

**National Petroleum Reserve
Alaska
(NPR-A)
1982**

**National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska
(NPR-A)**

Subsistence Hearing

Barrow

1982

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RECORD OF TESTIMONY
NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE - ALASKA
SUBSISTENCE HEARING

BARROW, ALASKA
NOVEMBER 22, 1982

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To The Reader:

This document is the written record of the November 22, 1982 subsistence hearing at Barrow, Alaska concerning petroleum leasing of the National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska (NPR-A). This hearing was held in compliance with Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Land Classification Act (ANILCA).

Approximately five hours of testimony was given in both Inupiat and English. Mrs. Alice Solomon interpreted and summarized Inupiat testimony into English and also translated English to Inupiat as necessary. Fairbanks Court Reporting, Incorporated recorded the hearing and transcribed verbatim the English portions.

Leona Okokak, Emma Mongoyak, and Cathy Demientieff of the North Slope Borough Commission on Inupiat History, Culture, and Language translated the Inupiat testimony into written English.

Proceeding of the hearing, pages 1-79, contain transcripts of all English portions of the testimony including Alice Solomon's brief English summary of Inupiat portions. The appendix contains the translations of Inupiat to English. The proceedings are cross referenced to the appropriate part of the appendix and to the appropriate section of the hearing tapes. Corrections have been entered in parenthesis throughout the report by the NPR-A staff in consultation with the North Slope Borough.

Copies of this record are available from the following offices:

Bureau of Land Management
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North Post Ft. Wainwright, Box 1150
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Jerry C. Wickstrom
Program Manager, NPR-A

1
2 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

3 PUBLIC HEARING

4 DRAFT EIS on NPR-A OIL, GAS DEVELOPMENT

5 BARROW, ALASKA

6 November 22, 1982

7 APPEARANCES:

8 FOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NPR-A, ANCHORAGE:

JAMES K. GILLIAM
(Wildlife Biologist)

9 FOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
10 ARCTIC RESOURCE AREA:

M. THOMAS DEAN
Area Manager

11 FOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

FRED WOLF
Associate State Director

12 FOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
13 NPR-A ANCHORAGE:

KEITH BENNETT
(EIS Team Leader)

14 FOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NPR-A:

JERRY WICKSTROM
Program Manager

15 ALSO PRESENT:

16 INTERPRETING FROM NORTH SLOPE
17 BOROUGH- BARROW

ALICE SOLOMON

18 SPEAKING:

19 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DEPARTMENT, North Slope
20 Borough:

TOM ALBERT

21 NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH EPO:

OTHNIEL OOMITTUK
Deputy Director

22 NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH PLANNING
23 DEPARTMENT:

TOM BARNES

24 NUIQSUT:

(TAALAK)
SAM TALAK
Mayor

25 POINT HOPE:

(LAURIE KINGIK)
LAURI KINGIK
Game Manager

1	ATQASUK:	WALTER AKPIK, SR. Land Chief
2		
3	WAINWRIGHT:	ROSSMAN PEETOOK (NALIKAK)
4	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH EPO:	RON NELIKOK
5	INUPIAT GOVERNMENT:	RAYMOND NEAKOK, SR.
6	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH EPO:	JOHN C. GEORGE
7	REPRESENTING HIMSELF:	WARREN MATUMEAK
8	ANAKTUVUK PASS:	AMOS MORRY
9	REPRESENTING HERSELF:	DORCAS MAUPIN
10	REPRESENTING HIMSELF:	MICHAEL JEFFREY
11	NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH Inupiat Language	JAMES NAGEAK
12	Culture Commission:	
13	REPRESENTING HIMSELF:	BENJAMIN NUNGASAK
14	REPRESENTING HIMSELF:	JOASH TUKLE
15	REPRESENTING HERSELF:	(AHKIYGAK) JENNIE OKKINGAK
16	REPRESENTING HIMSELF:	RONALD H. BROWER
17	BARROW:	ARNOLD BROWER, JR.
18	REPRESENTING HIMSELF:	NOAH ITTA
19	WAINWRIGHT:	SHELDON BOGENRIFE

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P R O C E E D I N G S

BY FRED WOLF:

The hearing regarding possible effects on the NPR-A Development on subsistence is now open. This hearing on the possible effects of oil and gas development on your way of life is required by the Subsistence Section of the Alaska (*National Interest Lands Conservation Act.*) National Interests Lands and Conservation Act.

The Regional Counsel that Art introduced has a very (*important*) important part in representing you people on subsistence. The findings on subsistence issues from this hearing today will be considered in the final Environmental Impact Statement which will be issued on February 1, 1983. This hearing is the last hearing and will be your final chance to make oral statements at a hearing. However, you will have a chance to make written statements until December 10, 1982, and they should be sent to the NPR-A Office in Anchorage. Which you can get an address from Jerry after the meeting.

We brought some staff people up here to listen to your comments and to answer questions after the hearing. They are: Tom Dean, the Area Manager for the Arctic Resource Area which covers the NPR-A. We have Jim Gilliam, the Senior Biologist, and then we have Keith Bennett, the ES Team Leader. So, these panel members are here to, probably, ask you some questions if they don't understand something in your comments, so they can go back and better understand

1 it. And, we want to hold questions to them until after the
2 hearing, after you've had a chance to make your statements.

3 Your comments will be considered by BLM in making de-
4 cisions on the development of the oil and gas programs in
5 the NPR-A.

6 We have an official Recorder present, Debbie Thomas,
7 who is making a verbatim transcript of all that's said in
8 this hearing. You may obtain a copy of this transcript from
9 our office. Leave your name with Jerry after the meeting if
10 you wish one. It'll probably be several weeks before it's
11 printed.

12 Those who wish to speak will be called upon, and if they
13 would, come up to the table, here, where the microphone is
14 present, and Debbie can get a recording of all you say.
15 With that, we'll begin taking comments. By the way, when you
16 come up to the table, please give your name and whom you
17 represent. Like yourself, or a Village Corporation, or
18 whatever, so we'll have that in our record, also, when we're
19 considering your comments.

20 MR. WOLF: Keith, do you have a list of the
21 names? Now, you can come up in any order. Who would like
22 to come first?

23 MR. BENNETT: Alice, why don't you go ahead
24 and translate that? Go ahead and tell them about what a
25 hearing is.

1 MR. WOLF: Before we speak, Alice will inter-
2 pret.

3 BY ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT: *(Appendix I, Tape 1A Side A,*
4 *page 1, counter 052-174)*

5 BY MR. WOLF:

6 One more statement before we take the first comment.
7 We're not asking for comments on page 19 of the ES or any-
8 thing like that. This is a subsistence hearing where we
9 want to know what concerns you have with oil and gas develop-
10 ment regarding your hunting of caribou, or your fishing in
11 certain areas. That kind of comment is what we're interested
12 in. Okay. Do we have anybody that wishes to make their
13 comment now?

14 TOM ALBERT

15 My name is Tom Albert. I work for the Environmental
16 Protection Department of the Borough. And, I'll make,
17 probably, several sets of comments, but just to start off:
18 The influence, you might say, of development and even ex-
19 ploration in NPR-A on subsistence activities, I think, is
20 going to be substantial. And, one of the areas that, un-
21 fortunately, I think has been minimized in the EIS -- to
22 refer to it just a minute -- is the influence on the fish-
23 eries of the area. The people that live in Wainwright and
24 Atqasuk, and, particularly, in the village of Nuiqsut, depend
25 very heavily on fish. And, some of those people are here,

1 and they will speak more specifically to some of these.

2 The influence, you might say, of development on the
3 caribou is, obviously, going to be related in a large part
4 to things such as pipelines. Some of the things that bothers
5 a person like me that has read through this document is:
6 What, in the way of studies, you might say, are being planned
7 by the BLM to document the impacts upon subsistence? And,
8 as time goes on to -- after finding out some of these in-
9 fluences on subsistence -- what will be done to mitigate them
10 as time goes on? Because a lot of them are, maybe, a little
11 obscure at the moment.

12 But, I would say fisheries has been down-played a little
13 bit in this document, and I'm hoping that other people be-
14 sides myself will speak a little bit more about that.

15 MR. WOLF: Thank you. Art?

16 OTHNIEL OOMITTUK

17 Oh, for the record, I introduced the people earlier,
18 but for the record, I'd like to introduce them again. ^(Laurie) Lauri
19 Kingik from Point Hope, one of the North Slope Borough Fish
20 and Game Committee, Walter Akpik from Atqasuk, Rossman
21 Peetook from Wainwright, also Amos Morry from Anaktuvuk Pass.
22 On behalf of the North Slope Borough EPO I'd like to say that
23 most of the NPR-A is our subsistence hunting area. I guess
24 BLM are aware that we do a lot of hunting for caribou,
25 wolverine in the Utukok Area. Also, the fishing along the

1 rivers from the coast; also all the way into the Interior.
2 And, like Dr. Albert said, there'll be a lot of people making
3 comments tonight. I just wanted to clarify that. I wasn't
4 really the big spokesman for the board, but the secretary
5 asked me to introduce the North Slope Borough Fish and Game
6 Committee. Thank you.

7 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

8 TOM BARNES

9 I'm Tom Barnes with the North Slope Borough Planning
10 Department. I wanted to make a statement this evening that
11 was directed toward the Borough's impending North Slope
12 Borough Comprehensive Plan that is currently in the process
13 of being reviewed. And, should be approved and in process
14 January 1 of 1983.

15 I wanted to point out as far as subsistence is con-
16 cerned that the Comprehensive Plan addresses subsistence as
17 the basic #1 priority. And that through the Comprehensive
18 Plan, a subsistence, and policies that are directed toward
19 a subsistence, are addressed in each of the chapters. And,
20 that there are specific guidelines, specific policies,
21 specific goals which, I believe, BLM should be looking into
22 if they have not already.

23 There are specific policies that are directed at
24 development. And, as I said, the subsistence as well as oil
25 and gas development. And, I just wanted to bring this to

1 your attention. The Borough will be looking at the upcoming
2 lease sales as they fit into the Comprehensive Plan. And,
3 I think that, probably, the comments that will be coming
4 from the Planning Department will be based on the interpre-
5 tation of how we feel the lease sales will comply with the
6 Comprehensive Plan. I just wanted to brief you on that.
7 Thank you.

8 MR. WOLF: Thank you.
9 (TAALAK)
10 SAM TALAK

11 My Name is Sam Talak. My village is Nuiqsut. I have
12 talked to you gentlemen before. We have on page 9 the
13 classification system for determining Western(ph) impact.
14 There's a point which I would like to..... The clarification
15 I would like to get from you on the classification system
16 for determining Western impact under percentages on use
17 of the subsistence animals we have around Colville River.
18 Like the fish -- It's about 90 percent of our meat. You
19 only rated it 2. On your briefs, here, you have failed to
20 point out the area of Fish Creek, one of the most important
21 rivers that we have for the people of Nuiqsut. As a sub-
22 sistence area, it is hunted and fished very heavily. And,
23 I would like to make a small comment on this for the moment.
24 And, I would like to take the liberty of coming back later
25 on.

You have some alternatives, but all your alternatives

1 exclude Fish Creek area. The people up there would like
 2 to see a three mile buffer zone from each side of the river.
 3 They don't want to see any roads going across this river.
 4 By that, I mean you have three proposed roads going across
 5 the Colville and going across the Fish Creek on one of these
 6 road corridors. There is the initial drilling for the entire
 7 NPR-A program that we will be starting soon is based within
 8 a few hundred feet from this river. We are adamant and per-
 9 sistent and presume that we should try and stop this because
 10 it's one of the most highly prized rivers that we have in
 11 the country where the people are concerned. By that, I mean
 12 without a buffer zone where we will protect these rivers,
 13 it don't make any difference whether you drill three miles
 14 from the ocean shore or fifty miles up the river. It still
 15 drains into the entire river stream. Therefore, you have
 16 a prevailing chance of destroying the whole river all at
 17 one crack.

18 I would like to come back and comment on the animals (ph)
 19 and the water and the fish of this area at a later date.
 20 But, I would like to insist on a three mile buffer zone where
 21 we must protect this. I am talking as an illustration: I
 22 do not want to pay \$25 for a single chicken, which we have to
 23 do. This river is my store. I would like to protect it and
 24 the whole country would feel I can keep it.

25 Now, on the Colville River, I would like to comment

1 on that a little bit later on. For the moment, I want to
2 see a more specific sketch on the classification system;
3 how they arrive at this. Because as a layman, it tends to
4 drown me out(ph) and, I don't think the BLM is very specific
5 in showing us how this is scored on their scoring data on
6 the game. Now, maybe at a later date you will give them
7 a better rating on this.

8 But again, may I go into the three mile buffer zone?
9 No roads and no buildings within the area of the Fish Creek.

10 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

11 (Laurie)

12 LAURI KINGIK

13 My name is Laurie Kingik from Point Hope. I'm not in
14 NPR-A, all right. But, I have to say a few words what I
15 know in my area. In Point Hope, we have a hunting ground
16 just like that one over there. And, in our hunting ground
17 the caribous always get down to Point Hope area. Moose
18 and -- there's lots of Musk Ox, too, in Point Hope area.
19 And, these animals, when they are out of food, they always
20 go away from that place so they can eat better. And, I
21 want to know -- oil companies, do they drill a hole. I
22 don't want to see that leak in places. If the oil spills
23 out, it's no good for birds and the other animals.

24 I know when I was a boy I used to hunt for birds. In
25 my home where in the Springtime they always clean out their
(sigluag)
sitla(ph) and put the oils outside. And, when the oil

1 getting sticky, the little birds, when they land on that
2 oil one, they always stuck and die right there. And, I
3 think the oil spill is no good for birds and the other ani-
4 mals going to be hurt. The oil spill, when it spill out
5 to the ground, the ground never grow again. The grass never
6 grow. I know that. I don't want to see that. The animals
7 are going to get hurt from the oil spill.

8 How about on the ocean? That's no good for other kind
9 of animals, too. The oil spill spread out on the ocean.
10 When the seals come up, the crude oil gonna stick on the head.
11 And for their eyes, and for their ears, it gonna get in
12 there. It's no good. I think the seal gonna be blind and
13 die. I think that's all I have right now.

14 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

15 WALTER AKPIK

16 My name is Walter Akpik -- Atqasuk. I representing
17 Atqasuk. And, I am Chief of Atqasuk. I'm sorry -- I am
18 talking English. I don't know how to talk English. My
19 tongue is too short, you know. Now that's funny. I am
20 talking English.

21 MR. WICKSTROM: If you'd like, you can speak
22 in Inupiat. We can translate Inupiat if you'd like.....

23 WALTER AKPIK

24 (In Inupiat) (*Appendix I, Tape 1A Side B,*
25 *page 2-6, counter 019-201*)

1 MR. WOLF: Thank you, Walter. Could you
2 give a very brief summary of that, Alice? Just a review,
3 a quick one?

4 MS. SOLOMON: I copied the things -- a review
5 of what he said. You want it in Eskimo?

6 MR. WOLF: Just in English. Just a little
7 short one. Just hit the high points.

8 ALICE SOLOMON FOR WALTER AKPIK:

9 My name is Walter Akpik. I'm Land Chief at Atqasuk,
10 and -- something else. I don't get it. He was happy to be
11 here to listen to oil companies -- That's what he said --
12 meeting. He said the oil companies has marked places on the
13 maps where animals are. He said at those designated places
14 for calving, where brown bear, and for the ducks up there,
15 he said that's not the only place where the caribou are ca
16 ing and where the birds are nesting. He said these animals,
17 the caribous and brown bear calve everywhere on NPR-A. That
18 land there. He said he has worked with seismic testing
19 group. That work means that in previous years he worked
20 with them and they have -- He knows where all those places
21 are -- where there should be calving and birds nesting. He's
22 been around ever since he was a boy traveling with dog teams
23 and he knows where the caribou are migrating and where they
24 go.

25 He said these people -- there's some people here who

1 have hunted foxes on that NPR-A for a living to get what they
2 need long ago by dog teams. And, he said they might have
3 something to add onto what he said. And, he said when he
4 worked with the seismic testing group, he would instruct
5 them where the animals are and where the fish are. And,
6 he said they do what he tells them. And, he said these days
7 nobody is depending on foxes for, you know, for make living
8 on; to sell. Because there's oil companies and people are
9 working with them.

10 But, he is not against drilling, but he's, also, con-
11 cerned about the environment impact that drilling would have
12 on those certain places where the animals are. And, he said
13 for one reason he's not against drilling because at Atqasuk
14 they pay \$163.90 per drum to heat their homes. And, he said
15 when it's kind of cold -- cold weather comes around --
16 sometimes he even has to buy two drums in one week to keep
17 his house warm. For that reason, he said, sometimes he
18 wonders why they don't -- If they should strike oil close to
19 their -- to Atqasuk, he would be most happy if they could
20 only hook up to that gas after spending that much money to
21 keep his house heated.

22 And, he is against testing near the rivers where the
23 fish are running and some lakes because, he said, even if
24 no matter how far they are from the rivers when they are
25 testing, it still hurts the animals in that area.

1 And, he had discussion on how he worked with the geo-
2 physical group. He mentioned that at Atqasuk. But I forgot
3 the years. And, he had description on that.

4 MR. WOLF: Okay, thanks. Okay, next.

5 MR. JAMES NAGEAK: One other thing he
6 mentioned was that he was a Native Representative when they
7 were doing the testing. And, he would like for -- during
8 the exploration and the drilling -- to have a person know-
9 ledgable in these areas about the animals and the fish
10 areas -- to have a person knowledgable about the area
11 present.

12 ROSSMAN PEETOOK

13 Good evening. My name is Rossman Peetook from Wain-
14 wright. Since we are talking about the valuable subsistence
15 land area, the NPR-A, we need a protection. If the seismic
16 exploration happen to violate or did not follow the stipu-
17 lations that they have, we need a protection, too for our
18 rivers, nesting areas. I do not oppose the seismic explor-
19 ation on land, but I don't want to see violators while they
20 are exploring right on the river or on the lakes where the
21 fish are.

22 And, I want to clarify one -- I want to ask you a
23 question that -- If the violators happen to start exploring
24 right on the fishing areas, do they have some kind of a
25 punishment?

1 MR. WOLF: Tom, will you answer that?

2 MR. TOM DEAN: I'm Tom Dean. And, when a
3 seismic company comes to us for a permit, they give us a
4 map that shows where they run their shot lines; where they
5 actually do their testing. And, they are supposed to follow
6 those shot lines. We make them stay away from the streams
7 and rivers. They aren't supposed to shoot across them or
8 shoot up and down along them. If they do violate it, they
9 have to put up a fine. They have to put up \$100,000 bond
10 to operate in the state. And, if they violate, if they do
11 something wrong, we can attach, or take part of that bond
12 away from them, or they might have to repair what damage
13 they did if it was something like that.

14 We have control over them if we know if they do some-
15 thing wrong. If you people see something that you feel is
16 wrong that they're doing, let us know so that we can talk
17 to them and take steps. I've got people in the field, but
18 can't be everywhere at once.

19 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

20 ROSSMAN PEETOOK (cont)

21 And, on caribou calving area, right on Utukok River --
22 and I have learned that the calving area is the foot hills
23 from Barter Island down to Point Hope area. That's what I
24 learned from the old people. They don't calve in certain area.
25 They don't go all the way to Utukok from Barter Island

1 to Utukok to calve. But, the foothills is the calving area.
2 Thanks a lot.

3 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

4 (NALIKAK)
5 RON NELIKOK

6 (NALIKAK)
7 Name is Ron Nelikok from the North Slope Borough EPO.

8 I've got a question on what you just said. Okay. How
9 would the people of the North Slope be compensated for sub-
10 sistence species in the event of an impact due to disturbance
11 or oil spills? Okay, for example: The people of Nuiqsut --
12 okay, we brought this up the last time we met -- how are
13 they going to be compensated for the loss of grayling in Fish
14 Creek? I don't think a \$100,000 bond is enough. That's my
15 feeling. Why not make it a million dollars?

16 TOM DEAN: Are you asking me, or.....

17 (NALIKAK)

18 MR. NELIKOK: I'm asking you.

19 MR. WOLF: All right, Tom?

20 MR. DEAN: Well, if you can put a dollar sign
21 on the fish for their value, then I would agree with you.
22 If the oil company or the geophysical company is responsible
23 for it. But --

24 COURT REPORTER: Tom, I have to change the
25 tape.

MR. WOLF: Okay, good.

COURT REPORTER: Can you hold on there?

MR. DEAN: No. Can I sit down now?

(OFF THE RECORD)

(ON RECORD)

1
2 MR. DEAN: As Mr. Wolf said, there really
3 isn't a good compensation because there's a penalty if they
4 do wrong. But, because they're in there, there isn't a total
5 compensation. I don't think anybody would try to say it's
6 beyond a certain range(ph).

7 MR. WOLF: Do we have any other statements?

8 TOM ALBERT

9 My name's Tom Albert and I'd just like to make another
10 comment. I think the idea that Ron just brought up about the
11 bonding that goes on. It is very important. I think it's
12 important for us to realize -- by us, I mean the non-native
13 peoples -- It's important for us to realize that a village,
14 for instance, like Nuiqsut depends very heavily on two
15 streams nearby. That is Colville River and Fish Creek for
16 much of their food. And, if something happens to either one
17 of those bodies of water to damage the fish in there, what
18 happens to the people? A \$100,000 bond, whatever it is, it
19 sounds like a lot of money to, maybe, you and I, but to re-
20 place a resource such as that? I think \$100,000 is insig-
21 nificant.

22 And, another thing I think that one might bring up is:
23 How are the seismic crews, exploratory crews or whatever
24 actually monitored? If they actually go out on a path where
25 they tell you they're going to do, or they're going to drill
in a certain place 400 feet away from a stream, or whatever.

1 whoever checks on them? Whoever does this?

2 MR. WOLF: We have a compliance staff that
3 does that, and after the hearing anybody could get with To
4 Dean, and he'll really go into it. We do have a pretty in-
5 tense compliance operation on the seismic.

6 MR. ALBERT: Okay. Some of us were together
7 this afternoon talking about things, and over the past
8 year or so, I've had the chance to talk to a lot of the hunt-
9 ers and fishermen around here. And, it seems that when we're
10 dealing with an off-shore area -- Sale 71, or some Beaufort
11 Sea sale, whatever -- where the bowhead whale is at risk, the
12 feeling, I'm sure, in a lot of people's minds is that: Well,
13 Heaven forbid that, you know, if anything were to happen
14 to the bowhead, we'll go more towards caribou and fish and
15 waterfowl. And, yet you turn around and look at what's
16 happening here on shore. From the Arctic Wildlife Refuge
17 Refuge being a strange word in this case -- you have leasing
18 that's going to occur across from the very eastern most part
19 of the borough to the western most part of the borough.

20 Nuiqsut has got Sale 39 on one side, Kupurak on the
21 other side and NPR-A on two other sides. It's almost as
22 though someone had set out to really do a job on that little
23 village. But, the thing that really bothers me about some
24 of this is: What happens if you put a pipeline across Fish
25 Creek or Colville River, or drill a well near it and

1 something does happen to that stream? The potential is there
2 to kill almost everything in it. That's not very likely,
3 but it certainly is a potential. Just like bowhead whales
4 swimming through an oil slick, it's not likely, but it
5 certainly is a potential thing. What is going to happen?
6 What is going to happen so that the precautions that have to
7 be put into this have to be very great. And, the people in
8 Nuiqsut, like the Mayor just said, want that stream, that
9 Fish Creek protected somehow.

10 It's just a shame that the two real sources of food,
11 fish in this case, are just going to, you know, really seem
12 to be attacked almost. And, then, the caribou that is the
13 other food source in that area, or heavily used food source,
14 is probably going to be disrupted by these pipelines. It's
15 not much real bad about that especially if Sale 39 turns out
16 to have oil in it.

17 Another thing that sort of mystifies me about all of
18 this is: Where, in any of these documents, are cumulative
19 effects adequately considered? Whenever we ask this question
20 at any EIS hearing, or whatever, the answer usually is:
21 Well, we're only concerned here with Sale X-Y-Z in this
22 little area. But next year or next week it'll be another
23 sale in another area closeby. So that, somewhere somebody
24 has to take the bull by the horns and get at this cumulative
25 effects thing. And, this might really be a good place.

1 Nuiqsut might be a place to begin because they are going to
2 be, in a few years, really impacted from the cumulative
3 effects of Sale 71, Sale 39, NPR-A, Kuparuk, Prudhoe Bay.
4 They just seem to really be heading for real problems.

5 So that, what is is being done to address the cumulative
6 effects of all this development on subsistence? Could
7 anybody give me an answer to that?

8 MR. WOLF: The -- talk to you about that after
9 the hearing?

10 MR. ALBERT: Okay.

11 MR. WOLF: It's a good concern. I appreciate
12 it.

13
14 stand the speaker over here is not working on the radio
15 too well, and it's been going out when people are trying to
16 listen to what the other concerns are.

17 MR. WOLF: Is that right, Debbie? Is the
18 speaker not going?

19 COURT REPORTER: Yes, it's going well, it's
20 just that they're not going to be able to hear, you know,
21 around the room like I can through the earphone.

22 MR. NEAKOK: Well, I have one person here
23 and I was listening on the radio, and they keep telling me
24 that it keeps turning off. My name is Raymond Neakok, and
25 I don't think you gonna have trouble with that from my side.

RAYMOND NEAKOK

(In Inupiat)

*(Appendix II, Tape 1B,
page 1-4, counter 093-244)*

MR. WOLF: Thank you.

MS. SOLOMON: I didn't write down. I thought he was going to say it in English, also. That's what you said, I thought.

RAYMOND NEAKOK

Well, for one thing beyond, probably, from what my feelings are, I am mad for one simple reason. You have not taken into consideration the villages that are going to be affected by oil exploration(ph) of the areas that are pointed up here. Number 1 is: All drilling operations will take a lot of water. That means the same thing will happen like they did in ^(*Sagavanirktok*) Sagavanirktok(ph) River. They ran it dry, completely dry twice in one year. And, if that happens in the Colville River or any of these places that are printed up here -- like the lakes, the big lakes and river -- if any one of those go dry, the animals are going to -- the fish are not going to be there. That's destroying the villages.

Now for the trapping people that are here -- where they make their livelihood -- they're going to not be able to trap at all in those areas that are designated for exploration. We know this for a fact because we're not able to trap around Prudhoe or any areas now being explored.

1 The main problem for me is the seismic operation that
2 is going to be done with dynamite. We know for sure, and
3 it's a stated fact that the caribou does eat that powder
4 comes out of that hole and they get rabid. Also, we know
5 for sure that it does affect the bone structure of the
6 caribou. Because of an incident in Atqasuk where a man seen
7 a caribou walking and then fall down. He went to check to
8 see what happen to it. He started to turn it over, the
9 doggone head come off but the body did not move. Now,
10 there's something wrong with that. We reported it. It took
11 them three weeks, in fact. I remember I was involved in
12 that reporting of that incident. And, ^(nobody) nobody wanted to come
13 in and make sure that it did happen. They waited three
14 weeks.

15 Now, the other thing. Any time there is any sites that
16 are being put on, the animals are going to congregate
17 around there. When they start eating all that stuff, you
18 going to have a lot of rabid foxes, caribou, wolves, what-
19 ever. Because they are going to get rabid like the --
20 They're going to eat around -- they're going to congregate
21 around those places and they are going to be contaminated.
22 And, that goes doubly for summertime when the birds migrate
23 and come to nest.

24 Our whaling activities in Barrow have not been looked
25 into. From that point, because any oil spill are going to

1 affect them. Like the seal, for an example, when I had
2 gone seal hunting in '72 and got me a 2 year old seal and
3 it was tagged in Baffin Island in Forbisher Bay. Now
4 it was less than, what, six months and he was able to make it
5 to Barrow where I killed him. I reported it, I got the tag
6 and then I got \$50 for that. I think I got -- I don't know
7 what else -- a jaw, I think. They asked \$100 for the skin,
8 but I said I use it.

9 Now, the activity of that seal tells us exactly how
10 much migration these seals are doing. Then the bearded
11 seal, the walrus, and the whale. They're already being
12 contaminated in Canada, and here they're going to do it again
13 in Barrow.

14 If this lease sale goes, we're destroying four villages.
15 And, I can't see that. I fail to see, especially when the
16 United States and State of Alaska has told us, hey, they're
17 not even going to be a part of this. By the Statehood Act
18 Section 10-B, by the annunciation of the D-2 Legislation,
19 and all the other land bills. They keep saying there's a
20 line here that, when Alaska became a state, this was their
21 boundaries which happens to be the PIK line -- the
22 Yukon, Kuskokwim Rivers. That's the boundary of the State.
23 And, I can't see how the law is working where they said,
24 here's your boundary. And not this part up north, and yet
25 able to come up there and take whatever they want. What

1 law protects us? We don't have that.

2 I may have missed a couple of quick points, but I
3 would like to say, for the record, that: Let these villar
4 know exactly what you are doing because it's going to affect
5 their livelihood so much that they probably will have to
6 move to Fairbanks if they're going to live there. Because
7 up there you have to buy eggs for \$2 a dozen. And, it's
8 3 pound coffee, I think it's 10, 12. And, I don't think
9 they're going to be living on fish anymore or caribou,
10 because they're going to run out. Thank you.

11 MR. WOLF: Thank you, Raymond. Anybody
12 else care to make a statement?

13 JOHN GEORGE

14 I'd like to make a few general comments. First, I'm
15 John George. I'm with the North Slope Borough Environmental
16 Protection Office. I'm a Field Biologist with them. And,
17 I'd like to make some general comments, not so much as a
18 biologist, but as a citizen of the North Slope Borough. And,
19 in particular, I'd like to make a few comments here. In
20 the last five years that I've spent up here off and on, I'm
21 just beginning, I feel, to understand what some of the
22 important issues are up here. And one thing that has im-
23 pressed me is the extensive area that many of these hunters
24 use. This isn't an extremely productive ecosystem. And,
25 for instance, Rossman was telling me that the Wainwright

1 hunters go clear down in the Cape Lisburne area and trap
2 clear south into the Brooks Range and over into the Colville
3 River area, a tremendous area. And, there should be care
4 taken in the leasing strategies not to impede some of these
5 movements of the hunters, and to consider their trapping
6 needs.

7 And, that the people here depend on a wide variety of
8 subsistence foods, and, I think it's a very legitimate com-
9 plaint to be concerned about the availability of these foods,
10 considering the tremendous cost of food up here and the
11 apparent deleterious health effects that the Native people
12 seem to have from eating imported foods. That is quite
13 evident.

14 Finally, well, a couple of more points -- Something
15 that I'm beginning to notice is rarely addressed is the psy-
16 chological effect that industry may have on hunting and sub-
17 sistence hunting. After talking to the Nuiqsut hunters, it
18 sounds like they've been excluded form the Kuparuk Area
19 where they used to hunt caribou extensively. But now feel
20 uncomfortable going into those areas and, also, they have
21 told me that caribou aren't as plentiful as they were there
22 before. But, I think, there is going to be this effect,
23 you know, similar to, you know, hunters in the "Lower 48".
24 They will not like to hunt areas that are being developed.
25 And, that industry will tend to exclude them from a psycho-

1 logical point of view.

2 And, finally, I would like to go on record as a recre-
3 ationist, and avid mountaineer, and kayaker, and climber, and
4 all that. I have a tremendous personal interest in this land
5 and would like to see development go ahead in such a way that
6 it doesn't affect the recreational aspects of NPR-A. It's one
7 of the last roadless areas, you know, available to hiker and
8 climbers and skiers. And, it'll receive increasing interest
9 from the "Lower 48" as has been evidenced by a number of people
10 using it. And, may eventually be one of the few areas where
11 you can have a true wilderness experience. And, we have a
12 number of very specific comments that you will receive in
13 writing , but those are some of the general ones. Thank you.

14 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

15 WARREN MATUMEAK

16 My name is Warren Matumeak. I would just like to point
17 out that there should be buffer area in all navigable rivers.
18 And, also, the area shown as Admiralty Bay, a buffer area.
19 That would be about three miles from the shore so that all
20 the subsistence hunters will have no restrictions in their
21 usual hunting areas. Knowing that whenever a structure is set
22 up by the industry, the prohibitions, then, become effective
23 where nobody can hunt in the area. So, these are the main
24 important things that I'd like to bring out. I guess the
25 people before me, probably, have mentioned that fishkin(pn)

1 containing lead should have a buffer zone where the fish habi-
 2 tat be protected. And, I'd like all this to be considered
 3 wherever there's navigable waters that they retain a buffer
 4 zone. Thank you.

5 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

6 AMOS MORRY

7 Amos Morry from Anaktuvuk Pass. Gonna talk in my
 8 language. I can't know how to say in English.

9 AMOS MORRY

10 (In Inupiat) (Appendix II, Tape 13,
 11 page 5-6, counter 010-090)

12 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

13 ALICE SOLOMON FOR AMOS MORRY:

14 My name is Amos Morry, and I'm from Anaktuvuk Pass. I
 15 will speak in my own language, and according to what I know,
 16 and my knowledge of animals. My father takes me fishing on
 17 the ice when he was living and sometimes my father would strike
 18 the ice with a branch or ^(of willows) wheelos(ph). He would strike the
 19 ice when we see fish under ice and then, after he strikes
 20 them, the fish would die right there. And, then we would get
 21 them after he hit the ice. And, they see the fish under ice.

22 Inland, when there's oil spill on ground, it does not
 23 dissolve or go in the bottom of the ground. It's there and
 24 that has a lot to do with animals. They cannot go around them.
 25 It's there so it's very harmful to have oil spill even on ice-

1 land. When the oil companies are gone, and there is no way
2 of making money, and the prices in stores are so high, and
3 when you're buying groceries -- he said the people that are
4 doing drilling, and oil companies, and anybody -- BLM -- any-
5 body -- he said they hurt people. They will not be worried
6 about our livelihood. They will just leave us and we will
7 have the most hardships in our lives trying to survive when
8 this happens.

9 He says the animals are now, also, getting smaller in
10 numbers for some reason. And sometimes he also knew that
11 someone got a moose and just take the head instead of the
12 whole carcass. He said there are some people that comes around
13 and hunt the animals in their area and they've seen this thing
14 happen.

15 And, he also told of one time when he was helping, or
16 he was raising seal pups -- or he was taking care of them
17 himself. He found out that sea mammals can not live on arti-
18 ficial salt water. He said they took care of them using salt,
19 put salt in the water, but those seal pups got sick and they
20 had something in their eyes and couldn't live on artificial
21 salt water.

22 And, he said the fish, when they're drilling by the
23 rivers, the oil seepage from the -- If there should be oil
24 struck and there is damage -- When something happens to oil
25 rigs and there's spillage, then he said the same thing will

1 happen to the fish. The rivers will all be filled with oil
2 spills and he said that the fish wouldn't be there like they
3 used to be.

4 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

5 DORCAS MAUPIN

6 Do you have to identify yourself?

7 MR. WOLF: Yes, please.

8 My name is Dorcas Maupin. I got this newspaper -- Sep-
9 tember 22, 1982 -- about abandoned drilling rig. I'm going to
10 take my time and keep the others to testify, but there are
11 some things that are important that even though most of --
12 majority of the people here may have read the newspaper, it's
13 noteworthy to say it again at this meeting.

14 (Dorcas Maupin is reading directly from a newspaper)

15 Crew Abandons Drifting Drilling Rig

16 Captain and crew abandon an oil drifting rig Tuesday night
17 in the Bering Sea as storm waves hurried(ph) toward the Alaskan
18 Coastline. The U.S. Coastguard put pollution teams on alert in
19 case the Key Singapore loaded with its fuel oil went aground
20 and broke apart northeast of Nunivak Island.

21 The Key Singapore, a new rig that had just completed its
22 first job was being towed south to the Aleutian Islands through
23 23 foot seas Tuesday morning, when the tow line to one of the
24 two tug boats parted. After a day-long struggle to regain con-
25 trol of the drifting rig, helicopters battling 50 miles per

1 hour winds plucked the crew of 30 off the rig and flew them
2 to the village of Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island. The rig was
3 probably capsized slowly and break apart.

4 The Coast Guard Search and Rescue Station at Kodiak were
5 looking at the pollution. And, some interested observers were
6 hopeful. However, that jack-up rig which is owned on Keydril
7 Company of Houston, a subsidiary of Gulf's Oil Subsidiary could
8 be saved after coming to rest in the shore waters. The Key
9 Singapore was about 24 miles northwest of Nunivak Tuesday when
10 the tow line to the tug boat, ^(Biehl Traveler)Traveler(ph), parted for a
11 second tug.

12 The ocean bay was unable to hold the rig in storm. And,
13 an anchor hurled overboard and dragged by the rig toward the
14 island. The rig eventually reared away from the island, but
15 current wind and waves continued to push it east toward main-
16 land. Evacuation started in early evening, at which point, t
17 Coast Guard said the rig's master plan was to keep the minimum
18 crew on board. But, the last crew members were lifted off.
19 The line to the ocean bay was lost. The Coast Guard C130
20 arrived at the scene about 4:00 P.M. and reported the rig is
21 rolling heavily. The 378 foot Coast Guard Cutter, ^(Rush)Bush(ph),
22 on fisheries patrol on the Bering Sea, was expected to reach
23 the Key Singapore in late this afternoon.

24 Keydril spokesman, Ray ^(Neithercutt)Nethercutt(ph), said Tuesday after-
25 noon that the call of the Coast Guard had been simply a pre-

1 cautionary measure. The airlift was carried out by ERA Avi-
2 ation Helicopters under contract in the consortium of oil
3 companies that hired the Key Singapore to drill. Strait
4 traffic -- will in Norton Sound in anticipation of the pro-
5 posed November Federal Oil Lease Sale there.

6 The Coast Guard Helicopter was, also, on the scene. The
7 Coast Guard planned to fly the new members to Bethel today.
8 The Key Singapore was not the first off shore drilling rig to
9 break loose under tow, but industry experts said today that
10 the family of jack-up drilling rigs that the Key Singapore
11 belongs to have a good safety record. Designed for drilling in
12 relatively shallow waters, the jack-up rigs get their names
13 from the long, spindly legs that support the rig. Once the
14 rig is in position, the legs were lowered to the ocean bottom,
15 and a raised position above deck. In the process, raising or
16 jacking up the vessels, hull and deck clear of the water. In
17 most instances, jack-up rig failures occur when a leg buckles
18 or breaks through the ocean bottom.

19 *(A. Cameron Edmonson)*

20 According to a Cameron Edmonson, a local consultant who
21 has worked extensively with oil companies: Basically, to the
22 best of my knowledge, they have a very good safety record, he
23 said. *(Jack Chatterton)*
24 C.V. Jacklin(ph), Chairman of the Alaska Oil and Gas
25 Conservation Commission, and a former Vice-President of
26 *(Rowan)*
27 Rowen(ph) Drilling Company agreed. They have a very fine
28 safety record, he said. It's a well established and well

1 proven method of off shore waters not excessively deep.
2 (*Chatterton*)
3 Chaledon(ph) recalled that a few years ago an off-shore
4 drilling rig broke loose as it was being towed from the dri-
5 ing site off Alaskan Peninsula to Indonesian waters. But that
6 rig, he said, may have been a semi-submersible, the second
7 major class of off-shore drilling rig. The semi-submersible
8 is designed to work with its hull partially under water. The
9 Ocean Ranger, a drilling rig that capsized and sank during a
10 storm off Newfoundland in February, killing dozens was a semi-
11 submersible. The three-legged jack-up rig was built in Sing-
12 apore for *(Keydril)* Keyport(ph) Company, a Houston based Gulf Oil Corp-
13 oration Subsidiary that had little experience in Alaska, but
14 has operated worldwide and reported is well established..

15 The rig was leased by Keydril and Chevron, which in effect
16 sub-leased the Key Singapore to Arco-Alaska. Arco watched t
17 operation of the rig while it was in Norton Sound drilling
18 in -- test well in 49 feet of -- 50 miles south of Nome for
19 oil companies. The well of Norton Sound was drilled to
20 14,500 feet to gather more samples and other new geographical
21 data to be analyzed privately by the various companies in
22 preparation for bidding on Outer Continental Lease Sale 57.

23 That sale had been tentatively scheduled for November,
24 but will be delayed a few months as a result of an Appeals
25 Court Ruling that forces the Interior Department to study the
proposed sale in relation to Alaska's Coastal Management

1 Program.

2 The Norton Sound well drilled by the Key Singapore was
3 started June 7th and completed about 10 days after -- 10 days
4 ago at a cost of more than 30 million. An Arco spokesman
5 said he received unofficial word that the Key Singapore began
6 its journey toward Dutch Harbor on Sunday. Chevron wants to
7 use the rig next to drill in the Santa Barbara Channel. Arco
8 was apparently delivering it to Dutch Harbor where the rig was
9 to be transferred to a barge for towing for the waters of
10 California. Arco spokesman, Lou ^(Cancelmi) Canmilly(ph), said Tuesday
11 night that he was not sure if the company was responsible for
12 safe delivery of the rig to Dutch Harbor. That Arco had con-
13 tacted tug boats for that job. ^(Cancelmi) Canmilly(ph) said he knew
14 Arco, in the past, had used at least one of the tugs, the
15 ^(Biehl Traveler) Traveler(ph), without incident.

16 (End of newspaper article)

17 ^(Maupin)

18 Dorcas Maupine continues: Well, anyway, who can promise any-
19 thing in 50 mile per hour winds that they have safeties?
20 Floating, capsized with oil in it, down the ocean to who
21 knows where. Acid killing the wildlife that is under the sea.
22 The same thing goes in the land where they have been drilling
23 like -- We heard testimonies a while ago -- will hurt the
24 lakes where our ancestors have used fishing. I don't know when
25 this gas under the earth will eventually go, but it will go,
and what will we have left when it goes out? That's all I

1 have to say.

2 MR. WOLF: Thank you. Do we have any other
3 statements?

4 MICHAEL JEFFREY

5 For the record, my name is Michael Jeffrey. I'm speaking
6 on behalf of myself. But just for background, I've been on
7 the Slope for about five and a half years working in the Legal
8 Services here as the Supervising Attorney. As part of that
9 work, I've been traveling to all the different villages on the
10 North Slope. I've also attended a large number of public hear-
11 ings on these kinds of issues.

12 This hearing, of course, is -- what's going on right this
13 second -- is, I think, is the first ever on the North Slope,
14 the way I understand it. Because, tonight, what's going on is
15 that the hearing that's being done on subsistence impacts of
16 the NPR-A Leasing Program is being done under the Alaska
17 National Interest Lands Conservation Act. And, I think, it
18 was helpful for me to look back at the section of the act that
19 is involved here, because in order for this hearing to have
20 been held, the head of Bureau of Land Management had to find
21 that this drilling program would significantly restrict sub-
22 sistence uses of the land. In other words, already BLM has
23 seen from the analyses done, that the people here -- the use
24 of their land for hunting and fishing is going to probably be
25 very much hurt. I mean, that's significantly restrictive.

1 It's going to be a sharp drop in the amount that people can use
2 the land for subsistence hunting. So, now we're having this
3 hearing.

4 Now, the law only sets up kind of a procedure, and I
5 think one of the dangers of that is that it's simply a check-
6 off on the part of the agency, and that, perhaps nothing will
7 come of it. I hope that that's not true. And, I'd like to
8 emphasize Section 3 -- Section 810A-3. A-2 talks about holding
9 this hearing, and, of course, you're doing that --

10 COURT REPORTER: We need to go off the record
11 for just one minute. Could you hold your thought?

12 (OFF RECORD)

13 (ON RECORD)

14 Michael Jeffrey continues:

15 To continue: The Sub-section 3 talks about other things
16 that the agency has to find after all this process is done.
17 And, I think these are very important because they back up
18 what testimony has been given, is going to be given about the
19 need for withdrawals to protect caribou; the need for with-
20 drawals to protect birds, and these different subsistence re-
21 sources.

22 The agency has to find that the minimal amount of public
23 lands necessary for the project are being used. The bare
24 minimum, nothing more than what is absolutely necessary for
25 this project to go ahead should be used. That means, if there

1 seems to be a question about whether or not an area should be
2 leased to protect the subsistence resources, it seems to me
3 that this part of the law says, don't lease it. And, the
4 next part says that reasonable steps will be taken to mini-
5 mize adverse impacts. Well, that gets back to stipulations.
6 It gets back to when people can drill; it gets back to how low
7 planes can fly; it gets back to placement of the drilling pads
8 and all those kinds of issues. And, I think that that is a
9 very important follow through that the agency is required by
10 Federal law to do after this hearing; after hearing the con-
11 cerns the people have. It's staggering to think that
12 what we're talking about tonight -- According to this law, this
13 hearing tonight is talking about all the effects that will
14 happen to people's subsistence hunting and fishing for the
15 next five years when the entire NPR-A is going to be leased.

16 And, the things that makes it a little bit more frighten-
17 ing, still is the attitude expressed on page 90 of the Draft
18 Environmental Impact Statement where it says: The granting of
19 a lease also grants the leasee the implied right to develop
20 any discovery. While the Federal government may specify the
21 methods of development to be used so that the impacts are mini-
22 mized, the leasee has a "right" to develop and produce the
23 discovery.

24 A lot of us up here are used to the leasing process on
25 off-shore drilling. And, of course, we're used to that, but

1 in fact, it's a little tricky because the on-shore drilling is
2 a little different process. For off-shore drilling, you have
3 to have a new Environmental Impact Statement before the field
4 can be developed. With on-shore drilling, that's not so clear.
5 With off-shore drilling, there is the power to have very strict
6 stipulations, or very strict rules about leasing in areas that
7 are sensitive to wildlife. For on-shores areas, that's not
8 quite as clear. The way I understand it, there is a case
9 right now, I think, in Wyoming where some of these issues are
10 being talked about; where some people are saying that even on
11 on-shore leasing, the government must protect the subsistence
12 values, or the wildlife and environmental values. Which means
13 that if further study of a particular lease tract shows that
14 there's a very sensitive wildlife area in that lease tract,
15 that appropriate, very strict stipulations have to be added to
16 that lease even though the oil company has leased the land.
17 Even though they paid the money for the lease.

18 Now, that is an open issue. It looks to me like the
19 position that's being taken in the EIS is simply saying, gee
20 whiz, boy, you know, once we sell this lease, there's not a
21 whole lot we can do. I mean, we'll do the best we can, but
22 we really, when it comes down to it, they're going to have to
23 be allowed to go ahead. I would urge you to read not only
24 the basic Federal law under which you're leasing, but to also
25 include in that the law under which you're holding this

1 hearing which says: That when you're dealing in Alaska with
2 lands where the local people are hunting and fishing, that you
3 have special duties; that you have to protect those uses.
4 The EIS is full of statements which are quite accurate that
5 the subsistence hunting is very, very important to the people
6 here. It's important to their health. It's important to their
7 mental health and their physical health.

8 And, all I can do speaking as a non-native who's lived
9 here for a number of years, is say I agree with those. I'm
10 glad that the government is recognizing that. But that brings
11 with it -- that recognition should bring with it the duty to
12 protect those as is required by the Alaska National Interest
13 Lands Conservation Act.

14 Now, it's a difficult job that's being put to the people
15 here in this room tonight, because after this hearing, then
16 we're going to start another hearing, the way I understand it,
17 if we all have the energy to do that, where other kinds of
18 comments on the EIS are going to be listened to. And, I think
19 there's several people here who do have other comments on the
20 EIS. And, it's a difficult job that the government has put us
21 to to have both these hearings in one night. But, so for now,
22 I'm going to stop. I may well have comments later on that
23 deal with other areas of the EIS, but I wanted to bring out
24 that the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act,
25 under which this hearing has been held -- I see it as requiring

1 the Bureau of Land Management to follow the advice of the
2 Elders and to follow the advice of the people here to not
3 lease, or sharply restrict leasing in areas that's going to
4 hurt the fish; that's going to hurt the caribou. And also,
5 where leasing has to be done, to put adequate protective stip-
6 ulation on those leases.

7 There's one other thing I think is worth mentioning,
8 which is, again, mentioned in the EIS. I'm not sure I have
9 the page here. And that is the issue of Native Allotments.
10 It's on page 33. It's mentioned in one or two sentences.
11 But, I'd like to back that up because as part of the work in
12 our office, we've gotten pretty familiar with the Native
13 Allotment issue. What's a Native Allotment? It's a place
14 which is good for subsistence hunting and fishing. I mean,
15 that's the whole idea of a Native Allotment. People have used
16 some of those Native Allotments for 10, 15, 20, or 50 years,
17 or even more. I mean, people alive today are talking to us
18 in affidavits and testimonies that their grandfathers and
19 their great grandfathers were using that land. I mean, those
20 have always been good lands for fishing and hunting. And,
21 it just underscores the necessity to protect those Native
22 Allotments. Because they're a good indicator of places which
23 are very important for fishing and hunting. But, it's not
24 enough just to pay attention to the Native Allotments because,
25 as there are many people in Barrow who, for one reason or

1 another, -- One man was serving in Viet Nam; one man was away
2 at school; one man didn't hear about it. There's many people
3 up here who have fishing and hunting sites that are worth ev
4 bit as much of protection as the Native Allotments, but they
5 didn't happen to file those papers.

6 And, so that's where the North Slope Borough's traditional
7 Land Use Inventory becomes important. And, it would seem that
8 very strong stipulation should be put in the leases that say
9 that there's a Native Allotment on the lease, or if there is
10 an identified traditional land use hunting site, that there
11 must be strong protection that the values of those sites --
12 not just on the site, but like a little buffer area around
13 the site -- will not be disturbed. Thank you.

14 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

15 TOM BARNES

16 Tom Barnes with the North Slope Borough Planning Depart
17 ment. As I was reading Plate 9 in the back, I noticed that
18 one of the stipulations -- or cite specific permit stipulations
19 of BLM's Fairbanks District Office -- mentioned under the pro-
20 tection of Fish and Wildlife that: Hunting will be barred
21 within a radius of five miles from a mobile construction camp,
22 fuel cache, drilling operation, or road or trail under con-
23 struction or use. And I happened to take a look at the map
24 up here, and prior to the hearing beginning, listening to a
25 conversation explaining what the colors of the tracts identi-

1 fied up here -- keeping in mind that each of the squares up
2 here represents a six mile distance from east to west, north
3 to south. Keeping in mind that all it takes is one well with-
4 in any one of those tracts, and if this stipulation is to be
5 believed and enforced as it's stated here, it would seem to me
6 that there would not be any opportunity for any hunting with-
7 in any of those tracts up there at all. There's no way that
8 a well in the center of any one of those areas from point to
9 point could allow hunting. Because even in between a well-
10 site, if it was placed in the middle of each one of the town-
11 ship and ranges, you'd still be within 3 miles of a well. If
12 you had a gravel road, you still wouldn't be able to hunt.
13 So, it seems to me that all of these areas that are marked on
14 the wall, that if all of those had wells, or roads, fuel
15 cache, that eliminates the ability of anyone to use that for
16 subsistence as long as it's hunting. It doesn't say what type
17 of a rifle.

18 TOM DEAN: Could I clarify that, please?

19 MR. WOLF: Go ahead, Tom.

20 TOM DEAN: I'm Tom Dean. Tom, that particular
21 stipulation relates to the employees of the drilling company
22 and their contractors. It does not relate to people. It
23 applies only to the drilling company and their contractors,
24 and their employees. It has nothing to do with the people.
25 Because we're not empowered to legislate game regulations on

1 a general basis. We can do it on a contract or on a lease
2 with the drilling company, but it has nothing, whatsoever, to
3 do with the people.

4 RAYMOND NEAKOK

5 Yes, it does, because, for sure all this activity is
6 going to come back over in the Nuiqsut area. They have told
7 us completely: Keep away from those wells because they are
8 restricted. Sure you can say it right here, but what the
9 people are told inside when they're over there, that's some-
10 thing else. How do we enforce those people of not telling
11 these people they cannot hunt here? Too many times I've seen
12 it where the people are literally told: Hey, get out! We're
13 leasing this. I mean, how are you going to be enforcing that?
14 Because we've seen it already. We've had it for ten years.
15 Now you're telling us that it's going to change all of a
16 sudden?

17 JERRY WICKSTROM: We will put that down, and
18 come back with that because we did have a specific legal de-
19 termination that, I think, is different on Federal lands.
20 Let's put that down.

21 MR. WOLF: Okay. Thank you.

22 Raymond Neakok continues:

23 I'm sorry I could not keep quiet, but I've seen it too
24 often.

25 MR. WOLF: Do we have any other comments?

OTHNIEL OOMITTUK

1
2 Othniel Oomittuk, from the North Slope Borough EPO. I
3 was just concerned with the seismic operation when the lease
4 started in the future. When the seismic has been, we have
5 seen the caribous with the seismic wire. Is there a possibil-
6 ity for BLM to identify, or color code their seismic wire so
7 we could identify who has not coincided(ph) with the stip-
8 ulations of cleaning up after the seismic operations?

9 MR. WOLF: We'll consider that comment. Thank
10 you.

JAMES NAGEAK

11
12 My name is James Nageak. I'm an employee of the North
13 Slope Borough under the Inupiat History Language Culture
14 Commission, and, also, as a concerned citizen of the North
15 Slope Borough. One of the things that Amos Morry made a com-
16 ment on was the impact of an oil spill even away from a water-
17 way like the Colville River. There are small creeks that tend
18 to develop from an area where's there's pad(ph) development.
19 It gets higher, and from that high area, the small creeks tend
20 to go toward the bigger river. And from the bigger river, out
21 into the ocean. And one of the things he's concerned with --
22 that the water that the animals drink, the caribou and the
23 foxes, the wolves, those that are on land -- if that water
24 is polluted, the effect on the animals would be such that it
25 would affect the lifestyle of the North Slope people. Not

1 only up in the areas near Anaktuvuk Pass, but all along the
2 coast. With that in mind, then I begin to wonder if there
3 are oil activities within these leases, it would affect the
4 people in Anaktuvuk Pass, the trapping, and if it affects the
5 trapping, then the clothing of the North Slope people will
6 also be affected. If the caribou -- for the skins, the wolves
7 for the ruffs along the hood, the clothing and the lifestyle --
8 You wouldn't be able to see an advertisement on the T.V. with
9 the person with the wolf ruffle on that specifically states
10 that that person is an Eskimo. Whether the person underneath
11 that clothing is a Japanese, it doesn't make any difference.
12 But it's the distinction of the Inupiat people would be affected.
13 And, it's disheartening to see all of this development.
14 One of the things that we haven't even covered is: How is the
15 gravel exploitation going to affect the caribou? I read in
16 here someplace that the effect of the gravel movement to make
17 paths would permanently affect that area where they have
18 taken the gravel out. And we know that on top of the gravel
19 is the soil that perpetuates the lichen. And if that area is
20 such that it's no longer there, and the caribou come back to
21 that certain area at a certain time when they usually come
22 back to that area -- after they have waited a while to wait
23 for the lichen to grow back -- and they find that there's
24 nothing, then how are they going to be affected? I have not
25 heard any biological statements to that -- that can affect

1 an animal -- goes to an area knowing that, maybe seven years
2 before, that there was lichen there, and they enthusiastically
3 go to that area and find that area with no soil, just gravel.
4 I don't know how -- I haven't seen any statements, I don't
5 think, to the effect that -- how is going to affect the
6 caribou. Are they going to stay along there and eat gravel,
7 or are they going to go to an area where there isn't any
8 affected, or, you know..... They probably won't find anything
9 along so that's going to make my lifestyle a lot different,
10 and my subsistence way of living.

11 Even though I'm gainfully employed -- I had, in the
12 middle of winter, here this evening, had a chance to eat a
13 piece of walrus meat that was sent to us from Saint Lawrence
14 Island. And, there were other foods. I hadn't -- my wife
15 told me: I think it's about time that I cooked this walrus,
16 because I think he's getting to a stage where he needs some
17 kind of stimulus for him to act normally again. So, that
18 walrus meat, that way, it affects me. And she cooked it in
19 such a way that I'm good for another three months now. I'm
20 going to stay home and behave, now, and.....

21 So the things that we are talking about, the environmental
22 impact that it's going to have on these leases, it's.....
23 Even though, you know, Amos forgot to tell you that \$169.90 is
24 a pittance for a drum of oil as compared to those that have to
25 buy it in Anaktuvuk Pass. And, I think he told you that he

1 spends \$600 just for fuel. And, here's this oil being taken
2 down to Valdez and spilled on the ocean down there, occasion-
3 ally. And here, they're paying that much just to keep thei
4 houses warm. And, all the effect of all of these things --
5 It's going to be that they can't find any caribou. I under-
6 stand on this statement that the pipeline that's going to go
7 from the Prudhoe Bay area to the NPR-A is going to divide the
8 western herd in two. Those that are in the north and those are
9 in the south, and if the division affects the caribou on the
10 Anaktuvuk side, and the oil companies are gone -- it's not
11 original with me -- He said that. If the oil companies are
12 gone, and they're trying to care for themselves, and if they
13 can't find the animals, what do they do? I don't think that
14 any of the people are going to go to Fairbanks. It's too
15 crowded there, already. Anchorage is too far away.

16 So, how is it going to affect the caribou, not to menti
17 the wolves that we use for ruffs, and the foxes for the women
18 making them beautiful in their coats? So, it's disheartening
19 to even think about lease sale on these areas.

20 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

21 BENJAMIN NUNGASAK

22 (IN INUPIAT) (*Appendix III, Tape 2A Side A,*
23 *page 1, counter 318-367.*)

24 MR. WOLF: Thank you.
25

1 ALICE SOLOMON FOR BENJAMIN NUNGASAK:

2 I'm Benjamin Nungasak. And, he said after listening to
3 the speakers here, tonight, he says the speakers, the people
4 that gave testimonies, comments, know what they are talking
5 about because most of them are hunters. And he was wondering
6 why the seals were as scarce this fall, as some of the people
7 that went out hunting have told him about why the seals were
8 scarce. He would like to make a comment or a request: Why
9 don't we stop the oil companies from drilling or seismic test-
10 ing for 5 years to see what will happen in those 5 years. He
11 said when the Navy first came up here and they were doing
12 seismic testing up inland, he knew the animals were not -- I
13 think he meant the animals did not get scarce. They were still
14 there even though they were doing the seismic testing at that
15 time. But he said he noticed that, after the oil companies
16 came up North, he know, also, that animals are getting scarce
17 or even the ducks that fly through down the ocean have changed.

18 And, he said that he was listening to these people and
19 he said they all know what they're talking about.

20 MR. WOLF: Thank you.
21 (TAALAK)
22 SAM TALAK

23 Sam Talak, Mayor of Nuiqsut. I told you I was going to
24 come back. And, you see the second stage of the roads --
25 You have three proposed roads outlining the NPR-A. The three
proposed roads are a duplication of efforts three times.

1 don't have to emphasize much of the risk. But, what we could
2 possibly do, would be to build one corridor, the main corridor
3 across from the Colville River. There we are -- you are
4 vague for one thing, of where you are going to get your gravel
5 from. The entire coast leads toward the -- where the roads
6 are proposed through these millions, trillions lakes. Now, the
7 supply that you are asking for, you are still vague on the
8 supply demand. It all is based on a ground rape of the surface
9 land. Now, there's one small illustration of the ^(Sik Srik) Sik Sik(ph)
10 proposed drilling at Fish Creek. There's some stipulations
11 where they will use ice unless the act of God(ph) states that
12 they will get gravel. Then they will use gravel as a last
13 resort. But there is a big word in the EIS Statements that:
14 Unless. And, you know and I know that they will be utilizing
15 that word "unless" every time we look around. And, therefore
16 your roads, your proposed roads -- the demand must be made
17 definitely where you are going to get your supply from.

18 Now on your -- I want to get back to the rivers again,
19 because it involves deeply into our livelihood. That's 99.9
20 base of -- our subsistence lands are along the rivers. Way up
21 to the point of the start of the Colville River, you make a
22 break there, it'll involve way to Nuiqsut Village. The same
23 way with the Fish Creek Area. It don't matter where it
24 starts feeding from, it drains down to the ocean where our
25 fish are.

1 There's got to be a creation of a buffer zone. I don't
2 know how to put it in English, but there has to be a buffer
3 zone so we can protect the rivers, the livelihood. And, I
4 pray that you will not be vague in determining where your
5 supply of gravel is coming from on these proposed roads.

6 I am not even entering into the caribou situation with
7 these road construction, for the reason your EIS is vague.
8 You state that they may be hurt. To what extent they may be
9 hurt is what? Nobody knows. We'll take the fur-bearing ani-
10 mals which are one of the main cash economies of Nuiqsut.
11 The wolverine, for the past two years there hasn't been much
12 of those caught for the reason that was so much geophysical
13 activity right around the boundaries of Nuiqsut. These are
14 the factors that we must look at when we say there's got to be
15 a buffer zone leading to all the major rivers of the Colville
16 area. Now I am talking about a buffer zone of, perhaps,
17 three miles on each side all the way up to the feed point of
18 the rivers. I don't know how to stress it much further than
19 that. I still insist that there's gotta be a way to create
20 a buffer zone.

21 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

22 JOASH TUKLE

23 My name is Joash Tukle. You no hear that name, huh?
24 *(Aiviq)*
25 My Eskimo name is Ivak. That mean walrus. I like to eat all
kinds of animals. I not been school. I have to talk my
language.

1 JERRY WICKSTROM: Anymore questions?

2 ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT:

3 JOASH TUKLE

4 (In Inupiat) (Appendix III, Tape 2A Side B,
5 page 2, counter 90-94)

6 ALICE SOLOMON FOR JOASH TUKLE:

7 He said that there was Jacob Adams and Wesley Akin the
8 Land Chiefs for Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and he
9 has question: If they had heard about this propositions, or
10 land development things, they had told anyone about these.

11 ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT:

12 JOASH TUKLE

13 (In Inupiat)

14 ALICE SOLOMON FOR JOASH TUKLE:

15 He has the question to you people on that.

16 JERRY WICKSTROM: Whether Wesley and Jacob
17 knew about it?

18 ALICE SOLOMON: --Jacob had told you, because
19 they are Land Chief, or they have Land Department positions.

20 JERRY WICKSTROM: I don't believe that we had --
21 This is our first meeting at Barrow, and I don't believe on
22 this particular stage, that we have talked to Wesley or Jacob.
23 But, many times in the past years, from 1977, '78, '79, we
24 did certainly talk to both of those people.

25 ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT:

JERRY WICKSTROM: We sent copies of all of

1 these materials to the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, but
2 I don't know who has read them.

3 ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT:

4 JOASH TUKLE

5 (In Inupiat) (Appendix III, Tape 2A Side B
page 2-5, counter 121-234)

6 ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT:
(For Joash Tukle)

7 I did not get all of what he said about it. I'm Joash
8 Tukle, and my Eskimo name is Ivak^(Aiviq), which means walrus. The
9 Eskimo name. That's why I like walrus meat. I have had no
10 schooling, so I'll speak in my own language, in Inupiat. He
11 said the radio was out of order, or he didn't hear clearly, so
12 he had to come here to listen. He said that what Benjamin
13 Nungasak said is right about the Navy not disturbing land
14 when they were doing seismic testing, or whatever they were
15 doing. And, he said that, he also mentioned that what Benjamin
16 Nungasak said about waiting for 5 years and not doing any
17 drilling, to see what will happen to the animals. He's also
18 in favor of what he said. He said after the oil companies
19 came to the land up here, like Amos Morry had mentioned, that
20 they could kill a fish just by hitting the ice water when they
21 see fish in there and kill them, he said, how much more had
22 the seismic testing and oil company's drilling have done
23 damage to the fish in the river. He said, for just hitting the
24 ice water with a piece of branch, if that could kill the fish,
25 how much the testing had killed the fish? He also asked if

1 there should be drilling for oil, that they do not use the
2 river water because if they use the river waters or lake
3 waters, the fish would get scarce. And, he said that if there
4 should be drilling that the company should use salt water, sea
5 water and treat it themselves. And, he says that when the
6 rivers freeze, there is a place that's called Kogalok (ph)
7 and the fish sometimes goes there, because this one don't
8 freeze. And he mentioned that also -- he said that people up
9 here in the North are being deprived of their privilege, their
10 right to hunt on their own lands. And, he also mentioned that
11 some of the leaders here in the North Slope may not be against
12 the oil drilling, and he said that, maybe, that's why they
13 don't even come to the meetings when people are asked to come
14 to make statements against drilling or for their subsistence
15 way of living. And, he said the comments are not on off-shore
16 drilling, but he said he would like to say a few things about
17 that. He said that since they have started using compression
18 -- I don't know what that is --

19 *(Vibroseis' Seismic Testing)*
MR. WOLF: Vibrosis Seismic Testing.

20 ALICE SOLOMON:

21 He said when they started using Vibrosis Seismic Testing,
22 he knows that the animals were getting scarce, too, when they
23 started using those instruments, or whatever they are. And,
24 he also said that after speaking, giving a statement, saying
25 that they should use salt water and treat it themselves, that

1 if he hears that they did that, he will know, then, that the
2 statement he gave and what he wanted done was listened -- the
3 people listened to what he said. He will find out if they
4 did or not listen to what he wanted done. Anything else,
5 James?

6 JAMES NAGEAK

7 On the seismic testing and the using of dynamite, I'm
8 going to back up what he says. Even though, maybe, the oil
9 companies don't do that, I mean, they do the seismic testing,
10 and are pretty leary about breaking the regulations. From my
11 own experience, when the pad was on the north side of
12 Anaktuvuk Pass, the oil companies left material there. And,
13 as a person who was traveling in that area, we used to stop
14 over there because they fed us really good food. One of the
15 things that -- the persons who were making sure the equipment
16 and the material that were left there were not -- what's the
17 word -- vandalized -- they offered us. We told them we were
18 going fishing down the river. He said, we know a good way for
19 you to catch a lot of fish. Here, here's a couple sticks of
20 dynamite. Light them and put them under the ice, and you'll
21 catch a lot of fish. How do you regulate those type of things?
22 You know, this is just a pack of bull(ph), but I'm asking.
23 This is from my personal experience that the persons who from,
24 probably, Oklahoma, where they do that type of fishing, and
25 the things that he mentioned, you know, if you do it under the

1 ice, you are affecting a lot of fish. And, it's Nuiqsut's
 2 lifestyle. He mentioned that even though he lives here, he's
 3 also registered over at Nuiqsut as a resident, so it affects
 4 him that way.

5 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

6 (OFF RECORD)

7 (ON RECORD)

8 (Ahkiugak)

8 JENNY OKKINGAK

9 (Ahkiugak)

9 My name is Jenny Okkingak. I do not know how to speak
 10 English.

11 (Ahkiugak)

11 JENNY OKKINGAK

12 (In Inupiat) (Appendix IV, Tape 2B Side A,
 13 page 1-3, counter 000-103 and
 counter 114-163)

14 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

15 (Ahkiugak)

15 ALICE SOLOMON FOR JENNY OKKINGAK:

16 (Ahkiugak)

16 Her name is Jenny Okkingak. She's glad she has time to
 17 speak. She was an Eskimo raised at Prudhoe Bay and survived
 18 on animals, caribou, berries, fish and different kinds of
 19 things that are grown on the surface of ground where they were
 20 staying when she was growing up. Until she was 20 years old.
 21 She was born at Flaxman Island. She was pleased when Raymond
 22 says that the people that oil companies, or whoever they are,
 23 won't let people come into their camps -- the Eskimo people.
 24 She took her sons one time to see how her growing -- when she
 25 was -- she went up to see, at Prudhoe Bay where she was raised,
 to see how it was, with her two sons. And when they got there,

1 they put out a net for fish, and it was there overnight but
2 there was no fish where her father, before, used to get numbers
3 of fish.

4 And, then she went to another place where she used to pick
5 berries and there was no berries. And, she had heard that the
6 people there had sprayed some kind of thing to kill mosquitos
7 with. We human beings get sick when we drink water which has
8 been polluted by activities or anything. And, how much more
9 of the animals would get sick if they drank from that water?
10 The white people think that the animal inland stay in one
11 place, but they don't. They migrate wherever they want to go,
12 and they can go so far away in just one day. And, she also
13 said that white people have gardens and farms, and they
14 think -- they have them right next to their houses, but the
15 Eskimos have the animals to hunt the hard way, and maybe the
16 white people think the animal is there throughout the year.
17 And, they have seasons that they have to hunt for fish, and
18 gather eggs, and hunting.

19 And, she also mentioned that the white people think that
20 our way of living, our subsistence way of living, is easy.
21 Because they have farms and gardens where they grow their own
22 produce.

23 JAMES NAGEAK

24 There's a couple of things that she mentioned about her
25 mother having to buy meat from the store. And, making state-

1 ments that: Gee, I'm going to have to eat store-bought food
2 again. I wish I could have some other protein that I am used
3 to eating. And, to reiterate that, I think a good example
4 that I could use is a statement that ^(Sakaak's) Sequa's (ph) friends made
5 when they were on the tour -- the ^(Tuikkaq) Tukak (ph) Theatre tour.
6 They were out for about three months and they were eating the
7 store-bought food, or the white man's food. And, they came
8 here and they said: Boy, our excrement's gonna change color
9 again! That kind of statements -- it kind of, you know, the
10 system is not used to that. And, it's got to have that other
11 thing for the system to get back to normal. And, it's the
12 animals from the country.

13 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

14 RONALD H. BROWER

15 My name is Ronald H. Brower, and I wanted to address a
16 few comment in reference to the Environmental Impact State-
17 ment, here. I'm sure you are beginning to be aware of the
18 drastic effects, physical effects that our people are experi-
19 encing in the Arctic with reference to a change of diet. I'm
20 sure that you're getting to understand that perspective.

21 All right, in looking at the Draft Environmental Impact
22 Statement in reference to oil and gas leasing and development,
23 there's a number of different kinds of environments which are
24 not discussed. Especially in relation to human environment.
25 I would like to make a request of any Draft Environmental
Impact Statements related to subsistence lifestyle in the

1 Arctic in opposition to oil and gas leasing and development,
2 or the impacts created there from. In reviewing this docu-
3 ment here, it refers to, basically, oil and gas development
4 and the impacts that are anticipated here. It says a lot of
5 "ifs", "possible", and "it may". A lot of hypothetical
6 features are presented here on the high and low on both sides.

7 At any rate, I'd like to look at the areas in which we
8 are experiencing some impact from oil and gas development in
9 the areas of our socio-cultural resources. The oil and gas
10 statements indicate that there is going to be a certain a-
11 mount of depletion of our wildlife within NPR-A. And, that
12 does not project any type of compensation, whatsoever, toward
13 the people living in the Arctic in the type of impact that's
14 created here versus the type of environmental uses that they
15 are accustomed to, such as the acquisition of food. None of
16 that is addressed in the EIS Statement except in your oil and
17 gas leasing stipulations on Plate 9, in which you refer to
18 valid existing uses. That does not cover any type of compen-
19 sation moving toward a balanced Environmental Impact Statement.
20 The coverage on oil and gas leasing, and its detrimental
21 effects are well mentioned. However, it makes no room for
22 compensation to the people living in this environment, whether
23 it be socio-cultural, economic, or otherwise. Those are not
24 addressed, or how they will be addressed is not mentioned in
25 the EIS Statement. Because we will not have very much time,

1 or no time in the future, once oil and gas leasing begins --
2 any type of say so -- I think it is imperative that some form
3 of compensation be doubled(ph) up toward regenerating our
4 species, such as caribou and fish. Fish, presently, has been
5 major subsistence use in the absence of the larger sea mammal,
6 the whale. And, that has caused a lot more of our people to
7 rely on land-based species of food, game to substitute for
8 the protein needs that are required to live in the Arctic.
9 I'm not sure what it is in the system, here, in reference to
10 our Arctic species, that makes the people physically better.

11 But, there's no mention of that here, nor is there any
12 method which is addressed to compensate for such a change.
13 The development of oil and gas, I feel, should be compatible
14 toward meeting the needs of the people it is displacing, be-
15 sides the animals that are being displaced in their environ-
16 ment. And, I think it is imperative in the future that these
17 be addressed much more strongly, instead of, "and if", " a
18 possible", or "it may".

19 That type of language is not conducive toward reaching
20 a compatible environmental use by both oil and gas development,
21 and our subsistence user environments. Those being two diff-
22 erent environmental uses, things should be more properly
23 addressed to make sure that we have some form of a compatible
24 relationship. Those, I feel, should be covered a lot better
25 than what is indicated here.

1 The document seems to indicate that the eradication of a
2 lot of the use, and its cumulative effect through the leasing
3 and development periods, will have a much greater longer ter
4 impact upon our communities. And, there is no form or format
5 for compensation addressed for mitigating the issues in that
6 direction, either. Thank you.

7 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

8 RAYMOND NEAKOK

9 Raymond Neakok. N-e-a-k-o-k. Now, going through the
10 conservation, or the subsistence way of life, there seems to
11 be very much lack of the toxic mud and the waste materials
12 that are going to be accumulated in the use of all these lands
13 for exploration. Now, we'd like to have a better protection
14 on the toxic muds placements, for one thing. Because, I know
15 for sure, it's already being dumped right into our rivers
16 and into our oceans. These toxic muds, I have worked with,
17 because I have worked on oil rig. Now, I've worked with the
18 caustic sodas. You know you're going to get rashes. These
19 toxic muds are going to be like that for years. The strength
20 of the toxicity of these muds is not going to go away in just
21 a hundred years. It already(ph) didn't go away in 2000 years.
22 We know that for a scientific fact. And, also the waste
23 materials that are being accumulated by the exploration, where
24 they going to dump them? Like they did with most of them,
25 they dumped them in the rivers? Or, are they going to dump
them in the lakes nearby, and then put gravel over them, and

1 hoping that they won't see? Most of the abandoned oil rigs
2 I have worked on, the toxic muds are put in good little cubes,
3 like you go out in (indiscernible) with about 5,000 square
4 yards of toxic mud that just laying there with no cover. And,
5 any animal, because be it a mosquito, fox, polar bear, foxes,
6 caribou, hey, they're going to get into them. They're not
7 going to say, hey, that's toxic, man, I got to keep away from
8 it. They're going to walk into them. And, this waste material
9 that has accumulated, is quite a bit. We've seen too many
10 caribous that have wires on their antlers. Some of them just
11 die because they just happen to have a couple of them right
12 around their feet or their legs, and a doggone leg drops off.
13 I mean, these are the waste materials that we would like to be
14 protected from as human beings and also for our animals which
15 can not protect themselves.

16 Now, the main problem that I see in this lease sale is
17 going to the perma-frost. I haven't seen nothing on it. For
18 simple reason, they're going to be taking out a quite a lot
19 of materials out under the ground. And yet, there's nothing
20 being put back in and you create a cavity. Now, when you
21 create a cavity somewhere, and that perma-frost is hurt, it's
22 going to move. We've proven that scientifically, because if
23 one oil rig, where you have a hole there, and the bottom is
24 about 240 degrees, and by the time it goes through that pipe-
25 line up there, it's usually about 180 degrees. Now, you lost

1 60 degrees per square foot. Now, that 60 degrees has got to
2 go somewhere. And, the scientists can't find it. We know
3 where it is. It's going to the perma-frost. Because that
4 pipe is a heat conductor, and it's thawing out anything within
5 50 feet on the sides of that thing. And when that happens,
6 the perma-frost is going to shift. And, I've seen this.
7 We've told about it. When it shifts, it's going to crack that
8 pipeline right in half. They have never corrected that up to
9 this date. They say they have the technical knowledge to drill
10 in this land. They don't because they have not had to deal
11 with the perma-frost before.

12 And, you have put a lot of acres in there that are going
13 to be leased, and just about every one of them, you're going
14 to have two or three oil rigs in those. Especially when there
15 is a lot of oil that can't be produced. Now, filling that
16 cavity, they say it's going to take a whole lot of water and
17 putting in there. But, we know for a scientific fact that it's
18 going to create three times as much heat to be putting back
19 that water into the ground, and it's going to thaw out the
20 perma-frost a heck of a lot faster. Now, it hasn't ever been
21 addressed. Why? Because they don't know how to deal with it?
22 Or, they just ignore the fact that we are creating a cavity
23 which we don't have anything to fill it with?

24 I like Joash saying that he would like to have had the
25 oil rigs being able to use the sea water for their water they

1 are gong to use. But, I know any oil company is not going to
2 spend 6 million dollars just to go from Umiat down to the
3 mouth of the Colville just to get water. Our waters are
4 really going to be disturbed. Our animals, they detect some-
5 thing wrong with their land all the time, and where in the
6 hell are they going to migrate to? Because, we are creating
7 an Andreas Fault. That may be. Maybe I'm overdoing it, but
8 hey, you guys are going to create a cavity all along the lands,
9 and it's all full of perma-frost. I haven't seen it addressed
10 scientifically, technically. You don't have nothing, and yet
11 you're willing to just completely waste our lives here where
12 we live.

13 I'd like to be able to go to Washington, and drill a well
14 in there, and spray mosquito -- whatever you call it down
15 there, like you do anyhow -- But just go ahead and spill all
16 that toxic materials all over your streets. And, that's
17 exactly what you're doing here. Because, we have to travel
18 in all of these villages, and any spills, that's exactly
19 what you're doing. You're spilling toxic muds, whatever, oil,
20 right in our streets. That's no different.

21 Conservation is supposed to be studied. We live it, and
22 yet you people don't seem to understand. You're destroying
23 something you don't have no payment for. I'm not about to
24 change my diet just because you people want to go ahead and
25 explore, and destroy my animals. I'll shoot first. How

1 would you like it if we just stopped -- Hey, you guys quit
2 growing your vegetables down there. I'm not about to change
3 my diet for you. Thank you.

4 MR. WOLF: Yeah. In order to make sure we
5 hear everybody, we'll, until the end, limit the comments to
6 people that haven't commented before. It's getting pretty
7 late, and rather than to limit times.....

8 ARNOLD BROWER, JR.

9 My name is Arnold Brower, Jr., for your record. And,
10 I've been listening here, and first of all I'd like to know
11 who you people are and who you're representing before I pro-
12 ceed with my testimony.

13 MR. WOLF: You must have come in late.

14 MR. BROWER: I just came in.

15 MR. WOLF: We're Bureau of Land Management.
16 Jerry's Chief of the NPR-A staff, I'm the Associate State
17 Director of BLM-Alaska.

18 MR. BROWER: Okay.

19 Mr. Brower continues:

20 I'm a resident here, born and raised in Barrow. Lived
21 here all my life. I've served in the military, and I've been
22 raised up in the subsistence world here in Barrow. I grew up
23 before Barrow had any natural gas. As a young boy, I went to
24 school in my caribou mukluks and caribou pants. There was no
25 heat but a wooden stove, and a Coleman stove -- those little

1 coal stoves. You have to pour a bucket of coal into the stove
2 and heat the classroom. This was all winter through, and it
3 was usually 30, 40 below temperature outside. Now days, it's
4 changed quite a bit, and I can see the impact that it has on
5 the young people, the teenagers now days. A lot of knowledge
6 has not been educated to them because they are trying so hard
7 to learn the English language, and not getting enough common
8 sense in the Arctic survival world. This is where a lot of
9 our people see where there is danger. Supposing that, for
10 some reason, all the gas and oil went out, and there's no
11 electricity to heat our homes? They really have little edu-
12 cation how they're going to survive. And, they'd be like babes
13 and infants at their age right now once this should happen.

14 These are the means of studies that we knew and we were
15 taught. How to respect our climate. How to respect our world
16 up here in the Arctic. How we have to travel, and how we have
17 to know each blade of grass that practically grows, and where
18 it's growing and which direction it grows. We have to know
19 those because that's, essentially, the way of our life. Even
20 now days because our nutrients, our food sources are still
21 based on these things from the land. From the lichen the
22 caribou eats, to the mosquitos that the fish eat. All these
23 little things, microscopic organisms in the rivers and in the
24 lakes are the food source, the eco-system, the food chain of
25 our livelihood -- each lake, each river.

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A lot of things have not been said here that should be. The Borough, or our staff, or our people should have a lot of say so in the Environmental Impacts and especially the specifications on where and how drilling should be done. For example, in the area north to the coastal areas, it looks like in between all those lakes and rivers you can just put up a drilling machine and not have to worry about the rivers. That is not the case. For example, in the Cape Simpson area, and Kuparuk, and those areas in the flood season, all of the land is submerged because of the flooding, tremendous flooding from the Ikpikpuk River, the Kuparuk River, Anaktuvuk River all those rivers. That's one of the rivers. Not only just that river, the Meade River and Kugrua River that leads into the Wainwright area. Any spillage in the land up there could have a very detrimental impact, especially on all the rivers and waters that drain to the Beaufort Sea. We have a Beaufort Sea that comes right off the point of Point Barrow and the Chukchi Sea.

Westward of the point on all waters, right now, that drain into the Chukchi Sea, there's absolutely no Large White Fish. Large White Fish is a very nutritional fish that we crave, that we have. As a matter of fact, it's probably one of the largest kinds of fish that we subsist with through gill netting. And, this kind of a spillage can be very detrimental to the population of this White Fish, because we feel

1 it each year by how much we catch. The impact is known by
2 each of our festivities when we eat, when we share our food.
3 Just like(ph) the whale.

4 For those reasons I think that your people should make
5 cooperative efforts to put those stipulations, and adhere
6 to what these people have said this evening. After I have
7 been listening on the radio, I have not heard everything they
8 said, but I back up every word they say, because I know what
9 they are talking about.

10 Another factor that I see is our fuel heating problem.
11 I think in your department, in your Energy Resource Committees,
12 this is something we can work out in cooperative efforts in
13 our search for oil and gas for economical, feasible fuel
14 heating systems for our homes. Each one of us here have to
15 break our backs just to keep our homes heated, more or less,
16 even have a home. And, those are some of the issues that are
17 hindering us. The fuel costs, the high price that we have to
18 pay for our new homes, can barely keep up with what we need
19 for our nutritional needs from the store, which is not meeting
20 our nutritional needs. Against what we are not receiving in
21 subsistence. And, as you know, and each of you know, all of
22 us know that when we don't eat the right food, you and I don't
23 have the right food, then our knowledge and our body begin to
24 deteriorate. And, this is something we, as humans, have to
25 make cooperative efforts to see that this kind of development

1 meet your needs and meet my needs. And meet these people's
2 needs.

3 I think there are only technical reasons in the area of
4 concern for fish, because I have seen the State of Alaska's
5 harvesting programs -- by germinating the eggs of those fish.
6 And, I know that can be done because it has happened, and we
7 have done it here before. My father has showed me how, and
8 he's done it before. And, I think we have just between the
9 North Slope Borough with our people and your people we can
10 make cooperative efforts to create harvesting areas in fishes
11 on these deep lakes. These deep lakes are very crucial to us.
12 And, those are the prime targets that you are looking at for
13 your water source. Because, in the shallow areas, the fish
14 don't over-winter in the shallow lakes. They over-winter in
15 the deep water, because they freeze to the bottom of the lake
16 six to seven feet sometimes in the course of a year. Well,
17 throughout each year. And, I've done the study with my staff
18 in fresh water lakes, salt water lakes, and the Arctic Ocean.
19 And, I know that for a fact because I have records of those
20 reasons.

21 So, I urge you, and I thank you for coming here, and I
22 hope that these cooperative efforts will be mandated by your
23 staff to the North Slope Borough, to the ICAS, and to each of
24 our committee(ph). I thank you for this opportunity to speak
25 on behalf of my people.

1 MR. WOLF: Thank you. Any other statements
2 that haven't already spoke?

3 ROSSMAN PEETOOK

4 My name is Rossman Peetook, and I'm going to speak in my
5 own language. We've got a translator here.

6 ROSSMAN PEETOOK

7 (In Inupiat) (Appendix IV, Tape 2B Side B,
8 page 4-5, counter 157-224)

8 Rossman Peetook continues in English:

9 And when I look up this map right here, it says NPR-A
10 very clearly. NPR-A stands for -- Does it stand for Native
11 People Reserve Alaska? Is that what it says? Thank you.

12 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

13 ALICE SOLOMON FOR ROSSMAN PEETOOK:

14 Rossman Peetook. He said after looking at the maps that
15 are marked on the map up there, he feels that they are too
16 small a portions of land to be given to the villages. He
17 mentioned all the names of the villages. He said at
18 ^(Aqiaqumat)
Akeonik (ph), that's by Utukok somewhere there by ^(Kukpik)
Kukpik (ph)
19 Utukok. He said his parents, and his parents' parents have
20 hunted there using dog teams, and they reached those places by
21 dog team to go hunting. And, he feels omitting those, I
22 mean, just giving the Eskimo people the designated yellow
23 spots up there is too small. And, last summer, he said, they
24 went to Colville River in the summertime, and was fishing with
25 hooks, and they were catching fish right away. But some

1 people there told them when they were -- they said, this is
2 a -- They were so glad they were catching fish, and they were
3 catching a lot fish, but they said they were small in numb
4 now, so there must have a lot of fish there.

5 He said, again, that the land marked for those villages
6 is too small for hunting and all that. And since December
7 was deadline to make comments, and -- He decided to say a
8 little bit more on that because he is concerned about the
9 land and subsistence way of living. And, he's feeling, also,
10 that he might hurt somebody's feelings, but he has to say it.
11 He says that after the drilling and all that, and planning for
12 drilling is all done, they would leave some damages behind them
13 and leave the Native people with nothing. Nothing to lean on
14 or nothing to hunt if there should be oil spillage. He didn't
15 say that. He said the people -- Eskimo people -- have live
16 in their land immemorial(ph).

17 MR. WOLF: Thank you, Alice. Do we have any-
18 body that hasn't got a chance yet to talk?

19 ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT:
20

21 NOAH ITTA

22 My name is Noah Itta -- I have interpretor I have to
23 talk my own language.

24 NOAH ITTA

25 (In Inupiat) (Appendix IV, Tape 2B Side 2,
page 5-7, counter 283-410)

1 COURT REPORTER: Noah, excuse me, but we have to
2 stop for a minute. Okay?

3 (OFF RECORD)

4 (ON RECORD)

5 Noah Itta continues in Inupiat:

6
7 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

8 ALICE SOLOMON FOR NOAH ITTA:

9 His name is Noah Itta and he will testify in his own
10 language. Since listening what was being said at this hearing,
11 I heard that the people that are here with us were sent by
12 Congress. He was in favor Ben Nungasak's statement and he
13 thought that was enough, because he was in favor of that.
14 But, he wants to talk about the oil people.

15 There was Liberty Ship at Noorvik (ph), and had a wreck
16 at Noorvik. And, he know that for sure. And, after that
17 wreck, there was oil or gas spillage and the sea mammals and
18 birds died when there was a wreck there. He will be talking
19 about ^(Kuugaagruk) Kugururok (ph) River. He said the oil companies have
20 gave us better, healthier way of living when they came up here.
21 And he will be talking about ^(Kuugaagruk) Kugururok like it was a garden
22 to the Natives. He said they were sounding along the river
23 bank by ^(Kuugaagruk) Kugururok, and put up poles all the way by the river
24 banks. And, they were sounding there ever since the fish
25 were scarce. All the other rivers drain to the ocean, and

1 when there's Spring breakup, then all the debris and every-
 2 thing that's in the river goes out. But, ^(Kuugaagruk) Kugururok happened
 3 to be different than those other rivers, because it does not
 4 flow out to the ocean. And sometimes, the debris will collect
 5 in that river because the oil companies had been doing some
 6 testing there. After they did that, there was lot of dead
 7 fish along the river banks, like they were just a long line
 8 of wood that they gather from the bank of the river, some-
 9 times. They said the river banks were just full of dead fish
 10 after those testing on that river.

11 You have already heard how high the price is on gas and
 12 oil up here where we live, and people are in their shortage
 13 in housing up in the villages all the way around. And, he
 14 was at his camp one time, and he saw oil companies burning oil
 15 by drums when they were cleaning up. He is saying that: Why
 16 don't they give this to the people who needs it? Like drum
 17 of them? And, they would burn them, and throw them away.
 18 And, one time one of his sons was with a group cleaning up, or
 19 something. He said 300 to 400 drums were destroyed. And, he
 20 said that he mentioned this because he wants the Congress to
 21 hear about this. Why not have the people buy the drums in-
 22 stead of just burning it up, throwing it away. Or buildings
 23 that they crush with heavy equipments -- Why not give it to
 24 the people so they could use them. I didn't get the last
 25 part.

JAMES NAGEAK

1
2 Yeah, I'll..... The statement that Ben Nungasak needs
3 to be reiterated, I think, in a way that he said it. The
4 statement of Ben Nungasak, which has come up a few times, here,
5 is: Why not have a five-year plan of -- Do research, stop the
6 oil development for a while. See whether the animals and the
7 fish will be -- How would that five-year study affect the
8 animals that are here? And, that's what has been said about
9 that.

10 And, on other thing that Alice..... The Liberty Ship
11 that got stuck aground, it wasn't such that the ship was
12 damaged. Okay? Shallowed out. The only way that they could
13 get that Liberty Ship out was to dump the oil into the ocean.
14 And, the efect of that oil, he has seen it with his own eyes.
15 The effect, of that oil that was dumped, on the ducks and the
16 seals -- They were dead all along there. So, those are the
17 two things that I wanted to reiterate.

18 MR. WOLF: Yeah. Thanks. Is there anybody
19 else that hasn't made a statement that would like to make a
20 comment?

SHELDON BOGENRIFE

21
22 My name is Sheldon Bogenrife. I'm a shareholder of Wain-
23 wright Village Corporation, and the SRC, and I represent my-
24 self as a concerned citizen of the North Slope. I feel that
25 the oil industry will go ahead and develop the areas after

1 these hearings are made with whatever agreements are made to
2 insure the protection of the environment and the animals.
3 Therefore, the question that I have is whether the work that
4 is going to be made on exploration and, also, if there is
5 findings of oil, the further development, and work that will
6 proceed -- I wanted to address the question to oil companies
7 whether they were going to employ the local work force of the
8 North Slope area. And, if so, what percentage of hires will
9 be derived from the villages and the type of jobs that they
10 would be employed at? And, I was concerned in that area be-
11 cause being a 3rd generation since pre-contact of Western
12 civilization, I'm faced with the fact that I ever have to sub-
13 sist off the land, or take a 9:00 to 5:00 job. And, bring
14 in some kind of cash income since I cannot, no further -- I
15 mean I can't totally exist on subsistence anymore. It's an
16 irreversible fact that I cannot totally subsist off the land
17 anymore. I have bills to pay and property to acquire for my
18 basic needs. And, this affects me very harshly because the
19 high costs of all these buildings, and these basic needs that
20 I need are so expensive due to transportation of all these
21 materials -- from clothing to housing to transportation.
22 And, even the food that we have to import if we don't subsist
23 off the land. And, we are faced with a need for cash income
24 with all these bills that we have to pay. So, what choices
25 are there for us to make a living if we can't totally subsist

1 anymore. And, what chances do we have of getting the jobs
2 that are coming up in the future? So, I was really concerned
3 that a lot of the oil industry related programs hire from the
4 "Lower 48" and, also, they require that you're qualified to
5 do that certain job, which is another problem for the people.
6 Because, they're not always qualified for them positions.
7 So, you run into all kinds of problems of trying to live in
8 this land as far as the employment is concerned and the effect
9 of a wildlife that supports our nutritional needs also.

10 The only renewable resource is the wildlife. And, we have
11 no trees or agriculture to speak of, so this is our only
12 limited means of making a livelihood. So, all these things
13 affected, there's very little alternative as to how to make a
14 living. And, we need these jobs. The high cost of living is
15 three times more up here than any other place in the state,
16 and we're the most highly impacted people with the fast de-
17 velopment in our area. So, you're getting us at all areas of
18 our food source and the jobs. Thank you. That's all I have
19 to say.

20 MR. WOLF: Yeah. Thank you. Would you give
21 your name, again, for Debbie?

22 DORCAS MAUPIN

23 Dorcas Maupin. We've been spending so many hours here
24 discussing what the meeting is all about. I don't think lots
25 of people out there -- This is our last testimonies -- what
you say -- I hear a while ago? And, I have a question. What

1 happens to our testimonies? We spent lots of time putting a
2 lot of thought -- Who do you give the testimonies to -- the
3 tapes?

4 MR. WOLF: The testimonies will be typed up
5 and the other written comments that come in before December
6 10th, also. And, will be fully considered in the final draft
7 to the Environmental Statement, and the decisions that evolve
8 on oil and gas leasing. It's been most educational, the
9 testimony here. And, I can just say that they will be fully
10 considered. I can't guarantee what decisions come out. Do
11 you have anything to add to that, Jerry?

12 JERRY WICKSTROM: Yes. I think in the five
13 years that we've worked on the Petroleum Reserve that the
14 people should feel that their comments -- well, not totally
15 successful in stopping oil and gas, because there's national
16 needs ruling that program -- are reflected in our request to
17 get requirements for environmental education for people that
18 come on the Reserve. Set aside stream banks; provide stipu-
19 lations for seasonal closure; set aside some areas so that you
20 can't lease them; put other areas under very severe restric-
21 tion. And, I can give you -- We went to the Solicitor and
22 asked them: Can, on the Federal lands, the people be prevented
23 from going on like they are at Prudhoe Bay? And, he said, no.
24 So we clarified that position. And, I think, if I had time
25 this evening, I could tell you a whole series of things that

1 have resulted from people commenting. And, so I do want you
2 to feel that your testimony through the years has been effect-
3 ive.

4 Dorcas Maupin continues:

5 Um-hm. Thank you very much. And, I'm going to add one
6 thing that -- Like I say for the fish, the sea life and
7 everything is our garden. And, the comments has been made on
8 oil spills like that rig I was saying in that newspaper a
9 while ago. Promises are nothing. They just float away.
10 That's the end of them.

11 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

12 ARNOLD BROWER, JR.

13 For the record, I'm Arnold Brower, Jr., and I will sub-
14 mit a written comment on this. And, I'd like, maybe -- I
15 guess you folks will be here in the morning, and I'd like to
16 get your address.

17 MR. WOLF: Sure can be. Okay?

18 JOASH TUKLE

19 My name is Joash Tukle, again.

20 JOASH TUKLE

21 (In Inupiat) (Appendix V, Tape 3 Side A,
22 page 2-5, counter 230-314)

23 MR. WOLF: Thank you.

24 ALICE SOLOMON FOR JOASH TUKLE:

25 He would like to clarify what Noah said about ^(Kungaaqruk) Kugururok.

1 He said what Noah said is just how it happens after the test-
2 ing. You know, dynamite by that river. If the BLM are going
3 to sell -- If they are going to have a sale by somebody's
4 allotment, they should have respect to the allottee, and dis-
5 cuss the sale with them. And, not just ignore what they would
6 like to have done. And, he also mentioned the same thing
7 about other organizations that might be drilling right now --
8 That they should talk with the people of probability of
9 putting up water -- to get water, instead of using the lake
10 waters and the rivers.

11 JAMES NAGEAK

12 Okay. One other thing that he mentioned was that he's
13 no policy maker or -- But, as a desperate person, desperate
14 for his lifestyle, his subsistence way of living. The
15 question he asked about, you know, he said: We can't control
16 the lease sale. The question that he's asked is: If the
17 lease sale happens, and there happens to be an allotment with-
18 in that lease sale, is the allotment to be sold with that
19 lease sale? That's his question.

20 MR. WOLF: Go ahead and answer, Jerry.

21 JERRY WICKSTROM: We discussed that at length,
22 and decided that beneath the allotment is the part of the oil
23 reserve. But, the surface, the 160 acres or the 40 acres, is
24 distinctly that Native Allotment owner's. And, we have put a
25 stipulation in that says: You will not touch that land,

1 unless you have that permission from that owner, so.....

2 JAMES NAGEAK

3 (In Inupiat) (Appendix V, Tape 3 Side A,
4 page 4, counter 365-396)

5 James Nageak continues in English:

6 Underneath is -- And my understanding that what's under-
7 neath the allotment is part of the lease sale?

8 MR. WOLF: No, it's part -- well, yeah.

9 JERRY WICKSTROM: It's leased underneath, but
10 they can't get on the surface of that allotment.

11 James Nageak continues in Inupiat:

12

13 MR. WOLF: Okay, thanks. Because of the late
14 hour, and I think everybody's had a chance to talk, we'll
15 close the hearing. And, we appreciate the people that have
16 come; the knowledge they've expressed, and the miles that
17 they have traveled. And, we will be here at 9:30 in this
18 building to talk with anybody on any phase of the NPR-A
19 leasing effort. Yes?

20

MICHAEL JEFFREY

21 I don't know if the record's still open, but I think.....

22 ALICE SOLOMON: Could I repeat just what he
23 said before I forget it?

24 ALICE SOLOMON IN INUPIAT:

25

MICHAEL JEFFREY

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For the record, my name's Michael Jeffrey. And, the way I understand what's going on here tonight is -- there is basically -- the government has scheduled two hearings in the same night. Now, the first hearing is the hearing required on the effects of the NPR-A leasing on subsistence required by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which is also -- The other hearing tonight is on the comments of the residents of Barrow on the NPR-A Draft Environmental Impact Statement. So now, I assume since you're closing the hearing on the effects on subsistence, you'll now open the hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, so that you can accept comments that don't so directly relate to subsistence. But, never-the-less, relevelate to the government's consideration of this impact statement to the extent that the people are tired, as we all are, I think that's a problem with your scheduling. But, the residents of Barrow should not be denied either tonight or tomorrow morning an opportunity to formally make comments on the whole EIS. And, not just on the subsistence aspects.

MR. WOLF: Now, we have scheduled the one formal hearing on subsistence as required under the law which you pointed out. That's the only hearing that's scheduled. Now, you can provide written comment that has just as much impact, and all that, on the Environmental Statement, in any area of

1 the Environmental Statement.

2 Mr. Jeffrey continues:

3 Well, am I to understand that you've scheduled hearings
4 in Nuiqsut, and Atqasuk, Wainwright, but you're not scheduling
5 a hearing on the Environmental Impact Statement for the resi-
6 dents of Barrow?

7 MR. WOLF: Not a formal hearing.

8 MR. JEFFREY: How can you justify that?

9 JERRY WICKSTROM: There were no hearings.

10 And these have only been meetings. There have been no hear-
11 ings on the EIS.

12 MR. JEFFREY: Well, are you going to have a
13 formal meeting on the EIS, then?

14 MR. WOLF: Started this session.....This is off
15 the record, Debbie.

16 (END OF PROCEEDINGS)

17 * * *

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**Submitted Items
and
Written
Testimonies**

Tape 1A Side A

Counter 000 to counter 052: (page 1-2 of official transcript)
(Introduction.)

Counter 052 to counter 174: (page 3 of official transcript)

Alice Solomon: (From English to Inupiaq.) What he has just said concerns your testimonies. He says you are to speak here if you have concerns or thoughts about BLM's decisions on what is to occur. These are the things which you are to consider in you decisions: 1.) which area would you allow them to use - to lease. (Very good translation on instructing and what is to happen tonight.)

Counter 174 to counter 185: (page 3 of official transcript)

Mr. Wolf

Counter 190 to counter 223: (page 3 of official transcript)

Tom Albert, EPO

Counter 226 to counter 247: (page 4 of official transcript)

Art Omittuk, EPO

Counter 253 to counter 289: (page 5 of official transcript)

Tom Barnes

Counter 294 to counter 416; (page 6-8 of official transcript)

Sam Taalak, Mayor of Nuiqsut

Counter 422 to end of tape, cont. on Side B (page 8-9 of official transcript)

Laurie Kingik from Pt. Hope

Side B

Counter 000 to counter 013; (page 9 of official transcript)

Laurie Kingik from Pt. Hope cont.

Counter 019 to counter 201: (page 9 of official transcript)

Walter Akpik, Sr.: My name Walter Akpik, Atqasuk. Representing Atqasuk. And the Land Chief at Atqasuk. I'm sorry I talk in English. I don't know how to talk English. My tongue short, you know. Funny, talking English. (Rest spoken in Inupiaq.) I will speak. I am happy right now. I have never before spoken before the head of the oil people. I have helped before in sessions concerning oil. So I know what these lines, these marks on this map mean. They have made it such that all it does is show where they plan to search for oil. These are places they are going to dynamite. Up there, up there, they say, are important game habitat. Areas in which we have observed animals. These are areas which we, the Inupiat, already know about. I have already observed animals here on NPR-A, ever since I began hunting, because I often search for animals. Also listening in here are other hunters who will probably have something to say.

The (caribou) animals don't calve just in this area here. We have listened to testimonies which says that caribou, brown bears or ducks inhabit that area on this side. We all know that the animals do not inhabit just that area.

When I, myself, became capable of searching for animals, when I traveled about within the NPR-A everywhere, using dog sled or going by boat in the summer - sometimes back-packing - I would observe animals within the NPR-A region.

Also, when I was assisting the oil people (seismic crew?) as a guide for two years with the GSI Service, when I was helping them, we would work on the area which our boss had marked as the area which we were to work on that day. If I knew of anything along the route which could most likely be destroyed I

would have the bombardier skirt around that area. I was in the first vehicle, a bombardier, among that survey group. I had riding right alongside me the chief person. I would often tell him, "We are about to reach the river." Then before reaching it, we would erect a (sharp point?) where the drilling is to take place. And then we would cross to the other side of the river after erecting that. Sometimes the river is wide, all right, but once those (sharp points?) are erected they do no drilling within these areas. And then when we go ashore we write on the wood, telling the (drillers) to drill there.

We would place the (sharp points?) about four hundred feet from the river.

Because I have previously assisted these oil people when they searched for oil I don't like to oppose them. But I do try to help them so that they do do it in the best manner possible one in which they don't destroy anything. Because, you see, I also think about my fellow Inupiat.

Those white foxes which the Inupiat trap for in the winter do not inhabit just that area up there. Those persons who trap within this area are listening right now. They probably have something to say. We have all subsisted ever since way back when by trapping. Now that we no longer subsist on white foxes alone I don't like to oppose oil people who are our workers here because we need oil. The Arctic Slope needs oil. The job which needs to be done needs oil.

Because, you see, when one buys oil, at least, up there inland at Atqasuk - we really spend a lot on buying expensive oil. I, myself, spend \$163.90 every two weeks for a drum of oil. Sometimes this doesn't last two weeks when the weather get biting cold.

Sometimes, after buying oil at these prices I would sometimes yearn to have a gas pipeline going up there to Atqasuk, all right. Especially knowing that gas is near. Especially after having worked with them and knowing that oil, gas was nearby. These thoughts come to me sometimes and they sometimes aggravate me sorely, thinking, "What is it that is blocking this from us up there at Atqasuk?" Especially knowing that natural gas is there just waiting to be piped.

I have an allotment up there at Atqasuk and just five miles from there is a drilling area all set, with pipes already erected. This I know of also.

And now when the oil people again have set before us these things I thank them for the opportunity to be here with them. No matter how much they search for oil, I, myself, cannot oppose them.

I know, also, of others who have allotments up there. There are some who delineated their boundaries this summer. But these allotments which I know about - I know about them because I am a representative from Atqasuk - Meade River. (I am) also capable of taking care of (recording) them. And these are ones they already know about. They are capable of taking care of them. This is my thinking sometimes.

I am talking right now because although (I support) the oil people, the ones handling explosives and such, I want them to be careful of these areas. Be careful. There are going to be people who will take care of them. There are people who can guide them. Sometimes it is hard to know where people's allotments are. They set boundaries on allotments this past summer. Everywhere, even through lakes.

There are fish in lakes too in the summer. Fish are the one most important thing to watch for because of their characteristics. Although there are caribou

which run everywhere along the top of the ground too, and although they, too, need to be provided for, I would be most grateful to the oil people if they would stay away from the lakes and rivers inhabited by fish when they begin using underground explosives in their search. These are much used by us who have subsisted by fishing.

On this here they have marked where they plan to do something. They have lines which show this. They have not started yet on this side. These just show what they plan to do. I know what these lines mean. These are to be their path. These small lines are what their job is to be.

Whether it goes right through a lake, a river, or whatever, the line does not waver. It keeps on going. But when it is about to reach a river they stop just before it and erect a (shockpoint?). And when they realize that the line goes through a big lake, when they realize the line goes through it - as you can see, this line is straight, it does not waver even a bit - when they realize that it goes right through a big lake they would stop just before reaching it and erect (shockpoint?) where they are to drill. And then although they would cross the big lake without drilling in it, they do put in markers every so many feet or so and keep on going.

And then after crossing it they would again put in markers where drilling is to be done.

And then when the lake is not very big - after looking for a while and realizing that the lake is not very big - when we see that the line goes right through it we would skirt around it if that is possible. They they would erect whatever over at the other side.

They know me and they can't do things on purpose in my presence. They don't do things on purpose in my presence. Because I have heard one of them

say that he, himself, would never place dynamite anywhere there is water. He scolded those drillers there in my presence. He would never, he said, place dynamite right along a waterway.

These things, of which I know, are what I am talking about right now. They don't ^(do) things on purpose all right, when they have a knowledgeable person along with them.

How they drill along the line when I am not around, I don't know.

I have talked too much, all right. There are others who will talk.

I, though, will stop talking at this point.

Thank you.

Counter 203 to counter 272: (page 10-12 of official transcript)

Translated by Alice Solomon.

Counter 274 to counter 283: (page 12 of official transcript)

James Nageak

Counter 293 to counter 337: (page 12 of official transcript)

(Peetok)
Rossman Peetok from Wainwright.

Counter 338 to counter 366: (page 13 of official transcript)

Tom Dean

Counter 367 to counter 381: (page 13-14 of official transcript)

(Peetok)
Rossman Peetok from Wainwright.

Counter 388 to counter 403: (page 14 of official transcript)

Ronald Nalikak, EPO

End of tape

BLM 005-845
Tape #1B
Translated by Cathy Demientieff

APPENDIX II

Counter Reading 093-244 (page 19-22 of official transcript)

(Neakok)
Raymond Neokok: I will say what I feel needs to be said in Inupiat. When one looks at their maps, it is understandable that they are thinking of the hunting areas of each village, to explore those areas, all the way up to Umiat. When one studies this paper of theirs, (one) finds that nothing is said about the foxes. They speak briefly about the fish, but they do not mention our ways of whaling in Barrow, or in Wainwright.

We are once again faced with something very dangerous. After they have put something all over the ground they have not come back to examine the effects of that chemical on the animals we hunt for food.

First, when concentrated drilling is done, the animals that we depend on for food surround that area.

If our fox population becomes rabid and the rabies spreads to our wolves and caribou, our dogs will certainly be affected by it since the drilling is going to be done not far from us.

And when they drill, they use water. They use a lot of water. They will deplete our streams and lakes of water. The Sag River went dry when they drilled only twice over there. Anyone who is familiar with the Sag River knows that it is a fairly long river, and that the water level does not go down quickly. The water level of the Colville River and Utukok River has gone down considerably, and if the same happens here, we certainly won't have any game in the area.

We all know that if one species of the game we depend on for our livelihood is depleted, then it upsets the entire system.

And if they once again conduct their exploration using dynamite, we know from experience that if a caribou feeds on the same area which was dynamited, the head of the caribou will fall off if a person simply pulls on it by the horns.

They are once again trying to lease your land without discussing any of the effects that past drilling has had on our habitat. Although the United States government has told them that the NPR-A has been leased they have not told you who they are leasing the land from. And then when the lease expires, they claim the land to be theirs, even though we (the Inupiat) are in the middle of a lawsuit claiming that the land does not, in fact, belong to the white people. They themselves have discussed the BYK Line excluding the NPR-A Lands which we never touched because the United States had leased it.

If the BYK Line is no longer in effect and we put it in legal perspective, let us understand the BYK Line. When Alaska was going into Statehood, this was talked about in Section 10(b), "I am now a state, and here are my boundaries. Let the United States understand this clearly." They themselves tried to change the boundaries, but this has not happened yet. The D-2 legislation also tried to change it, but it has not. Other land bills have tried to change the initial boundaries of the state upon Statehood.

But take BLM itself. They are trying to lease land without notifying those with deeds to allotments. Around Barrow and Wainwright, there is quite a bit of land which was claimed under the Allotment Act but will be leased by BLM without regard to the people who claimed those lands because the BLM does not want to give deeds to the allotments. The allotments have been marked on maps and have also been surveyed.

If they are going to sell (this), they also have laws called the Anti-Trust laws. Under state law, how far can oil companies come in? This has not been brought out. Under the Anti-Trust law, it has never been determined how much land can be leased by the oil companies under State law. This has not been practiced in Alaska. For example, ARCO has already leased over 2 million acres. Under the Anti-Trust laws, they could have leased up to 900,000 acres.

They hold onto their laws such as this one, keeping them hidden from our knowledge. Yet they come to you again to take some more from you. This is the goodness of the white man.

(Nuiqsut)

Barrow, Wainwright, Nuiqsat, and Pt. Lay. If the people want them to come this far, then we'll let them lease the land. Our seals, our fish, our caribou, all of them will become rabid. Rabies will affect every living thing except for us.

While I was hunting seals as I always do in Barrow, I caught a two year old seal. I found that it had been tagged at Baffin Island, at Frobisher Bay. It had been tagged that summer as a two year old seal. The following winter I caught that seal in Barrow. If the seals can travel that far in such a short time, then our bearded seals, our walrus, our whales, and our fish will be affected as quickly as they are being affected in Canada.

When one keeps an eye on these things, they have said in their laws, here are the fish, even the seals, in an area where there hasn't been an oil spill. Within one quarter of an oil drill, whether or not it is on land or sea, the fish or seals come into contact with oil. These things have already been marked down and yet are considered lightly by (them); things which we should be concerned about.

I myself will really suffer if I can no longer eat sealmeat or caribou meat. More so, if we can no longer eat fish, ^(Nuiqsut) Nuiqsat will be really affected. If the Colville River's water level becomes too low, then it will become impossible to fish. We all notice that salmon are becoming more plentiful in the rivers, which decreases the whitefish population. We all know that even further upriver, salmon are becoming more numerous, decreasing the whitefish, cisco, and grayling populations. They are scared of the salmon. Even more so, if oil starts in on them, our fish will disappear quickly. And the fish that occupy the lakes; if they use water from those lakes, then those fish will have no water.

Do not forget that when drilling is begun, much water is used. Do not forget also, what happens to the ground where dynamite is used. We know that there is a poisonous substance in the dynamite. In Atqasuk a person saw a caribou grazing in an area which had been dynamited. When the caribou fell over for no apparent reason, the man walked over to the fallen animal to see what had happened. When he took the caribou by the antlers to examine it, the whole head come off. The caribou had just recently died.

They are once again planning to use a substance as poisonous as this, yet they have not even mentioned it here. The people involved with oil will really begin to destroy our lifestyle if they start on this lease without carefully examining the effects that drilling has had in Prudhoe Bay.

Those of you who are trapping, this also applies to you. They are marking all over your maps, on your trapping areas. When they start again, they will tell you, "Do not trap in that area, it is ours." Remember that when you begin trapping. They will prevent you from going into your trapping area.

Thank you.

Counter Reading 010-090 (page 25-27 of official transcript)

Amos Morry: I will talk in in my own language about what I know, what I have listened to. My father always took me fishing as I was growing up. Underneath the ice, no matter how thick the ice was, when the fish were visible, he would take a large willow and hit the fish suddenly with the willow, killing quite a few of them. And when the lake had an open area and the current was headed in that direction, he would pick them up down there.

When it was this way, it probably affected the fish in some small way. Although we know that the people involved in drilling try to stay away from areas where they know fish are plentiful, when they drill even along a creek which runs into a river containing fish, (it) has to travel through that creek. Thus it affects the fish. Even on land, on high ground, when they allow the oil to run, nothing grows on the land that has been touched by oil.

And the caribou and the game which we depend on for food...they drink water, the animals which walk on the ground. They probably drink some foreign substances.

These days, when I think about how money is easy to come by and how we are sometimes glad for it, when oil production stops while the cost of meat remains very high; if they destroy what we are dependent on for food, I wonder what will happen. This is what we are dependent on for food, I wonder what will happen. This is what concerns me the most.

These days the fish and game we depend on for survival are not as populous as they once were. If the fish and game resources are depleted and difficult to catch while the cost of meat remains high in our area; and it being likely that they (the white people) will no longer pay attention to us, then we will have to survive on our own.

Nowadays the rivers continue to flow into the ocean. They (oil explorers) point to an area saying that there is no fish or game there and begin drilling there, but although the animals have traveled through that area continuously, they can travel through other areas. In the fifty-three years that I have lived inland, I have seen how caribou occupy one area in the same year and how in the next year they don't return. They don't return to an area which they have already grazed off.

I was just thinking as they were discussing this. We who are living inland and dependent on migratory animals such as caribou are just now getting caribou this winter. We also have seen wasteful hunting where heads of animals have just been taken off and carcasses left behind. This is one example of how our fish and game resources are being put into danger of extinction from all sides. I myself feel that the greatest danger comes from oil spills.

Having worked with live animals before, I can say that if any foreign substance is added to the sea mammals water, the animals will not be well. We will not be well. I took care of two seals, putting them into water with salt added to simulate sea water. They could not live in that kind of water. They didn't even last two months. They began to have eye problems and both died. I sometimes think of those two when I think of the river full of fish which you know about. When they begin drilling they will drill some distance away from it but if they walk to the river or if the oil runs into the river, the fish will become different.

Thank you.

Tape No. 2A Side A

Counter 318 to counter 367 (page 44 of the official transcript)

(Nungasak)

(Nungasak)

Ben Nungasuk: My name is Ben Nungasuk. I would like to say something right now. I have been listening to those who have spoken right now; they have spoken about their knowledge of hunting. Knowing how the animals react whenever something is happening. The oil even threatens the ducks that are on the water. And even the animals that are in the water presently are rather different this year. The seals for example. The hunters that have been going out to hunt seals lately have said that there are no seals. I wonder why and for what reason the seals from here are scarce. Why can't you at least listen (to the people) who are living also on the land; stop the ones who are drilling, the ones that are looking for places to drill, for awhile if they can be stopped for five (5) years according to what I, myself am saying. To study and observe for five (5) years how the animals are reacting. When the (people from the) Navy first came and first started drilling, it did not make an impact then the way I see it. And then when these last oil companies came the animals are starting to change, animals that are in the water and even the caribou. I'm commenting on this so that they can study and observe the animals that we have always hunted on land. When I, myself use to hunt, but now that I do not have the strength to hunt and because of my concern for (my) people who still hunt and like the Eskimo food, I make my comment based on this.

Thank you.

Side B Tape 2A

Counter 46 to counter 55: (page 47-48 of official transcript)

Joash Tukle: My name is Joash Tukle, you never hear that name, huh? My Eskimo name is Aiviq, that mean walrus. I like meat. I like to have to eat all the time, animals. I never been school I have to talk my language. (Rest was spoken in Inupiaq.) I was listening and not fully understanding (what the people were talking about) through the radio, I would like to know why they are here. What the meeting is all about right now, not wanting to say anything without fully understanding, I will ask Alice to question them.

Counter 90 to counter 94: (page 49 of official transcript)

Yeah. Has Jacob Adams and Wesley Aiken from the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, who takes care of the Land Department, who have already heard (comments) from the people, did they not inform this to them?

Counter 121 to counter 234 (page 50 of official transcript)

Since you already explained, I will say that what Ben Nungasuk^(Nungasak) said is right. When the Navy (people) first came there was no impact on the animals. The Navy (people) that first came to drill for oil did not use and place dynamite into the land nor did they use compressors in the water. And now these present oil (companies) that have been drilling, ever since oil was found, use explosives during the winter. And, as told in a comment made by an inland person earlier, he said his father would kill fish by hitting (the ice) from the top, and if there is ice-free water under there the fish would die. And then he would make some holes in the ice down-current for the dead fish to float up through. This, (his story) is also true. This is how the (people) that are drilling, using explosives on land during the winter near the lakes, kill the fish. And also in the ocean when they are using compressors, it is no different. A

person saw this with his own eyes and knows that just by hitting the top of the ice the fish would be dead. A compressor which sends off a very loud noise (and vibrations) can also kill a lot of fish. An elder (made a comment) to stop (the drilling for five (5) years,) since we, ourselves are elders now, I will support his comment to stop (for five years) to see if the animals will return to (their habitats); I am glad to know that a person thinks in this way. If they are going to drill near the river, don't use the water in that river. The (abundance) of fish will change. I will talk for a length of time, pouring out all what's in my mind, thinking that what I say in December will not have any effect, the time span having been shortened, and having been to all the meetings the people who are really concerned are getting fewer. We did not want to be forced to have any drilling done, but if they go ahead and drill then let them use water from the ocean by (purifying) it. Not from the lakes up there for they will kill the fish from the lack of water. Don't use the water in the rivers till their empty. I am saying this since I feel that we have been forced to yield to pressure. (Purify) the ocean water for their use, no matter how much the quantity. We want to protect our fish that are in the lakes and the rivers. The river, during the winter, is like a lake. The mouth (of the river) only having water, and as though it was a lake the fish are here for the winter. If they pump the water and empty it, all the fish will die due to the lack of water. If they're going to haul gravel, they should not get it from the river. They should not bother (disturb) the path of the fish. They should haul gravel where there are no fish to disturb. I am deeply concerned as I am a resident of Nuiqsut and of Barrow, and knowing all the lakes and the rivers that contain fish all the way to Anaktuvik Pass. Even if I point to one part (of the map) avoiding the other, they will destroy

the (fish) that are in the other. Right now, the fishes' habitats are the ocean, the rivers and the lakes that are all in this area. Our land is not like the land that are all in this area. Our land is not like the land that never freeze. The lakes where the fish are inland freeze over in the winter and they die due to the lack of water. This is the end. The prices of food having gotten so high, that when you even receive a free 100 lb. sack of fish from Nuiqsut, the freight alone now costing \$75.00 to Barrow, we want to protect the animals that are close to our area, no matter what village (we are in). Together with our neighboring (villages) and people we always camp with, we want to protect our animals but we are forced to yield to pressure maybe because our leaders are not really helping us. Maybe this is so, our leaders who act on our behalf probably have urged them to go ahead which makes it worse on us, and they have not attended the meetings with us who are against it. We who are speaking against the (destruction) of the animals migration route are running out of help. I want both my comments to be utilized: Don't use the water at all from the land but (purify) the ocean water and use it. They will let us run out of fish by doing this. When observing, during any time of the year, where they have used explosives, there's not a fish in (sight), wherever they relocate. And then the next year, after they have used explosives in that (certain) area and have moved a little ways, one hears reports of our land acquiring fish again, fish which are fleeing from where they are using explosives. The (people) that are using explosives are getting closer to Barrow, when we were out whaling this year, even though (they) are not talking about the ocean, I will talk about the ocean. I think they wanted to know more about the land. During the falltime, ever since they started using compressors, our whales that use to come through before the ice started

to come in, have started reaching Barrow when we can't reach them anymore, after (the whalers) have gone ashore. They should take extreme caution not to use the water from the lakes and the rivers after we have been forced to yield to pressure, after we (have repeatedly) told them not to drill. When and if I hear that the drillers are using water from the ocean, then and only then will I believe that they are truly sincere in their efforts to hear testimonies and implement recommendations made by the concerned people, after weighing each side and realizing which one is better. I will then believe that they also want to help the Inupiaq people and the United States that want oil by weighing each side equally. That is all, thank you.

Counter 239 to counter 335: *(page 51 of official transcript)*

Translated by Alice Solomon.

Counter 336 to counter 389: *(page 52-53 of official transcript)*

Comments by James Nageak and not translation.

The rest of the tape is blank.

Tape 2B Side A

Counter 000 to Counter 113: (p 53 of official transcript)

Jennie Ahkiygak: I don't know how to speak English, I have to talk my...
(Rest spoken in Inupiaq.) I am happy to have come here, being an Inupiaq. I grew up by Prudhoe and came here around 1948. I was raised at Prudhoe till I was 20 years old. I was raised eating (wild) animals and (its) plants during the summer, having eaten plants in the first month of July. This is how many plants that always grew on top of the land in July that I have always eaten. These are the 5 small plants, berries (or fruit) that we always ate in the month of July. And there are 11 fishes that have different names that are in the rivers. Also, we ate tubers that grew during the summer inside the ground, not plants, necessarily, that grow on top of the ground. *As you all know, us being Inupiaqs, I was raised on white man's food because there were no white people at Prudhoe Bay(?) right around 1941. I was raised till I was 20 years old. My dad hunted animals from the ocean, from McClure Island to ^(Napaqsraliq) Napaksralik. I, myself was born on Flaxman Island. I am very happy as to what Raymond Neakok said. He is not fabricating when he said the white people that are drilling are very scary that not even an Inupiaq can reach that area. Having been raised at Prudhoe Bay, I took my (2) sons there when they were able to do things, to let them see where I had been raised. When I reached there with them, I set up a net for them where we use to fish near the ocean. There were places where they had drilled, right beside the place where our house use to be. I placed a net for them in the lagoon near the ocean where my Dad use to

catch Arctic char and there use to be a lot of fish here, and this is where they had drilled, on the side and even on land but also touching that area. Even though we had the net overnight it did not get any fish at all. Having been raised and having lived on that land, I took my two sons to where we use to live, by walking, to where we had once traveled. I practically ran sometimes to where the berries use to grow, but there were only small ones that had not grown. I got to thinking, (I had heard) that they spray mosquito repellent on this area. I tried to eat the berries, but only the pit of the seeds were just about to grow but had not. I got to thinking that they had let the plants die by trying to spray the repellent on the mosquitoes, (I had heard) that they use a helicopter to spray the mosquitoes. I did not have any berries even though I was dying for some because they had not even grown. But I thought to myself that the people who sprayed on the mosquitoes must have killed the berries. Even the fish are real easy to die. For example: if the water had something in it it is very hard to drink. Even the animal makes tracks when they're just walking. They are not like us human beings. They must have run away when they smell something that they don't want to smell like oil, grease, or a smell that the oil drillers have left behind. I am very happy when Raymond spoke that they, the drillers will come here to try to help us, we, who want and (need) the oil but even a white person can make fun of an Inupiaq person. Like, myself, I can't speak English and I have not gone to school.... We, the people who like to eat meat, like an elderly person going to the store, like, for instance, my mother (says) this is all white man's food and starts thinking of Inupiaq food. (Her hunger) will not be satisfied (when eating the white man's food). Also the Game Wardens, where the areas have Game Wardens, have helped stopped the hunting. We, who are

Inupiaqs, the white people must always think that the animals are here all the time but these animals travel a great distance even in a day. Even the fish that are in the river..., for instance, people start netting fish around September before the fish start spawning. The White people have food by having their own garden or their own farm. We Inupiaqs do not own a farm to help us with our food. The Inupiaqs hunt before the weather gets really cold and before the animals are thin. *The White people must think that even in the winter, in the springtime, everything is the same as to the growth of their own food, they must think that we Inupiaqs get what we want all the time. But the Inupiaqs have always lived on the animals, not relying on the farms that are (easy to care for), but have struggled immensely just to live. They will go there to drill then say that there are no animals.... In one month, September, October, and July, the animals start changing and the elders talk about this. In July, the birds will start having eggs, and the Inupiaq people start egg-hunting. After they have hunted eggs in July then they start fishing at a different time. The White people must think that the Inupiaq way of life is the same as theirs, like having farms and having gardens. I am saying this being an Inupiaq.

Counter 114 to 163: *(page 53-54 of official transcript)*

Translated by Alice Solomon.

Counter 163 to 183: *(page 54-55 of official transcript)*

James Nageak commenting.

Counter 184 to 297: (page 55 of official transcript)

Ronald Brower

Counter 299 to 473: (page 58-62 of official transcript)

Raymond Neakok.

End of Side A

Side B Tape 2B:

Counter 004 to 153: (page 62-66 of official transcript)

Arnold Brower, Jr.

Counter 157 to 224: (page 67-68 of official transcript)

(Peetook)

My name is Rossman Peetok and I'm going to speak in my own language. Got a translator here. (Rest spoken in Inupiaq.) I have been looking at the map and the sizes of Wainwright, Barrow, Nuiqsut and Atkasuk, looking at the sizes of the tracts that were given to each of us, to me they are too small. These people have not heard, not one of them, I think, has heard about the places where our parents have traveled by dogsled. What our parents use to call Kaniarigvik is the source of the Colville, the Kuukpik River. Also they trapped by dogsled along the Utuqqaq River, our parents and their parents. Also the places that are located in the southwestern part that we still can

reach now can be seen on the map up there. Even now we still can reach Colville and still is our hunting place. During the winter, we still reach it, and I finally made it there during the summer by boat. After we set up camp, not even 5 minutes would lapse by the fish would be biting just by using hooks. There was an abundance fish during the summer when you look at it right now. But, even then, one of the people said that the fishes were getting fewer right now. There must have been an abundance of fish then before any had been taken.

These areas look so small to me, that when you look at the map that one (hunter) gets the feeling that you have not moved around but seem like the only spot where people hunted. Right now, they are talking about the places up there that our parents have traveled, from time immemorial, wanting to have it. They ate plants from the ground itself; berries, tubers, ever sour grass (wild rhubarb). *We cannot say and will not have the opportunity to speak again when December comes so I would like to add to my comments right now. *I am deeply concerned in protecting the fishing areas. They want to work right where the ducks lay their eggs. Then after they have damaged them, they will not put it back the way they were. After they have done damages to us they will leave us; they will not have anything to do with us. When thinking (about it), you get to thinking like that. I may have hurt them with what I have said, but they also have to see us, Inupiaqs, who have struggled to live from time immemorial. Even before any White people started coming here, the Inupiaqs were living here. The Inupiaq was already here, the Inupiaqs were living here. The Inupiaq was already here, from when (who knows)? So, we thank these (people) who have come here. (Rest in English.) And when I look at this map right here it says NPR-A very clearly. NPR-A stands for, does it stand for Native People Reserve Alaska? Is that what it says? Thank you.

Counter 230 to Counter 275: (page 68 of official transcript)

Alice Solomon translating.

Counter 283 to Counter 410: (page 68 of official transcript)

Noah Itta: My name is Noah Itta. ...Interpreter, I have to talk my own language. (Rest spoken in Inupiaq.) I really want to speak, after I understood right now that the Congress sent them here, that being (my) excuse. It was even sufficient for me as to what Ben Nungasuk said, to stop the oil (people) for five years for observation if that could be done. I just wanted to explain that while I was aware of things and growing up, the oil people came. I have seen them, the first being; when the oil (people) came up on one of the Liberty Ships and got stuck by the Point because of the shallow water, and in order to get out it spilled its oil into the ocean and the floated. Right then and there, a lot of us saw the animals, ducks and even seals die caused by a small amount of oil. I want to say something about the river that is closer to here. From time immemorial, the Inupiaqs, even while we were being born, treated this river like their garden. Then the oil (people) came, even though they have supported us in a lot of ways by providing us things; they even provided us with houses which we did not have. Making our way of life easier but our food, the oil (people) do not actually know about how we, the Inupiaqs get our food. The Inupiaqs actually treated this river like a garden from time immemorial. While I was looking, the people who were looking for oil by using sounder(?), passing each other by, the ones who were looking for oil by using sounding(?) and by using dynamite..., I started spending my

time there after finding out, from time immemorial, that people used this as a garden. On one of my fishing trips, I saw the markers of the sounders(?) that had been placed there following the river. From that time on, the fishes in that river changed and are not there anymore right now. The river being like this. Every springtime, a lot of the rivers clean-up by the full force of their break-up, whatever trash is in there is taken out then its clean. And the stream that does not break-up is where the animals and the fish are because it does not break-up. Since it does not (break-up and) throw out any trash, a lot of the fishes that were killed by the sounding(?) and could not get out being at the bottom, and the fishes always wanting to be in clean water did not want to go there anymore. The sounders(?) having killed the fish that were at the bottom of the stream. This is a true fact. Based on this fact, I would like, if I can, add more weight to what Ben Nungasuk said, to hold off for five years, thinking that maybe the fish will come back, even in other areas. It is also knowledgeable that this has occurred in other areas that the dead fish look like driftwood, right on the pat of the sounders(?). They look like driftwood washed ashore. I want to testify because it is a true fact that the fishes can be killed wherever the oil people are. And also, (you) have already heard about our villages that do not depend on (natural) gas as to how expensive a drum of oil is. People with no homes among us right now are getting numerous and because of them I have always wanted to voice out my concern all the way to Congress.... These oil people when searching for oil have sent alot of oil and gasoline to the land east of us. And then all during the summer, on the out-skirts of Tasigpaq where we camp, they burned a lot of oil by the hundreds. Why is it not open to the Inupiaqs who are struggling even at a cheaper rate? Why is it not given out....

End of tape: Off the record.

Tape 3 Side A

Counter 002 to Counter 026: *(continued from Appendix IV)*

Noah Itta cont.: I was talking about the drums of oil that were just thrown away. My son who worked with the clean-up crew has always told me that they burn three or five hundred drums of oil all the time. I, myself, found this out this summer when they were burning oil at Tasiqpak. One gets to thinking that they could be of use, especially when your struggling, to sell them at a cheaper rate even to the Inupiaqs. Or even the many people who do not have homes, if the Congress (people) do not know about the Inupiaqs (who do not have houses), instead of destroying the houses that could be of use, instead of letting the tractors trample on the, and if there's a way to get those houses I would be most grateful. I don't want to take a lot of your time, and I am happy to have said my concerns while the time is open to speak up. I also thank the people who have come here to listen to our testimonies and have the willingness to help. But, know this, the Inupiat do not want to any drilling to take place in the ocean because this concerns our way of life and because we like the Inupiaq way of life and the food and not wanting to lose this. Thank you. This will conclude (my testimony).

Counter 028 to Counter 079: *(page 69 of official transcript)*

Translation by Alice Solomon.

Counter 080 to Counter 102: *(page 71 of official transcript)*

James Nageak stressing the points missed.

Counter 108 to Counter 170: *(page 71-73 of official transcript)*

(Sheldon Bogenrife)

Sheldon (?) Shareholder of Wainwright.

Counter 173 to Counter 183: (page 73-74 of official transcript)

Dorcas Maupin: I have a question. (spoken in English.)

Counter 213 to Counter 222: (page 75 of official transcript)

Dorcas Maupin cont.

Counter 223 to Counter 229: (page 75 of official transcript)

Arnold Brower, Jr.

Counter 230 to Counter 314: (page 75 of official transcript)

My name is Joash Tukle again. I want to add, since Kuugaagruk was brought up by Noah Itta. Since (I) fished in this area and still do fish there a number of times so last year we were there for two weeks and did not get any fish even though the hook was visible the fish were not biting; acting strange as if they were not aware of anything and we did not get even one little fish. What Noah Itta said is a true fact about the people who had used explosives during the winter. It is a fact that one never gets any fish at all after explosives have been used near-by. And getting away from (this subject), I (come from) Richard Tukle who would not be thought of as an important person to the people, including myself. Even though I don't live for the people, but have great concerns, and not being a law maker myself now, if they go ahead and drill or start leasing the land without listening and heeding our testimonies, if our leaders have told them to go ahead (and drill) and if they really have to, even though the people who have come here (to listen) now do not know if there will be a lease sale, if they should sell a piece of land and is inside a person's allotment or if it is even surrounding the allotment, (someone) should ask if that person's allotment will be sold along with the lease sale or will it be sold individually. If the State of Alaska or if whoever is going to lease the land or if they (the panel) knows, instead of leaving it right in the middle (where the lease sale will be) ask them if they will

approach that individual (on his allotment) if that could be sold along with it. Instead of looking at the person with an allotment as a nothing and it's surrounded by or within the land that will be leased, or if ASRC has already worked it out this way, (approach) the person and talk to him about this. Then moving back to what I said earlier, use the water from the ocean instead of the lakes or the rivers. They should go to the nearest Region which have Corporations and ask where from the ocean without bothering the fish could we put up our wells for water. By asking them. The water is very precious. The people and I have come to know just how much water is being used by the drillers nowadays here, because they're drilling just east of us. Having heard about how much water they are using, we do not want them to use the water from the land. And also in trying to help the Corporation by asking them, "If you make your well right by your side where the ocean water is the deepest, and using this water that you have purified, I would help by paying for the water that you have purified. If the (oil people) really want to abide and help the Inupiat people then these, our leaders that were chosen which may not have thought of these, I would be very happy (if our testimonies) have in some way helped in making the right decision. This is why we are here tonight because when December comes we will not have anymore to say. That is all I have to say. My name is Aiviq.

Counter 316 to Counter 340: *(page 75 of official transcript)*

Alice Solomon translating.

Counter 341 to Counter 354: *(page 76 of official transcript)*

James Nageak translates the question that was asked.

Counter 365 to Counter 396: *(page 77 of official transcript)*

James Nageak translating what Jerry said. Referring to the question that you have asked, if they will sell the individual's allotment when they have the

lease sale. Is that correct? Even though the ground underneath is part of it... (Am I understanding that what's underneath the allotment is part of the Lease Sale?)

Even though the ground underneath is part of the Lease sale but the surface will not be touched. If there is oil underneath the (individual's) allotment, they can drill around that and get the oil that is underneath. Since it is underneath it is not part of the allotment. But if they are going to be in the allotment where a person has staked out, they will not touch the surface without consulting that person.

Counter 411:

End of tape and Public Hearing.

Counter 413:

Alice Solomon translating the closing session.

Counter 424: (page 78-79 of official transcript)

Michael Jeffrey