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Thank you Kuukpik
25 Corporation.

1 EUNICE MARY BROWER: It's different.

2 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: There's a lot of
3 concern over all these different ways. We've tried to
4 work in many different ways, but the reality is that the
5 state and federal government had broken many promises to
6 this community over ways that the planning activities on
7 the development in this area was to occur.

8 You gave us promises that you were going to
9 protect our subsistence. We worked out a subsistence
10 calendar. We told you times when things should not occur
11 and when you should decrease activities. You never
12 honored those promises. You never restricted flights
13 during our increased subsistence harvest. We talked to
14 you about that. We told you over flights were going to
15 cause us a lot of problems.

16 You didn't honor those discussions. We had
17 1,200 flights in six weeks when you started constructing
18 Alpine. So when you put some planning efforts into the
19 process and say you're going to do this one thing, like
20 restrict flights during June and July where we're only
21 supposed to have 20 in a month, then there's no way that
22 we can try to prepare to respond to this process.

23 We put in very prescriptive methods of ways
24 that we could try to protect subsistence, pushed industry
25 back from our tributaries where we're boating and hunting

1 and trying to harvest our caribou. What did you do? Turn
2 around and put CD4 right up on the riverbank where we told
3 you it shouldn't happen.

4 So any way that we have tried to protect
5 subsistence, you've broken every promise that you've given
6 us to try to help us protect it. So, A, go back to your
7 documents and enforce all of the mitigation measures that
8 we put in to try to protect subsistence, reduce your
9 activity during times of increased harvest when we're out
10 caribou harvesting.

11 It's not just about caribou harvesting. It's
12 about the birds migrating in. Ever since the activity
13 prior to alpine being constructed, that's when I was
14 always having enough food on my table. That's when I had
15 the most to share with the extended family members in
16 every other Village that live around us, as well as
17 extended family members in their hubs and going to
18 college.

19 But after construction, that's when we started
20 having not enough. We told you we weren't going to have
21 enough caribou. When you constructed Alpine, it went from
22 120 houses harvesting caribou to absolutely only 3 hung
23 caribou to dry during that construction time. We didn't
24 get any help to try to help some of those things.

25 Still to this day we have houses in this

1 Village that do not get caribou every summer to dry to
2 give us the foods that we need. That's the amount of
3 change that we're going through.

4 Still to this day we've had people that have
5 put fish nets in the water that are impacted because we've
6 got changes to the way that you're putting the migration
7 to come through to our area. There's a lot of
8 infrastructure that's been developed, failures to maintain
9 those infrastructures of fish passages. It prevented us
10 from harvesting the Arctic cisco. We talked through many
11 different meetings to try to get that return of that
12 harvest, and trying to protect who and what we are.

13 We put in recommendations to not allow seismic
14 activity to happen in Camden Bay. What did you do? Go
15 out and do seismic activity in Camden Bay.

16 What happened to us? Our well strikes went
17 off 20 miles off across (indiscernible). Every time we
18 try to put in protective measures, you fail to enforce
19 anything that we put for it. Now you put a document in
20 that prevents us from even trying to enforce any of the
21 recommendations that we put in because it's so industry
22 friendly.

23 Everything that we wanted to try to protect,
24 industry gets to choose whether or not they're going to
25 protect it. ASRC can choose whether or not they're going

1 to support our Village when we opposed to put a project
2 three miles from our Village. And we had over 200 people,
3 200 adults, stomping their feet like this saying, "No, no,
4 no."

5 But yet we have teachers at our schools
6 saying, "Oh, we work together. We get to avoid some of
7 these impacts."

8 Ah, baloney. We work together to come to this
9 process and try to protect subsistence. You haven't
10 protected us in any way. Every time we put a concern
11 through, you mitigate it into a model that says, "Oh, it's
12 great and fine and dandy. Don't worry you don't have any
13 emissions."

14 Then why do we have xylene in our fresh water
15 lake?

16 Why do we have hydrology issues that are
17 impacting our fresh water source so that we have erosion
18 that's going to jeopardize whether or not we're going to
19 have that lake for fresh water?

20 Why do we have erosion that is impacting our
21 water tanks right over here with the increased development
22 that you've done in the Delta that has changed the
23 hydrology?

24 Is that impacting why we're having the erosion
25 that's going to give our brand new water tanks just two

1 years' life?

2 These are serious impacts, and yet we're here
3 talking on this, "Oh, maybe they're moderate impacts,
4 maybe they're just maybe not so significant."

5 Ah, baloney. It's very significant every step
6 of this way. When we started these discussions, our whole
7 Village was united in the way that these activities were
8 going to occur. But you came to us and said it was only
9 going to be 14 acres. Yeah, 400 acres within the first
10 year. That's not what happened.

11 These were lies that were given to us so that
12 once you got in there, now you get to choose that
13 piecemeal. You want to these activities to occur, nothing
14 should happen to the south side. You're going to develop
15 this, the road is over there, go north, don't go south.

16 We have hopes that we're going to have caribou
17 that come to us from the south. You've already impacted
18 caribou coming from the east. You're impacting caribou
19 coming from the west. You're impacting caribou coming
20 from the north. The only hope we have is from the south.

21 I can't stand the thought of what's going to
22 happen to my Village if you disrupt their migration to
23 come into this Village. I've already seen it, the
24 domestic violence increase, the alcohol and drug uses, the
25 conflicts in our Village, the unwillingness to work and

1 come to our local community meetings.

2 How many hunters are missing from this meeting
3 because they're so tired of coming here for decades and
4 having all of these promises broken?

5 Every one of my kids, all four of my sons,
6 have bad backs because they try so hard to go out and
7 subsist. I have a son who's traveled from Barrow to
8 Nuiqsut subsisting. He had to come all the way over here
9 hoping that they would get something. They didn't get
10 anything around us.

11 They went over to Atkasuk, they went over to
12 Wainwright. They went all the way to Point Lay. They're
13 trying to harvest because it's important to us to feed our
14 families.

15 But he shared it with 19 families. That's the
16 complexity of our sharing systems. Six caribou. He would
17 be illegal with the recommendations that were put in to
18 restrict caribou hunting and reduce our harvest to five in
19 a day. That would have been illegal if that goes through.

20 These are serious complaints that we're going
21 through. But it's the heart and soul that you're breaking
22 down with every one of these processes. And that's what
23 you're -- caused the most damage in all of our local
24 community meetings. You get the anger and frustration
25 from all of our people coming into this process because we

1 have tried. We've worked with you. We've read thousands
2 and thousands and thousands of pages.

3 We have over a thousand development sites. We
4 have contaminants in our fish from the historical
5 development process. We have no assessments that know
6 where the development activities occur and where you've
7 been putting reinjection and what's still coming out into
8 that water. We have no assessments of any of that
9 concerns.

10 We know your developments are eroding and
11 causing more leakage and concerns to the Colville River.
12 Umiat is a big concern. We asked that you go out there
13 and clean up any of these activities prior to coming out
14 here and doing more development.

15 What's happening? We're still waiting for it.
16 Umiat hasn't been cleaned up properly. You put a cap on
17 it, watched it erode into the river. What good did it do?

18 You did the same thing at Oliktok, in which we
19 were assaulted because ASRC's lawyers got involved and
20 worked with one of the board members, but our other
21 community member that had a Native allotment in that same
22 area, we didn't get any help from that. We were ignored
23 in that process.

24 So ASRC is a great thing? No, ASRC cost us
25 that reaction and that mitigation that could have been a

1 resource for us to help clean up that area and some of the
2 other areas of concern.

3 All of these various factors are really
4 concerning. I really hate that you've come through this
5 process and put this through to us, and yet you're just
6 coming through just to approve the project.

7 How much more do we have to go without?

8 How many more tables are not going to have the
9 caribou?

10 How many more tables are not going to have the
11 fish?

12 How many tables are not going to have the
13 whale?

14 Because we've had enough tables without them.
15 That's what we're talking about. We don't want to
16 continue to go without it.

17 It's not about trying to come back and talk to
18 us about more and more documents about why you want to
19 continue, it's about us wanting to be who we are into the
20 future. I want my grandkids to be able to harvest, but
21 none of them want to go to our cabin because it's already
22 impacted with the oil and gas development.

23 When I took my grandson out to go to that same
24 area where his grandfather and his great-grandfather
25 harvested caribou, we saw no caribou in the short time

1 that he was able to come here to visit with us. He
2 couldn't harvest in the same lands and waters as his
3 elders had.

4 That's the devastation we don't want to
5 continue to happen.

6 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you for your comment.
7 Peter, I know that you've been waiting for a
8 while.

9 PETER KOSBRUK: Yeah, just GMT1 and GMT2 now
10 coming into reality and the other prospects further west,
11 you're using the road and the structure of the road to
12 benefit the ability of the hunter. You know, they're
13 getting further and further, and you know it's got a lot
14 more wear and tear on the vehicles and on the hunters too.
15 You know?

16 So there's a greater potential for hunters
17 breaking down, you know, safety issues for the hunter, you
18 know. So that put a lot more stress on our local
19 search-and-rescue team and their efforts. And, you know,
20 they're hurting in some areas. I know they could use
21 some -- a little bit of help.

22 I'd like to see the search-and-rescue property
23 mitigated as well to respond to these further and further
24 searches (indiscernible) in order to be -- they should be
25 able to get out there with no problem.

1 Just I'd like to see the search-and-rescue
2 upgraded to handle the level of capacity of the lives and,
3 you know, missions and safety issues that are going to
4 come about with further distance the hunters are
5 traveling, and, you know, the -- for the cause of things
6 that search-and-rescue might have taken into consideration
7 go out there and, you know, safely return these
8 individuals home.

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you, Peter. That's a
10 very good comment.

11 EUNICE MARY BROWER: I'd like to see some real
12 baseline data. Why don't you do your air monitoring or
13 water sampling or whatever, soil sampling, before these
14 projects are developed?

15 You can't just -- you can't just, "Oh, we're
16 modeling this. We're just going to model it."

17 Where's the actual data? Can we request some
18 actual real data and not modeling?

19 STEPHANIE RICE: You can. And that might be
20 another good mitigation measure, is to make some of the
21 baseline data available online where the community could
22 access it in a way that makes it kind of interactive for
23 you, because I think that's what you're asking for.

24 So like Roy said, you know, we do a lot of
25 studies in the area where we're proposing development so

1 that we have baseline data to evaluate what we think the
2 impacts will be.

3 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Because you're putting it
4 in your draft SEISs, but there's no actual real data that
5 you're going off of because it's just modeled. It's not
6 even the actual data of what changes there are or what's
7 happening to the environment.

8 STEPHANIE RICE: So if you're talking
9 specifically about the air quality impacts?

10 EUNICE MARY BROWER: No, not just the air
11 quality impacts. There's water quality impacts, there's
12 soil mitigation impacts --

13 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

14 EUNICE MARY BROWER: -- to the land, to the
15 vegetation.

16 What about all these ice road developments
17 that are going on? What kind of changes are happening
18 there?

19 What's going on with our vegetation? Is it
20 actually dying off because the national ambient air
21 quality standards aren't even sufficient enough to protect
22 them?

23 What's going to happen on our food, our
24 berries that we go pick?

25 What about some of these other stuff that are

1 not even being monitored?

2 What kind of changes are going on where you
3 guys are fracking? Do you have any kind of changes what's
4 going on to those?

5 There's nothing in here that says that. What
6 is -- what's being changed to the water, to the land, to
7 the animals?

8 All you guys do is modeling. "Well, we're
9 going to put modeling in here." There's no actual data to
10 go off of, nothing.

11 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: There was substantial
12 research done around the Fish Creek before even GMT1 was
13 ever planned. And that's one of the things that they did
14 that BLM does, is do the research and the study in the
15 area that is being designated as a development area, and
16 that's what we did.

17 We want to see what kind of impact will follow
18 after GMT1 is built, and after the roads are built. Are
19 there going to be any changes to the fish and to the fowls
20 that were in that area?

21 And I'm not sure how they did the caribou, but
22 I know that there was on-site on the Fish Creek, and
23 you'll probably see some of our people, what, three, four
24 years ago?

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, the one that scared

1 them all off.

2 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And then some of -- I
3 know they talked about people and they were in a camping
4 area, and they found one of my uncle's old campsite
5 (indiscernible) because my family used to be in this area
6 too.

7 But they did studies, and one of the reasons
8 that they do studies is to find out after -- after
9 development, after GMT1 is built, after the roads are
10 built to see what impact it will be. It will be a
11 measurable impact, because they know what -- what was out
12 there before development.

13 And that's one of the issues that they're
14 always trying to catch up, because we don't know which way
15 the oil industry will go after their seismic and all their
16 work. It's not like we can (indiscernible) "Let's go
17 study this area," because we're limited also.

18 We've got to go with what -- how the industry
19 follow the oil, and then we go and find areas which way
20 they want to go. And then we do studies after they look
21 at -- I don't know what the process is --

22 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They need to do it
23 before -- before they do development.

24 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- after they find the
25 oil or do the seismic work.

1 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Not after.

2 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: They follow where the oil
3 goes.

4 EUNICE MARY BROWER: You won't even know what
5 changes are after. What about the before, before the
6 development starts?

7 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And that's what I mean,
8 that's what they do project-specific, because they follow
9 where the oil is.

10 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Not in here. It's
11 modeled. "Oh, we're doing modeling." There's no baseline
12 data before there's development.

13 STEPHANIE RICE: So the modeling -- the
14 modeling was only for the air quality. And we do put
15 baseline data in there.

16 And I'd be really interested to talk to you,
17 Eunice, about how to make this document more readable so
18 that it's clear that we did use baseline data, and that we
19 do do what Roy just described; that we look at the area
20 before it's developed, and we try and collect information
21 about "What does it look like now?" so that we'll know
22 afterwards, "Hey, what were the actual impacts and how
23 close was our prediction?"

24 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And they could also find
25 out where the pollution -- the air pollution or whatever

1 is coming from, because they measured the area that is
2 going to be, like, for development. And for us it's
3 always a rush thing to go in front of the oil industry
4 when they know after their ice roads and all their
5 seismic, they know which way to go.

6 And then when they drill and then they strike,
7 and before the development, folks drill. Development, we
8 go in there and do the research before.

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Maybe that -- maybe the
10 oil goes in barrels.

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They're following Barrow
12 Arch.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah.

14 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Yeah.

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's all about Barrow
16 Arch.

17 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Our -- our
18 (indiscernible) store when Barrow was running low on
19 natural gas.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: All the way from Prudhoe
21 Bay, they're following Barrow Arch.

22 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Yeah, when they're --
23 when Barrow was running low on natural gas (indiscernible)
24 oil (indiscernible) to find out if there was natural gas.
25 And one of my cousins (indiscernible), that big guy,

1 what's his name? (Indiscernible) the brother, he passed a
2 long time ago. He went to a meeting --

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Woodrow.

4 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Woodrow. Thank you.
5 Woodrow (indiscernible). He went to a meeting, a public
6 meeting, and he says, "We're trying to find natural gas
7 because Barrow is running low on natural gas when we keep
8 striking oil."

9 I know it's going to be in that area, but BLM
10 have studied all the Villages now on NPRA, free study, and
11 they're doing more, but we always follow the limits that
12 the oil industry has --

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: BLM studied the whole
14 region because of Chukchi Sea.

15 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Yes.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because of Chukchi Sea's
17 Shell Oil.

18 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Shell Oil.

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: All the way from
20 Wainwright to Umiat corridor. That's what they all
21 studied. And whether Shell is going to put development
22 offshore, 70 miles off of Chukchi Sea. That's what it was
23 all about you're talking about, that corridor that's
24 supposed to be potential pipeline built from Wainwright or
25 connect to here or straight to Umiat. That's corridor

1 you're talking about, the studies. Not the studies about
2 this region.

3 But I do have one. Why is that BLM playing
4 fast track when -- when not even one little thing set up
5 at GMT1?

6 GMT1 pad is totally empty. They haven't even
7 started drilling yet. Without even any structures being
8 built, why are we pursuing GMT2?

9 STEPHANIE RICE: So I --

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Hold on.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: I'm sorry.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: GMT1 needs to be set up,
14 the (indiscernible), the drill rig. Supposed to see the
15 (indiscernible) mounts the rig. That's going to do an SCD
16 at six and a half mile any directions.

17 There's no infrastructure at GMT1, just the
18 road and the pad itself. Let's do this GMT1 first before
19 we can pursue GMT2 road.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: See what kind of -- what
22 kind of impacts we're going to be feeling besides CD5.
23 What kind of impacts are we going to feel once GMT1 starts
24 running and starts going on production line before you
25 pursue GMT2?

1 GMT2 should be tabled or suspended until GMT1
2 is completely set in place.

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: BLM, conocoPhillips are
5 on the fast track before they decided building
6 infrastructure for one that's already been -- already set
7 in place, which is completely empty, just gravel pad.

8 Let's see what GMT1 is going to do compared to
9 CD5 before we pursue CD -- GMT2 for the road and pad and
10 possible pipeline route.

11 You need to consider that you're working two
12 things. One, we want to get GMT2 road built and the pad
13 while there's nothing at GMT1. You guys are building
14 empty -- empty pads out on that (indiscernible) under
15 exploration or under -- under development phase, yet we
16 are -- we're going to be impacted by GMT1 for sure, and
17 you folks don't know it yet because there's nothing out
18 there, absolutely nothing.

19 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: So we need to be
20 reacting to fulfilled development plans instead of this
21 piecemeal process that's coming before us. That's not
22 allowing us to effectively respond to any of the
23 discussions on the planning discussions.

24 Also I wanted to put in that there's a lot of
25 concern about the river usage. There's a lot of conflict

1 that's occurring on the river. We talked about fan boats
2 before. That's a really big impact that extends a lot of
3 concern with the noise that they bring in.

4 There's also a lot of concern around the
5 airports. Airports can reduce the long-term impacts on
6 development with roads. There's impacts with roads,
7 there's impacts with airplanes. Both are very impactful.

8 If you had supported some of our concerns to
9 restricting activities during subsistence, maybe our
10 discussions would have been different as to whether or not
11 we want to think about roads or if we want to think about
12 planes. But we were manipulated in this process by
13 failing to effectively give us information to respond to
14 the process, and led along claiming that protections would
15 be given to us that were never honored.

16 So these are really important concerns. And
17 responding to the concern around comprehensive plan, the
18 reason why Nuiqsut has not moved forward with expanding
19 and developing our comprehensive plan is because we are in
20 conflict with the North Slope Borough.

21 The Nuiqsut parsonage has the highest local
22 control. Right now that document is still in effect and
23 that is what should be used to guide the planning process,
24 the highest, strongest protective mechanisms with the
25 local control is with the Nuiqsut parsonage.

1 The North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan
2 removes the local control, and we're not willing to give
3 that up. We've suffered enough at the guise of the
4 leadership of the North Slope Borough, sacrificing this
5 Village for the National Energy Policy.

6 The North Slope Borough doesn't speak for us,
7 neither does ASRC, neither does the Voice of the Arctic.
8 We speak for ourselves. You come to our community
9 leadership. We have corporation, we have city, we have
10 tribe. You come and talk with us in our Village about
11 these concerns. This is really important.

12 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Who has no protection?
13 Right now who has it?

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Kuukpik.

15 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: We are working with the
16 Kuukpik Native Village and City. Right now the Native
17 Village of Nuiqsut is the lead of the.

18 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Okay. That's who --
19 that's who should be together to have the local control.
20 And the voices of the people in the Village need to speak
21 to you guys, who wants the local control. And that's what
22 we want to hear.

23 But sometimes we listen to people that are
24 outside. We want to hear the local people.

25 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: That's what we have

1 said.

2 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: That's who we want to
3 hear. And who is the local control right now?

4 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: That's what we have
5 said --

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Kuukpik is the local
7 control.

8 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: This is what we have
9 been saying all along.

10 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Who has the local
11 control?

12 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Nuiqsut has been
13 working to try to provide some of these --

14 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Good. Keep working,
15 because we need that.

16 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: -- impacts, but the
17 reality is the North Slope Borough has sacrificed us.

18 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: We don't need nobody
19 fighting each other in Nuiqsut, and we follow
20 (indiscernible), and they got to be one.

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They can't be.

22 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Well --

23 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: They can't be. Who --
24 who's got the local control? Who do we ask question to?

25 EUNICE MARY BROWER: North Slope Borough

1 permits all of it. North Slope Borough.

2 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Who do we have to answer
3 local control?

4 EUNICE MARY BROWER: North Slope Borough
5 permits all of it. North Slope Borough.

6 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: No. North Slope Borough
7 makes sure.

8 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They don't even address
9 the health impacts.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible) have
11 order.

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Hello.

13 EUNICE MARY BROWER: They don't address the
14 health impacts to the people.

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible) order.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible) ask
17 (indiscernible) having to deal with it.

18 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: So we need to pair it
19 out. We need to pair it out, because we go to these
20 meetings and people say we're in control, but who are
21 they?

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Honestly, hey, there's
23 people point their finger at Kuukpik for a simple fact.
24 They have seat the members at the trilateral committee
25 that are multi-seated members from Kuukpik, you know, that

1 Kuukpik has got members in both Native Village and the
2 city council, and that's where everybody starts to --

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That's conflict of
4 interest.

5 EUNICE MARY BROWER: That's where all the
6 conflict comes in with the -- all these too many heated
7 people.

8 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And that's where --
9 that's where --

10 STEPHANIE RICE: So I would like --

11 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Conflicts.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: -- to say that --

13 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: All the people in
14 leadership to need to get together, because every year
15 it's always conflicting.

16 EUNICE MARY BROWER: North Slope Borough
17 administratively approves it all, all the permits.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: So I would --

19 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Because that's what
20 they're there for.

21 EUNICE MARY BROWER: And they don't listen to
22 the people. They don't even address the health impacts
23 that are arriving and --

24 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: You're saying it right
25 now. You're saying it right now.

1 EUNICE MARY BROWER: -- escalating from all of
2 these --

3 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: (Indiscernible) cause
4 there's so many different --

5 EUNICE MARY BROWER: -- developments.

6 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- opinions. Different
7 opinions from Native Village; different opinion from the
8 City; and different opinion from Kuukpik. Just need to
9 get together for the betterment of the people.

10 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Different opinions from
11 the residents too. Nobody is even listening them.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: So every --

13 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: They get to get together
14 for the betterment of the people.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: -- every resident -- every
16 resident can submit a comment through this process. You
17 know, we don't go through the comments that we get here
18 tonight and say, "Oh, this person was from Kuukpik, and
19 this person was from Native Village of Nuiqsut." Everyone
20 can submit a comment and that comment will be
21 considered at an equal level.

22 EUNICE MARY BROWER: And who also permits it,
23 BLM?

24 STEPHANIE RICE: BLM does -- BLM does permit
25 it.

1 EUNICE MARY BROWER: And why don't they even
2 try to address some of these concerns and they go forward
3 with the damn industries?

4 STEPHANIE RICE: And, Eunice, that's -- that's
5 what this process is about.

6 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: I want to get a different
7 perspective on this, because you say "history." I was
8 going to college two years, and I was going to get my
9 teaching degree. But in 1972 I went home, and at that
10 time the war was starting, ASRC was starting, and those
11 two organizations needed people that had a little bit of
12 education with them, and I went to work for ASRC.

13 And we saw Prudhoe Bay starting. And they
14 discovered so much oil over there that nobody was going
15 to -- they stole, then, from the Inupiats. I could say
16 that, because I was a radical back then too.

17 And then NPRA was already identified in 1932,
18 a long time ago before a lot of us were born. At that
19 time we had National Petroleum Reserve Pad 4 under the
20 federal government. But now it's National Petroleum
21 Reserve Alaska. 1930-something.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: 1927 and --

23 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Yeah, they say
24 there's more people that own the NPRA land.

25 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And then I remember when

1 Prudhoe Bay was discovered and NPRA. And we knew that the
2 PIA had told people from the populated area -- because my
3 people -- my family was -- my dad was from around here
4 along with the (indiscernible), because he married a
5 (indiscernible) girl, Bernice.

6 But then from there, when ASRC, in their
7 pursuing to get more land claim talked to people in the
8 Kuukpik area that were told by PIA to most of Barrow going
9 to the Arctic Slope., but they love their land. And when
10 it came time to choosing land, they created Kuukpik. But
11 it was a -- it wasn't a corporation then.

12 But they moved here. They lived in tents.
13 Because they say -- they saw what was coming from Prudhoe
14 Bay. So with the wisdom that they have, they say
15 according to the NPIA and -- well, NPIA was still
16 protected. They got lands in NPIA, and I see they got
17 lands in (indiscernible)

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: You know what --

19 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: They were able to get
20 that land for what?

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: You know why Nuiqsut was
22 formed?

23 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: So that my people --

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: My -- my mother was
25 informed --

1 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Yes.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- by Ray Santolik (ph).
3 They inform all the roots and the descendents of Kuukpik
4 (indiscernible) that their land was going to be taken away
5 by State. And he came to (indiscernible). My parents and
6 all the others that have -- were born and raised in this
7 region starting having meetings, gathering, trying to come
8 up with a number of total families that can form a Village
9 corporation.

10 That is how we came back, because of our
11 parents, our grandparents that had resided and born and
12 raised in this region. When land claim was passed, they
13 were informed by Ray Santolik that the State is going to
14 be taking their lands away. That's why they came back in
15 1973 and lived as a tent city for 18 months and built this
16 Village with our bare hands.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Right.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: And no one --

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And now --

20 STEPHANIE RICE: -- I mean, no one is
21 rejecting your claim to this land. And that's why we're
22 here tonight. We want to give you a say. But I do -- I
23 did mean what I said earlier. You know, we have to
24 consider things that we can actually do. And so comments
25 like Peter's, like, those are really good comments.

1 That's something that we can actually discuss doing.

2 And so, Eunice, I know that you have a lot of
3 concerns about the health of the community, and I would
4 really like to talk to you about things that we can do to
5 help, because that's what this process is for.

6 And if we get sidetracked into yelling at each
7 other about who has control over what's happening in the
8 Village, we don't get there. So if anybody else has
9 comments tonight --

10 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: We're not going to get
11 there.

12 STEPHANIE RICE: -- or if anybody would like
13 to talk to me tomorrow, I will be here in the Kuukpik
14 Hotel cafeteria. If anybody wants to come and sit down, I
15 will go through that document with you no matter how long
16 it takes. And I want to get your input on what the BLM
17 can do to try and make this better.

18 KAREN MORITZEN: And I want to say --

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Before you say it, I'd
20 like you to take into serious consideration, deal with
21 GMT1 first.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Deal with it first, set
24 aside GMT2 now -- for now. Build those infrastructures
25 that Conoco has started. Let them finish it with all this

1 (indiscernible) mounts the rig and the (indiscernible)
2 down there before you pursue GMT2 road. Let's see what
3 GMT1 is going to do to this community.

4 And I want you folks to understand that should
5 be taken under serious consideration. Table GMT2, suspend
6 GMT2 for now.

7 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: For how long? 5? 10?
8 15? 20 years?

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Five years.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Whatever it takes for
11 that -- whatever it takes for --

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Five years.

13 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Five years, and come
14 back and talk about it and say what we can do to address
15 some of the concerns that we've already identified and get
16 those mitigations in place.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Exactly.

18 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: And see if they're
19 responding and helping us in some of our concerns, and
20 then come back and talk with us about coming back to the
21 table for this project.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Exactly.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, you really need
25 somebody coming to the Village to go run that place that

1 sits right in your town, you know.

2 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: We tried that. We were
3 promised 50 times. We still never got there.

4 (Indiscernible - simultaneous speech.)

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Hey, I'd like to bring up
6 something over here. I'd really to thank Roy because he's
7 been our leadership. He's an example for today's life.
8 You know, our elders --

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Hello. This is Nuiqsut.
10 Hello, this is Nuiqsut.

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I know. Our elders build
12 this Village.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: This is Nuiqsut. Okay?

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, that's right. They
15 had tribal governments.

16 (Indiscernible - simultaneous speech.)

17 ROSEMARY AHTUANQARUK: Everyone has a chance
18 to speak.

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible)
20 controlled by the Village corporations, the leadership. I
21 need to see leadership. Who's going to run this
22 corporation so you get what you want from the North Slope
23 oil? ASRC, you're (indiscernible) --

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's already done. It's
25 already done.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And I want to see some
2 good leadership, strong and young --

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Where you been?

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- so that we get this
5 generation going (indiscernible). Yeah, (indiscernible).

6 I made a lot of mistakes, and I've been here
7 for 33 years, but I've been over here for so many years
8 and I had a lot of concerns before I came here. You know?

9 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: California can only
10 allow for ten flares in their state related to oil and gas
11 development. We deal with over 30 in a night. We need to
12 change that enforcement. We're not being under the same
13 enforcement as it is in other areas.

14 They have efforts to protect their lives. We
15 want to protect our lives. It's the same issue, it's just
16 a different state that's allowing these issues.

17 We also request that the flaring is not
18 possible during inversions. We know that flaring has a
19 large emission that occurs with that. We know we are at
20 greatest risk. We've asked this for over five years that
21 in -- that during inversions that flaring is limited.

22 We asked that we have an independent
23 assessment industry reports most every one of their flares
24 as an emergency. We want to make sure that what they're
25 reporting is not reality for their profitability, and why

1 they're causing the flaring because they're keeping
2 production rates up very high to allow for their
3 profitability. And that's why they're fighting. These
4 kind of issues are really important.

5 We also ask that vehicle shutdowns occur so
6 that we're reducing their emissions all around our
7 community with these concerns so that we can try to get
8 some reduction in the amount of emissions. We want to
9 make sure that there's an enforcement to all the
10 recommendations of the environmental recommendations for
11 improvements that are made.

12 And we want to increase the penalties for the
13 process. We went through your process where we looked and
14 did an assessment over at Alpine. We identified that
15 there were more wells drilled than was permitted. We also
16 identified that were a failure to enforce some containment
17 issues.

18 There were also efforts to change the way that
19 design was done so that sensors that were put in place to
20 identify emissions were impacted with piping alternatives
21 that allowed some emissions not to go over the sensors.
22 So that these kinds of things are done for real have a
23 greater impact in deterring continued bad practices.

24 We were misled in the process with the good
25 neighbor process saying that they were going to be working

1 with us. If that's going to be a document, we want to
2 have some better enforcement in it, and some reality of
3 what it means to be a good neighbor and not misleading us
4 in this process.

5 We really wanted our air quality monitoring
6 station to be a high-level, quality monitoring station.
7 We didn't get all the factors identified to properly
8 assess. We know a lot more information after what
9 happened in other areas of oil and gas development.

10 The Children's Environmental Health Textbook
11 has recommendations for 69 different criteria to be
12 assessed. That's the level of air quality monitoring that
13 we want to have, and we want to have some improvements
14 into why industry gets a say.

15 Some of the particulate matter is not of a
16 concern when we know that there are emissions included in
17 those particulate matters that are very concerning.

18 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you, Rosemary.

19 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: I just wanted to point
20 out in the beginning of the meeting we saw the process
21 that was being followed by the industry, and the permits
22 that were required on Kuukpik lands. And now we're at the
23 tail end where we visit the Village because this is
24 something that's already using the permitting process, and
25 now we're involved.

1 And I'm sorry for my outburst, too, but we
2 need to hear from the people on how GMT2 -- and you're
3 right, we've never been out here to see GMT1 --

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Take care of GMT1.

5 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- and what has been
6 done. But that's already been permitted, and that's going
7 to be our reality. It's going to get done. It's already
8 been permitted.

9 And I remember a couple years ago when GMT1
10 was being processed, there was, like, three alternatives.
11 And the people in Nuiqsut that's here from all the other
12 Villages. And they told us one alternative with -- we
13 were in our meeting and they got together here. I was
14 here when the people chose, as a people together, on GMT1.

15 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Yeah, we chose that
16 with the guidance that we were going to have a
17 conservation unit. That got changed by the borough into a
18 development unit. So the protective mechanisms that we
19 were under the guise that we were going to be utilizing
20 did not occur. So that was a big factor in that process.

21 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Did you tell the borough
22 about that?

23 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: The borough and you
24 guys are the ones that changed it. You did the rezone
25 that changed it from a conservation district to a --

1 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Right.

2 ROSEMARY AHTUANQARUK: -- to a development
3 district. We talked about that.

4 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Now I remember. It was
5 just like a little (indiscernible) change.

6 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: No. It came with a lot
7 of protections that were under conservation that are not
8 there when it's a development unit.

9 So when we were mislead in the process
10 thinking that we were going to have these protective
11 measures, we did work with the borough. But then the
12 borough pulled the rug out from under us and changed the
13 rules over what we thought we were going to have guiding
14 the development process.

15 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: That's the first I've
16 heard it.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah.

18 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Well, you should have
19 been aware of it, because you guys were at the tables.

20 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And that's the processes
21 of what comprehensive (indiscernible) our trust. And you
22 don't want to lose that Inupiat (indiscernible), then you
23 better work with that.

24 But what we're working with is a permitting
25 system that allow changes to happen. And now we're in the

1 final stages of allowing GMT2, because GMT1 has already
2 been approved. We've already talked about it before.

3 Now we're trying to address GMT2, and all the
4 permitting stuff has to be done. And now we're talking to
5 the Village on what kind of alternatives would be the best
6 way to do GMT2 or get to GMT2. And you're right --

7 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Postpone it. That
8 would be the best way, postpone it.

9 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And that's where we're
10 at. We're here to get -- to look at the alternatives
11 (indiscernible) that would go to GMT2. Same thing that
12 was done with GMT1.

13 STEPHANIE RICE: So if anyone else --

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible) is that
15 the planning department should have been here and address
16 this to the community, because they're the ones that are
17 giving out permits. And we don't see any Nuiqsut board
18 officials come to a public meeting like this to be
19 informed. They should have been here giving out
20 information, too, instead of just BLM.

21 EUNICE MARY BROWER: How about the other land
22 managers? Why are they not here in this too?

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: There's so many entities.

24 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: They're required to move
25 the permit.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: There's so many entities
2 that are meeting over here.

3 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: So we sacrificed.

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Kuukpik.

5 STEPHANIE RICE: And that's --

6 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Weren't we all separated?
7 Or we're not important to be heard from all these agency
8 that are developing everything around here?

9 ROSEMARY AHTUANQARUK: They have their seat at
10 the table.

11 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Are you just going to do
12 single -- single meeting by single meeting by little
13 meetings here and there and you can't even cooperate
14 together and get everybody together so everybody can know
15 what's going on?

16 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Every month, the North
17 Slope Borough --

18 ROSEMARY AHTUANQARUK: That's already been
19 successful, so why do they change being since they
20 (indiscernible) dividing us?

21 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- permitting.

22 The planning department have monthly meeting
23 where all the permits that are being done in the North
24 Slope oil all over. And I know some that are done around
25 Nuiqsut and out in the oilfields.

1 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Yeah, but when I'm
2 gone --

3 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And that's the time to
4 get --

5 EUNICE MARY BROWER: When I'm not here in the
6 Village --

7 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- those are the time --

8 EUNICE MARY BROWER: -- to address some of the
9 concerns. You can't even call in to the call-in number.
10 You have to be here in the Village to go to those
11 meetings. You have to be going to the Village liaison
12 office just to be heard.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And (indiscernible -
14 simultaneous speech) your nonsense.

15 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: That's what they were
16 always were.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They're not open for --

18 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Yeah, but then some days
19 I'm not even here when they have those.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yep.

21 EUNICE MARY BROWER: How are we going to even
22 be heard when you can't even call in like everybody else
23 can call into those call-in numbers?

24 STEPHANIE RICE: And so --

25 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: (Indiscernible) why

1 that's available.

2 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: No, it's not.

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, one thing the board
4 should start doing is come to the Villages before the
5 permits are being permitted. That way everybody will know
6 where everybody stands, instead of just BLM coming here to
7 advocate on these issues. The board should be here, the
8 North Slope Borough.

9 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: The final --

10 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you. And that is
11 something that's --

12 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- the final phase, need
13 more BLM who now manages NPRA.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I knew about the borough.

15 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: They're the real
16 government --

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I know.

18 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: -- that manages what's
19 happened in NPRA.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So letting all the
21 permits always be going to the North Slope Borough.

22 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Right. To make sure --

23 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. So one thing that we
24 could --

25 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Let the North Slope

1 Borough have a hand in helping decide and make sure that
2 the permits --

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: There's no hand. We
4 don't get no hand in it.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No.

6 STEPHANIE RICE: And one thing that we could
7 try to do, if it's something that the community wants, is
8 to invite some of the cooperating agencies on our EIS who
9 are also going to issue permits for this development to
10 come here. And if that's -- if that's what people want,
11 that's something that we could look at doing. I think
12 that's a really good suggestion.

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I'd like to add something
14 on there too.

15 STEPHANIE RICE: Yes.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because of this community
17 where we have the three entities, sometimes they do have
18 their own meetings without the community's knowledge and
19 move forward to whatever they decide.

20 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That's where we're so --
22 everyone is so apart in this community.

23 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah.

24 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I mean, we hear all this
25 other stuff. I mean, it's already been done because they

1 have done it already through the -- those entity meetings
2 in the past.

3 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Exactly.

4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I think -- I think that's
5 where they need to stop, and I think that's where all the
6 conflict is. Like, we tried to come ask the community to
7 come and find out about the discussion or issues, but
8 later we heard, "Oh, they meet already."

9 "Oh, we're just here just to meet with Native
10 Village, City of Nuiqsut, and Kuukpik."

11 That's how -- see, that's what they're going
12 to do. They're going to tell you "Okay. We're going to
13 have a meeting."

14 "Oh, you're going to meet Kuukpik first?
15 Okay. (Indiscernible) meeting. We'll go meet with Indian
16 Native Village."

17 "Oh, we're going to have a trilateral meeting
18 now with these folks, and we're going to decide to
19 together a fair -- whip up our resolution."

20 And so where is the public at, the people?

21 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Yeah.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That's where all the
23 conflict is in this community. That's why it's real
24 mess -- kind of like a messed up.

25 STEPHANIE RICE: Yeah.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because you have certain
2 individuals that are involved in the identities that are
3 really incompetent.

4 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So that is why it's all
6 messed up here. That's why you hear all this. That's why
7 we speak of all this.

8 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We don't know because, I
10 mean, we're left out as a community --

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We don't know what's
12 going, and the entity is not--

13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- the public.

14 STEPHANIE RICE: Well, could --

15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Because they already have
16 made a decision, like, you know -- I mean (indiscernible),
17 yeah, they approved it trilateral, but other stuff, I
18 mean, they need to stop that, like, meeting in closed
19 doors and --

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, "We're having a
21 meeting. You can't come."

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: -- you know, stuff like
23 that.

24 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay.

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So I just want to bring

1 that up and let you folks know.

2 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay.

3 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I'm sure most of us know
4 that too.

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yep.

6 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you. And -- and, you
7 know, we can't -- we can't control what outside entities
8 do. Like, we couldn't give Kuukpik --

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Well, they are part of
10 our community.

11 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

12 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: They tried to decide for
13 us without letting us know. That's the thing.

14 STEPHANIE RICE: So -- right. And so what
15 could the BLM do -- like, what could we do to try and
16 bring you all in more?

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I mean, you come to a
18 public setting like this. Okay?

19 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay.

20 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Don't go to -- straight
21 to Kuukpik or Native Village or City, do it as a whole as
22 a community.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yep.

24 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Get everybody. That's a
25 landowner, who is a landowner all over Nuiqsut. There's

1 this side -- on this side is State of Alaska, on that side
2 there's BLM. This part there's Kuukpik.

3 Who else is owning it? North Slope Borough,
4 ASRC. Or who's all the land managers and landowners
5 around here? Where's all those people that represent
6 those agencies?

7 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And who are the
8 shareholders?

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Peter has a comment.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: We're all ASRC
11 shareholders.

12 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: We're all ASRC
13 shareholders.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah.

15 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: And they don't even
16 listen to us.

17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And they don't even
18 listen.

19 EUNICE MARY BROWER: Yeah, and they don't even
20 listen to us.

21 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: It's okay.

22 (Indiscernible - multiple voices.)

23 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: At least we're getting
24 somewhere.

25 STEPHANIE RICE: Okay. Peter. Peter has a

1 comment.

2 PETER KOSBRUK: Yeah, I believe we all just
3 want to be part of the process from the very beginning.
4 And I'd like to go back to George Sielak's statement on a
5 stricter policies and (indiscernible). (Indiscernible)
6 they were doing things that were recommended more recently
7 to ConocoPhillips to kind of help identify where some of
8 these things are coming from out there (indiscernible).

9 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

10 PETER KOSBRUK: Just random trash around the
11 construction pads, you know?

12 Stricter policies and stricter regulations. I
13 recommended that they had put company names and vehicle
14 numbers to -- you know, to identify where the containments
15 are coming from because, you know, we find all these
16 containers and containments and liners and trash out all
17 these pads and scattered throughout the tundra, and nobody
18 is having to, you know, pay the consequences for littering
19 in the State of Alaska.

20 STEPHANIE RICE: Right.

21 PETER KOSBRUK: And, you know, stricter
22 policies and, you know, the duck pond thing and writing
23 the vehicle numbers on the duck pond liners will help
24 identify where these trashes are coming from from some of
25 the ice road construction. And, you know, for one company

1 to have a section of the ice road and have, you know, the
2 pad -- operation of the pad and everything around the pad,
3 they should have a big area around that pad where they are
4 obligated to clean up and overseeing it. And if there's
5 something left behind, there should be some sort of
6 enforcement that should be able to take place.

7 And we need local -- a local enforcement
8 agency, other than a case office, because the case office
9 out there only recording and collecting data. We need
10 some enforcement from our local community out there to
11 identify and follow the proper enforcement procedures to,
12 you know, better protect our land.

13 Because they had a mechanism in place where
14 you find a duck pond and you can take it to the
15 (indiscernible) and you would be given some money. And
16 then their loophole was, "Well, how can we then identify
17 where this duck pond came from? Who's going to pay for
18 it?"

19 STEPHANIE RICE: So you'd like to see a
20 mitigation measure where equipment is required to be
21 marked?

22 PETER KOSBRUK: Yes, for the specific company
23 and everything, so that when they do bring these duck
24 ponds and everything back, that company can comply with a
25 stipulation that was agreed upon way in the beginning.

1 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

2 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: As well some kind of
3 reward system for our local hunters. Because our hunters
4 are coming across these duck ponds, but we've had
5 difficult in getting them reclaimed by the oil and gas
6 companies. And so we find all sorts of stuff.

7 Maybe if we can try to incorporate a rewards
8 system so if they do bring something back, they're
9 rewarded for the effort to help and maintaining and
10 protecting our environment. Because industry is not doing
11 enough to try to go back and recover what they've already
12 lost in the environment from their activities.

13 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

14 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And having a company name
15 and vehicle identification number on all these, you know,
16 tools and necessities for each vehicle that are required
17 out there, having a specific vehicle number and everything
18 pertaining to that piece of equipment, I mean, it will
19 easily identify exactly where these things are coming
20 from, you know. Better the future, really.

21 STEPHANIE RICE: Right. Thank you.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I have a question.
23 (Indiscernible) duck pond. It isn't just the ice road,
24 even on the gravel road. There's a trash out there, trash
25 at Alpine, trash at CD5, duck pond, trash. You see it,

1 you see it out there. Yeah. They said they'd clean up
2 their mess. No. I see the duck ponds out there flying
3 around.

4 ROY M. NAGEAK, SR.: Let's work together. Get
5 it all done. Do it right.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: When I was working for
7 the (indiscernible) this winter, here on the
8 (indiscernible) channel, on the crossing, it was raised,
9 the ice road was raised, I think, about six to eight feet.
10 And I know a little over 100 delineators are still inside
11 that -- that ice road.

12 The delineators were not removed, and they're
13 still there. And the ice road is closing. And the -- and
14 the justification is, "Oh, we're going to have our stick
15 pickers to get them this summer."

16 But when the breakup happens, these
17 delineators are going to be disbursed along the
18 (indiscernible) Channel.

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Even the reflectors,
20 they're out there and they --

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: You guys -- you guys need
22 to go see that. It's there right now.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yeah, yeah, on the ground
24 right now.

25 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

1 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: And just down -- just
2 down there right now when you're -- when this meeting is
3 over, you guys can go see those delineators that are
4 scattered down there by the gravel pit. That's what we're
5 talking about.

6 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you. Well, I am going
7 to be here tomorrow. If anybody has any further comments,
8 the handout shows you how you can submit them. You can
9 write them down on this piece of paper. Just include your
10 name. You can turn it in to us tonight; you can mail it
11 in to us. The comment period is going to be open until
12 the 17th.

13 And if anyone has specific questions about the
14 analysis, or if you think of something tonight and you
15 want to come tell me tomorrow, I will be at the Kuukpik
16 Hotel in the cafeteria all tomorrow afternoon and into the
17 evening. So if you have any further comments to give
18 please come find me.

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Indiscernible) you know,
20 (indiscernible).

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Not all the caribous.
22 That what I fish. Rock coy fish are starting to be common
23 as one of unedible that we harvest during fall time.
24 There are a lot that has to be done early.

25 For five years now, close to five years since

1 we had the harvest fall rock coy fish. Why Alaska coming
2 down on new shore. And I believe this gentleman knows
3 from North Slope Borough why.

4 In the past, they were all healthy. Coming
5 here during summer, coming down fall time after freeze-up.
6 These are what we're experiencing after 40 years of
7 (indiscernible). What's causing those is still unknown.

8 So how can you best protect our food security
9 when it's becoming so insecure? Merely that we have to
10 rely on which food are -- are edible, which are not.

11 Same thing with the animals that are eating
12 the plants, lichens for the caribous, berries for
13 (indiscernible) and(indiscernible).

14 Those are the things that hasn't been studied.
15 Because I've gone to one ICC Alaska Food Security Workshop
16 in Barrow. And of all eight Villages, when this lady was
17 asked that she wanted to go to Point Lay, the other
18 Village, she said, "No, Point Lay is not impacted. You
19 need to go to this man's Village." That's me. "You need
20 to go to Nuiqsut first."

21 And she (indiscernible) their feeling, their
22 food security. Every year, every season, our food
23 security is depleting, becoming more unedible.

24 How can you best mitigate that if someone is
25 found to have eaten something unhealthy and eventually

1 started losing his health, his or her health condition?
2 Who's liable? BLM? North Slope Borough planning? Or the
3 industry?

4 That you have -- that you don't have answer
5 to. That you can't point -- I can't point to BLM and say
6 "You're -- you're the one that open up NPRA."

7 I can't point at the North Slope Borough
8 planning for giving them an industry's or private sector's
9 administrative approval. The only one I can blame is
10 those folks here, ConocoPhillips. That's how much our
11 food is depleting.

12 How much more of those fish are going to be
13 unedible without coming and going during summer and fall
14 time? And who's going to monitor them during the duration
15 of all of this?

16 All these lakes to the west in NPRA, those are
17 the lakes that have underground stream connected, spawning
18 lakes. That is one thing that has really been talked of,
19 is underground stream from lake to lake. And they say
20 that this lake or that lake doesn't have any fish. How do
21 they know? They don't know there's an underground stream.

22 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: Yeah, when the sampling
23 in July, there's other times when sampling can occur that
24 may identify there are fish in that water-bearing area
25 that are not being identified and can mislead what's being

1 interpreted.

2 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you.

3 ROSEMARY AHTUANGARUK: I also wanted to put in
4 an opinion for restoration has not been occurring in a
5 good way. It needs to be done in a really good way.
6 That's another reason to push back on this activity.

7 We really should have had a lot more
8 restoration and recovery and restoring of areas that have
9 already been impacted by oil and gas to try to improve
10 some of the subsistence impacts that we've already been
11 facing.

12 So we really want to see some of that happen,
13 as well as if we have to development on the south side of
14 us, you have to come back here and talk to our Village.
15 There has to be a better process of discussing ways that
16 we may have hopes of protecting subsistence.

17 I do not feel that activities in the south
18 side will give our Village hope of having subsistence.
19 The impacts that are already felt on the east side, the
20 north side, and the west side of us are already
21 tremendous. If you add the impacts from the south side to
22 our Village, we're very concerned.

23 But we also have a lot of concern for the
24 migration for the caribou to our sister Village, Anaktuvuk
25 Pass, and we have worked really hard to try to support

1 their concerns and protecting their migration routes that
2 have been tremendously with the amount of change around
3 between the two Villages.

4 So those are really important discussions. We
5 don't have a full support and discussion. We haven't sat
6 down as a Village to really think about how
7 (indiscernible) may occur, so we need to have some
8 discussion as a community to allow us to come up some
9 unity on some of this discussion.

10 But if we have to see those changes coming,
11 that's the only way I see that we may have a hope of -- of
12 protecting and having a chance at being -- having our
13 subsistence life into the future.

14 STEPHANIE RICE: Thank you. Thank you all for
15 coming. I know that this meeting went quite late, and
16 it's hot in here. And if you have any further comments,
17 questions, like I said, I'll be here today. You can
18 submit your comments up to May 17th for consideration as
19 we go towards making our final decision. Thank you.
20 10:38 P.M.

21 (Off record.)
22
23
24
25

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

I, Crystal D. Thompson-Bartlett, Court Reporter and Notary Public duly commissioned and qualified in and for the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken electronically before me and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or at my direction.

That the foregoing transcript is a full, true, and correct transcript of the proceedings, including questions, answers, objections, statements, motions, and exceptions made and taken at the time of the foregoing proceedings.

That all documents and/or things requested to be included with the transcript of the proceedings have been annexed to and included with the said proceedings.

That I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties in these proceedings, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, and that I am not financially interested in said proceedings or the outcome thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal this 22nd day of May 2018.

CRYSTAL D. THOMPSON-BARTLETT
Notary Public for Alaska
My commission expires: 9/15/2018