

ALASKA OCS OFFICE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
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PUBLIC MEETING
ON
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON PROPOSED
OCS LEASE SALE 60 (LOWER COOK INLET/SHELIKOF STRAIT)

2

The above-cited hearing was held in the Kodiak Island Borough Assembly Chambers, Kodiak, Alaska, on October 15, 1980.

The hearing was conducted by Mrs. Esther Wunnicke, Manager, Alaska OCS Office, Anchorage, Alaska.

C E R T I F I C A T E

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

That the Public Hearing in the matter of:

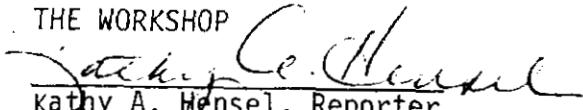
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON

PROPOSED OCS LEASE SALE 60 (LOWER COOK INLET/

SHELIKOF STRAIT)

was held as herein appears and this is the original
verbatim transcript thereof.

THE WORKSHOP


Kathy A. Hensel, Reporter

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PANEL MEMBERS

1		
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3	ESTHER WUNNICKE	MANAGER, ALASKA OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFICE
4	CHRIS ONES	OFFICE OF OCS COORDINATION, WASHINGTON D.C.
5		
6	PATRICIA HARVEY	LAND AND WATER RESOURCES, WASHINGTON D.C.
7		
8	JERRY REED	OCS COORDINATOR, FISH AND WILD-LIFE SERVICE, ALASKA
9	JOE JONES	REGIONAL MANAGER, CONSERVATION OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
10	DAVID PAGE	DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ENERGY AND MINERALS, WASHINGTON D.C.
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PUBLIC TESTIMONY

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ASSOCIATION</u>
1		
2		
3	MR. DAVID HOOPES	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
4	MS. STACY STUDEBAKER	KODIAK HIGH SCHOOL
5	MR. CHRIS STONE	KODIAK HIGH SCHOOL
6	MR. TONY RICKARD	KODIAK HIGH SCHOOL
7	MS. TRACY POWELL	KODIAK HIGH SCHOOL
8	MR. TOM DOOLEY	KODIAK HIGH SCHOOL
9	MR. THOMAS PETERSON	KODIAK OCS ADVISORY COUNCIL
10	MR. THOMAS COOK	CHEVRON USA, ANCHORAGE
11	MR. EDWARD MERTENS	CHEVRON USA, SAN FRANCISCO, CA
12	MR. FOREST BLAU	PRIVATE CITIZEN
13	MR. STEPHEN RENNELL	PRIVATE CITIZEN
14	MR. DAVID WAKEFIELD	PORT LIONS CITY COUNCIL
15	MR. CHRIS MYRICK	PRIVATE CITIZEN
16	MS. LINDA FREED	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH, OFFICE OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
17		
18	MS. STACY STUDEBAKER	KODIAK HIGH SCHOOL
19	MS. BETSY MYRICK	PRIVATE CITIZEN
20	MR. ART PANAMAROFF	LARSEN BAY VILLAGE COUNCIL
21	MS. DOROTHY PESTRIKOFF	PRIVATE CITIZEN
22	MR. WAYNE MARSHALL	KANA
23	MR. BILL OSBORNE	KANA
24	MS. LAURA BARTELS	KANA
25	MS. THERESA HOLM	PRIVATE CITIZEN

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ASSOCIATION</u>
1		
2	MR. PETER HOLM	PRIVATE CITIZEN
3	MR. RICHARD KNOWLES	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
4	MR. DAVE THOMPSON	PRIVATE CITIZEN
5	MR. BRUCE BAKER	OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF ALASKA
6	MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI	PRIVATE CITIZEN
7	MR. HANK PENNINGTON	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH OCS ADVISORY COUNCIL
8	MS. BARBARA MONKEIWICZ	PRIVATE CITIZEN
9	MS. KATHY SHORT	PRIVATE CITIZEN
10	MR. DERRELL SHORT	PRIVATE CITIZEN
11	MR. DAVID HERNSTEIN	PRIVATE CITIZEN
12	MS. DAWN LEA BLACK	PRIVATE CITIZEN
13	MR. DAVID KUBIAK	PRIVATE CITIZEN
14	MR. AL BURCH	KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH OCS ADVISORY COUNCIL
15		
16	MR. CHUCK KARPINSKI	PRIVATE CITIZEN
17	MS. NANCY JOHNSTON	PRIVATE CITIZEN
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1 prepared by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with the
2 National Environmental Policy Act. The hearing will provide the
3 opportunity to receive comments from the public and private sec-
4 tors in order to fully evaluate the potential affects of this
5 proposed sale on human, marine and coastal environments and the
6 domestic supply of mineral resources. The official reporter for
7 the hearing will make a verbatim transcript. She's Miss Kathy
8 Hensel, from the Workshop Court Reporting Service, and she's to
9 the left of the table at which witnesses will be speaking.
10 Everything that is spoken while the hearing is in session will be
11 reported, and in order to assure a complete and accurate record
12 it's necessary that only one person speak at a time, and that
13 everyone remain as quiet as possible while the hearing is in pro-
14 gress.

15 If you do use the maps to indicate geographic areas, please
16 also say verbally what you're indicating on the map for the pur-
17 poses of the recorder.

18 As most of you know, this is not an adversary proceeding,
19 so there is no need to place witnesses under oath, but we do ask
20 that your presentations be relevant and supported by pertinent
21 data.

22 The speakers will be questioned only in the event that a
23 member of the hearing panel wishes to clarify facts or obtain
24 additional information. Any questions that the panel members
25 ask should not be construed as indicating any predetermined po-

1 sition. The purpose of the hearing is to receive information and
2 not to exchange views so that the members of the panel are pre-
3 sent for the purpose of obtaining and understanding of your views
4 and not for the purposes of exchange, or debate, or answering
5 questions.

6 The speakers will be called on in the order they have regis-
7 tered according to the list that's been supplied me. If the spea-
8 ker is not present when his or her name is called, then that name
9 will be placed at the end of the list and will be recalled.

10 Anyone wishing to speak who has not already registered for
11 that purpose, should register with Miss Swanton at the entrance
12 door. And after hearing from those persons who have given ad-
13 vanced notice I will, if time is available, give all others pre-
14 sent an opportunity to be heard.

15 Each speaker is requested to begin his or her remarks by
16 providing name, address, occupation, and if you represent a group
17 or someone else, who you represent. If available, you're reques-
18 ted to provide one copy of your prepared testimony to the repor-
19 ter for her assistance; but, however if you have brought other
20 copies of your testimony, we'd appreciate receiving four copies
21 for our review purposes. Your remarks will be recorded verbatim
22 whether or not you follow a written text. If you wish to sub-
23 mit additional testimony, provide that material also and it will
24 be marked as an exhibit and entered into the hearing record.

25 We have scheduled each oral presentation for ten minutes.

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1 We will try to hold to that, but I..I don't like to cut any...
2 anyone off when they're making substantive uh..remarks.

3 Uh, we will accept written comments and statements from par-
4 ties who prefer to file written remarks rather than make oral
5 comments, or you may supplement your oral comments with uh..with
6 written testimony. And you have until October 31st, 1980 to sub-
7 mit those extension of remarks or written testimony to the atten-
8 tion of the Manager of the Alaska OCS office, Bureau of Land
9 Management, P. O. Box 11159, Anchorage, or they may be delivered
10 to our office in Anchorage, which is located at 620 East 10th
11 Avenue, just behind Church's Fried Chicken.

12 Uh..All of the comments that we receive, whether they're
13 written or oral, will be given equal consideration and will be
14 treated in the final environmental impact statement, and that is
15 our specific purpose..uh, is addressing the Draft Invironmental
16 Impact Statement, which I hope you've had a chance to review.

17 If you wish copies of the transcript of this hearing, you
18 will need to make arrangements uh..with Miss Hensel, who is the
19 official reporter.

20 There's going to be coffee available in the back of the room
21 throughout the hearing, so you're welcome to help yourself, but
22 we will call a..a break about 3:30, so everyone can..can have a
23 little recess.

24 The first witness who is uh..scheduled to testify is Mr.
25 David Hoopes, representing the Kodiak Island Borough.

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1 MR. DAVID HOOPES: Distinguished panel members, ladies and
2 gentlemen! Good afternoon! My name is David Hoopes, and I am
3 here today to represent the Kodiak Island Borough as their OCS
4 Consultant and to present oral testimony on behalf of the bor-
5 ough. You may use the borough's address as my address in this
6 case.

7 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you!

8 MR. DAVID HOOPES: The deep concern we hold for the welfare
9 of our fishing industry prompted the borough's administration's
10 adoption of the position toward lease Sale 60 that we shared with
11 you, in yesterday's oral testimony in Homer. We do not feel se-
12 cure with the concluding statement on page 170 of the draft, that
13 the proposed sale would have little or no affect on commercial
14 fisheries. This statement is completely at odds with the pro-
15 bable impacts listed in the preceding pages. On page 166 of the
16 draft it states that losses to razor clams could result from the
17 proposed action. A "good chance that at least one pollutant
18 event will adversely affect shrimp populations", is noted on page
19 165. A probable reduction in crab populations caused by events
20 associated with the proposal is noted on page 163. And on page
21 161, the statement is made that salmon populations could be ad-
22 versely affected. Again, on page 170 the conclusion is drawn
23 that "the proposed sale would have little or no affect on Kodiak,
24 Homer, Port Lions, Seldovia and Kenai commercial fisheries". Yet
25 on the same page, just four paragraphs below this statement we

1 read "the commercial fishing industry would experience adverse
2 impacts from this proposal". How can we put any credence what-
3 soever in a document that fails to maintain any semblance of
4 internal integrity? How can a document with such glaring in-
5 consistencies be useful in the decision-making process?

6 While we fully appreciate the unquantifiable nature of much
7 of the information needed to evaluate the various alternatives,
8 we know that catch and effort statistics exist for reporting areas
9 falling within certain risk probability zones. Thus, probable
10 losses to fishery values could be estimated from data submitted to
11 BLM with the borough resolution 79-9-R, dated February 22, 1979,
12 and that resolution re-requested that Shelikof Strait be stricken
13 from lease Sale 60. Nowhere in the body of this draft however,
14 is the value or magnitude of the several commercial fisheries even
15 mentioned, except for aggregated catch statistics for recent years
16 found in table III,B,2,c,-1 through 6, and tables III,B,2,d,-1
17 through 6.

18 The vulnerability of various shoreline habitat types to oil
19 spill impacts has also been assessed during the OCSEAP program,
20 but these data are not correlated with spill trajectories. Thus
21 the risk analysis does not begin to fully assess impacts to either
22 fishery resources or shoreline habitats.

23 Our concern over probable impacts to shoreline habitats is
24 further heightened as a result of additional responsibilities
25 that may in the near future rest with the borough administration.

1 The Kodiak Island Borough has recently applied to the State
2 of Alaska's Department of Community and Regional Affairs for per-
3 mission to annex the west side of Shelikof Strait from the sou-
4 thern boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough southwest along
5 the Alaska Peninsula to a point in the vicinity of Kumlik Island.
6 The vulnerability of this coastline to oil contamination from a
7 major spill, therefore, would be a particular concern to us as
8 the local governmental entity responsible for this area. Shore-
9 line habitats play a particularly significant role in the sub-
10 sistence lifestyle of many of the area's residents. Any major
11 disruption of subsistence opportunities over a long period of
12 time would recreate or would uh..create a severe hardship on any
13 village so impacted. The full significance of the subsistence is
14 lost to the dominant non-native culture. The native American's
15 view of life is oriented toward the group as an organic, all-em-
16 bracing body. A person's identity, as part of the group, is part
17 of his own individuality. He is this person, and part of him is
18 the fact that he is attached to, belongs to, is part of this par-
19 ticular group. He behaves as an individual, to be sure, but he
20 behaves with reference to his group attachment. It is as an as-
21 pect of the group that subsistence takes on its significance, for
22 the subsistence lifestyle is part of the life of the group, and
23 so is part of what and who a person is. With the disappearance
24 of the old languages and of many practices and beliefs, and with
25 increasing use of goods from the non-native world, the continu-

1 ance of a subsistence tradition remains a solid point of identi-
2 fication. Fish, particularly salmon, and other marine foods
3 are still a integral part of Koniag life. As some other aspects
4 of that life have disappeared, the role of fish and subsistence
5 fishing has assumed even more importance, both economic and sym-
6 bolic, and the symbolic may well be the more important of the two.
7 We view any threat to the subsistence lifestyle of both Native-
8 Americans and Non-Natives alike as extremely serious, and wish to
9 go on record as favoring only thoses alternatives and measures
10 that would either remove or reduce such threats to an acceptable
11 level.

12 The worst case analysis described in this Draft Environ-
13 mental Statement is inadequate according to current CEQ regu-
14 lations (40 CFR 1502.22). While the BLM has prepared a worst
15 case analysis covering endangered species on page 281, such an
16 analysis does not meet current regulations stipulations because
17 it only considers effects on endangered species..uh..and parti-
18 cularly whales. Under current CEQ regulations however, the
19 worst case analysis must alert the decision maker to the costs
20 of uncertainty beyond the endangered species.

21 The draft correctly notes on page 160, that an oil spill
22 event reaching the shore could seriously adversely affect pink
23 salmon populations because of the discreteness of the two-year
24 cyclic nature of the genetically separated stocks. The draft
25 indicates, however, that risk exists only during the short period

1 of time the fry are emerging from the gravels. This assumption
2 is invalid.

3 On the Alaska Peninsula, and in the Kodiak archipelago vir-
4 tually every stream supports runs of intertidal spawning pink and
5 chum salmon. On Kodiak Island this spawning substrate is more
6 important than in other areas. Rivers having the largest runs
7 of pink and chum salmon contain the highest proportion of inter-
8 tidal spawners. Consequently, any spill that reaches shore from
9 the time eggs are deposited in the gravel in the fall to after
10 fry emergence and out-migration the following spring could adver-
11 sely affect significant numbers of incubating eggs or alevins.
12 The draft notes, page 175, that a major spill, four predicted,
13 could directly kill "perhaps several hundred thousand birds",
14 given the right set of circumstances. The impact of such a loss
15 upon the coastal ecosystem would have far-reaching consequences.
16 Most feeding flocks of marine birds occur within five kilometers
17 of land. Two of the three major prey species are Capelin and
18 Pacific Sandlance. These two species of fish may at times hea-
19 vily pollute commercial shrimp catches. The marine birds, how-
20 ever, feed on the nearshore areas where shrimp are abundant and
21 commercially fished, thus the birds serve to keep population of
22 these undesirable fish, (at least they're undesirable from the
23 standpoint of the shrimp fisherman) under control. Any major
24 decline in marine bird populations could, thus, indirectly affect
25 the market value of the shrimp harvest. The impacts of a major

1 oil spill on salmon stocks, marine birds and other forms of mar-
2 ine and coastal life should be assessed under the "worst case"
3 scenario to alert decision makers to the far-reaching affects
4 such a spill might have on the entire marine egosystem.

5 At the beginning of 1980, Lease Sale 60 ranked eleventh
6 out of fifteen proposed sales in mean estimated resource avail-
7 ability (5-year lease sale schedule, ³ File ~~Final~~ Environmental State-
8 ment, page 43). The area proposed for sale was estimated to con-
9 tain 160 million barrels of oil. The mean estimate appearing
10 in this draft however, places total mean production at an esti-
11 mated 670 million barrels (I refer you to Table II,B,1,a,-1).
12 It is difficult to know whether this increase of over four-fold
13 is due to new information, the addition of the Shelikof Strait
14 lease blocks or a combination of both. No explanation is offered
15 by the Bureau of Land Management to account for this quadrupling
16 in potential production over a period of just eight months. This
17 latest estimate would raise Lease Sale 60 from eleventh to sixth
18 position with regard to potential oil production if the values
19 estimated for the other Alaskan sale areas remain unchanged from
20 those presented in the five-year lease sale schedule, Final En-
21 vironmental Statement. The basis for this huge increase should
22 be thoroughly documented in the Final Environmental Statement
23 for Lease Sale 60. We note, in passing, that a recent general
24 accounting office study severely criticized BLM for allegedly
25 manipulating production estimates to enhance sale approvals.

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1 A complete documentation of the reason behind the increased esti-
2 mates cited here would dispel any fears that such measures might
3 have been employed during preparation of the Draft Environmental
4 Statement for Lease Sale 60.

5 While our testimony specifically reflects the official bor-
6 ough administration's position regarding Lease Sale 60, we have
7 received a broad base of support and information from the fishing
8 community. Many fishermen are prevented from attending these
9 hearings, because both shrimp and king crab fishing seasons are
10 in full swing. We believe our testimony accurately reflects the
11 feelings of those who will be most impacted but who are not able
12 to be with us today.

13 The concerns we have voiced today, coupled with other de-
14 ficiencies already cited in previous testimony, have led us to
15 the decision that Lease Sale 60 should be delayed until the ques-
16 tions we have raised are answered. In the event this sale pro-
17 ceeds on schedule, despite our request for a delay of sale, we
18 shall continue to advocate that all Shelikof Strait blocks be
19 deleted from Lease Sale 60.

20 Thank you!

21 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Hoopes. Ah..Any ques-
22 tions by members of the panel of Mr. Hoopes?

23 MR. JOE JONES: No, I think those figures were recent figures
24 that came up from the resource analysis group with the Geological
25 Survey, and we don't have the..we don't have the factual basis

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1 that they used to come up with those figures.

2 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: That's something that we certainly
3 will check into. Thank you!

4 MR. DAVID HOOPES: Thank you!

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Any other questions of Mr. Hoopes.
6 Thank you! I have now listed four students from Kodiak High
7 School. Would the members of that panel please come forward and
8 ...we need another chair here I think for... Are there more than
9 four? Will you state your name and interview..introduce the mem-
10 bers of your group?

11 MS. STACY STUDEBAKER: Ladies and Gentlemen of the panel,
12 my name is Stacy Studebaker and I am a teacher from the Kodiak
13 High School. I am here to introduce a group of four students from
14 the extended learning program who have been studying the Shelikof
15 Strait Oil and Gas Lease Sale Proposal Number 60. After dis-
16 cussing the issue with some of their classmates, and weighing the
17 advantages and disadvantages of the proposal, and particularly in
18 view of the low resource potential for the exploration, they de-
19 cided to support alternative number 2, No Sale. They have selec-
20 ted what they feel are the foremost objectionable disadvantages
21 to the proposal, and they will address these in their four separ-
22 ate concise statements.

23 Chris Stone, a tenth grader, will address the problem of the
24 disruption of life in Kodiak; Tony Rickard, a tenth grader, han-
25 dles the impact on wildlife; next, Tracy Powell, an eleventh grade

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1 girl, looks at subsistence hunting; and lastly Tom Dooley, a
2 ninth grader, handles the impacts on the local fisheries.

3 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: I ask you how you spell Tony's last
4 name.

5 MS. STACY STUDEBAKER: R-I-C-K-A-R-D.

6 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: A-R-D, thank you!

7 MR. CHRIS STONE: My name is Chris Stone....students I re-
8 present, feel that the lifestyle of Kodiak will be adversely
9 affected if Lease Sale Number 60 goes through. Kodiak has a
10 fairly easy-going way of life, and we'd like to see it kept that
11 way. If outsiders are brought in to work on oil exploration,
12 Kodiak's population will greatly increase. This would lead to
13 an inability of facilities to match the growth rate. Housing
14 and transportation among others would be affected.

15 With most of the hired help coming into Kodiak, we think
16 that there will be resentment between the local and non-local
17 residents. This would be because they would be making money,
18 and some of that money would not be returning to Kodiak's economy.
19 Local hiring would be small scale, resulting in these and other
20 foreseeable differences. Thank you!

21 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Stone!

22 MR. TONY RICKARD: My name is Tony Rickard, and as a citizen
23 of Kodiak, I have a great concern for the impact that the oil
24 and gas Lease Sale Number 60 will have on wildlife in the Kodiak
25 area. Based upon this and other reasons, stated by myself and

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1 my classmates, I, and the group I represent, support alternative
2 2, No Sale!

3 For instance, let us state that if a major spill were to
4 occur, it is likely that many birds and bird habitats would be
5 destroyed. I would like to mention that I, myself, am a bird
6 fancier, and keep exotic birds as pets. I also enjoy studying
7 and observing birds in the wild. Not only would I be both sad-
8 dened and angry by deaths of these beautiful creatures, but I
9 constantly state that others would feel as I do. Sea lions, and
10 sea otters, would also be in danger if a major spill were to take
11 place. These animals would die if put in direct contact with
12 oil, and their food supply would decrease with their habitat if
13 and when constructions on platforms began.

14 It should also be stated that sea otters are an endangered
15 species. Another specie endangered would be whales. The food
16 supply of these animals would be contaminated if a major spill
17 occurred. Their habitat would be encroached on as construction
18 progressed.

19 Since Alaskan waters, as a whole, including Kodiak, are one
20 of the last sanctuaries for whales, I feel we should attempt to
21 preserve it, as best we possibly can.

22 In conclusion, myself and my classmates feel that with our
23 present technology we cannot risk the impact that a major oil
24 spill would have upon our local wildlife. This is why we support
25 Alternative 2, No. Sale. Thank you!

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1 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Rickard! Miss Powell.

2 MS. TRACY POWELL: My name is Tracy Powell. I have lived in
3 Kodiak all my life, and am concerned about the affects of the oil
4 lease sale will have on this area. I am addressing the disad-
5 vantages related to subsistence.

6 Some of Kodiak's city residents, as well as a high percen-
7 tage of village residents, do not have the income to exist with-
8 out subsistence. They depend on the elk, deer, waterfowl,
9 berries, shellfish, crab and fish, et cetera. A reduction of
10 these resources could very well become a big problem. A drastic
11 population increase could create that problem if the resources
12 dependingdepended on for subsistence are competed for. Just
13 the exploration phase of the sale would increase population. Fort
14 Lions would more than double. These people would be participating
15 in hunting and fishing, probability with more money to do, and
16 they would not be doing it for subsistence. Then in the event
17 of an oil spill, the problem would develop further. The fish and
18 crab could easily be tainted, and if so, would not be edible.
19 Shrimp and shellfish would also be affected. Many of the water-
20 fowl would die from exposure to the oil, and the most sensitive
21 area to oil is that area where the people are hunting and fishing
22 for subsistence. Thank you!

23 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you!

24 MR. TOM DOOLEY: My name's Tom Dooley. My fellow class-
25 mates and I have discussed the benefits and disadvantages to the

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1 Alaskan fisheries of the oil and gas lease number 60. I pre-
2 sented them with the following facts: If oil is found, there'd
3 be a 95 percent chance of at least one major oil spill. Minor
4 oil spills, fifty barrels or less, would happen quite commonly.
5 Oil has adverse affects on all marine animals; fish, for example,
6 could...in the case of fish, a major oil spill could conceivably
7 destroy portions of a year class in the affected area by coming
8 in contact with the fry, which would leave the fry unable to
9 swim. The adult fish, if they came in contact with large amounts
10 of oil, this could possibly leave us with an unmarketable product,
11 as it would taint their flesh, or change their taste. High
12 quantities of oil would destroy portions of the shrimp and crab
13 population, if it came in contact with them during their molting
14 periods.

15 We know that Kodiak is almost totally dependent on the
16 fisheries, and any disturbance in the amount of commercial marine
17 products could have detrimental effects on the fisheries and thus
18 those involved with the fisheries.

19 And in EIS, it projects that there's certain areas where it
20 is most likely to beach in the case of major oil spill. We find
21 that these are nice...these are the...several of these areas at
22 least are..have favorable returns on salmon.

23 After presenting these facts that I have derived from the
24 EIS, and telling my classmates that oil could po..provide a better
25 tax base, create a number of new jobs, and possibly raise the

1 value of real estate, out of the eleven people that I questioned,
2 60 percent were in favor of Alternative 2, No. Sale. Thanks!

3 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Dooley! Any questions
4 from members of this panel of that panel? Mr. Reed!

5 MR. JERRY REED: Yeah! I might just make one comment. The
6 northern sea otter is protected under the Marine Mammals Protec-
7 tion Act of 1972, but it is not listed as an endangered species
8 at this time.

9 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay, thank you Jerry. Any other
10 comments or questions. Thank you very much for coming. You're
11 to be commended for your interest, and thank you Miss Studebaker.
12 Next, I have Mr. Forest Blau, or Blou, how do you pronounce your
13 name? Blau? Oh, alright! Fine! Mr. Thomas Peterson from the
14 Kodiak OCS Advisory Council.

15 MR. THOMAS PETERSON: Madame Chairwoman and distinguished
16 hearing panel members, hello again! As you know, my name is
17 Tom Peterson, and I am chairman of the Kodiak OCS Advisory Coun-
18 cil. I'm before the panel this afternoon to give a descriptive
19 account of the borough's dual concept approach in addressing our
20 position regarding delaying Lease Sale 60, that I mentioned
21 briefly in Homer.

22 I addressed one reason for delay by describing the fisher-
23 ies resource concerns of the Kodiak community. I would like to
24 highlight some astounding figures for fish population in Shelikof
25 Strait as documented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

1 These figures are also included in Dr. Hoopes position paper on
2 Fishery Resources and the Marine Environment to be submitted as
3 written testimony to the office of OCS/BLM.

4 The pink salmon fishery yields the largest salmon harvest
5 in the entire Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait region. The Karluk and
6 Red Rivers have a run of more than a million fish through those
7 waters in 1978. Runs of over 5,000 sockeye or red salmon occur
8 yearly in two rivers on the Alaska Peninsula side of Shelikof
9 Strait. On the Shelikof Strait side of the Kodiak Island group
10 there are thirteen streams supporting runs of sockeye salmon.

11 From 1969 to 1975, the annual catch of king crab from the
12 Shelikof Strait region comprised 14 percent of the entire Gulf
13 of Alaska's harvest. Close 22 percent of the total Gulf of
14 Alaska's tanner crab harvest was caught in the Shelikof Strait.
15 The average annual dungeness crab catch from the same region
16 yielded approximately 18 percent of the gulf total. In the years
17 from 1969 to 1975, an annual catch of over 2,000 metric tons of
18 pandalid shrimp was harvested from the waters of the Shelikof
19 Strait.

20 I had mentioned the fact in my Homer testimony, that the
21 borough had in its possession a National Marine Fisheries Service
22 Cruise Report Number 80-1. During this cruise from March 12th to
23 28th of 1980, NMFS biologists aboard the research vessel the
24 Miller Freeman, discovered a continuous concentration of spawning
25 walleye pollock varying from one to several miles in width and

1 extending fifty to seventy miles through the Shelikof Strait.

2 To give this panel somewhat of an idea of the commercial
3 value of the fishery resource, I have taken the liberty of apply-
4 ing the combined wholesale value of the products listed in the
5 attached letter to the Kodiak Island borough assembly from the
6 Chairman of the OCS Council. This letter requests the assembly
7 to ask that Shelikof Strait be removed from consideration for
8 OCS and oil, gas development in this proposed lease sale. This
9 letter was dated February 20th, 1979. During the period from
10 1969 to 1978, the total wholesale value for those specie listed
11 was two hundred twenty-seven million dollars. This figure, I
12 should add, does not include groundfish or bottom fish.

13 Groundfish landings from the Shelikof Strait region have
14 grown from about 6 metric tons in '75 to 2,067 metric tons
15 through July of '79. This monumental increase gives sound support
16 for our contention that the development of the groundfish indus-
17 try is a reality in the community of Kodiak.

18 The fisheries resources of the Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait
19 regions raise major issues when viewed with regard to oil and gas
20 resource development. The borough has recognized the risk po-
21 tential oil and gas development can entail. The trade-off is not
22 in the Kodiak community's best interest.

23 I had asked in Homer that the Department of the Interior,
24 through its office of OCS, BLM recognize the cumulative impact
25 that Sales 60 and 61 will have on the Kodiak archipelago. The

1 council and borough are again requesting that this dual approach
2 to evaluating these two sale areas be adopted. So please recog-
3 nize it as a realistic approach, as would the oil industry.

4 One of the major reasons the borough has requested a delay
5 in sale is so that the cumulative impacts of lease sales 60 and
6 61 can be addressed. The possibility that the Secretary of the
7 Interior may not adopt this alternative has forced the borough
8 to respond..or excuse me, to propose a second concept, as I men-
9 tioned at the beginning of this testimony.

10 The borough, based upon OCS council recommendations, pro-
11 poses that the Secretary of the Interior remove all eighty blocks
12 within the Shelikof Strait area from the sale. As Dr. Hoopes
13 pointed out in his discussion of concerns related to the oil spill
14 risk analysis models, the borough feels strongly that depending
15 upon the now-questionable risk analysis models of oil spill con-
16 tamination could result in extremely damaging effects to the
17 Shelikof Strait environment. The eighty blocks all lie within the
18 Shelikof Strait area as the borough defines the strait boundaries,
19 not as defined in the draft. They have been listed by number in
20 written testimony to be submitted by the borough.

21 Our request for these block deletions vary somewhat from
22 BLM's alternatives 4 and 5. This present..this present request
23 reaffirms a written one sent by the borough to Mr. Frank Gregg,
24 Director of BLM, February 27th, 1979 at the request of the OCS
25 council. This letter is attached to my testimony. I may point

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1 out that at that time the borough's request was turned down with-
2 out so much as reply or explanation why it was not accepted.

3 Dr. Hoopes will convey to this hearing panel a compendium
4 of irregularities found during our review of the DEIS. He has
5 explained in detail the reasons for the position taken by the
6 borough and supported by the OCS council. The possible adverse
7 effects caused by oil and gas development represent a tremendous
8 risk to the total infrastructure of Kodiak Island.

9 As Chairman of the OCS Advisory Council, I strongly support
10 the dual concept approach that Dr. Hoopes and I have explained
11 here today. It is consistent with the borough's long-standing
12 concerns over the fate of the Shelikof Strait and its vulner-
13 ability to oil and gas development.

14 Thank you Madam Chairwoman and panel members for receiving
15 my oral comments.

16 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Tom! Any questions of Mr.
17 Peterson?

18 MR. CHRIS ONES: One question. Did you uh.. would you view
19 all eighty tracts that you posed in the deletion option as being
20 equally sensitive and equally uh...uh...subject to risk from the
21 spills?

22 MR. THOMAS PETERSON: Yes!

23 MR. CHRIS ONES: No difference in terms of fishing patterns
24 or uh...availability of commercial fishing?

25 MR. THOMAS PETERSON: Uh, the tract deletions were based on

1 comparisons uh...to the oils risk analysis..uh..contention, and
2 we showed that all areas...

3 MR. CHRIS ONES: So, that your deletion option is basically
4 based on the risk factor rather than on the resource value per
5 se? In other words, if there's a difference in resource you're
6 not taking necessarily that into account?

7 MR. THOMAS PETERSON: Well I would say that would be the
8 basic reason, but that is a strong reason.

9 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay! Any other questions of Tom?
10 Thank you very much!

11 MR. THOMAS PETERSON: Esther, may I propose a question to
12 the panel?

13 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Surely!

14 MR. THOMAS PETERSON: My request is that a panel member may
15 initiate a question for the oil industry representative to respond
16 to concerning what their approach would be, especially in explor-
17 atory and development stages involved - how they perceive it as
18 a cumulative impact. If commercial quantities of oil and gas are
19 found, for Lease Sale 60, and for the up-coming propped Lease
20 Sale 61. Thank you very much!

21 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you! Did Mr. Blau come in?
22 To Dave Wakefield, from the Port Lion City Council? Did Mr.
23 Wakefield come in? Mr. Tom Cook, of Chevron.

24 MR. THOMAS COOK: Good afternoon! My name is Thomas Cook.
25 I am employed by Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated, as Exploration

1 Representative for Alaska. I appreciate the opportunity to ap-
2 pear before this distinguished panel as Chevron's representative.

3 Our comments today will be limited to certain aspects of the
4 oil spill risk analysis contained in the Draft Environmental
5 Impact Statement for the proposed Lower Cook Inlet, Shelikof
6 Strait sale. We fully appreciate the difficulty and uncertain-
7 ty associated with assessing the risk with oil spills which might
8 result from exploration and possible development of the proposed
9 sale area. However we believe that the assessment of those risks
10 should be moderated by giving more consideration to the histori-
11 cal record of offshore operations in general in the Cook Inlet
12 experience in particular.

13 As a general observation, the oil spill risk analysis pre-
14 sented in the DEIS is based on some rather tenuous assumptions,
15 the overall effect of which leads to near certain conclusion that
16 oil spills will impact the proposed sale area regardless of
17 whether or not Sale 60 goes forward as proposed.

18 According to Table 1 of Appendix D, we can expect four major
19 oil spills from the proposed sale area, an addition five major
20 sales from existing OCS leases, and two more major oil spills
21 from tanker operations through the propsed sale area from esta-
22 blished production in Cook Inlet. The same table sets forth very
23 high probabilities for the occurence of one or more major oil
24 spills. Those probabilities are as follows:

25 .98 for the proposed sale area;

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1 .99 for the presently leased Lower Cook Inlet tracts;
2 .87 for the transportation of Upper Cook Inlet production
3 through the sale area.

4 Under these estimates, the probability of a major spill is re-
5 duced to a certainty of occurrence.

6 In our judgement these estimates of the likelihood of
7 major oil spills are substantially overstated. Before commenting
8 on the expected number of oil spills and the probabilities of
9 their occurrence, we would like to address the method used to
10 assess the cumulative impacts of the proposed sale. The approach
11 taken in the analysis of cumulative impacts requires the decision
12 maker to take into account not only spills which may be associated
13 with the proposed sale area, but also spills which may result...
14 which may be associated from operations on previously leased
15 tracts in the same area. The expected number of spills are than
16 considered to be additive. Further, spills which are expected to
17 result from the transportation of Upper Cook Inlet production
18 through the sale area are included in the risk analysis.

19 It is a fundamental fact that exploratory efforts are most
20 often unsuccessful. To date, the exploration of the 1977 Lower
21 Cook Inlet leases has not resulted in a discovery. In spite of
22 the unsuccessful exploration history of the Lower Cook Inlet
23 leases, the pre-sale mean resource estimate of some 826 million
24 barrels is used to postulate five expected major oil spills from
25 leases issued in 1977. The actual exploration history of the

1 1977 leases has been ignored with the result of more than doub-
2 ling the expected number of spills to be considered in conjunction
3 with this sale.

4 The expectation of two major oil spills from the transpor-
5 tation of Upper Cook Inlet production does not reflect the ex-
6 cellent operating record of the past sixteen years. As of year-
7 end 1979, approximately 709 million barrels of oil had been pro-
8 duced from the Upper Cook Inlet fields. Additional recovery is
9 expected to be something less than 180 million barrels. In other
10 words, the Cook Inlet fields are nearly exhausted. Statistics
11 published by the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission in
12 February of 1976, show only 10,011 barrels of oil spill through
13 August 21st, 1975. This was from all causes related to produc-
14 tion and related transportation. In the entire history of Upper
15 Cook Inlet production dating back to 1965, there have been no
16 instances of major oil spills as a result of production and asso-
17 ciated transportation operations. In view of the excellent record
18 for Upper Cook Inlet operations, it is unreasonable to expect
19 major spills during the declining years of production from the
20 four Upper Cook Inlet fields.

21 We also question the appropriateness of even considering the
22 possibility of oil spills stemming from production in Upper Cook
23 Inlet. We ask that you consider the logical consequences of
24 adopting the approach to cumulative oil spill risk analysis which
25 is used in the analysis for Sale 60. A future sale is planned

1 for the Kodiak Shelf area. If the approach used to analyze
2 oil spill risk analysis for Sale 60 should be applied to the
3 Kodiak Shelf area, the eleven expected oil spills for Sale
4 Number 60 will be added to whatever number of spills are pro-
5 jected for the Kodiak Shelf sale. Other sales may be burdened
6 with hypothetical numbers of spills from previously considered
7 sales, whether or not these sales are conducted. In short, this
8 method of analysis has no constraints. Pursued to its logical
9 end, this type of analysis will lead to a complete departure from
10 reality.

11 Although the oil spill risk analysis is supposedly based
12 upon historic OCS experience, we have been unable to relate the
13 expected number of major spills to experienced rates. To our
14 knowledge, U.S. Geological Survey Circular 741 is the most com-
15 prehensive and authoritative compilation of oil spill data avail-
16 able for domestic OCS operations. The report analyzes the in-
17 cidence of oil spills for the Gulf of Mexico OCS over a five year
18 period, from 1971 through 1975. During the period covered by
19 Circular 741 over 1.8 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate
20 were produced from the Gulf of Mexico. Total spills associated
21 with production amounted to slightly over 51,421 barrels or
22 35,219 barrels produced for each barrel spilled. According to
23 the report, only five spill incidents occurred with volumes grea-
24 ter than 1,000 barrels. These statistics include all spills asso-
25 ciated with production operations and pipeline transportation.

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1 The Circular 741 statistics do not include tanker operations,
2 since marine transportation is not a major factor in moving Gulf
3 of Mexico production from..to the point of first custody trans-
4 fer. Based on the Gulf of Mexico spill statistics, the expected
5 number of major oil spills associated with 670 million barrels
6 of production projected for the Sale 60 area should be on the
7 order of no more than two major spills. This is half the number
8 of expected major oil spills used in the oil spill risk analysis
9 for this sale.

10 The historic record of oil spills for established production
11 for Upper Cook Inlet is even better than the OCS experience for
12 the Gulf of Mexico. Production from fields in Upper Cook Inlet
13 commenced in 1965 and continues at present. Statistics on the
14 incidence and volume of oil spills related to the production and
15 transportation of crude oil, including marine transportation,
16 show a total of 10,011 barrels spilled from the beginning of pro-
17 duction through August, 1975. During the corresponding period,
18 production from the four Upper Cook Inlet fields totaled approxi-
19 mately 493 million barrels. Based on these statistics, 49,292
20 barrels of oil were produced for each barrel of oil spilled.
21 There were no spills greater than 1,000 barrels connected with
22 Upper Cook Inlet production and associated transportation opera-
23 tions through August 21st, 1975. Further, there have been no
24 major spills from Upper Cook Inlet production operations since
25 August 21st, 1975. These statistics from February..or from the

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1 February, 1976 Bulletin of the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation
2 Commission, and we've attached a copy of those for your considera-
3 tion.

4 In summary, we recommend that the expected number of major
5 oil spills for Sale 60 be adjusted downward from four spills to
6 no more than two spills if the statistics are to reflect actual
7 experience. More importantly, the experience of the Gulf of Alaska
8 and Lower Cook Inlet should be kept in mind. Oil must first be
9 found before it can be spilled. We also strongly recommend that
10 no expected spills be attributed to the existing Lower Cook Inlet
11 leases in the proposed sale area, because of the drilling of nine
12 unsuccessful exploratory wells and one stratigraphic test well.
13 Finally, the hypothetical approach used to assess the question of
14 cumulative impacts of the proposed sale is meaningless and should
15 be disregarded in favor of a realistic analysis. Oil spills
16 attributable to offshore production are rare. More than 23,000
17 offshore wells have been drilled in our country's OCS waters
18 with only four significant spills. Only one of these, the Santa
19 Barbara spill, impacted the coast. Studies have demonstrated
20 that the damage was slight and temporary.

21 Our society faces a critical need for additional energy
22 supplies. Meeting this need depends in large measure on the
23 opportunity to explore and develop the Outer Continental Shelf
24 of Alaska. We must not close our eyes to an opportunity for
25 badly needed resources because of an unrealistic appraisal of

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1 the risk to the environment.

2 Thank you very much!

3 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Cook. Any comments or
4 questions?

5 MR. JOE JONES: Tom, I have just a question. Uh..Your fig-
6 ure of two spills, I presume, and I think you said this, but I
7 may have missed it, that's for the complete life of the explora-
8 tory phase, the production uh..development and production phase,
9 over a ..a long period of time, is that correct? Not just ex-
10 ploratory stage, this is..this is through the whole development
11 and production.

12 MR. THOMAS COOK: Well again I'm relying here on the draft
13 EIS which states as an assumption that we should go to the his-
14 torical experience. The statistics that we do have and again
15 going into the survey's report, on this five year experience would
16 seem to indicate that with this projected volume of production,
17 we'd expect something on the order of two spills, or maybe less.
18 I realize there are limitations to using this kind of historical
19 data to project future. But uh..yes, the answer to your question
20 is that I would include that to apply to all the projected pro-
21 duction.

22 MR. JOE JONES: And since we don't have a history of pro-
23 duction on the OCS in Alaska you are recommending that we look
24 at the development and production of the state leases in Cook
25 Inlet as a ...

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1 MR. THOMAS COOK: Those are very relevant to the experience
2 here, and strongly recommend that we consider that experience
3 in assessing the impacts for sales in Lower Cook Inlet.

4 MR. JOE JONES: Thank you!

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay, thank you! Any other comments?
6 Mr. White.

7 MR. JACK WHITE: Would you address the question that Mr.
8 Peterson left on the table for representatives of the industry
9 concerning cumulative affects and, as I understand his question
10 was having heard his testimony, how does the oil industry..uh..
11 how would the oil industry approach dealing with cumulative im-
12 pacts leases in a way that they could have narrowed any OCS ad-
13 visory committee which deal with cumulative impacts?

14 MR. THOMAS COOK: Well Mr. Knowles, who will appear later,
15 may have to help me with this. I think there are probably several
16 aspects that need to be looked at. I think the cumulative impacts
17 and questions with regard to social and economic impacts are quite
18 different than the impacts for instance that may flow from the
19 risk to the environment. I think those risks, that is the risk
20 of oil spills adversity to species and habitats, can be treated
21 quite separately. I doubt that they are additive in the sense
22 that we seem to be looking at them in this sale. Whatever the
23 impacts are on the social structure and the impact on the commu-
24 nity obviously if production develops, and that's the big "if"
25 in both questions, will to some extent be additive because of

1 the proximity of both sale areas to the communities here on
2 Kodiak Island. I'm not sure I've said "how" they should be ad-
3 dresssd. I said in one instance I think you can look at them and
4 asking the question "what if" I think those can be added. The
5 environmental risk I doubt are added.

6 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Mr. Ones.

7 MR. CHRIS ONES: Yeah, I'd like just a little additional
8 clarification. Could you have a general number of how many wells
9 have been drilled in the Upper Cook Inlet?

10 MR. RICHARD KNOWLES: 465.

11 MR. CHRIS ONES: 465, alright! I think that's relevant be
12 cause in terms of the model uh..the model basically goes towards
13 a nationwide projection of ..would touch more the 23,000 number
14 of wells. The other thing, in terms of the Lower Cook Inlet
15 leases that were issued in CI..lease sale, have all of those been
16 relinquished backed by industry or there are men....

17 MR. THOMAS COOK: No, they haven't been relinquished at
18 this point, but certainly the pre-sale resource estimate has not
19 stood up well, with a significant amount of exploration.

20 MR. CHRIS ONES: Well, I understand that. Would it be fair
21 since the leases are still in existance, do you know if any of
22 the other companies plan any wells in addition to the nine that
23 were dry holes so far?

24 MR. THOMAS COOK: I think, to my knowledge, there's one
25 additional well planned at this time.

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1 MR. CHRIS ONES: Planned..okay, thank you!

2 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you very much Mr..... Mr. Ed-
3 ward Mertens, also from Chevron U.S.A.

4 MR. EDWARD MERTENS: Madam Chairman and Members of the
5 panel: My name is Edward Mertens. I am the Senior Staff Spe-
6 cialist, Marine Environment for Chevron, U.S.A.'s Environmental
7 Affairs Department. My career with Chevron extends back to the
8 close of World War II. My environmental work began nearly twenty
9 years ago and has been full time for nearly twelve years.

10 I have had direct experience in three major spills, namely
11 the 1970 Chevron oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, the San Fran-
12 cisco Bay spill, which occurred the following year, and the
13 Chevron-Hawaii spill at Shell Oil Company's dock in the Houston
14 Ship Channel a year ago. In each instance, I participated in
15 efforts to protect the environment and to assess the environmen-
16 tal impact that did occur.

17 Ten years ago, I organized the American Petroleum Insti-
18 tute's Committee on Fate and Effects of Oil in the Marine En-
19 vironment and served as it's chairman until two years ago. During
20 my tenure as chairman, I spent full time addressing the problems
21 concerning the effects of oil on marine life. I am still active
22 in this committee's work. It is with this background and exper-
23 ience that I appear here today.

24 A fear often expressed by those who are concerned with mar-
25 ine life in Alaskan waters is that these organisms are more sus-

1 ceptible to oil exposure than those inhabiting more temperate
2 climates.

3 About five years ago, Dr. Dale Str^{ong}~~ong~~ examined the tolerance
4 of the snail Littorina Scutulata collected from Seward, Alaska
5 and Southern California to various crude oils. Her purpose was
6 to determine possible tolerance differences in snail populations,
7 from these areas.

8 She found that the snails from Alaska survived as well, and
9 at times better, than those from the Santa Barbara Channel over
10 the temperature range that the examination was conducted. No
11 mortalities occurred in experiments conducted at temperatures
12 lower than 85 degrees Fahrenheit. At 85 degrees Fahrenheit the
13 mortalities appeared to be a temperature effect rather than an
14 oil effect. Sublethal effects, including the ability of the
15 snails to remain attached to the substrate, were also considered.
16 Attachment is important for if the snail is not attached to the
17 substrate, it will be washed away. The attachment rates of snails
18 from the Alaskan population were not significantly different from
19 the rates of those from the Santa Barbara Channel population.
20 Thus, the snail population from the two widely different areas
21 showed no significant differences in response to oil exposure.

22 In a major study concluded four year ago, the National Mar-
23 ine Fisheries Service investigated whether the response of Alas-
24 kan fish and shellfish to oil contamination differed materially
25 from that of the same species found in other areas. The work was

1 designed and conducted at the Auke Bay Laboratory near Juneau,
2 and at the Katsitsna Bay Field Station across Kachemak Bay from
3 Homer. One of their major conclusions is: "The qualitative
4 response of Alaskan species exposed to oil was similar to res-
5 ponses of organisms from more temperate regions reported in other
6 studies."

7 Another relevant study is the work concluded recently by
8 the Ocean Research Laboratory of the Westinghouse Electric Cor-
9 poration on the effects of oil on lobster larvae. The work was
10 conducted at the Massachusetts Lobster Hatchery and Research Sta-
11 tion located on Martha's Vineyard. Lobsters are not only a major
12 fishery of our New England states but of the Canadian maritime
13 provinces as well, where the climate is quite similar to that of
14 the Northern Gulf of Alaska.

15 I'm skipping the next two paragraphs...going to the bottom
16 paragraph...

17 The results of this research showed that the larvae exposed
18 to either concentration of oil developed from the first through
19 the fourth stage with no difference in survival as compared with
20 control organisms. It is to be noted however, that larvae ex-
21 posed to oil reached the fourth stage in nine days as compared
22 to eleven days for the control larvae. However, the survival
23 beyond the fourth stage exceeded ninety percent for both the
24 oil-exposed and control organisms.

25 These studies that I have discussed dispel the concern that

1 marine life in northern waters is more susceptible to oil ex-
2 posure than those from temperate waters. Moreover, this work
3 shows that toxicity data developed in other offshore areas of the
4 United States can be used to predict effects in Alaskan waters.

5 This lack of adverse effect has been observed even in Alaska.
6 For example, at the mouth of a creek bearing oil from natural
7 seeps into Iniskin Bay on the Kenai Peninsula, Dolezal reported:

8 "...The effects of the spreading rings of shining oil a
9 few thousandths of a millimeter in thickness seemed negli-
10 gible as one examined the heavy concentrations of nearshore
11 life. Kesp and other seaweeds grew in the shallow waters
12 near the outflow; starfish and limpets crowded the rocks.
13 Nearby beaches thrived with mussels and clams. In the
14 spring, the water swarmed with schools of herring that
15 numbered into the tens of thousands. Here, at the very
16 source, where concentrations of hydrocarbons were at thier
17 highest, grasses and horsetails grew with their roots in
18 the blue-gray, oil-seeped earth."

19 In describing observations made at the sites of other seeps,
20 Dolezal states:

21 "Near the seepages of Cape Yakataga, where oil shoves its
22 way to the surface in more than 30 places, large catches of
23 Alaskan king crab and dungeness crab are common. Arctic
24 grayling and several species of trout are caught in abun-
25 dance in the lakes and streams flowing through the seeps

1 of the Castle Mountain Coal Company, near Chickaloon,
2 a few miles north of Anchorage. Caribou and a wide
3 variety of fur-bearing animals wander through the area
4 of seepages at Umiat, the center of Navy Petroleum Re-
5 serve Number Four, a few hundred miles north..excuse me..
6 southwest of Prudhoe Bay. Everywhere, the effects on
7 wildlife, both plant and animal, seem to minimized."

8 Now, skipping the rest of that page, and picking up again
9 with the paragraph beginning with "spills..." on page 6,

10 Spills occurring well offshore or on the ocean have, at
11 most, minimal impact upon marine life regardless of whether the
12 oil is a crude oil or a refined product. Such, for example,
13 was the conclusion of the research conducted by the National
14 Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, on the effects of the
15 Argo Merchant's 7.6 million gallon spill that occurred off the
16 coast of Massachusetts in December, 1976.

17 In an analysis of wartime ship sinkings, Massachusetts
18 Institute of Technology researchers concluded that tankers sunk
19 by German submarines off the Atlantic Coast spilled twenty times
20 as much as the Argo Merchant with no more than negligible envi-
21 ronmental impact. In interviews with residents along the New
22 Jersey coast, the researchers were told excellent fishing con-
23 tinued during the war years, and healthy fish and bird popula-
24 tions existed despite the fact that three tankers sank there.

25 Frey reported that nearly a million barrels were released

1 from tankers sunk by German submarines in the offshore waters of
2 Louisiana during a three-month period in 1942. The marshy coast-
3 line was described as being a frothy, emulsified, foamy mess of
4 oil and water. The area around Halifax, Nova Scotia, was worse.
5 Halifax was the port where convoys were assembled prior to cross-
6 ing the Atlantic to Europe. Frey reported that there evidently
7 was no lasting damage from these spills.

8 Skipping the next paragraph then ..

9 Where studies have been made on the effects of low level
10 chronic exposure of oil to marine life, there is little evidence
11 that an adverse effect on the organisms inhabiting the local area
12 is observed. Such exposure can result from offshore production
13 operations and marine transportation.

14 For example, a two year study of the effects on marine life
15 of offshore oil production in the Gulf of Mexico was conducted by
16 23 scientists from 12 Gulf Coast universities. This area is not
17 only the greatest offshore oil producing region of our nation,
18 but also our nation's most productive fishery.

19 These scientists concluded that existent historical ecolo-
20 gical data indicate no significant changes in the ecosystem as
21 a result of petroleum drilling and production; exposure to oil
22 has had no measurable effect on marine life; that the production
23 of the fisheries has increased markedly during the 25 to 30 year
24 presence of the oil industry there; and that every indication of
25 good ecological health exists.

1 Similar results were obtained in a two year study in Lake
2 Maracaibo, Venezuela where 6,500 wells have been drilled during
3 the past four decades.

4 In a three year study on the effects of large natural oil
5 seeps near Santa Barbara on the local marine life, investigators
6 from the University of Southern California found no evidence that
7 exposure to the natural oil seepage affects the growth rate of
8 the resident marine organisms. Only one species, the stalked
9 barnacle, showed an impaired reproductive potential. No abnormal
10 growth in organisms were observed, either by external examina-
11 tion or by dissection, and no change in total biomass or in
12 biomass of major groups could be related to the presence of hydro-
13 carbons in the sediments.

14 Also, under platforms in the Santa Barbara Channel, other
15 researchers have found that a highly complex community of marine
16 life has developed. Each platform is "home" for 20,000 to 30,000
17 fish representing at least fifty species. Every available under-
18 water surface of the platform is heavily encrusted with mussels,
19 barnacles, sea anemones and other forms of marine life.

20 Now skipping the rest of that page and picking up on the
21 following, the paragraph beginning with "Those...."

22 Those who oppose offshore drilling frequently express the
23 fear that if a major spill should occur, it would have a devas-
24 tating effect on marine life. Our record shows that out of our
25 industry's 23,000 wells drilled so far (and that's in the con-

1 tidental U.S. waters), there has never been a spill where such
2 devastating effects have taken place. Only one spill, the Santa
3 Barbara spill in 1969, reached the beach in such quantities that
4 cleanup was required.

5 Several scientists studied the effects of this spill on the
6 local marine life. Their studies showed very little damage and a
7 rapid recovery. Scientists from the Bureau of Commercial Fish-
8 eries examined several species of larvae less than a month after
9 the spill and showed that these were present in about the ex-
10 pected numbers for that area. Dr. Strachan of the California
11 Fish and Game found some initial damage to certain algae and surf
12 grass, but surveys made six and twelve months after the spill re-
13 vealed recovery of these plants. Dr. Straughan of the University
14 of Southern California corroborated these results in her work.

15 Significantly, in its comments concerning the biological
16 impact of the Santa Barbara spill, the National Academy of
17 Sciences Report concludes: "No directly attributable damaging
18 effects of oil on large marine mammals or on benthic fauna; area
19 recovering well within a year."

20 Skipping the next paragraph, and concluding....

21 I appreciate this opportunity to be heard. Thank you!

22 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Merten! Any questions
23 of the panel of Mr. Merten? Thank you very much! Oh,..I'm sorry.
24 ..Mr. Page.

25 MR. DAVE PAGE: This is a very interesting testimony. I'm

1 trying to relate it to the issue at hand here, and what's your
2 assessment of the Draft Environmental Statement and its pre-
3 diction of impacts on fish and wildlife should a major spill
4 occur?

5 MR. EDWARD MERTEN: The presumed impact is much worse than
6 we have experienced in our thirty or forty years in operating
7 in the Outer Continental Shelf. For example the statement will
8 make comments that if a spill occurs, and we heard testimony per-
9 taining to this part earlier today, that that there would be a
10 significant impact upon shell life...shellfish life and salmon
11 and that sort of thing. We have not seen this documented any-
12 where we have operated so far. This involves both the California
13 waters, particularly the Gulf of Mexico of course and then down
14 in Lake Maracaibo.

15 MR. DAVE PAGE: I'm generally ignorant of the relative
16 productivity in those areas to this area.

17 MR. EDWARD MERTEN: In terms of what..the fisheries?

18 MR. DAVE PAGE: In terms of..yes..of the fishery and the
19 amount produced...

20 MR. EDWARD MERTEN Well, to start off with the largest fish-
21 ery in the U. S. waters is in the Gulf of Mexico.

22 MR. DAVE PAGE: That' fairly large area though, but I mean
23 per acre...you know...from a (ph)..mass sense per acre, how does
24 this area compare say with other areas where we have experienced..

25

1 MR. EDWARD MERTEN: That would be difficult to assess. I
2 certainly wouldn't be able to, but we can safely assume that the
3 exposure to oil production is also very heavy in that area.

4 MR. JACK WHITE: May I ask a follow-up question if you're
5 through David? The research address the question of mortality.
6 What about the commercial affects? Was that addressed in the
7 study?

8 MR. EDWARD MERTEN: Commercial affects?

9 MR. JACK WHITE: The affects in terms of would...even though
10 they're still alive, would they be a saleable product? Would
11 they be tainted by oil....

12 MR. EDWARD MERTEN: Tainting is a topic that I've had a very
13 difficult time, frankly, getting a good handle on. There are a
14 lot of places where we have had oil spills, and there seems to
15 have been no problem as far as tainting is concerned. Then there
16 are other areas tainting seems to have been quite a problem. This
17 is such a spotty thing that I can only say that I..you can state
18 your conclusions by whatever (ph)...you want to select.

19 MR. JACK WHITE: But these studies did not themselves ad-
20 dress that.

21 MR. EDWARD MERTEN: No, they did not! No, we have not ad-
22 dressed the study of tainting in our work. That is true.

23 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Any other questions of Mr. Merten?
24 Thank you very much! We appreciate your testimony. Mr. Forest
25 Blau has come in. Did I pronounce your name correctly?

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1 MR. FOREST BLAU: Sorry, I don't have my four copies to you.
2 I would like to just give a oral statement the best I can from
3 my notes, and than at a later date I will submit either these
4 comments and/or additional ones to your office.

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Surely!

6 MR. FOREST BLAU: Also...also I would like perhaps more than
7 ten minutes as I scheduled if that's possible; if not, I'll try
8 to keep it to ten.

9 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: We'll see how it goes. I'm not cutting
10 anybody off, and we seem to be working pretty well here.

11 MR. FOREST BLAU: I just came in at 2:00. I was scheduled
12 for 2:00, so....

13 I would like to thank you all for giving the opportunity to
14 testify at this public hearing on the Draft EIS Sale Number 60,
15 covering Lower Cook Inlet through Shelikof Strait. My name is
16 Forest Blau, and I work as a king crab research biologist here in
17 Kodiak, and I'm speaking only for myself as a concerned citizen.

18 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: What is your address Mr. Blau?

19 MR. FOREST BLAU: General Deliver, Kodiak.

20 I believe that Draft EIS needs more emphasis on..partly be-
21 cause I believe that Shelikof Strait tracts were added at a later
22 date, compared to the Lower Cook Inlet one...ones, as part of
23 this DIS, and therefore some of the studies that have been done
24 on Lower Cook Inlet have not been able to be done in Shelikof
25 Strait area and this, since it's the closest to the Kodiak Island

1 borough and to the fisheries here, it's a major concern to the
2 people I believe, here and myself as well.

3 I believe some of the...uh...some of the... do you want me
4 to just go through them, just brief you a little bit about the
5 resources here, although your impact statement and a lot of your
6 graphics do cover that quite a bit. I won't go into it very
7 deeply, just briefly, but there is a fairly sizeable population
8 of seabirds in the study area, perhaps a million or more, located
9 during nesting season around offshore and coastal cliffs, where
10 they nest, and fairly sizeable population of marine mammals
11 throughout this region of concerned ...concerning this sale.

12 Some of the marine mammals such as the sea otter, northern fur
13 seal, stellar sea lion, northern fur seal and harbor seal are in
14 these waters nearly year round. The sea otter and the northern
15 fur seals, you probably both realize they are very susceptible
16 to oil pollution since they depend very heavily on the fur to
17 keep their insulating qualities whereas some of the other marine
18 mammals have a thick layer of blubber and hence if their coat
19 does get contaminated with oil in whatever fashion they aren't
20 as affected as seriously as a sea otter is and would be. And
21 the northern fur seal as well.

22 There are a number of other marine mammals in these waters,
23 that are important biologically and ecologically as well as the
24 enjoyment of people who see them while they're fishing or tra-
25 versing the ferry lanes. These include the Dall porpoise, the

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1 harbor porpoise, the beluga whale, the killer whale, and gray
2 whales; some of the great whales, as they're called as a group,
3 migrate through this region seasonally and head to generally
4 southern waters in the wintertime. Some of these species of
5 whales are not only the largest species of whales, but also the
6 only endangered species you have ...endangered species within
7 this study, and these include the hump-back, the fin, the blue,
8 the sai, and possibly the sperm whale. I personally have seen
9 both the fin and the hump-back whales off the coast...off this
10 coast this summer.

11 The benthos, benthos or benthonic life in this region is
12 also very abundant, and a basis for large commercial fisheries.
13 Dominant benthonic organisms include the king, the tanner, and
14 the dungeness crab. There are five species of commercial shrimp.
15 Scallops are being harvested now. In addition to those commer-
16 cial species, are a host of smaller plants and animals which the
17 commercial species feed off of and are important just for the
18 health of the system such as polikete worms....(ph)....et cetera.

19 A pinepin is another important composition that really turns
20 a lot of the...it's kind of a grass of the sea, and it's an im-
21 portant element in...(ph)...such productive area. One reason
22 it is productive, the northern waters are, because they're cooler
23 waters and maintain more oxygen in them and has...in the summer-
24 time they really can bloom forth.

25 Just like to touch briefly on ...upon the commercial fish-

1 eries. As you realize it's the mainstay of the Kodiak archipela-
2 go residents here and the main economic basis I believe the com-
3 munity. It's a year round...there's commercial fishing going here
4 and being landed here year round in Kodiak but from adjacent
5 waters including the Shelikof Strait section.

6 Kodiak is I believe in the top three. It jostles around
7 between them but it's in the top three of value or poundage or
8 both to the fisherman in the United States.

9 An important...an extremely important commercial species in-
10 clude salmon, herring, halibut, other...(ph)...or bottomfish
11 species that perhaps will be expanding in the future...the three
12 species of crab, and the five species of shrimp I mentioned pre-
13 viously and scallops.

14 Going back to some of my previous statements about how I
15 thought that more studies needed to be done in the Shelikof Strait
16 area in particular. Some of these I believe can be just kind of
17 lumped into the types of fauna they include, including the people
18 Birds...birds or seabirds winter and I believe additional winter
19 and summer abundance and distribution are birds in Shelikof
20 Strait. Their relationship in the trophic levels to other mar-
21 ine life needs to be carried out. Not that much is known about
22 them now, I don't believe. And also studies need to be done
23 whether here, preferably here, in the Shelikof area relating to
24 the sensitivities of seabirds on their nesting grounds and in
25 their wintering grounds too, on all phases of oil development.

1 Marine mammals are somewhat along the same line. Studies
2 need to be done to find out better where the marine mammal rook-
3 eries are, where the seasonal abundance and distribution of
4 these species are, and probably most important from impact state-
5 ment-wise the endangered species or the great whales. Very little
6 is known about them I believe that there is scattered records and
7 sightings, but it's not as well a studied area as perhaps other
8 breeding and feeding areas where they're more easily observed.
9 They're dispersed throughout the waters or although they do
10 migrate through at certain times of the year.

11 Additional studies need to be done on fish to determine the
12 abundance and distribution of both demersal and pollagic fish
13 in Shelikof Strait. Greater emphasis needs to be done or studied
14 concerning the pollack schools that have been found the last
15 several years in quite a large abundance. I believe something
16 like fifty miles long and twenty miles wide, and it's believed
17 perhaps to be a major pollack spawning ground perhaps for the
18 northeast Gulf of Alaska. In this regard, distribution of
19 pollagic (ph) eggs and larvae, and the juveniles of the demersal
20 and pollagic fish need to be done also in Shelikof Strait.

21 Switching over to the crustaceon king, tanner and dungeness
22 crab and shrimp, the larval drift..uh..drift studies, where they
23 occur, what are important rearing areas as in relationship to the
24 currents, need also be addressed.

25 Additional studies dealing with the migrational patterns of

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1 adult and juvenile anatomous fish, the salmon need also be done
2 in the Shelikof Strait area.

3 Relating back to the human side, I believe more effort or
4 studies need to be directed in the area of impacts of human use
5 on the recreational and subsistence use of fish and wildlife in
6 the Shelikof area. It needs to be do..uh..done in relationship
7 to the areas used and also in relationship to the species and the
8 quantities of those species harvestedness (ph). In kind of sum-
9 ming that up, it's try..it's a focus should be done in trying to
10 determine the effect of increased population that would be re-
11 lated to oil development if the sale went and oil development
12 was successful. Between the increased population..human popu-
13 lation and the competition, between the people that are here now
14 additional people that would be coming for the primary secondary
15 (ph).... of oil impacts.

16 I'll be just about five more minutes.

17 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Yah, if you can kind of sum up and
18 then give us your extended remarks in writing we'd appreciate
19 that. Go ahead!.

20 MR. FOREST BLAU: Okay! I'll try to do it while I'm here.
21 Overall then, I'm concerned I think one of the major issues here
22 is whether you can possibly jeopardize important and proven re-
23 newable natural resources the commercial fisheries of this region
24 plus with that oil development does it warrant it is the ques-
25 tion. I personally am disappointed in many of the areas where

1 OCS tracts are being offered because I believe this country has
2 the intelligence to pass legislation so that we do not have to
3 drill or need the oil off the Alaskan OCS lands. I believe that
4 if we, for example, pool mileage, cars, something, decreasing.....
5 increasing the miles per gallon, on cars, could if you institu-
6 ted the law in congress..congressional level, thirty-five miles
7 per gallon, in one day of that legislation I'm almost sure, al-
8 though I don't have exact figures, that would equal to the amount
9 that comes out of the tops pipeline in a day, so in my personal
10 opinion, I think we should conserve resources much better and not
11 endanger those enumerable natural resources that we use quite a
12 bit now and wait perhaps until a later date to go ahead and try
13 to get oil from these various where there's tremendous hazards
14 from waves, from icing conditions, from deep water, from areas
15 where people just don't have the experience before. I have one
16 demonstration that I would like to do briefly for you. I'd like
17 to set it up on this table here, and I have to go out and I'll be
18 right back. So take just one minute, two minutes.

19 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay! We'll stand and recess while
20 you set up your demonstration. That's impressive I must say.
21 We've been trying all day to get some fresh king crab, is this
22 an exhibit that you submit to the panel? Mr. Blau, is this an
23 exhibit that you're submitting to the panel?

24 MR. FOREST BLAU: There is a purpose to this demonstration.
25 ...not necessarily symbolic, although it is ...(ph)...to show the

1 average ...I don't have a ruler, but I believe that it's about
2 thirty inches across, the diameter of this barrel. It's conclu-
3 ded in the study that if you discovered oil and ran under water
4 lines, as proposed in the sale, would be twenty-four inches
5 across in diameter which is a little bit smaller than this barrel.
6 Okay. Now this is a healthy Kodiak red king crab. Fresh and it's
7 alive and wiggling will pinch you and all sorts of things. But
8 the reason I brought it in was to show you, and this is the major
9 concern of crab fisherman, not only for Kodiak king crab, but
10 also for tanner and dungeness crab is that these animals must
11 migrate and do migrate, especially the tanner and king crab, and
12 they migrate..they come into shallow water in the springtime from
13 approximately February through early June, I believe, and they
14 mate and molt in shallow water, meaning water less than nine
15 feet deep. Then they turn around and they march off shore by and
16 large. They do stay in bay, but they generally march off shore.
17 In the Shelikof area as in all the areas around Cook Inlet where-
18 ever they occur in Alaska, we have this movement in and out.
19 Okay, so if you put a nice big pipeline for fifty miles or a
20 hundred miles, and have a connecting network of pipeline that's
21 sitting on top of the ...(ph)..., you're going to have a lot of
22 ...(ph)..., This guy cannot go over it. He cannot just so.....
23 the thing that we're suggesting is that I have twofold, and that
24 is (1) to reduce that ...(ph) ... in the ..(ph)..pipeline for
25 a caribou to migrate underneath the pipeline in the areas where

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1 there are rocky bottoms where you can't bury the pipeline, I
2 suggest elevating the pipe to allow accomodate further the mi-
3 gration of these important commercial species. (2) I believe
4 it would be better to bury the pipeline in those soft bottom
5 areas because you have year conflicts with the shrimp trawlers
6 they go in that area, and they trawl right on the bottom for
7 shrimp, they have heavy metal plates that are right on the bottom.
8 If you have a pipeline, I don't know if it'll bust the pipeline
9 or wreck the shrimp fisherman's gear. I know that you are pro-
10 bably aware of this issue already, but I wanted to bring it to
11 your attention and if you so desire you can have it.

12 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you for your testimony Mr. Blau,
13 thank you very much! That's very impressive crab. I guess we
14 can't...you'll have to take him back where you got him. He's
15 probably too small anyway. Has Mr. Dave Wakefield come in? Okay.
16 Chris Myrick. Okay! Stephen Rennell. Are you Mr. Myrick? You're
17 Stephen Rennell. Okay, thank you!

18 MR. STEPHEN RENNELL: My name is Stephen Rennell. My ad-
19 dress is P. O. Box 2741, Kodiak. I am employed by KMXT-FM radio
20 here in Kodiak.

21 Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I come before you
22 today with a variety of complaints with the DEIS for resale 60,
23 and the U.S. energy policy in general. The DEIS states on Page I
24 which is the first page, that there is a five percent chance of
25 finding oil in economically recoverable amounts. This alone

1 would be enough for me to think twice about this area as a good
2 site for oil exploration.

3 I can only assume that the oil companies' must get tax
4 benefits from their exploration process which means you and I
5 pay for that exploration. As a taxpayer, I am upset that tax
6 dollars are being considered to be spent on such a project.

7 If the DEIS is going to give the impression that Port Lions
8 wants oil facilities in its back yard, I would like to see it
9 backed up with facts. Because of the idea of an oil storage area,
10 and onshore facilities at Port Lions, I was concerned with the
11 attitude of people in that area. There are several references
12 throughout the DEIS that indicate that Port Lions townspeople
13 welcome oil development with open arms. Yet I never found any
14 evidence of an official of the people there. On page II, in
15 paragraph number 2, lines 5 through 9 it says: ' Effects are ex-
16 pected to be interpreted primarily as benefits. Who, in this
17 case, is doing the interpreting, and expecting. On page 198,
18 reference is made to talks with Port Lions' residents that sug-
19 gest that the town will respond well to a change of this magni-
20 tude. I suggest that someone do their homework before this final
21 EIS. Go out to Port Lions, get the facts. I find it hard to be-
22 lieve the people of Port Lions' attitudes are being portrayed
23 accurately by this DEIS.

24 Next, I refer to page 25 of the document. It says and I
25 quote, "All facility location/scenarios throughout this DEIS

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1 are intended to represent only a few plausible locations/scenarios
2 that presently seem likely.. They serve only as a basis for iden-
3 tifying characteristic activities and resulting impacts for this
4 DEIS. And do not represent a BLM recommendation, preference or
5 endorsement of facilities sites or development schemes."

6 Somehow, we the people of Kodiak are supposed to come to a
7 decision on Lease Sale 60. The DEIS offers the Port Lions scenario
8 on one hand, and disclaims it at the same time. Therefore I won-
9 der where and what type of facilities will actually happen if there
10 is a lease sale.

11 Perhaps Chiniak, or Manashka Bay areas will look better when
12 the time comes for onshore facilities. On page 40 of the DEIS the
13 No Sale alternative is discussed. It is stated that if the resale
14 is not held, it will result in the national need to develop energy
15 sources. This need has been evident for some time and has yet to
16 be adequately addressed.

17 Also in the same section, it is stated that oil imports would
18 increase if the sale is not held. Perhaps if the sale is held
19 and fuel is wasted in the exploratory stage with no adequate re-
20 sults, this would be a reason to have no sale at all. Personally
21 I feel that some of this money that may be spent on non-renewable
22 resources could go to alternative energy sources and pay dividends
23 for more than just twenty-five years.

24 Also on page 128, the DEIS states emphatically that the lease
25 sale 60 and 61 cumulative effects will not be addressed. I find

1 to be an arbitrary decision by BLM that simply ignores the facts.
2 There will be cumulative effects whether BLM likes it or not. The
3 sooner they are considered, the better.

4 Since the time of the public hearing for Lease Sale 46, now
5 61, we in Kodiak discovered that the oil spill equipment with the
6 most advanced technology was capable of containing an oil spill
7 in seas to five to six feet. Having fished in the Kodiak area in
8 the past, I have had first hand experience with the adverse con-
9 ditions that are common to the Shelikof Straits area. Let me
10 tell you a five to six foot sea is flat calm in Shelikof Strait.
11 And that if Lease Sale 60 is held, when there is an oil spill,
12 chances against containing it are very high.

13 On the west side of Kodiak Island, there are several villages
14 along with areas of the National Wildlife Refuge. Cleanup in
15 these areas would be both difficult and expensive. Would the
16 federal government really do an adequate job. I guess only time
17 will tell.

18 The subsistence lifestyle of the local natives would also
19 be at stake, if there was an oil spill that reached their beaches.
20 I daresay all the paper work in a scoping studies in the miti-
21 gating measures will not bring back the salmon if the oil spill
22 as at the critical moment when the fry enter the ocean.

23 Are all these radical changes that may come to pass worth
24 a mere twenty-five years of oil supply? To my mind, they are
25 not.

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1 Because of time limitations, that is about as specific as I
2 can be about the DEIS. In general I would have to say that there
3 are serious data gaps that must be filled before any further mea-
4 sures can be taken about Lease Sale 60. Kodiak is a community
5 that depends on renewable resource, the fisheries. Personally I
6 feel these rssources must be given priority over fossil fuels.

7 The data available in the DEIS is not accurate enough to
8 make a decision on the environmental impacts to the Shelikof
9 Straits in my opinion. The final EIS must be less vague to help
10 the decision making process. If this takes more time and the
11 five year leasing schedule is altered, such is life.

12 While I still have your attention, let me just say, the age
13 of fossil fuels is at an end. The sooner the people of Califor-
14 nia, New York, Washington D.C. and wherever in the United States
15 accept this reality the better. To perpetrate the method OCS
16 development will sustain the lifestyles practiced by a majority
17 of Americans, is living in a dream world. Oil, hydrocarbons,
18 whatever you choose to call it, are finite resources. It is time
19 to look this issue in the face and begin to change on a personal
20 as well as national level. Regardless of political changes, the
21 facts remain. We will run out of oil, probably in my lifetime.
22 All of us must take our collective heads out of the sand and de-
23 cide what is really important to us.

24 In Kodiak, it is most obvious that the North Pacific that
25 surrounds us will always feed us. We must choose and we will

1 choose our renewable resource over a mere twenty-five years of
2 possible oil benefits that will no doubt be used up in the lower
3 forty-eight in a matter of months.

4 Thank you very much!

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Rennell for your views.
6 Any questions or comments? Thank you very much. Dave Wakefield,
7 or Chris Myrick, have they come in? Miss Studebaker, is Stacy
8 Studebaker ..oh, I'm sorry. Oh, Dave? David Wakefield.

9 MR. DAVID WAKEFIELD: Good afternoon! Seems everytime you
10 people come to these Kodiak Island for hearings on Draft Environ-
11 mental Impact Statements, on OCS, you have beautiful weather.

12 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: You consider that a good omen?

13 MR. CHRIS ONES: You don't want us to come more often do
14 you?

15 MR. DAVID WAKEFIELD: I think it would be nice if some of
16 you got stuck here once in awhile, and saw what the rest of us
17 go through.

18 My name is David Wakefield. I'm the City Clerk for the
19 city of Port Lions. I'm also ..just been recently elected to the
20 borough assembly. I also represent Port Lions in the KANA OEDP
21 Committee that brings all the representatives from all the vil-
22 lages around Kodiak Island together to talk about the multitude
23 of problems. And we usually try and work out some kind of solu-
24 tion, because we hope to see at least one of you panel members
25 present in Port Lions tomorrow. I'm not going to try and go into

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1 too much detail today, but I felt that I should come into Kodiak
2 and speak to the entire panel briefly.

3 We're hoping that tomorrow we're going to have enough resi-
4 dents and council members to testify to make it your worth while
5 to come out. One reason we'd like to see at least one panel
6 member from Washington, D.C. to come out is we feel that someone
7 from back east should be exposed to a small place like Port Lions
8 to really see what a village in Alaska is like. We want them to
9 be able to understand the true impacts that this Lease Sale 60
10 will have on Port Lions.

11 There seems to be quite a few misconceptions in the Draft
12 Environmental Impact Statement as ... (ph) ... about Port Lions. To-
13 morrow a number of council members I think will be pointing out
14 some of those problems that they see in the book. But one that
15 comes to mind immediately that the council is fairly upset about
16 was the fact that the draft considered the goals and planning for
17 future growth in Port Lions did not exist. Tomorrow I'll be sub-
18 mitting to the panel member that comes to Port Lions a large num-
19 ber of documents which are currently up to date. They include
20 a comprehensive parks and recreation plan, the Port Lions village
21 sketch plan, and a recently adopted industrial development plan.

22 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Let me see if I understand you. You're
23 saying that there's no indication in the draft of the planning
24 efforts of the village of Port Lions. Okay!

25 MR. DAVID WAKEFIELD: That's correct! Most of the council

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1 feels that there's vast areas that the council has had in planning
2 stages for the last five or ten years and has written down in
3 in documentation, and has adopted, and they feel that that should
4 be included.

5 The parks and rec plan is rather detailed, and I won't even
6 go into that too much. The fact of it is that it includes not
7 just the city of Port Lions, but all environments around it, all
8 down Kazuiak Bay, and up to Whale Pass. These are recreation
9 areas that not only people of Port Lions use, but people from
10 Kodiak city and Antomarsent Bay, Port Baily and Raspberry Island,
11 and so on. In the village sketch plan is a document that was put
12 out quite awhile ago, and I believe in testimony Port Lions gave
13 last year for Sale 46, we had identified with a little survey
14 we had taken at that time. That survey included all the data
15 that was in that village sketch plan for planning and growth
16 purposes. It had numbers of what we felt our control growth
17 was going to be over a period of years, and how we were going
18 to develop transportation services, industry, water, sewer, hous-
19 ing and recreation and so on.

20 The basic optimum growth for Port Lions is five to six hun-
21 dred people. It always has been. I haven't seen one council
22 since I've lived in Port Lions, and I moved there in '66, that
23 has ever gone above that figure. This is a figure that they
24 would anticipate that would happen over the next fifteen or
25 twenty years.

1 The city of Port Lions recently adopted an industrial devel-
2 opment plan which will also be submitted to you tomorrow.
3 Throughout the entire plan, Port Lions calls for fisheries and
4 supporting marine facilities, as the proper industrial develop-
5 ment for the area. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement
6 states just the opposite. The draft continuously mentions Port
7 Lions would welcome industrial development of any type. The
8 council pretty much disagrees with this, and this is not true.
9 The city council has also quite a few concerned about our current
10 public facilities that would be used for any type of oil develop-
11 ment. The fact is they just wouldn't..those facilities are not
12 adequate for any type of use by oil industry. We have a public
13 dock, which was originally built by a private cannery. That dock
14 was designed and is utilized and always has been for fisheries
15 It's not an unloading dock and it's not..it was never intended to
16 be. It's pretty much the basis of our economics right now, today
17 in Port Lions is that dock. The city council has worked long and
18 hard. We went and spent some seventy thousand dollars this year
19 fixing it up. Every year we keep working on it. Because it's
20 so important to the community. Any type of development say Tal-
21 mic Point, which by the way is only a half a mile from the Port
22 Lions airstrip.

23 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: What do we show?

24 MR. DAVID WAKEFIELD: One. There's not any development at
25 Talmic Point. It's inevitable that Port Lions' dock's going to

1 be used. I mean it's the only dock there, in the area. That
2 effectively could probably stop our economy temporarily in respect
3 to fisheries. Course you could probably try and coordinate it,
4 and work around it so that fishermen could use it and oil indus-
5 try could use it. For that matter any kind of industry. Right
6 now there's a floating processor that just started doing king
7 crab at Port Lions. And there's been some conflicts just with
8 them on the use of that dock simply because it's a public facili-
9 ty.

10 Our roads are not adequate to support any kind of long term
11 traffic. And that would be another problem. I believe tomorrow
12 one of the council members is going to speak extensively on the
13 Port Lions airstrip. That has raised quite a bit of concern as
14 it was written up in your scenarios.

15 The community of Port Lions already helps the national need
16 for a proper energy plan. At the outside time limit of one and
17 a half years, we will be on hydro-electric power. We will not
18 be using diesel fuel to generate electricity. At present over
19 ninety percent of all buildings, not just households, in the city
20 of Port Lions heat in the winter with wood, which is a renewable
21 ener..uh..energy source.

22 Port Lions has also worked very hard in advocating a small
23 boat harbor in the inner-cove, Settler's Cove near Port Lions
24 near the city center. And in fact it is become after ten years
25 of struggling, a reality. The Corps of Engineers is at this

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1 moment advertising the bids for construction of a two plus some-
2 thing million dollar breakwater. Beyond that we'll have another
3 million and a half or more state monies coming in for new harbor
4 facilities such as floats and lighting. Port Lions has always
5 over the years, advocated itself as a fishing community. It's
6 supported and it's worked so hard to get this boat harbor, we
7 feel this is the first new boat harbor that'll be put in Kodiak
8 Island in twenty years, or since the tidal wave. It's just a
9 very strange situation to read in the Draft Environmental Impact
10 Statement that Port Lions encourages any kind of industry, when
11 we've always gone in the one direction of fisheries or marine
12 related activities.

13 Everyway our community has moved in the last five or ten
14 years, has been with proper growth development and concepts for
15 our small community's future. Tomorrow the city council in Port
16 Lions will be submitting to you a survey that was taken just
17 about a week ago of the resident of Port Lions. In that survey
18 the question was asked: Are you in support of the proposed action
19 of Lease Sale 60, or are you against it, or do you not know?
20 Fifty-five percent of the residents responded they were against
21 the lease sale. Twenty-eight percent responded they were in
22 favor of it, and seventeen percent responded that they do not
23 know. Port Lions city council is not going to offer a specific
24 position for the six alternatives in the Draft Environmental
25 Impact Statement. The council will let the panel..hearing panel

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1 derive its own conclusions from the survey and from other docu-
2 ments and testimony that will be provided tomorrow.

3 It's interesting to note that in the survey it was asked
4 if the Talmic Point facility was built in Port Lions. How would
5 this effect your subsistence living. Ninety percent of the people
6 say they'd said it would definitely alter their lifestyle and
7 change their subsistence way of life.

8 Well, I don't have much else..I don't want to take any more
9 of your time up, and I hope to see one of your members out in
10 Port Lions tomorrow morning, and I hope we have a good crowd.
11 I do hope that you people justly decide in your recommendations
12 to the Secretary of the Interior, a proper future concerning this
13 large impact for the small community of Port Lions. Thank you.

14 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Dave. Any questions of Mr.
15 Wakefield? Thank you very much! We will have representatives
16 there tomorrow and will make a special point, those of us who are
17 not able to be there, to read that portion of the transcript.
18 Thank you. Chris Myrick? Chris Myrick? By some great luck,
19 you're right on time.

20 MR. CHRIS MYRICK: My name is Chris Myrick. I'm a fisher-
21 man. I work as a cabinet maker during the winter and I've been
22 fishing here in Kodiak since 1967. I own a house in town and from
23 May to September I take my family out salmon fishing and I'd like
24 to speak about the proposed oil development in terms of..it's..
25 simply in terms of it's inpact on me directly.

1 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: What is your address Mr. Myrick?

2 MR. CHRIS MYRICK: My mailing address is 1323 I Street,

3 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: I Street, Kodiak. Thank you!

4 MR. CHRIS MYRICK: I'd like to describe a little bit about
5 what we do during the summer. We have a fish camp where we live
6 on shore and we work from the camp. Our nets are tied to the
7 shore and anchored offshore. So they're permanently fixed in
8 one location. And we can row out to our nets from our camp.
9 We don't use any machinery, just outboard motors for transpor-
10 tation. But other than that it's very quiet. Then when we're
11 working on the nets it's so quiet that the sea otters and sea
12 lions and seals come right up to us. Sometimes we wish they
13 wouldn't come quite so close 'cause they steal the fish right
14 out of the net.

15 We average about 700 fish a day. The kids spend all their
16 time playing on the beach. They have a garden and chickens out
17 there so our grocery bill is pretty small. While it was the
18 possiblilty of a lifestyle like this that brought me to Alaska,
19 it wasn't to get rich quick. To my mind, it's still that kind
20 of a lifestyle that is the real wealth of the state.

21 When we're out there of course, we live by the tides and
22 the weather and the seasons, and we're especially aware of the
23 activity of Whale Pass. We're located on Kecker Point which is
24 about the same distance from Talmic Point as Port Lions is.
25 We're located east of Talmic Point. Port Lions is located south.

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1 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: You're about a half mile from Talmic
2 Point?

3 MR. CHRIS MYRICK: Well, from Talmic Point to Port Lions is
4 about thirteen miles I guess, and we're about that same distance.

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay, I must have misunderstood some-
6 thing Mr. Wakefield said. The airport I guess. Alright! Okay!
7 Thank you!. Go ahead!

8 MR. CHRIS MYRICK: Yah! But we're very aware of the tide
9 patterns generated by Whale Pass. They're quite tricky and quite
10 different. We have two nets stationed about a quarter of a mile
11 apart. On one net, the tide runs the same direction, regardless
12 whether the tide is rising or falling. On the other net just a
13 quarter of a mile down the beach, the current changes every time
14 the tide changes. That's just an example of the way the tides
15 switch and eddy around. But the whole area from Kupreanof
16 Straits, Raspberry Cape down through Kupreanof Straits and Whale
17 Pass, you know, through Marmot Bay is all directly affected by
18 the tides in Whale Pass and currents there. So from a gill-
19 netters point of view there, by the way there are about fifteen
20 at least fifteen gillnetters in this area, directly affected by
21 Whale Pass, in this style of fishing the nets are left out con-
22 tinuously all summer long, as long as the season is open. For
23 example this summer our nets were in the water continuously for
24 over twenty days. And it seems like it's particularly vulnerable
25 to any kind of oil contamination. You know, the seining, they

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1 just wrap the fish off. They put their net in the water for
2 maybe half an hour or forty-five minutes at a time when it's
3 back on deck. On our operation any kind of oil slick along the
4 waterline of our skiff for example, would rub off on the nets
5 or on the fish as the net is hauled in. What we do is we take
6 our fish out to the net, I mean our skiff out to the net and then
7 grab the net and walk along by hand and pick the fish out as we
8 go. Any kind of oil in the water would come off on the fish.

9 There's been concern of course expressed for the native
10 cultures and the impact oil development might have on their life-
11 style, and I think this is beautiful and right. There's also
12 at least fifty people in this area affected by Whale Pass that
13 live there year round and don't live in villages. They're scat-
14 tered about in various coves. They also have a very real bond
15 with the country and they have a quality of life that would suf-
16 fer extremely I think in many respects from this kind of develop-
17 ment. Of course the fishing is one obvious area, but I think
18 others can speak more fully on that.

19 I also would be particularly aware of the increased air
20 traffic, and the noise pollution involved in that. I read in
21 the Environmental Impact Statement that there'd be at one point
22 a maximum of a hundred and ninety helicopter flights a month in
23 and out of Port Lions. I know my father-in-law is involved in
24 industrial safety and he's provided me with several articles on
25 the effects of noise pollution and how it raises the stress level

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1 in both humans and animals. I know with that many helicopters
2 flying overhead it would be enough to drive me out of there. I
3 don't know what it would do to the bears and the deer.

4 Then there's the proposed overland pipeline, if it goes
5 around Whale Pass. I know that would cut through some of the
6 best deer hunting ground and also there's very good trapping in
7 there. It's a particularly pretty hillside that that overland
8 pipeline would go through. I'd kind of hate to see it. Then
9 there's the ducks. There's amazing, not only quantity, but var-
10 eity of species around there.

11 I haven't mentioned anything about what goes on in the west
12 side, the Shelikof side, not because I don't know about it, but
13 I'm just leaving that to others. I fished on a Seattle based
14 halibut boat for many years and we just...they had a reputation
15 for not quitting on account of the weather, and Shelikof was our
16 stomping ground. We lived out there through all kinds of weather.
17 And I just know it would be impossible to contain any kind of an
18 oil spill out there, probably half of the time.

19 But, you know, so what. I'm just one individual with a
20 family kind of enjoying the satisfying lifestyle out there and
21 maybe a handful of others but there's also the national energy
22 question. You know, how do you put it in the balance and judge?
23 I guess it kind of boils down to the question of judgement.

24 Looking at it from my point of view seems like, well, the
25 Environmental Impact Statement says that there's about a five

1 percent chance of finding oil out there. It, relatively speak-
2 ing, it doesn't sound like a whole lot of oil, even if they do
3 find it, if it's there. With virtual certainty of an oil spill
4 occurring, at sometime on the west side, if it is developed, I
5 would like to take a second look at it. From that point of view
6 I support the borough position.

7 Somehow, before I finish, I just want to mention my feeling
8 of gratitude that hearings such as these occur at all. I feel
9 along with our technicological powers that a man has to resume
10 responsibility for the stewardship of the earth. We must develop
11 a way of thinking that takes into account the whole system when
12 we plan to change a part. Our guide must be a global conscience.
13 Our task to make contact with that conscience and be free enough
14 to follow its dictates. What we're doing here right now is a
15 step in that direction. Thank you!

16 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Myrick. Any questions
17 or comments to Mr. Myrick? Thank you very much! Has Linda Freed
18 come in? You are representing the Kodiak Island Borough, Office
19 of Coastal Zone Management

20 MS. LINDA FREED: I'm actually the Kodiak Island Borough's
21 Coastal Zone Management Coordinator, and it's from this view-
22 point that I'd like to briefly address the panel. You've already
23 been made aware of the Kodiak Island Borough's position on Lease
24 Sale Number 60, Adoption of the Delay of Sale Alternative. I
25 would like to support this position with a few comments on the

1 Coastal Zone Management section of the DEIS.

2 I'd like to preface my remarks by noting that the Kodiak
3 Island borough is in the process of annexing lands on the Alaska
4 Peninsula, the west side of Shelikof Strait. It is the borough's
5 concern for consistent and appropriate management of this im-
6 portant Alaskan coastal area that has prompted the annexation
7 petition.

8 After considerable delay, the Kodiak Island borough is now
9 proceeding with its coastal management planning effort. Our
10 concern with the Coastal Zone Management section of the DEIS,
11 and in fact Lease Sale Number 60, stems from this effort at
12 comprehensive coastal resource planning. Our concerns are two-
13 fold:

14 First, the DEIS indicates that Kodiak Island Borough has
15 completed studies which form the basis for policies relating to
16 OCS development and facility siting. Although such studies have
17 been completed, they have not been used by the borough as policy
18 documents. It is intended that the studies cited in the DEIS
19 will be used in the preparation of the broader coastal manage-
20 ment plan. This plan will address not only OCS activities, but
21 the compatibility of a variety of land uses and activities in the
22 Kodiak Island borough's coastal areas.

23 Secondly, it is stated several times in the DEIS that the
24 previously mentioned studies are "all predicated on a western
25 Gulf of Alaska lease sale rather than a Shelikof Strait lease

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1 sale". Little or no planning has been done by the Kodiak Island
2 borough, or any one else that we are aware of, for the coastal
3 areas of the Shelikof Strait. The inadequacy will be addressed
4 in the District Coastal Management Plan for the Kodiak Island
5 Borough.

6 It is for these two reasons, and the others that have been
7 and have yet to be presented, that I reiterate the Kodiak Island
8 borough's support for the delay of the OCS Oil and Gas Lease
9 Sale Number 60, and the belief that if the sale proceeds that the
10 Shelikof Strait portion must be deleted.

11 I have one other concern that I'd like to raise now. I
12 notice that we're going through the hearing process rather
13 quickly. Our acting mayor will not be able to be in from fishing
14 until approximately 6:30 or 7:00, and I wanted to let you know
15 that there are other people that will be coming in later although
16 we may run through the hearings before that happens.

17 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Alright! We'll bear that in mind and
18 we'll come back after the dinner hour. Alright, Okay, Fine, thank
19 you Miss Freed. Any comments or questions to Miss Freed?

20 MR. CHRIS ONES: I have one question. When you say either
21 delay the sale or delete the Shelikof Strait tracts, we've had
22 some discussion or divergence over what are the Shelikof Strait
23 tracts? Are you talking about all eighty tracts as one of the
24 other speakers talked about?

25 MS. LINDA FREED: I believe the motion that was passed by

1 the borough assembly, and since I'm a representative of the
2 borough assembly, I'll speak to what their motion was when they
3 passed it, was a point drawn across from the Barren Islands to
4 Point Douglas. I'm not sure what number of tracts that con-
5 sisted of.

6 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay. Do you know how that relates to the
7 alternatives in the EIS? It's,..you know, four and five..or..

8 MS. LINDA FREED: I believe that essentially Alternative 4.

9 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay. Thank you!

10 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay! Any other questions of Miss
11 Freed? Okay, thank you! We're a little bit ahead of time, is
12 Stacy Studebaker still here? Let's take a ten minute break at
13 this time and stretch and have a cup of coffee, and then we'll
14 come back in ten minutes.

15 OFF RECORD

16 ON RECORD

17 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Come back to order please. Has Stacy
18 Studebaker returned? Welcome again!

19 MS. STACY STUDEBAKER: Ladies and gentlemen of the panel!
20 My name is Stacy Studebaker, and I am currently employed at the
21 Kodiak High School. I have also worked eight summers for the
22 National Park Service, mostly in Alaska parks, and am a free-
23 lance photographer, artist and naturalist. Kodiak is my home
24 now and a special part of the world for me so naturally I am
25 quite concerned about its future and well-being. Likewise the

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1 mainland coastal area of Shelikof Straits has important meaning
2 to me after spending time there watching and photographing some
3 of the worlds' largest bears feasting on salmon along coastal
4 streams, and digging Suikshak razor clams with their claws.
5 From my kayak I've watched with excitement and awe, the sea otter
6 diving and dining amidst Kodiak kelp beds, and I've observed with
7 admiration and affection the puffins and other sea birds return-⁹
8 ing to their cliffs from fishing expeditions far out to sea.
9 These types of experiences provide richness and meaning to my
10 life, and inspiration for my creative expression.

11 In addition to the abundance of wildlife which this area
12 supports there is another interesting creature which lurks in
13 this region. This is the commercial fisherman, who represents
14 to me a rather unique brand of human being who is willing to
15 take enormous risks to preserve a lifestyle of personal indepen-
16 dence.

17 With respect to the present political upheaval we are seeing
18 in the OPEC nations and our resulting vulnerability as a nation
19 semi dependent upon their oil resources, I can well understand
20 the need for our nation to become more energy self-sufficient.
21 However, in view of the risks involved in the proposed project,
22 particularly that of the damaging affects which a major oil spill
23 or a series of minor oil spills could incur upon not only the
24 obvious economic wealth of Kodiak's fisheries, but the fishermen
25 themselves, as a rare breed of cat in a world of conforming

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1 societal pressures, and the possible destruction of the aesthetic
2 wealth of Kodiak and parts of the mainland and its rich and
3 varied wildlife populations, I feel I can only support one al-
4 ternative, and that is Number 2, No Sale. In my mind, the dis-
5 advantages far outweigh the advantages, especially in light of
6 the estimated low potential for the discovery of oil in the pro-
7 posed areas.

8 I see any other alternative as an excuse to perpetuate our
9 nations' dependence on a non-renewable resource, and the big
10 investments of the oil companies when we should be focusing our
11 attention on developing energy systems which are renewable by
12 nature, and don't destroy the aesthetic and spiritual resources
13 we have. We all know that sooner or later we will reach a dead
14 end with petroleum resources and that we must begin making de-
15 cisions and initiating actions which will be developing long
16 range objectives in the interest of our well-being on this pre-
17 cious planet which supports us. The longer we delay our thinking
18 and educational emphasis on developing solar, wind, tidal and
19 other renewable energy systems, the more intolerable our living
20 conditions will become in terms of irreversible environmental
21 pollution and aesthetic and spiritual poverty. Thank you!

22 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Miss Studebaker. What is
23 your mailing address?

24 MS. STACY STUDEBAKER: General Delivery, Kodiak.

25 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Any questions or comments of Miss

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1 Studebaker? Thank you for bringing those students. That was
2 interesting. Betsy Myrick?

3 MS. BETSY MYRICK: My name is Betsy Myrick and I've lived
4 in Kodiak for ten years. My box number is 1323. My husband,
5 Chris, spoke earlier. We fished commercially for halibut in
6 1971 together on our small boat, and the past summer we set-net-
7 ted for salmon with our three-year-old twin girls at Kecker Point³
8 which is across Kazuiak Bay from Talnik Point.

9 At first I wasn't going to speak at this hearing because
10 I didn't think my testimony would carry any weight. I'm not a
11 biologist or a scientist or a politician and I really don't con-
12 sider myself to be a fisher-person, but I speak as a mother and
13 I'm concerned about the future of our children and their children.
14 I'm not a statistician either but a few figures from the DEIS
15 synopsis really just jumped out at me. One was that there's a
16 five percent chance of discovering recoverable oil and gas in
17 this sale and a ninety-eight percent chance of a major oil spill.
18 To me this just doesn't even make good household common sense.
19 Reportedly, the cleanup of a spill would not be done in waves
20 over five feet. When we were fishing we heard a weather report
21 that said there were five foot seas, that meant a slight calm to
22 us, and we were in a sheltered spot and it was a good summer, so
23 you have to think about Shelikof being rougher and the winter
24 weather being rougher too. We could even look across Kazuiak
25 and see white caps running in the westerly winds this summer,

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1 and our neighbors set-netting around Kecker Point had his skiff
2 swamped. And that's in the area of Talnik Point. There's a
3 probability of frequent seepage or spillage from the tanker
4 activities at Talnik Point, and this would really effect our
5 fishing in the area.

6 When we were at Kecker Point we could hear the Tustamena,
7 the Alaska State Ferry, coming, the sound of its engines long
8 before we could even see it as a tiny speck on the horizon.
9 That's how far the sound really carries on the water. I feel
10 that the noise pollution from the air traffic and the helicopter
11 traffic at Talnik Point would be intolerable.

12 This summer we tried to live as much in harmony with nature
13 as possible. We camped by the sea, and we put out our nets from
14 shore in wooden boats. Set-netting is really the low technology
15 fishery and we felt that we could very easily row or use the sail
16 instead of using gas as we did. We would rather do that than see
17 an oil sale come to Kodiak.

18 Our kids ran barefoot on the beach and there was no tar on
19 their feet. We saw seals, sea lions, otters, bears, weasels and
20 many, many types of sea birds and land birds and deer. We spent
21 from May through September in a canvas wall tent with a small
22 wood-burning stove for heat and cooking. Many of our meals were
23 cooked outside on a fireplace on the beach. We ate fish everyday.
24 We did not have to cut any trees for firewood as there was plenty
25 of driftwood. We did use a propane camp stove until we ran out of

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1 gas, and then I ended up canning two cases of salmon on the wood
2 stove, so in effect we lived, ourselves, we lived a subsistence
3 lifestyle. Some might consider it a poverty level existence,
4 but for us it was a very rich, wonderful experience and many
5 times we said it was like a dream come true to be able to be
6 there as a family.

7 Nearly every year, Chris gets a deer from around that area,
8 and with our fish subsistent salmon and halibut, we do not need
9 to buy any meat or fish. We feel very strongly that the impact
10 of an oil sale would ruin these subsistence resources for white
11 people as well as the native people in the area.

12 We feel very strongly that the United States as a nation
13 needs to change its lifestyle. We need to get rid of our elec-
14 tric hot-dog bun warmers, and I'm ready to change. I found it
15 this summer that it was easier than I thought it would be. I
16 don't think anybody thinks that oil's going to last forever, and
17 I feel it's time to develop our alternative renewable resources
18 rather than raping the earth and polluting the air that we
19 breathe.

20 I think there's a tremendous potential in investigating
21 the tidal action here, they're very strong tides here, and we
22 have a lots and lots of wind that's free for the harnessing. We
23 have a lot of sunlight, daylight in the summer, about twenty
24 hours, and passive solar heating is a real possiblity here too.
25 We need to do more towards conserving what energy we do have.

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1 I see lights blazing away in town at night on buildings that are
2 closed. We, at home, try to keep our heat between 65 and 68 and
3 we wear sweaters. I often just get really boiling hot when I
4 go to town and go into our overheated buildings here. And I feel
5 that public transportation could really be improved. So you can
6 put me down for No Sale, and I feel it's time to take the respon-
7 sibility for our own action in regards to being good caretakers
8 of our planet. And I think we have to think about what we do
9 now and how it affects the kind of life that we're going to leave
10 for our children. Thank you!

11 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Miss Myrick! Any questions
12 or comments to Mrs. Myrick. Thank you very much! June Chya,
13 C-H-Y-A? Art Panamaroff, is that the way you pronounce your
14 name? Panamaroff. You're representing Larsen Bay Village Coun-
15 cil? Thank you!

16 MR. ART PANAMAROFF: Hello! My name is Art Panamaroff, from
17 Larsen Bay, the village of Larsen Bay on the west side of Kodiak
18 Island. We held a meeting in Larsen Bay Saturday and the results
19 of our decision was delay sale, and I have a question for your..
20 whoever...uh..now they're talking about oil finds in Shelikof,
21 now if they find oil in Shelikof, a big abundance of oil where
22 they start taking it out of the ground and the (ph) said that
23 there might be oil spills and there might not be oil spills, but
24 who knows, well my question is now what if that oil spill occurs
25 maybe at the end of the life span on the oil field or platform

1 and what if it occurs then and get a bunch of oil around Kodiak,
2 now the experts stated that it takes fifteen years for a place
3 that's been saturated with oil, it takes fifteen years for that
4 place to replenish itself. Now, also they stated that they'd
5 compensate people for damages up to one year, so what happens
6 if that oil spill is at the end of that process of taking it
7 out, and we are affected and they're only giving us one year
8 compensation, what about the rest of the fourteen years?

9 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Question?

10 MR. CHRIS ONES: I don't know how it effects the compen-
11 sation law. I have a question of where you are getting your
12 fifteen year number?

13 MR. ART PANAMAROFF: It was stated last time when sale 46
14 was on.

15 MR. CHRIS ONES: The only thing I can say is, as far as I'm
16 familiar with the information base that we have, I don't know of
17 any studies that have said that chronic effects last that long.
18 As one of the gentlemen pointed out earlier in the Santa Barbara
19 studiesand the general information that I seem to have
20 knowledge of would seem that fifteen years is not the type of
21 long-term effect that people are acknowledging. I'm not dis-
22 puting that. It may be that there is a study that shows that.
23 I'm just not familiar with it. In terms of the reason as to
24 getting into the question was because of the fisherman's com-
25 pensation. I believe you're correct though, that it is a, it's

1 only a one year compensation. But that's by statute that con-
2 gress passed. We don't have a flexibility to provide for com-
3 pensation for a longer period under the law. Now congress of
4 course would change the law. That's why I wanted to go to the
5 fifteen years. That's the only way that problem would be solved.

6 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Let's look into this more fully too,
7 and try to answer your question. What is your mailing address?
8 Just Larsen Bay?

9 MR. ART PANAMAROFF: Larsen Bay, Box 25.

10 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay! See if we can't send you some
11 materials on the compensation fund and are you referring to tes-
12 timony that was given here on sale 46? Okay. Any other ques-
13 tions? Jerry, any comments? Okay! Thank you Mr. Panamaroff.
14 Mr. Duke Delgado from Ouzinkie Village Council. Is Mr. Delgado
15 here? Dorothy Pestrikoff from Oil Harbor?

16 MS. DOROTHY PESTRIKOFF: Good afternoon, my name is Dorothy
17 Pestrikoff. I'm a resident of Old Harbor, and also representing
18 Old Harbor as...as a representative to KANA's Overall Economic
19 Development and Planning Committee. For the members of the hear-
20 ing panel who are unfamiliar with the geography of Kodiak Island
21 Old Harbor is a community of about 350, maybe a little bit more
22 people located on the island's east side, approximately 60 air-
23 miles south of Kodiak. Our livelihood is primarily from the sea,
24 as the majority of the people are seasonal summer salmon fisher-
25 men with some crab fishing done out of the village also.

1 Old Harbor is located on the east side of the island, and
2 will not be directly impacted by sale number 60. Our primary
3 concern centers on the failure of this Draft Environmental Impact
4 Statement to adequately address cumulative impacts of Lease Sale
5 Number 60 and Lease Sale Number 61.

6 As the panel members are aware, OCS sale number 61 re-
7 schedule the western Gulf of Alaska sale is proposed to release
8 in April, 1983. This area which parallels the entire eastern
9 coastline of Kodiak Island is firmly proposed for lease as sale
10 number 46, in 1977 and again in December of 1980. Call for
11 nominations for a current sale, sale number 61 was recently re-
12 leased and comments have been requested by November 21 of 1980.
13 The social economic reports, environmental reports and Draft
14 Environmental Impact Statement released for former sale number
15 60 described the various impacts that would occur to the people
16 of fish and game, ocean waters and lands on Kodiak Island. Oh,
17 how I would like to know why the vast amount of information com-
18 piled for the proposed leasing action in this area was not used
19 to address potential cumulative impacts from leasing on the east
20 and west sides of Kodiak. Particular cumulative impacts that
21 concern Old Harbor, include the following: Although the oil in-
22 dustry has insured residents of Old Harbor that they have the
23 technology to safely drilling four oil and/or gas in the waters
24 surrounding Kodiak Island, with minimal risk, Old Harbor is con-
25 cerned that this DEIS fails to address the cumulative affects of

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1 a spill on one side of the island, affecting the other side.
2 The oil spill pojectory analysis contained in the DEIS for sale
3 number 60 indicates the possibility of an oil spill in the Cook
4 Inlet or Shelikof Strait, impacting land on the east side of
5 Kodiak Island. If these lands may be subject to the impacts of
6 oil spills from sale number 60, what are the cumulative possi-
7 bilities of spills impacting these lands from proposed sale num-
8 ber 61?

9 Old Harbor raised the same concern in regards to location
10 of onshore support facilities as sales number 60 and number 61
11 are to occur within one and one-half year apart. We would feel
12 that the industry will attempt to coordinate their onshore sup-
13 port facility operations as closely as possible to minimize
14 costs.

15 Old Harbor would like this DEIS and the DEIS for sale num-
16 ber 60 to eventually be released for 61 to address the potentials
17 of the industry coordinatng the location on their onshore sup-
18 port facilities in regard to cumulative impacts on village com-
19 munities.

20 Although Old Harbor is geographically isolated from the
21 Shelikof Strait, Lower Cook Inlet sale area, it would be..should
22 be noted that Old Harbor fishermen do fish salmon on the west
23 side of the island.

24 The Old Harbor Native Village Corporation also owns stock in
25 the Kodiak Island Seafood's Cannery located in Larsen Bay. If the

1 commercial fishing...fishery resources located in the Shelikof
2 Strait were negatively affected through a potential oil spill,
3 the Old Harbor Native Corporation's financial interest in Kodiak
4 Island Seafood Incorporated would be negatively affected. As
5 originally stated Old Harbor has adopted no formal position in
6 regard to sale number 60 as we would fully experience indirect
7 impacts. However we would like to see this draft address cumu-
8 lative impacts.

9 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you! Any comments of Miss
10 Pestrikoff? Thank you! The next three witnesses have asked to
11 testify as a panel. Wayne Marshall, Bill Osburne, and Laura
12 Bartels, from the Kodiak Area Native Association. You want to
13 begin Wayne? Wayne Marshall.

14 MR. WAYNE MARSHALL: Good afternoon Madam and Hearing Panel
15 Members. My name is Wayne Marshall. I've been employed as an
16 OCS Subsistence Researcher with the Kodiak Area Native Associa-
17 tion, KANA, since October 1 of 1979. As outlined by Bill Osborne,
18 KANA OCS Researcher Assistant, at yesterday's public hearing in
19 Homer, the KANA is a non-profit organization that was established
20 in 1966. At present, the organization delivers comprehensive
21 manpower, health, education, social services, and community
22 development and planning services to the native people living
23 on Kodiak Island, particularly those living in the Island's vil-
24 lages.

25 KANA's efforts to effectively address the potential of OCS

1 oil and gas development in the marine waters surrounding Kodiak
2 Island were heightened in October of 1979 with the receipt of
3 a contract from the Rural Alaska Community Action Program.
4 Through these contract funds, the KANA has attempted to educate,
5 inform, and organize village residents to respond to the poten-
6 tial impacts of OCS development, and has been delegated the
7 responsibility of advocating the positions adopted by the six
8 respective villages to all entities involved in the oil develop-
9 ment process. The dictates of this work program have required
10 the KANA to aggressively utilize a multitude of avenues to pro-
11 vide adequate information to people living in rural, semi-iso-
12 lated village communities so they are able to make a quality de-
13 cision in regard to the extremely complex issue of oil develop-
14 ment. The effectiveness of this work program is severely hindered
15 when the DEIS Public Hearing process allowed the communities on
16 Kodiak Island only 65 days to respond to the DEIS between its
17 release date on August 22nd and the Public Hearing beginning on
18 October 14th. The release of the DEIS in August and the time
19 frame of the response period, posed particular difficulties as it
20 coincided with the last weeks of the salmon season, which most
21 village fishermen participate in, and the opening of the fall
22 king crab season. The KANA would like to state for the record,
23 that it has repeatedly opposed having the DEIS Public Hearings
24 for Sale number 60 conducted during this time frame.

25 However, as the KANA became aware in mid-summer that there

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1 were no possibilities to alter the Department of the Interior's
2 pre-lease sale decision-making process for sale number 60, we
3 accepted the necessity of having to prepare village communities
4 for this critical hearing during this unrealistic timetable.
5 So the hearing panel is aware of process through which indivi-
6 dual village decisions were made, I will outline KANA's work pro-
7 gram effort between August 22nd and October 14th. In early
8 August, KANA insured that the DEIS was sent to all villages.
9 For the next two weeks, KANA staff members familiarized them-
10 selves with the DEIS and drafted a ten-page synopsis of the
11 draft. This synopsis was sent or hand delivered to all village
12 communities between September 10th and 18th.

13 The KANA staff then initiated travels to the four most dir-
14 ectly impacted villages, Karluk, Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie, and Port
15 Lions, to meet with the village's governmental structures, high
16 school classes, and residents to discuss the sale, the DEIS, and
17 the upcoming hearing. Following these initial village travels,
18 a second series of trips were made between September 25th and
19 October 10th to conduct surveys in these four villages to obtain
20 an increased awareness of village concerns on OCS development.
21 Miss Laura Bartels, an OCS Researcher Assistant with KANA, will
22 outline the results of these surveys in her oral testimony before
23 the hearing panel this afternoon. At the request of the KANA
24 Overall Economic Development and Planning Committee, comprised
25 of one representative from each of the island's six villages,

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1 the KANA organized a one day OCS information conference in the
2 community of Port Lions on October 2nd. This conference was
3 attended by five representatives from the villages of Karluk,
4 Larsen Bay, and Ouzinkie, and KANA OEDP Committee member from
5 Old Harbor, the Port Lions City Council, the Port Lions High
6 School classes, and approximately twenty residents of Port Lions.
7 This conference featured presentations by various interests in-
8 volved in the proposed leasing of the Shelikof Straits, Lower
9 Cook Inlet area. Presentations were made by the Alaska OCS
10 office, State Division Policy Development and Planning, Friends
11 of the Earth, and Atlantic Richfield Company. The conference
12 provided village representatives with the unique opportunities
13 to question all parties concerned with oil development and to
14 meet among themselves to informally discuss sale number 60. The
15 efforts I have just outlined culminated in several villages on
16 the island adopting positions in regard to sale number 60.

17 At the DEIS hearing for former sale number 46, the Western
18 Gulf of Alaska sale, the KANA Board of Directors advocated a No
19 Sale position; a position that had been adopted by the villages
20 of Akhiok, Karluk, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions. The
21 KANA Board of Directors has adopted no central position for sale
22 number 60, as the four villages that will be most directly im-
23 pacted by this sale have expressed differing concerns in regards
24 to the proposed leasing of OCS lands in the Lower Cook Inlet,
25 Upper Shelikof Straits region. The KANA staff has been directed

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1 to inform the hearing panel of the various village positions and
2 to elaborate common concerns that underscore these positions.
3 These differing positions should not be interpreted as one vil-
4 lage being more or less concerned about oil development than
5 another village, but should be viewed as each respective village's
6 present position in regard to oil development.

7 At the October 10th Tribal Council meeting, the Larsen Bay
8 Tribal Council adopted Alternative III, the Delay Sale option,
9 as their preferred alternative. This position reflects the
10 Tribal Council's concern that only a minimal understanding of
11 what oil development means to the community of Larsen Bay exists
12 at present. Through the Delay Sale Alternative, the Larsen Bay
13 Tribal Council hopes that the intervening two year time period
14 will enable the primary entities involved, federal, state, and
15 local governments, and industry to better inform the people of
16 Larsen Bay as to how oil development will affect their lives.

17 The Ouzinkie City Council, at their September 25th meeting,
18 adopted Alternative II, the No Sale option as their preferred
19 alternative. This position expressed the village's concerns that
20 the DEIS is inadequate for the purpose of making a decision to
21 lease, that potential negative impacts will occur to the com-
22 mercial and subsistence resources, and that the village will
23 experience few, if any, positive impacts from this sale.

24 The Karluk Village Council, at their October 9th meeting,
25 expressed a preference for Alternative II, the No Sale option.

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1 The Council members were concerned that a decision had to be
2 made in a short time frame with what was viewed as a minimally
3 acceptable amount of information. The No Sale position re-
4 flected the council's primary concerns that Karluk and its' sur-
5 rounding commercial, subsistence resources would be subject to
6 all the negatives of oil development, and minimally potential
7 positive impacts.

8 The Port Lions City Council met on October 13th to consider
9 the question of adopting a formal position on sale number 60.
10 As the hearing panel is aware, the DEIS indicated that Port Lions
11 will experience major impacts to its existing lifestyle if the
12 hypothesized oil storage terminal facility is constructed at
13 Talnik Point, located approximately three miles from the core
14 of Port Lions. The Port Lions City Council did not adopt a
15 preferred alternative, as the council decided that no alterna-
16 tive outlined in the DEIS provided an accurate response to the
17 community's concerns in regard to this sale. Council members and
18 residents of the community expressed reservations in regard to the
19 proposed leasing of OCS lands in the Shelikof Straits, and felt
20 that this leasing action would particularly present serious im-
21 pacts to the commercial fishing, subsistence lifestyle of the
22 community. As a member of this hearing panel and an Alaska OCS
23 office staff member will be traveling to Port Lions tomorrow,
24 Thursday, to accept oral testimony from the community, I will
25 refrain from a further discussion of Port Lions' position.

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1 The villages of Akhiok and Old Harbor did not adopt formal
2 positions in regard to sale number 60, as they will experience
3 primarily indirect impacts due to their geographical location on
4 the east side of Kodiak Island. However, the KANA notes that
5 these village communities may be subject to the cumulative im-
6 pacts of sale number 60 and proposed sale number 61, the western
7 Gulf of Alaska sale, that is scheduled to occur in April of 1983.

8 Although the KANA has not endorsed a specific alternative
9 that is indicated in the DEIS for sale number 60, the KANA has
10 been charged with the directive, to elaborate on village concerns.
11 One of these primary concerns was cumulative impacts; a concern
12 that KANA staff member Bill Osborne addressed in Homer. A sig-
13 nificant oil and gas development activity which the DEIS failed
14 to address is the State of Alaska's proposed Lease Sale Number
15 35, the State's Lower Cook Inlet Sale. This state sale is to be
16 coordinated with Federal Sale number 60, and is scheduled to be
17 held during the first quarter of 1982, or roughly six months
18 following the proposed federal sale number 60. KANA feels that
19 the BLM is entirely remiss in failing to address the potential
20 cumulative environmental, biological, and social impacts that may
21 occur as a result of State Lease Sale Number 35.

22 In considering proposed oil and gas development in the Lower
23 Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait region, the KANA notes that the
24 original areas of resource interest for State Sale Number 35
25 and Federal Sale Number 60, were virtually synonymous. The area

1 of resource interest extended from the northern boundary of
2 federal lands in Cook Inlet to as far south as the Semidi Is-
3 lands, an area encompassing all the Shelikof Strait. As the
4 hearing panel is aware, following the Federal Call for Nomina-
5 tions process, the federal lands proposed for lease now include
6 only the 153 tracts identified in Alternative I. In the Call
7 for Nominations for State Sale Number 35 released on April 25th
8 1980, the state narrowed its area of Call to include only on-
9 shore and offshore tracts north of Cape Douglas-Barren Island
10 region. The state's decision to effectively delete the Shelikof
11 Strait from the area of Call was primarily based on the comments
12 offered during the Federal Call for Nominations process for Sale
13 Number 60 by the Kodiak Island Borough OCS Advisory Council
14 and the State Department of Fish and Game. The KANA is curious
15 as to why the state viewed comments offered by a local govern-
16 ment body and a State Department as adequate to eliminate all
17 consideration of leasing in the Shelikof Strait, when the federal
18 government viewed it as necessary to propose these lands for
19 lease.

20 In additional consideration conducting Federal Sale Number
21 60 in the Shflikof Strait is that the state may also be able to
22 lease state OCS lands contiguous to several federal tracts without
23 having to follow the state's current five year lease sale sche-
24 dule. If federal tracts number 131, 219, 263, 306, and 737 in
25 the Shelikof Strait are leased, the state government will be able

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1 to lease the state OCS tracts contiguous to these lands within
2 a one year period of time following the federal sale action.
3 KANA would like the DEIS to recognize the effects of federal
4 leasing on potential future state leasing action in the Shelikof
5 Strait.

6 The KANA's oral testimony will be supplemented through de-
7 tailed written comments. Those areas which the KANA will address
8 in written testimony by October 31 include: data gaps in the
9 DEIS for which additional information is needed prior to con-
10 ducting an oil lease sale; KANA's interpretation of conducting
11 this sale in compliance with the OCS Lands Act of 1953 as amended
12 in 1978; the inadequacies of the Oil Spill Compensation Fund and
13 Fisherman's Contingency Fund to compensate for actual losses;
14 compliance of conducting this sale in accordance with state
15 policies on federal OCS leasing during this Five Year Lease
16 Sale Schedule; and proposed mitigating measures.

17 To summarize, at present Larsen Bay has decided on Alter-
18 native No. III; Ouzinkie and Karluk prefer Alternative No. II,
19 the No Sale; and Port Lions has offered no definitive position.
20 I'd like to reiterate that overall KANA's concern and the con-
21 cerns reflected by the villages seem to indicate that they pre-
22 fer not to have sale number 60 occur at the present time as is
23 considered.

24 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay, thank you Mr. Marshall. Bill.

25 MR. CHRIS ONES: Could I get a question in? This is a

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1 clarification. Why would the state be able to not, as you say,
2 not follow its five year schedule? And lease tracts in the
3 Shelikof Strait if we held the sale?

4 MR. WAYNE MARSHALL: Right! In my understanding or inter-
5 pretation of state lease sale policies, there are several exempt
6 provisions under their sale. They also publish a five year lease
7 sale schedule; however some sales which become exempt are if a
8 has already leased lands within an area or if the federal govern-
9 ment or private development has leased areas, tracts which are
10 contiguous to those tracts may also be leased without having to
11 go through the entire five year schedule. Fortunately this is a
12 more grave concern of KANA's but during this past year, in fact
13 I think it was in June, the Attorney General decided exactly what
14 contiguous means. Before it was a very broad definition, or
15 could have been a broad definition that could have been applied
16 to the entire lease sale area as we interpreted it. Perhaps
17 contiguous referred to if you're only touching on one corner and
18 then another tract was touching on that corner, all those tracts
19 could be leased. However, the present definition which was recent-
20 ly used in the Beaufort Sea sale that was held just about a month
21 ago, now indicates that the contiguous must be touching on at
22 least corners. So it eliminates..so you can only have those
23 tracts on which two corners of the state tract would be touching.

24 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay, is there also any concern over what
25 the resource problem is there? As an example, is it aimed only

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1 at a drainage situation or is it simply because the tract is
2 contiguous? Does it have to be a matter of drainage from the
3 federal side on the state side possible lease hold?

4 MR. WAYNE MARSHALL: My understanding of it is that it
5 must be contiguous and touch on at least two corners.

6 MR. CHRIS ONES: But there is no requirement of drainage?

7 MR. WAYNE MARSHALL: I'm unfamiliar with what drainage im-
8 plies.

9 MR. CHRIS ONES: Well, if it's a common pool, it goes over
10 the state, federal law.

11 MR. WAYNE MARSHALL: That would be...my understanding is
12 that is the main reason why this is voted in as a state law is
13 that the state has resources within the three mile limit and
14 there's a possibility of those being drained by federal leasing
15 action, is that the state wants to make sure they get their due
16 out of the oil, if it's there.

17 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Any other questions or comments of
18 Mr. Marshall? Bill Osborne.

19 MR. BILL OSBORNE: Madam Chairperson and Hearing Panel
20 members, good afternoon and welcome to Kodiak. My name is Bill
21 Osborne and as I indicated yesterday evening in Homer, I'm
22 currently employed as an OCS Research Assistant by the Kodiak
23 Area Native Association, or KANA.

24 At the public hearing yesterday in Homer, I outlined in
25 KANA's concerns regarding the inadequacies of the DEIS, for OCS

1 Lease Sale 60, and its lack of consideration of the cumulative
2 impacts from Lease Sale 60 and 61. Today I wish to express our
3 concerns regarding oil spill impacts and cleanup capability.

4 As Wayne just mentioned, KANA's been directed to elaborate
5 on village concerns about the proposed oil lease sale. One of
6 these concerns is the mitigation of oil spill impacts. It is our
7 understanding that the U. S. Coast Guard does not yet have the
8 capability to contain or clean up oil in waves over six feet,
9 winds over fifteen knots, or in icing conditions. Since the
10 weather in Shelikof Strait often exceeds these conditions, for
11 more than three days at a time, spilled oil stands a good chance
12 of reaching shore areas. In order to properly plan measures to
13 mitigate the effects of spilled oil on shorelines, the DEIS
14 should then taken into account the results of the studies by
15 Miles Hayes concerning coastal morphology and sedimentation in
16 Lower Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait.

17 These studies identified in oil spill vulnerability index
18 of ten shoreline types classed according to susceptability to
19 oil spills. The types range from rocky headlines for reflecting
20 waves tend to prevent any oil from contacting shore, to protected
21 esturine salt marshes, where chemical and biogenic processes
22 must degrade the oil if it is to be removed. In salt marshes
23 oil spills may have long-term deleterious affects with life
24 spans of at least ten years.

25 The DEIS does include an analysis of potential impact to

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1 shoreline segments based on projected oil spill trajectories.
2 However, this analysis would be far more valuable if the level
3 of potential impact to shore segments could be correlated with
4 the oil spill vulnerability index as well as critical spawning
5 in habitat areas, in order to identify the shoreline segments
6 that are most critical for oil spill protection.

7 I might add that the maps of the Shelikof Strait coastline
8 classed according to the oil spill vulnerability index was com-
9 pleted this year and ought to be included in the DEIS.

10 As Miles Hayes concluded in his 1977 analysis of coastal
11 morphology and sedimentation in Lower Cook Inlet, and I quote:
12 "Conventional oil spill cleanup procedures cannot be used on a
13 major portion of the most susceptible shorelines. For example,
14 sheltered rock cliffs, and tidal flats and salt marshes. There-
15 fore effects ...efforts should concentrate on preventing oil
16 spills from reaching these areas by the procedure suggested be-
17 low.

- 18 1. Onshore and offshore petroleum facilities should be
19 located with the knowledge of predicted oil spill
20 trajectories, regarding the quality of the predicted
21 impact area.
- 22 2. Equipment should be designed and procured that will
23 effectively boom off the mouths of the highly sus-
24 ceptible embayments, especially the smaller bays and
25 marsh systems, taking into account the strong tidal

1 currents that exist in most of these areas.

2 3. This equipment must be locally available and at the
3 site within hours.

4 4. Oil spill contingency plans should be devised and
5 tested in such a way as to insure efficiency under
6 the harsh conditions of climate and currents that
7 exist in the area."

8 In regard to the inventory and locations of oil spill clean-
9 up equipment, listed in Appendix E of the DEIS, we recommend that
10 suitable oil spill control, containment and cleanup equipment,
11 be available wherever oil development activities are occurring,
12 and that the equipment can be...should be deployed within five
13 hours of the commencement of a spill. This equipment should
14 also be able to be rapidly deployed under the severe weather and
15 conditions of the Shelikof Straits and Cook Inlet. In particu-
16 lar, we question why the only Cyclonet 150 Open Ocean Skimmer is
17 stored in Long Beach, California. Even though the open ocean
18 skimmer is only capable of oil cleanup in seas less than six
19 feet, as the best available current technology it should be avail-
20 able in Kenai and at a location immediately accessible to Sheli-
21 kof Strait if the sale 60 is to be held.

22 The DEIS indicates that over the life of the field there is
23 a ninety-eight percent chance of an oil spill occurring in the
24 sale area. Faced with this virtual assurance of an oil spill,
25 if the lease sale is to be held, mitigating measures reflecting

1 Mr. Hayes recommendation should be included in the DEIS. KANA's
2 written comments that we will be submitting before October...be-
3 fore the end of October, will specifically outline recommended
4 mitigating measures.

5 At a meeting in Kodiak..on Kodiak in..on September 17th and
6 18th of the Alaskan Regional Technical Working Group, several
7 members of the technical working group, discussed the possibi-
8 lities of direct offshore loading to tankers from platform stor-
9 age facilities as a mitigating measure to minimize onshore im-
10 pact. This method of transporting oil from the production rigs
11 to tankers for eventual transport to refinery facilities would
12 eliminate the neccesities of constructing under-sea pipelines
13 from the production platforms to shore, and the construction of
14 onshore oil storage facilities. In short, an oil storage faci-
15 lity...terminal facility at Talnik Point as described in the
16 DEIS would not be necessary.

17 At the October 2nd, Port Lions OCS conference, which Wayne
18 referred to, Mr. Richard Knowles, the offshore drilling superin-
19 tendant for Arco's Alaska operations, responded to the question
20 of direct tanker loading from existing platforms. Mr. Knowles
21 stated that this was a possible production scenario. KANA asks
22 if offshore tanker loading is technicologically fusable for the
23 transport of oil to refinery facilities, why is this scenario
24 not addressed in the DEIS? The environmental risks and onshore
25 impacts from this scenario are considerably different from those

1 associated with using an oil...an undersea pipeline system to
2 transport potential hydrocarbons to shore.

3 Thank you very much once again, for the opportunity to pre-
4 sent the concerns of the Kodiak Area Native Association.

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you! Any questions or comments
6 to Mr. Osborne? Mr. Jones.

7 MR. JOE JONES: I have a comment. I noted that you made a
8 reference to equipment stored in Long Beach for sale 60. I
9 wondered if you considered that sale 60 doesn't take place until
10 the latter of 1981 and it would probably be maybe six months or
11 more before any exploratory drilling would take place, so I would
12 assume that the equipment could be moved and be available when
13 the drilling might begin. It wouldn't be any point in having
14 the equipment until drilling operations were ready to start.

15 MR. BILL OSBORNE: My point is that there is exploratory
16 drilling going on right now in Lower Cook Inlet and production
17 drilling and oil is being produced in Upper Cook Inlet and yet
18 the only oil skimmer, open ocean skimmer, is stored in Long Beach,
19 California.

20 MR. JOE JONES: Well, there's no drilling going on on fed-
21 eral lands in Lower Cook Inlet at the present time, and the drill-
22 ing that you referred to is on state leases in Upper Cook.

23 MR. BILL OSBORNE: My concern is that there has been devel-
24 opment, and there has been oil development activities in Alaska
25 and yet we have...we do not have the best available technology

1 to clean up spills should they occur at this point.

2 MR. JOE JONES: That's...that's...I get your point. Thank
3 you!

4 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay. Laura Bartels.

5 MS. LAURA BARTELS: Madam Chairwoman and panel members,
6 my name is Laura Bartels, and I'm an OCS Research Assistant
7 for the Kodiak Area Native Association. My testimony today will
8 primarily be addressed to the results of surveys conducted re-
9 garding OCS Lease Sale 60. Four villages were surveyed; Ouzinkie,
10 Larsen Bay, Karluk, and Port Lions. These villages are located
11 on the north and west sides of Kodiak Island, and are areas of
12 potential impacts if Lease Sale 60 occurs. The desire and appro-
13 val to conduct these surveys was conveyed to KANA by the councils
14 of all four villages.

15 The surveys were administered by myself, and two other KANA
16 representatives, Wayne Marshall and Diane Zeeder. The people we
17 interviewed are very diverse in their interests. They represent
18 commercial and subsistence fishermen, residents of small village
19 communities, local government officials, and village corporation
20 members. The corporate members referred to are those who com-
21 prise the village corporations formed through the Alaska Native
22 Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

23 Methodology included random door to door and intercept lo-
24 cation interviewing. AS much as was possible, a balance of posi-
25 tive, negative, and neutral aspects were constant throughout the

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1 questionnaire. Controls were kept on distribution of age and
2 sex in each village. The number of interviews conducted ranged
3 nine percent to twelve percent of the entire population of the
4 villages, and was at least ten percent of the adult population
5 in each location.

6 The first question of the interview asked if the respondent
7 was in favor of the proposed lease sale action. The responses of
8 the people interviewed are as follows:

9 Ouzinkie - in favor of - 12 percent - opposed - 88 percent;
10 Larsen Bay - in favor of - twenty-one percent - opposed -
11 seventy-nine; Karluk - in favor of - thirteen percent -
12 opposed seventy-four percent (thirteen percent at that time
13 had not made a decision); Port Lions - in favor of - twenty-
14 eight percent - opposed - fifty-five percent (seventeen per-
15 cent at that time had not made a decision also).

16 I'd like to point out that the opposition to Lease Sale 60
17 ranges from fifty-five percent to eighty-eight percent. Even if
18 the thirteen and seventeen percents who at the time had not made
19 a decision, have now decided in favor of, the percentages would
20 still be well over fifty percent for opposition to the lease sale.

21 The reasons given for an in favor of opinion directly cor-
22 relate to the answers given when all respondents were asked what
23 advantages they saw to the action of Lease Sale 60. Resident
24 statee the advantages of the proposed action as follows:

25 Possible employment development.

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1 Economic development and improvement to town facilities.

2 It would help the national needs.

3 Growth would be good for the community, and it would pro-
4 vide an expanded tax base.

5 Better rescue operations in the leased area.

6 It should be noted that in Ouzinkie fifty-three percent stated
7 they saw no advantages whatsoever, and could not answer the
8 question; in Larsen Bay it was forty-three percent; in Port Lions
9 seventeen percent.

10 Another direct correlation was drawn between reasons for
11 opposition and disadvantages which are:

12 Loss of the fishing space and gear;

13 Oil spills;

14 Opposition to community growth, especially from outside
15 sources;

16 Destruction of environment;

17 Impacts to subsistence lifestyle are too great;

18 Any employment would be short-term and would probably
19 require relocation;

20 Pollution, this includes noise, air, water, and land;

21 Inflation;

22 Increase in crime;

23 No ability to receive compensation for loss of fishery and
24 game resources; and last

25 State residents would not benefit from the oil produced.

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1 The majority of the village residents interviewed believe
2 the disadvantages far outweigh the advantages. One point of
3 conflict is the viewpoint on community growth. The frequency
4 of this subject mentioned as a disadvantage was much higher
5 than the frequency mentioned as an advantage. This raises
6 questions as to the accuracy of statements made in the DEIS on
7 Pages 114 and 117, regarding attitudes of community growth and
8 expansion.

9 To reinforce the previously mentioned attitudes, respondents
10 were asked to rate the alternatives in order of preference.
11 Alternative II (No Sale) was the highest rated in all four vil-
12 lages.

13 Ouzinkie - eighty-two percent

14 Larsen Bay - fifty percent

15 Karluk - fifty percent

16 Port Lions - forty-one percent

17 The next highest rated alternative was Alternative III (De-
18 lay sale for two years). In Ouzinkie eighteen percent refused
19 to rate more than one choice; Larsen Bay seven percent and Karluk
20 twenty-five percent, and in Port Lions thirty-five percent. The
21 majority of these people rated Alternative II as the only course
22 of action to take. And I might explain a bit that the rest of
23 the percentages were diverse between the other alternatives,
24 and are not accumulative enough and one significant percent to
25 even approach a maximum percent of fifty.

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1 The DEIS, on page 39, states that "Impacts of a major oil
2 terminal facility on sociocultural systems of Port Lions would
3 also be significant, centering on the effects of competition for
4 scarce community goods and services. Those effects are expected
5 to be interpreted primarily as benefits rather than costs to the
6 community". and that's a quote. Port Lions residents were asked
7 their opinion on these developments being beneficial to their
8 community. Forty-two percent said yes, thirty-four percent said
9 no, and three percent at that time did not know. However, the
10 majority of respondents then stated that they would not like to
11 see the terminal built in the Port Lions area. Even though it
12 may be beneficial to the community in some ways, they would
13 rather not have a terminal built at the proposed site. In their
14 views the detriments are far greater than the benefits.

15 A major issue addressed in the questionnaire was the effects
16 of OCS developments on subsistence resources and native life-
17 style. In Ouzinkie one hundred percent felt it would affect
18 their lifestyle; Larsen Bay, one hundred percent; Karluk, one
19 hundred percent; Port Lions, ninety percent. In the four vil-
20 lages surveyed, the average subsistence levels for one year ranged
21 from forty-three to seventy-six percent.

22 When asked how OCS developments would affect their lifestyle,
23 the following areas were mentioned:

24 Removal of the resources from the vicinity due to noise and
25 construction activities, and increase in population would

1 put more pressure on the existing resources, sport hunting
2 and fishing would increase. A depletion of resources along
3 with removal of habitat would force the hunting and fishing
4 areas further out from the villages.

5 Environmental damage due to oil spills and pollution could
6 cause depletion of these resources.

7 The land can only support a certain amount of people and
8 maintain an environmental balance. That balance now exists,
9 but if any of the above impacts become a reality the balance
10 would be lost. The existing villages would be forced to
11 break up into smaller groups and relocate if their life-
12 style were to be continued.

13 If diminishing resources becomes a reality, there would be
14 an increased enforcement of regulations concerning hunting
15 and fishing. Village residents would suffer a loss of
16 existing hunting and fishing rights.

17 Loss of cultural identity. Villagers are concerned with
18 preserving their native cultural identity. If any of the
19 areas mentioned are impacted, part of the native identity
20 will be lost.

21 Subsistence is the essence of the native lifestyle. All
22 facets are interrelated. You cannot separate one action from
23 the flow of activity without impacts occurring. In the villages
24 commercial and subsistence fishing are inseparable. Without the
25 cash flow from commercial fishing, supplies necessary for sub-

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1 sistence activities could not be purchased, nor would they be
2 able to purchase the few staples that they do now purchase.
3 Without a surplus of some commodity with which to barter, their
4 socio-economic systems would falter. Money is of little conse-
5 quence in this system. It rarely covers the time, expense, and
6 labor which is put into a project. It only serves to supplement
7 the existing system of subsistence, not control it. Most food
8 hunting or gathering activities are shared with other members of
9 the community. The system is delicately balanced within the en-
10 vironment. Any upset in part of the system would contribute to
11 the detrimental impacts to this type of lifestyle.

12 This lifestyle even includes the choice of place to live
13 one's life. This feeling in the villages is very strong. It was
14 conveyed to me constantly that these people have chosen to live
15 this type of life. There are more conveniences available to
16 these people in larger cities. They do not want them, nor do
17 they want an influx of people changing their community.

18 These people live where they do in order to live this type
19 of subsistence lifestyle. We are concerned that nowhere in the
20 DEIS is the idea of mitigating measures or reimbursement for a
21 loss of subsistence resources addressed. If a fisherman has
22 a year or two of bad fishing and his subsistence resources are
23 taxed beyond constraint, he could be economically ruined, not
24 just for that year, but for years to come. He will have to
25 change his lifestyle just to survive a situation which has been

1 forced upon him. How do you compensate an individual for loss
2 of a complete lifestyle? Inflation is already a problem for the
3 villages. If oil production occurs and more inflation follows,
4 many of these people will be even more dependent on subsistence.

5 The action which has been proposed in Lease Sale 60 poses
6 too many risks and potential detrimental impacts to the cultural
7 and subsistence resources of these villages on Kodiak Island.
8 We faced with the possibility of endangering and perhaps elimina-
9 ting a cultural lifestyle on the west side of Kodiak Island. This
10 lifestyle should be protected. It is our opinion that the DEIS
11 does not accurately reflect the attitudes of village residents
12 toward oil development and does not address the subjects of sub-
13 sistence resource compensation or mitigating measures adequately.

14 The KANA will later submit complete analysis of the survey
15 of the four villages and copies of the surveys themselves in
16 written comments to be submitted on October 31st.

17 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you. Are there any questions
18 or comments of Miss Bartels? Thank you very much! Huh? Thank
19 you! Is Teresa Holm.....

20 MS. THERESA HOLM: My name is Theresa Holm, and I'm a com-
21 mercial fisherwoman, and I live at Whale Island. The DEIS says
22 the loss of subsistence resources to villagers is basically and
23 easily remedied cultural one. The statement ignores the approxi-
24 mately one hundred or more wilderness people some of whom live
25 off completely by themselves. So I'd like to offer the following

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1 story: Imagine being one of only two families living on an en-
2 tire island. The island has no electricity or mail service to
3 it, no grocery stores. It's primitive wilderness all around. The
4 weather has been bad for weeks. You didn't plan a grocery list
5 to get your family through the next month. You have no choice,
6 you have to get wild food. When the weather breaks, you try to
7 get to town, but nothing runs. The outboard, the boat engine,
8 both need parts and labor. That's when money is low for you now.
9 That's why money is low for you now. You could not go crabbing
10 with the boat out of commission. There are no phones so you try
11 your CB and VHF radios. Dead batteries. And now your two thou-
12 sand watt alternator won't start either, so you can't charge the
13 batteries. At last a crabber sees you waving on the beach. A
14 ride to Kodiak at last! In town the replacement repair bill on
15 your equipment cleans out your bank account, so you swallow your
16 pride and head for the food stamps office only to hear the work-
17 ers say "I have to see all your financial records." These are
18 all on the other island and the weather's bum for traveling again.
19 "We'll have to have your address", insists the worker next, so
20 you give him the address at the post office across from your
21 house several miles, forgetting that you will be without trans-
22 portation indefinitely. "And", adds the worker, "Your stamps
23 won't be here for at least one month". Several weeks pass and
24 the post office returns the food stamps to Kodiak, marking them
25 undeliverable. Panic sets in. Your only employment opportuni-

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1 ties near Homer are commercial fishing. Now you're between sea-
2 sons. You can't load up the family and go to Kodiak, because
3 a tent is all you have to stay in there. The hotel's are fifty
4 dollars a night. You're practically working yourself to death
5 to gather fire wood and cut it and split it. You must dig your
6 well by hand, because the back hoe won't come to your island.
7 You finish your handmade house by hand, you maintain your boats
8 and engines without a mechanic to help you, and then you go hunt-
9 ing. Even though these things save money, they don't produce
10 direct wages. You're so thankful now for the venison, clams and
11 fish, and for the garden you planted using free fertilizer from
12 the seas, kelp! You swear you'll take better care of finances
13 next time, and that's when the letter from the Commercial Fisher-
14 ies Entry Commission arrives. You are no longer allowed to fish
15 roe herring commercially. Exit one-third of your income, maybe
16 more. The stage is set for the vicious circle to start all over
17 again. Sound fantastic? Yes, this can and does happen. To
18 young families new to the bush, especially in winter, when it's
19 ten below out and it's been blowing northerly for about a week.
20 I've changed a few things to protect identities. If they had
21 lived out there ten years, the people may not have had all these
22 problems. But people are people and there's no easy way out for
23 bush people. We would almost need a crystal ball to see all
24 these budget wreckers. In town, in talking to town dwellers, we
25 see that these people are just barely making ends meet, so we

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1 can't really think about moving to town. Land prices in Kodiak
2 may go to twenty-five thousand dollars an acre today, while we
3 got five acres two years ago in the bush for six hundred dollars.
4 That's what some people pay per month for a one-bedroom apart-
5 ment in Kodiak. And there's no wild meat or fish in their front
6 yards like there is in ours. Even firewood is hard, at times,
7 for town people to find. So they get few, if any, financial
8 breaks, unlike the bush people who have at times seemingly limit-
9 less chances to save money, and live without money. I'm very
10 scared therefore at the probability of being pushed out of the
11 bush by oil development and spills. My family's only sources of
12 income, I must emphasize they're the only sources that we could
13 find at all around our house, are salmon set-netting in the
14 Kupreanof Straits, and crabbing out of Marmot Bay right out in
15 front of our house. And these could be destroyed for us. Oil
16 spills threaten our food supplies in that they can ruin the kelp
17 which comes up on the beach and is an important winter and
18 spring food for the deer that are near starvation, and I'd like
19 to say that I found a little deer starving on the beach. It was
20 still a little bit alive, but I really feel strongly about the
21 kelp issue that has been pretty much ignored by the DEIS. It
22 seems that they don't realize that the deer subsist very heavily
23 on the kelp in the winter.

24 This brings to mind also the elk herds on Afognak and Rasp-
25 berry Islands, Alaska's only two elk herds in the entire state.

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1 They need help too, especially because they're so big. But the
2 hunting pressure on deer and elk could wipe them out. Enforcing
3 laws against poaching is next to impossible around here. It's
4 just wide open spaces, and people can do what they want. And
5 I'm not in favor of poaching at all. From Ketchikan and Peters-
6 burg, it sounds as if the deer population there is almost zero
7 now. So this thing does happen in Alaska.

8 Oil development also threatens my beach combed firewood
9 supply. Today there is intense competition for firewood, and
10 a greater influx of people can only worsen that problem.

11 I remember stories of how people found an old hermit man
12 named Pet Dumas in 1970 in his tiny Onion Bay cabin forty miles
13 from here on Raspberry Island. He was frozen. They aren't sure
14 what killed him, but it could have been a simple lack of dry
15 firewood. Beach wood may be salty, but at least it will burn un-
16 seasoned unlike spruce which is just terrible unless it dries out
17 for sometimes a year. You can last for weeks maybe in the bush
18 without food, but without dry firewood, forget it.

19 After oil spills, I expect our beach wood to be coated with
20 crude oil. If we tried to burn it in our stoves we could burn
21 the house down. The easy solution some think is for bush people
22 to burn diesel. I've tried that but it leaves me vulnerable when
23 the carbuerator and fuel lines fowl up and it's ten below out,
24 and will not be fixed for anything. That's why I recently
25 bought a two thousand dollar wood cookstove. Also I've heard

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1 that diesel soot is a(ph), and with the terrible quality
2 of today's fuel, soot is a constant fire hazard that I'm always
3 battling with when I have an oil range to rely on. But hauling
4 diesel out to your bush cabin is impossible for some people I
5 know. To get to their house you have to climb a brush covered
6 hill, and go back several hundred yards into thick...(ph)...
7 Can you imagine them trying to haul diesel, five gallons at a
8 time, through all that? There are no roads available to most
9 bush people around these islands. The early Aleutes lived on
10 clams, and today some isolated families still consider clams
11 their survival. I know one woman that's living by herself, some-
12 times five months out of the year, on one of the other islands,
13 and she has some little kids, so I'm really thinking of her now.
14 Clam digging is easy for her, whereas hunting would be out of
15 the question.

16 This shoots down the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
17 that subsistence resource users can just travel further for what
18 they need. She doesn't have any baby sitters available to her.
19 She's the only one in that entire bay.

20 So what will isolated people do if their house is burned
21 down? What will they do if there's an earthquake which wipes
22 out their food cache and communications? You have to have at
23 least clams. If the effects of OCS drives bush dwellers from
24 their homes, I doubt that we can even sell our land, especially
25 after spills. And I would want compensation from the government

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1 for the loss of value on my property. They can pay for my moving
2 costs too, because they'll be forcing me from my home, the way
3 I see it. Look what a difference it makes when oil and gas
4 prices have been deregulated . Isn't that the real reason they
5 want to look for oil in Sheilkof?

6 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Miss Holm. Any questions
7 or comments to Theresa Holm?

8 MR. JOE JONES: You have experienced a lot of these things
9 I presume?

10 MS. THERESA HOLM: Yah, I have!

11 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you! Peter Holm?

12 MR. PETER HOLM: My name is Peter Holm, and I'm an eighteen
13 year Kodiak resident, and a commercial fisherman. For the past
14 ten years I have fished salmon commercially, gillnetting in the
15 Kupreanof Strait. I have quite a sizeable investment in my gear
16 with all the nets, skiffs, lines, anchors, outboard motors, and
17 the permits to fish. There's well over one hundred thousand
18 dollars. This is the main source of my income.

19 Kupreanof Straits is where they want to lay the pipeline for
20 the proposed Lease Sale 60. If there is an oil spill and the
21 Draft Environmental Impact Statement says there is a ninety-nine
22 and a half percent chance of an oil spill, I stand to lose my
23 main source of income. Spilled oil that falls to the bottom
24 weighed down by plankton will drive mature salmon out of my area
25 in Kupreanof Strait. It will create an economic hardship on my

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1 family and many people in the Kodiak area.

2 Kodiak is second only to Dutch Harbor in the dollar value
3 of seafood landings in the whole country. Why risk these valu-
4 able resources with their destruction by oil spills? I also
5 fish crab in Marmot Bay which is to be used as an offshore stag-
6 ing area. I feel the DEIS did not go into enough detail as to
7 the effects a major oil spill would have on crab populations.
8 I read in a recent national magazine article that oil spills can
9 poison the crab who are bottom feeders because it can sink to
10 the bottom and mix with the bottom sediments producing toxins
11 that are ingested by the crab. This study was done by some
12 scientist on the use of probes after oil spills actually occurred.
13 So it's not just a theory. I don't want my crab lines, buoys,
14 and pots covered with oil, or run over by tankers.

15 In the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, I have read
16 that Kashuyak Bay will be closed to commercial salmon fishing
17 and crab too for five to ten years while this development is
18 taking place. What are the people who fish these effected areas
19 to do to feed their families for five to ten years when this
20 area is closed to commercial fishing? The government would
21 have to compensate all the fishermen for their loss of income
22 based on their production records. Another possible alternative
23 would be for the government to force the commercial fisheries
24 and the commission to let Kodiak fishermen fish in other parts
25 of the state uneffected by oil spills. The government would have

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1 to pay for the cost of transporting all the boats, gear, and
2 fishermen to other parts of the states, and also the transpor-
3 tation costs back to Kodiak which would be economically unfea-
4 sible.

5 Port Lions is a poor choice by the oil companies says that
6 the winds can blow up to eight miles an hour. Last winter it
7 blew eighty miles an hour so the crab boats had to stop unloading
8 ... (ph) ... Alaska.

9 Shelikof Strait would be an extremely risky place to drill
10 for oil as it is the second roughest stretch of water in the
11 world next to the South China Seas. If there was an oil spill
12 there, it would be even harder to stop the blowout from a plat-
13 form than in the North Sea. Fred Adaire, the Houston Bay oil
14 trouble-shooter took about two weeks to finally catch the runaway
15 platform. Designers of the platform in France said it was in-
16 destructible, but as you know it wasn't true. The Norwegians
17 who died on this oil platform died for nothing.

18 Norway, according to a well-respected national magazine, a
19 few years ago, divided the country in half at a certain latitude;
20 one half was for fishing only, and the other half was for oil
21 development. The areas environmentally sensitive were protected
22 from oil development.

23 I want to know why..in the DEIS there wasn't any mention
24 about the impact from earthquakes along the pipeline corridor
25 there.

1 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: I thought there was a reference to
2 earthquakes in the DEIS.

3 MR. PETER HOLM: My final comment is that Kodiak will bene-
4 fit...will not benefit at all from this sale. It will have a
5 negative impact on all the sociological economic activity of the
6 town. Thank you!

7 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: And that's your opinion. Any comments
8 or questions of Mr. Holm? Mr. Reed.

9 MR. JERRY REED: Yes Mr. Holm. You made a statement that
10 you had heard a statement that Kuziak and somewhere else might
11 be closed if development ..during the period of development, and
12 I was wondering if you could give me the source of that comment.

13 MR. PETER HOLM: I think I read it in the environmental...
14 in the DEIS.

15 MR. JERRY REED: You don't happen to know the page, do you?

16 MR. PETER HOLM: No, I don't have the copy, I read somebody
17 else' book.

18 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Holm! Mr. Richard
19 Knowles? From ARCO. Welcome again.

20 MR. RICHARD KNOWLES: Miss Wunnicke, members of the panel,
21 my name is Richard Knowles. I'm District Drilling Superintendant
22 for Atlantic Richfield Company, hold a masters' degree in Petro-
23 leum Engineering, and been a resident of Alaska for ten years.
24 I've been involved in drilling in Alaska since 1967.

25 The written statement that was submitted at the hearings in

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1 Homer yesterday evening is Atlantic Richfield's position on the
2 sale and our comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
3 that we have prepared in writing so far.

4 As I stated last night we will have many more written com-
5 ments because like so many people who have appeared before me
6 yesterday evening and today, we have serious problems with the
7 Draft Environmental Impact Statement. My comments today are going
8 to be oral, unprepared per se that there's nothing been typed.
9 My main comment since today's meeting, as last night, is concern-
10 ing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement itself, not the pros
11 and cons of the sale, but the statement itself is the purpose of
12 these hearings. I think that that statement was written and
13 prepared by people who had some understanding of the technology
14 involved in development in the OCS. What you have heard today,
15 what you heard last night and what you will continue to hear as
16 long as that type of statement is prepared and written from a
17 technically unsupported worse-case proposition, are the outrage,
18 the fears, the concerns of people of my state. They were most
19 eloquently put forth today by Mr. and Mrs. Myrick. They're the
20 concerns of people who, in essence, this is the first brush
21 they've had with the industry. What they read in those three
22 hundred pages and what you hear today are their perceptions of
23 what's going to happen. They're based on a worse-case opposition.

24 I would like to comment toward the draft statement in some
25 areas that I think must be expounded on. They in turn reflect

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1 the concerns of many of the people who have testified before me.

2 One of the concerns that the draft statement does not speak
3 to is the history of the industry in Alaskan waters, primarily
4 state waters. Last night and today we've heard the statement
5 time and time again, that there will be no jobs for the local
6 people, there will be no jobs for the people in the vicinity,
7 there will be no economic benefits to the vicinity.

8 After the last lease sale in Lower Cook Inlet, the Bureau
9 of Land Management and the Outer Continental Shelf office pub-
10 lished at least to my knowledge, it is the first follow-up re-
11 port to a sale. Technical Report No. 55. In that report on
12 page 76, it's noted that there were about four thousand man-months
13 of effort put in to the exploration drilling activities that went
14 on in the Lower Cook Inlet sale area. Of those four thousand
15 man-months, and that includes everybody from your office right
16 down to the roustabouts on the rig, the dock-workers, there
17 were about thirteen hundred of those man-hours were performed by
18 Alaskans. That's thirty percent. Thirty percent of the jobs and
19 the exploration activity and drilling that went on in the Lower
20 Cook Inlet sale area, they were Alaskan jobs.

21 The other data point on that is, what happens in develop-
22 ment? And I can only speak knowledgeably first person for At-
23 lantic Richfield operations in the state waters of the Upper Cook
24 Inlet. We have two platforms; the Spark and the King. We employ
25 sixty-four people in that development effort. Nine of those are

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1 jobs in the office, fifty-three of those sixty-four jobs are off-
2 shore. One hundred percent of those sixty-four people live in
3 Kenai or the Soldotna area. One hundred percent of those sixty-
4 four people had no experience whatsoever in the oil industry
5 prior to coming to work for the Atlantic Richfield Company.
6 That includes the superintendent, Al Berfert, came up here as
7 a young man from California off a dairy farm, just to come north.
8 He had no prior experience in industry whatsoever. The concerns
9 that we've heard stated over and over again, is there's nothing
10 in it for me, why should we take the risks? These Draft Environ-
11 mental Impact Statements, that is the final impact statement,
12 must properly reflect the historical level of involvement of
13 Alaskans.

14 The concerns that have been expressed again and again today,
15 were decrease in marine habitat, or destruction of marine habitat,
16 that is the interaction between the industry and the marine
17 equal (ph) system. This question was put to me at the Port
18 Lions meeting several weeks ago, by a lady who phrased the ques-
19 tion this way: "When you're building, setting these platforms,
20 how many of our shrimp, our salmon and our crab are you going to
21 kill?" And I asked her re-phrase the question, or ask me again,
22 because I wasn't sure I understood, and she asked to me in ex-
23 actly those words: "How many of our shrimp, our salmon and our
24 crab are you going to kill when you build that platform....?"
25 I thought about that for awhile because it was hard for me to re-

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1 late to the question. And I explained it this way. The plat-
2 forms are built somewhere else, probably in the Far East, or
3 on the Pacific Coast. They're floated here like a barge and I
4 can't answer that question, but let me put it back to you this
5 way. It takes about ten hours to upright that platform and then
6 very slowly settle it to the sea floor. And during that ten
7 hours, the last few feet are the ones that you go very, very
8 slowly and very carefully. Let me put the question back to you
9 this way: "How many shrimp, or salmon, or crab are going to stay
10 under those four legs as they're very slowly settled to the sea
11 floor? And she understood it that way. My point is that when
12 this type of statement is written and presented to the villages
13 as fact, that it gets circulated as fact. All the testimony you
14 hear here are concern. They get circulated, and circulated, and
15 circulated and become fact. They become fact because they are
16 these people's perceptions. That's how they see it, and there-
17 fore it becomes fact in their mind. These draft statements, these
18 final statements do not speak to these issues.

19 It's been stated many times today, and yesterday, how terri-
20 bly important the fishing industry is, always has been and always
21 will be in this community and others like it. The impact on
22 fisheries of development in the OCS is a crucial item. I feel
23 that the final draft statement must speak to the records as they
24 have been kept by the Fish and Game in the State of Alaska. There
25 must be some mention in these records in the final statement of

1 the actual interface between the fisheries industry and what the
2 State Department of Fish and Game refers to as the northern dis-
3 trict of Cook Inlet, and the industry. The industry's been there
4 for fourteen years. Preparing to be even knowledgeable on this
5 subject I asked the Fish and Game to send me their catch records
6 for the northern district where the fishermen operate literally
7 in the shadow of the platforms up there and looked down through
8 the statistics of the catch for the five commercial species of
9 salmon in that area, there's no discernible statistical differ-
10 ence compared to the catches if there's good years and there's
11 bad years, but there's good years and bad years all across the
12 northern waters. There's no discernible difference of the in-
13 dustry even being present with it's thirteen platforms right in
14 the middle of that salmon run. Those kind of facts must go into
15 these draft impact statements so people can look at those numbers
16 and see what's happened other places. 'Cause all they can see
17 out of this statement, it's all bad, there's nothing in it for
18 us.

19 We will submit those catch records as part of our written
20 testimony at a later date.

21 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you. Do you have any records
22 or have you accumulated any records with respect to competition
23 for uplands game and fish because of the increased population on
24 the Kenai Peninsula? Is that too....

25 MR. RICHARD KNOWLES: If all they're going to do is study

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1 like that, I would go back and again consult Fish and Game records
2 and look at the, for instance, hunter moose kill, 1950's, 1960's,
3 1970's, and see what that is compared to statewide. You know, I'm
4 sure those kind of studies can be done and they properly need to
5 be addressed because literally the venison on this island is a
6 very important part of many of the communities food chain. And
7 that is why we have agencies to regulate the harvest that's
8 taken every year. Right now there's five deer approved license'
9 per year in this country. You know that doesn't even dent the
10 population. That isn't even the harvestable take, so those kind
11 of issues must be addressed so that they're not left to supposi-
12 tion, so that they're not left with this feeling that if we ever
13 let this sale happen, all this goes away. How do you know that?
14 Well, I don't know it, but it's my feeling when I read this thing.
15 And if I lived in one of these villages and if I had no technical
16 background in these matters, even though I was long in background
17 in fishing or marine matter, I'd read that and I'd be in here
18 saying exactly the same words that you've heard before. That is
19 the perception people get when they read that document.

20 The impact on fisheries is I think that you have got to also
21 point out that the history of this impact in other places where
22 the industry 's worked. All rigs that work in the OCS are elabo-
23 rate communication systems. They're in essence their own city.
24 They have to be self-sustained, medically, in self-sustained in
25 case of emergency. They all monitor. When marine side-band, and

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1 in the Upper Inlet, they all monitor and agree upon CB channel
2 for fishermen that work the area. What this does is build, it's
3 a built-in rescue system that supplements, and in many cases, in
4 excess of what the Coast Guard can offer. But you've got to put
5 into these draft statements and the final statements is the data
6 that came out of the nine wells that were drilled through two
7 winters in the Cook Inlet area, and we will submit this as part
8 of our written testimony, the number of sports fishermen that were
9 rescued, the number of commercial boats, fishing boats that we
10 saved, and also the lives we saved, and in one instance of the
11 entire cargo on an LCU. The cargo had shifted and we diverted
12 our work boats from missions they were on. We sent them to them
13 tied alongside, deballasted him, took his cargo off and reloaded
14 it. That kind of data has got to go into these draft statements.

15 The issue of dock space is a critical issue in many of these
16 communities. There is either one dock or no dock. Dock space
17 got to be a critical issue at Yakutat. These draft statements
18 have got to properly reflect how the track record of the industry
19 in working out these critical problems. Right now, all the
20 freight that's been moved into Yakutat for about the last six to
21 eight months was moved across the dock that was built as a result
22 of OCS exploration activity. And it wasn't that anybody said
23 we had to do it, it wasn't in the regulations, it was simply the
24 process of working it out people to people. That was one of the
25 stipulations that we built in upon ourself that once we got the

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1 dock in, should the city need it, we'll put it at their dis-
2 posal. So it's a two-way street.

3 The waterline at the dock in Homer is another example of
4 the impact of the exploration activity in the OCS areas. Up un-
5 til the time that the OCS sale took place and we physically got
6 on the ground and got working, there's a very small capacity
7 line down that spit and out to the fisherman's dock, and it was
8 a hassle to get water. There was no way we could go in there and
9 load a hundred thousand gallons in four hours and be gone away
10 from that dock. The way you work those kind of problems out is
11 we work with the city manager and with the planning commission
12 and the water department to supply...what kind of line do they
13 need to supply high capacity. We supply the line, we supply some
14 of the engineering technology that goes into putting it in, a
15 grant to the city to see that it gets in. We get our water, the
16 fishermen have a much better water supply, and it minimizes down
17 time at the dock.

18 The question has come up many times about this impact and
19 I'd like to read page fifty from this BLM report No. fifty-five.
20 This is the findings on the impact of the industry on fisheries
21 in the Homer area: "There were no offshore collisions, and Homer
22 fishermen indicated that after proper corridors had been estab-
23 lished, loss of fishing gear was a minimal. Both fishermen and
24 the operators indicated that vessels had rescued a number of
25 craft in danger, and had been a help forecasting weather, parti-

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1 cularly in the Lower Inlet near Shelikof Straits area. The
2 reaction of fishermen varied considerably at the onset of ex-
3 ploration activity. However, it appears as the activity proceed-
4 ed and the problem was settled, the exploration and the fishing
5 controversies were minimized."

6 My point Madam Chairman is this; if we take a highly tech-
7 nical industry and we present it in absolutely worse-case terms,
8 and we bring it to communities like this who have ..are populated
9 by people who have chosen to live here, nobody sent them here,
10 they choose to live here, and we present the industry as this
11 black thing in the night that goes "thump" to which they have no
12 options of working with, no options of controlling, it's some-
13 thing if you ever let it get started, you're never going to be
14 able to stop it or control it, the response of these public hear-
15 ings is going to exactly as you've heard over these last two days.
16 My point being, we must be able to put in historical data the
17 track record in Alaska into these draft statements so people can
18 really see how it's worked in other places.

19 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Knowles. Uh..Pat Harvey.

20 MS. PATRICIA HARVEY: Many people have talked about how
21 rough the seas are down here as opposed to the Upper Cook Inlet.
22 Do you see that as a problem for servicing platforms?

23 MR. RICHARD KNOWLES: The main problem down here is not so
24 much the rough seas, because the work boats that we use can hold
25 alongside a platform and load and off load up to about twenty-

1 five foot seas. It's not nearly as rough as it was in the open
2 Gulf of Alaska. Not nearly as rough as it is in the North Sea.
3 The problem here is wind and icing. Okay, icing is a real pro-
4 blem in this part of the country. It isn't going to be any worse
5 environment than working in the lower areas of the present lease
6 sale, and as far as a pure sea state goes, it's not going to be
7 nearly as bad as what we worked in in the Gulf of Alaska. The
8 problem here is going to be icing. You're going to have to take
9 it into consideration and you're going to have to design for it.

10 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Jerry Reed.

11 MR. JERRY REED: Esther, you asked Mr. Knowles a moment ago
12 if they had any data relative to possible upland impacts as a
13 result of development in the Upper Cook Inlet. The Fish and Wild
14 Life Service is currently reviewing a manuscript by a major con-
15 tractor looking at the results of the activities on the Kenai
16 moose range relative to oil and gas, and I suspect, although I've
17 not read the manuscript, I suspect that there will be some in-
18 formation in there relative to increased hunting pressures and
19 industrial activity on the moose population in the Kenai moose
20 range, and that should be out within the next six months.

21 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay, thank you Jerry! Thank you Mr.
22 Knowles.

23 MR. DAVE THOMPSON: Good afternoon! I suspect tomorrow will
24 be another long one. I appreciate the opportunity to lend my
25 feelings to this whole thing. My name is Dave Thompson. I'm

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1 testifying as a private citizen of this community.

2 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: And what is your address?

3 MR. DAVE THOMPSON: Box 484, Kodiak. My personal experience
4 with OCS dates back some years now when, as a teacher in New
5 Jersey I was involved much as I am today as a private citizen.
6 Only then it was the Baltimore Canyon instead of the Shelikof
7 Strait. In the year since my initial contact with these matters
8 I have also participated in San Diego, California in their effort
9 to define the limits of the OCS leasing process. And had the
10 very sad experience of seeing one inevitable result of these
11 sales, in Santa Barbara Channel. I saw that in stark black and
12 white. There is nothing colorful or picturesque about an oil
13 spill.

14 I heard testimony earlier today from a gentleman from
15 Chevron. He made reference to taking a snail from this area
16 and taking it down to another area, and the suggestion was that
17 the snail died, not because of oil, the biocarbons, but because
18 of a difference in temperature. I think the real essence of the
19 question on that snail, and it's an analogy that could be ex-
20 panded , is would that gentleman eat that snail? We are talking
21 about commercial fisheries. And would he eat that snail? And
22 I think that's part of the question. I listened a moment ago
23 to a representative from ARCO, and he mentioned that he felt
24 the last majority of the testimony given here was based on what
25 this community's perceptions of what might happen would be. Well

1 I know in my own case my testimony is based to be sure on my
2 perceptions of what might happen, and on occasion I no doubt lend
3 my testimony to the worst-case as he suggested. But my testimony
4 is also based on my experience. And what I saw in Santa Barbara
5 Channel was quite the contrary to what has been suggested by
6 oil and gas representatives earlier today. When it was mentioned
7 that little or no impacts on marine life resulted from spills,
8 I have a real problem with such testimony, cause I frankly don't
9 believe it to be the truth. And I don't believe those gentle-
10 men do either. They get paid to say things like that. I'm here
11 because I believe in what I say.

12 The last gentleman from ARCO also mentioned about our lack
13 of understanding of technology. I would say that however weak
14 our understanding of technology is, it can't begin to compare
15 with the industry's lack of understanding about our community,
16 and our values, and our way of life, and native cultures, that
17 have existed on this island for thousands of years.

18 I could have said in that sentence a moment ago, not one
19 of the inevitable results of these oil sales, but the inevitable
20 result. On occasion I think perhaps that somehow a community
21 like Kodiak tends to over-simplify the prospects of an oil and
22 gas lease sale. For my part, I'm here to try my best to remain
23 calm about a topic that is so very easily reduced to emotional-
24 ism only. I make this effort quite honestly in the hope that
25 testimony such as mine will in fact be considered while weighing

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1 the information and evidence upon which a decision must be ren-
2 dered on this DEIS. And I truly do pray that all the pressures,
3 the time frames, the politics, and mechanics of this OCS lease
4 sale will not preclude our testimony from being considered.

5 My background of involvement has given me a very distinct
6 understanding that BLM, and OCS and USGS, and the industry as a
7 whole, have very clear responsibilities to fulfill in regards to
8 an OCS lease sale. And of course the ultimate burden falls on
9 the Department of Interior and its Secretary, whoever that may
10 be at the time. For I understand that in my case with some re-
11 lief, that Mr. Andrus will no longer be the secretary at that
12 point in time. Among those duties are required studies and docu-
13 mentation of various aspects of data which play an interesting
14 part in decision making process. To be to the point on this
15 matter, it is my considerate opinion that this document the DEIS
16 does not fulfill those statutory requirements. I am led to this
17 conclusion by numerous examples of data gaps. Evidence of this
18 for instance, is on page 107, after referring to it's "manage-
19 ment responsibility" and pointing out that "extensive environ-
20 mental studies are conducted before oil and gas development is
21 allowed". The DEIS goes on in the following paragraphs to say
22 that "studies were intensified in FY 78 to fill data gaps and
23 determine environmental impacts" and that "in July of 1979, the
24 Alaska OCS office received an interim synthesis report on Cook
25 Inlet, Shelikof Strait". Such information leaves me to two con-

1 clusions:

- 2 1. The data gaps, by OCS, BLM office submission did in
3 fact exist as late as July of 1979.
- 4 2. That being the case, that if these data gaps have not
5 in fact been filled since then, one can assume they still
6 exist.

7 In addition, the issuance of an interim report, indicates that
8 a final report is still due and pending. And by its very nature
9 the initial findings of an interim report could very well be sig-
10 nificantly changed in a final report.

11 On page 108, the DEIS mentions that "the marine chemistry
12 program was directed towards process oriented studies designed
13 to give insight into the processes that control hydro-carbon
14 distributions in the Alaska OCS". The last sentence however, is
15 the most significant for it reads and I quote: "the results of
16 these studies will be available in 1981".

17 Page 108, this information: "Sufficient geo-hazard informa-
18 tion is available on Cook Inlet. An interim geo-hazard's evalu-
19 ation of Shelikof Strait will be available prior to the proposed
20 Lease Sale 60."

21 Obviously this information is not yet available, or it would
22 have been bought to light. And how, one wonders, can OCS and
23 BLM pretend that it has in fact fulfilled its legal responsibili-
24 ties to provide such information in sufficient time that it can
25 be fully and completely evaluated before any decision that claims

1 to have done so, is rendered.

2 On page 109, more of the same evidence. Referring to a
3 "pollutant transport", which is called "a significant considera-
4 tion in an assessment of potential impacts of OCS developments"
5 the document says, to quote further, "the expected product will
6 be a single report summarizing what is known", and again one
7 must ask, can we reasonably be expected to accept a decision
8 that is made prior to the expected products being delivered.

9 And there is more! On page 109 "a few remaining reconnai-
10 sance studies will be completed. Effects research is on-going".

11 And so it goes, on virtually every required area of study
12 the data is simply not yet available in sufficient supply to
13 either satisfy the legal requirements or to base a decision of
14 this magnitude on.

15 The next subject worth reviewing I feel is cultural re-
16 sources. And there are two things which disturb me, in this
17 area. One, on page 209 says that: "only the geological survey
18 (USGS) not the BLM has the authority to enforce cultural re-
19 source stipulations. They are not required to follow recommended
20 courses of action".

21 Secondly we hear in less than convincing terms, I might add,
22 that OCS guidelines dictate that "geological explorations shall
23 be allowed only if such explorations will not disturb any site,
24 structure, or object of historical or archaeological significance."
25 And to bring this all into focus, page 210 says, under the un-

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1 avoidable adverse and effects section, and again I quote: "Some
2 artifacts would probably be lost as a result of OCS activities."

3 How are we expected to become comfortable with a document
4 that tells us flat out that OCS development will destroy our cul-
5 tural resources and that OCS guidelines, which supposedly protect
6 us from such things, need not be followed, and that in fact, the
7 decision isn't even made by BLM, but rather by USGS whose reliance
8 on the oil and gas industry itself for its information is readily
9 admitted.

10 And what of Kodiak city? Well, let's look at what lies in
11 store for the city.

12 Let's talk about services. Always a concern and in Kodiak,
13 those services have historically been in short supply and remain
14 so today, with little prospect for improvement, in the foreseeable
15 future. Those services are a prime target for impacts of OCS.
16 Specifically let's examine three: water, housing, and electrical
17 requirements.

18 Terror Lake, our hydro-electric project, proposed hydro-
19 electric project, has been on the drawing board for years, is
20 now currently tied up in government red tape, and by all accounts
21 will not be sufficient to meet Kodiak's power requirements, which
22 are forecast in the DEIS, "nearly triple" if and when it is
23 finally operational. That forecast that our power requirements
24 would nearly triple, does not take into consideration the anti-
25 cipated population growth rate suggested by OCS development of

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1 some one hundred and twenty percent by the year 2000.

2 Water, which until we receive rains late in the summer, was
3 dangerously low in the city water reserve, is consumed at the
4 rate of approximately ninety-five percent by the fish processing
5 plants, of which yet another was just opened, and consorted
6 efforts are being made to develop bottom fish industry here,
7 which would require additional processing plants and obviously
8 more demands. And the government, well the EPA scotched our
9 plan to increase our water reserve some years ago. So what are
10 we to do in that regard?

11 Housing, in Kodiak is another service again, which has al-
12 ways in short supply. Locally, we fight about whether to allow
13 so called low income housing units to be built, which would
14 benefit for the most part the very cannery workers that make this
15 whole economic community work, mind you. This year the papers
16 reported that fewer housing units were started this summer than
17 in any year. Rents continue to be sky-high, and the cost of
18 purchasing a home makes even California, where a recent report
19 there said that the medium price of a home was now over one hun-
20 dred thousand dollars, seem tame by comparison.

21 Can we be asked to accept the notion that a population in-
22 crease of one hundred and twenty percent is realistic for this
23 community? That our city services could and would expand in
24 direct proportion to the need in time to meet those needs? I
25 would have to ask you to recognize that..no! We could not rea-

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1 sonably be expected to absorb such increase demands.

2 Finances, always a good starting point, and one that the
3 oil and gas people would lead us to believe would be most posi-
4 tively effected by OCS. But would it? Well, let's look and see
5 what the DEIS says in that regard. On page 114 it says, and I
6 quote: "Kodiak's fiscal position is now stronger than that of
7 most Alaskan municipalities, but if it commits itself to major
8 new public works projects to accomodate growth, the added debt
9 service demands could compel it to tap new revenue sources."
10 At present three-fourths of the city's general fund income is
11 obtained from local resources. And I suggest that is both appro-
12 priate and sensible. For he who pays the piper calls the tune.
13 You cannot tap new revenue sources without paying a price which
14 goes well beyond your dollars.

15 On page 197 may well lie the key to whatever prospects there
16 are for this community ever being comfortable with oil and gas.
17 On that page it say, and I quote: "Careful planning and coordi-
18 nation with the OCS advisory council, the Kodiak Island borough,
19 and other local Kodiak institutions, would be critical to esta-
20 blishing a successful relationship between the petroleum industry
21 and the Kodiak residents." Indeed! What efforts has the indus-
22 try made to date to follow that advice? Ads in the local papers
23 surely, is not what needs to be done. Mere words will not prove
24 sufficient to convince.

25 The benefits in tax revenue that may well be expected would

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1 come only after operations were already present and demands, as
2 mentioned previously, had already been addressed. If BLM, OCS
3 and USGS, and the Department of Interior, and all the agencies
4 you people represent, if you truly do desire to establish that
5 completely necessary relationship, and convince this community
6 that we would indeed profit from such an association, rather
7 than have the quality of our lives seriously diminished, then
8 you must start by doing a better job of fulfilling your required
9 responsibilities, and issue a DEIS that is sufficient, especially
10 so in those areas most meaningful to the people of this island.
11 And you must make some effort to indicate that oil and gas, ever
12 profit conscious, understands that Alaska in general and Kodiak
13 in particular has a reputation for being ornery, and for good
14 and legitimate reasons. Alaskans really believe that newcomers,
15 cheekakos, if you will, do not rate equal consideration with those
16 whom have paid their dues for longer. Oil and gas, a veritable
17 "babe" to this state, would alter forever village life that in
18 cases has gone on for thousands of years, oil and gas must under-
19 stand what words like "subsistence" really mean in human terms.
20 It is their culture we are talking about. It is their way of
21 life. You would so easily sweep aside for the sake of a national
22 interest that is at best a nebulous concept to them.

23 Until Kodiak feels that some sensitivity in such regards
24 does in fact exist, I suspect that Kodiak can be counted on to
25 continue to battle as has the North Slope Borough for some time

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1 now, where I spent two years trying to understand the very idea
2 I speak to now, and with every additional skirmish, the sour-
3 dough in us gets that little more feisty, and that much more dif-
4 ficult to dissuade.

5 This is a fishing community. When we speak about the waters
6 around our island, we know what of we speak.

7 The United States Coast Guard, Pilot No. 9, quote: "urges
8 caution for all mariners using Whale Passage. Even if favorable
9 climactic conditions exist." The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
10 set up a wind gauge in Port Lions. It registered peak wind gusts
11 of fifty-seven miles an hour, and sustained wind velocity of
12 forty miles an hour. In addition, the flood tide in Whale Pass
13 is 4.4 knots, and the ebb tide is 5.2 knots, all of which indi-
14 cates that any proposal which encourages the use of such a recog-
15 nized nasty body of water, must have little or no regard for
16 what such information actually means. I invite everyone on this
17 panel to take a ride through Whale Pass in a skiff, indeed! In
18 any size boat! Spend a day bobbing in the tranquil waters of
19 Shelikof Strait, and then continue to be so confident as are these
20 people of oil and gas persuasion, that their technology can
21 answer any problem.

22 With the facts as I see them, I am led to the conclusion
23 therefore, that this DEIS is not sufficient, and as a result I
24 feel this sale should be delayed, that Alternative No. III is the
25 only logical answer at this point in time. I would urge the oil

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1 and gas industry, and all the government agencies involved to
2 use the additional time in the manner that once was suggested
3 by John Fitzgerald Kennedy, that is to use time as a tool, not
4 as a couch, and to begin to recognize in human terms, what the
5 resistance you hear to OCS is really all about. Thank you!

6 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Thompson. You said
7 you'd lived at Barrow for two years, how long have you lived in
8 Kodiak?

9 MR. DAVID THOMPSON: I'm a cheechako! I have been here
10 fifteen months.

11 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you very much! Any comments
12 on Mr. Thompson? Any questions? We're now scheduled to break
13 for an hour for dinner. I'd like to ask the people who are
14 signed up, and apologize to Bruce Baker, who's representing the
15 State of Alaska, that he hasn't yet been heard. You're on the
16 list, Mr. Baker, Hank Pennington, Barbara Monkowitz, (I think
17 I've mispronounced your name), Kathy Short, Darrel Short and
18 David Hernstein. Are there any in that group for whom it's not
19 convenient to come back after ..when we reconvene at 6:30, after
20 the dinner hour? I beg your pardon? Oh! Okay! Judy tells me
21 we don't have dinner yet. I'm going by the clock! Mr. Penning-
22 ton, are you prepared to testify at this time? Is Hank here?
23 Fading? Oh bathing! How about Mr. Baker, representing the state.
24 Is that convenient for you? Alright, thank you! I overlooked
25 Mr. John Joskowski, but he was signed up for after the dinner

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1 hour, and I didn't know whether he was here or not. Is he here?
2 Mr. Joskoski? As soon as Mr. Baker finishes, would you be pre-
3 pared to testify? Alright, thank you!

4 MR. BRUCE BAKER: Thank you Esther and panel members! I'm
5 Bruce Baker, representing the Office of the Governor, State of
6 Alaska, Juneau.

7 The state has submitted its position on the draft EIS in
8 the form of a letter to BLM. I'd simply like to take this oppor-
9 tunity to summarize some of the salient points in the state's
10 letter.

11 As you know, Governor Hammond has generally favored this
12 sale considering it to be in both the national and state interest
13 if held during the period 1980 to '85. The purpose of our cur-
14 rent letter is to present a state position on the EIS, that best
15 reflects the most recent information available to the state and
16 which integrates the concerns and recommendations of the Alaska
17 Departments of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, Environmental
18 Conservation, Community and Regional Affairs, as well as the
19 thoughts of the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, as well
20 as in the other borough surrounding the inlet.

21 The letter basically addresses the question of "how" and
22 not the question "if" sale 60 is to be conducted. The question
23 of "how" involves both the configuration of tracts that are
24 finally selected, and the measures which are adopted to pre-
25 clude or minimize potential adverse effects resulting from the

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1 leasing of these tracts.

2 Within the scope of available information, the State feels
3 that much of the EIS is relatively comprehensive and accurate
4 in its treatment of major anticipated impacts. There are, how-
5 ever, significant data and information gaps in portions of the
6 EIS which make it difficult to adequately assess these impacts
7 and develop mitigating measures. We have therefore recommended
8 a number of sources of additional physical science information
9 that should be reflected in the final environmental statement.
10 We've also recommended biological information, such as that con-
11 cerning the high level of pollack spawning activity in Shelikof
12 Strait. And in addition we have suggested a number of specific
13 biological studies that should be performed in the Strait. These
14 studies are stated more specifically in our letter, but they
15 basically concern fin fish and shellfish, marine mammals and
16 coastal habitat.

17 Another major element of the State's letter is a two-fold
18 position on lease sale tract configuration. The State's primary
19 position favors a modification of BLM's Alternative IV, which
20 excludes tracts in Shelikof Strait, as well as selected tracts
21 in Lower Cook Inlet, which the State considers to be of parti-
22 cular sensitivity.

23 The State's alternate position, while the same as its pri-
24 mary position for the Lower Cook Inlet portion of the sale, calls
25 for the deletion of only those Shelikof Strait tracts which the

1 State considers most critical from a renewable resource stand-
2 point.

3 Both the State's primary and alternative positions are pre-
4 dicated on the implementation of certain mitigating measures.
5 In and enclosure to the State's letter we have identified those
6 mitigating measures that BLM has proposed and which the State
7 endorses. We have also identified a number of variations to
8 these measures as well as additional measures that don't appear
9 in the EIS.

10 Some examples of topics covered are:

- 11 1. The design of unburied..the need to design unburied
12 pipelines, to allow the movement of migrating king,
13 tanner, and dungeness crab
- 14 2. The need for the Coast Guard to notify mariners of po-
15 tential hazards to navigation associated with petro-
16 leum related activities
- 17 3. The need to emphasize the avoidance of conflicts with
18 commercial fishing operations, and with stationary
19 commercial fishing gear
- 20 4. The formation of a biological task force, patterned
21 after that in effect in the Beaufort Sea, and con-
22 sisting of the Bureau of Land Management, USGS, Fish
23 and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fishery Service,
24 State agencies including the Department of Natural
25 Resources, the Department of Fish and Game, and the

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1 Department of Environmental Conservation.

2 5. We have advocated an oil spill response capability for
3 storm conditions of icing, twenty foot seas, twenty-
4 five foot tides, and five knot currents. In cases
5 where this capability cannot be demonstrated, we are ad-
6 vocating that petroleum operations should be scheduled
7 when important fish and wildlife populations and habitats
8 can be protected.

9 6. We have recommended the formation of a committee consis-
10 ting of fishermen, and the petroleum industry to arbi-
11 trate any conflicts that might arise between lease oper-
12 ations and fishing activities.

13 7. And finally, the State advocates the scheduling of ex-
14 ploratory drilling and lease operations in the heavily
15 fished king and tanner crab areas southeast of Augustine
16 Island, during the closed crab fishing season, to avoid
17 displacement of fishermen at that time.

18 The State has described other mitigating measures and has
19 gone on to make a number of page-specific comments on the content
20 of the EIS. These are described in a letter, and I will not go
21 into them at this time.

22 Once again, we thank you for this opportunity to comment.

23 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you for your subsidy of comments
24 that have been filed with us. Thank you very much! Any questions
25 or comments to Mr. Baker? Chris!

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1 MR. CHRIS ONES: I haven't had a chance of course, to read
2 the detailed comments that you've made, but could you elaborate
3 a little bit on the biological studies that your asking for, es-
4 pecially in terms of the time frame vice ve the sale.

5 MR. BRUCE BAKER: Let me give you just a few examples from
6 a far more extensive list. With respect to marine mammals, one
7 of the items that we think needs to be addressed more clearly...
8 more thoroughly than it has, is the conduct of surveys to de-
9 termine seasonal abundance and the distribution of harbor seal,
10 sea otters and sea lions in Shelikof Strait. This would include
11 a determination of feeding, pupping and haul out areas. An ex-
12 ample of the sort of thing we think is necessary with regard to
13 fish, fin fish, is the determination of the abundance and dis-
14 tribution of populations within the area. Basically the research
15 program that's conducted by the BLM sponsored OCS Environmental
16 Assessment Program has many, as some of you may know, has not
17 probably been quite..the schedule hasn't been quite as advanced
18 as in Shelikof Strait as it has in some other areas, and part of
19 this is, it should be the fact that area hasn't been scheduled
20 on the lease schedule for...hasn't been on the lease schedule for
21 a long period of time, and I think that part of this is just sim-
22 ply a reflection of that situation. And we feel that..you know,
23 that there is time within the '80 to '85 period for a lot more
24 information to be gathered, and we're not indicating that every
25 single one of these studies has to be completely concluded, what-

1 ever that is, by the date of the sale. The important thing is
2 that the progress of research along those lines, be commensurate
3 with the progress of pre and post sale planning and activities.
4 For studies that might mean they need to be completed before the
5 sale date; for others they might need to reach a certain point
6 by then, but it's very important that they reach another state
7 of conclusion, stage of conclusion by the time the exploration
8 phase is completed for instance.

9 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay, thank you, thank you!

10 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you! Jerry?

11 MR. JERRY REED: Might I add another comment on that Mr.
12 Baker. I was wondering, just taking a quick look at these studies
13 that are recommended, would it be possible for the State to pro-
14 vide a prioritized (sic) list of those, at least in the State's
15 best judgement of the timing that they felt would be..of the studies
16 ...that would be sufficient for the studies to provide the neces-
17 sary information for decision making.

18 MR. BRUCE BAKER: Yes Jerry, we can and we will do that. I
19 would add one qualification, and that is that we're looking at
20 two liner-descriptions of studies, and as we all know, there's a
21 lot more to the credibility and the thoroughness of a study than
22 a two-line description. And with that ..(ph)...we'd be glad to
23 do that, and we will.

24 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Any other comments to Bruce? Thank
25 you very much! Mr. John Joskoski, please.

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1 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: I've been a citizen of Kodiak for eleven
2 years, and I've made darn near every penny that's full-time fish-
3 ing. I've got a setnet sight that I've had for the last five
4 years at Cape Ugak in the Shelikof Straits. This last summer
5 we had quite a few helicopter landings out in my neighborhood.
6 The federal government I think, I talked to them at the Kodiak
7 Building, Department of...of a...the Game Management people, and
8 they said they had licensed this helicopter, they had the number
9 of it, for some type of survey work and they were...my neighbors
10 at Miner's Point, told me of seeing the helicopter land at their
11 place fifteen times, and they went and talked to them about what
12 they were doing of course, and they told them they're doing some
13 type of survey work.

14 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: You say this is the Alaska Department
15 of Fish and Game, or do you know.....?

16 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: No! It's the Federal Game Refuge Manage-
17 ment Department.

18 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: For the Kodiak Bear Refuge?

19 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: Right! For the bear refuge.

20 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Oh, okay, fine! Thank you!

21 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: Right! And, anyway, in the middle of
22 the night, a big charge went off there at Miners Point, some type
23 of blast. I mentioned it to the bear refuge people and they said
24 that that helicopter was not licensed to do any type of seismic
25 work, or whatever, and they told the fellows down at Cape Ikolik

1 when they were on the beach down there, that they were setting
2 up some type of weather monitor device, and they landed repeated-
3 ly at Sea Gull and Sea Lion Rookery Island right off the end of
4 my site there during the sea gull nesting period of time. It just
5 seemed to me to be a preliminary of some more general disruption
6 and whatnot, and an initial eye-opener as to what might take place
7 up and down the coast line there, just as far as people making
8 studies and seismic surveys and whatnot. And I'm leary of oil
9 development because I've seen the fish come so nicely out there
10 and whether they're cod fish or salmon or crab or shrimp, the
11 waters around here are very productive.

12 I talked on the telephone to the Oddicott Drilling Company
13 that was working the rig up in Cook Inlet. We were fishing close
14 by them last winter, and they had a couple of their buoys that
15 had gotten blown off the...that cut loose from their anchors....
16 big, steel anchor buoys, and I was trying to sell them back to
17 them, because we were fishing up there and we could easily towed
18 them up there. But anyway, I was talking to the guy in charge
19 of the operations and he said it was by far the toughest place
20 they'd ever tried to put a hole in the ground. It's real bad
21 country; there's volcanoes, earthquakes, big tides and currents
22 and it doesn't seem to me that there's that much potential for
23 profit oil-wise as opposed to what you already know exists in...
24 as far as fisheries resource. So I don't see why anyone should
25 be in a hurry to get the oil out of there at this stage of the

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1 game, if people are thinking in terms of the human race being
2 around for quite awhile. Thank you!

3 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Joskoski! Any questions
4 or comments? Mr. Jones has a comment.

5 MR. JOE JONES: Is there any kind of visible structure out
6 there where you...this seismic operation?

7 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: Oh yeah! People live right there.

8 MR. JOE JONES: No, I meant is there some sort of a structure
9 there that they left...that may have been left there by the
10 government? There's no structure there of any kind?

11 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: I'm not sure. I hadn't heard of any
12 being left there.

13 MR. JOE JONES: I can't relate to what it might be.

14 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: Neither could they at the bear refuge
15 management office. They couldn't understand how it had anything
16 to do with survey work, and I was concerned...my neighbors were
17 concerned about it because they didn't know about it, you know,
18 and no one told them that there ..any kind of blast was going to
19 be set off, and not that anybody's walking around in the middle
20 of the night out there, but they could have been.

21 MR. JOE JONES: Was this any distance from shoreline? How
22 far out was it?

23 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: I think it was on land.

24 MR. JOE JONES: Right on the land? That would have to per-
25 mitted by the State. They'd have to have a seismic permit to

1(ph).

2 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: Right! I talked to them and they said
3 they...he took out the sheet with the helicopter number on it..
4 and he told me that they had no permit for blasting.

5 MR. JERRY REED: I would..I'd like to pursue that just a
6 little bit more. Was this..wherever this blast occurred..was
7 this on the bear refuge to your knowledge?

8 MR. JOHN JOSKOSKI: Yeh...uh..now Miners Point....part of
9 Miners Point is patented land..and..it's on the bear refuge, I
10 mean, there's a little piece there that's patent land, but that
11 in Miners Point is part of the federal land.

12 MR. JERRY REED: Okay! If this were a...unless it was a
13 totally illegal operation...if this was a seismic operation, by
14 a legitimate company, they would have to have a permit from the
15 bear refuge to conduct those activities. I'll investigate this
16 a little bit further to find out, and maybe I'll talk to you
17 after the meeting, if I can get a little more information.

18 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay, thank you Mr. Joskoski. We
19 will take our recess now and reconvene at 7:00 o'clock? 7:00
20 o'clock we'll come back to order. Thank you very much!

21 OFF RECORD

22 ON RECORD

23 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Come back to order! One person who
24 had signed up to testify this afternoon, and was not here, is
25 June Chya, or Shya, C-H-Y-A. And she is not coming? Okay,

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1 thank you! The next person I have listed is Hank Pennington.

2 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: Can I give you these copies for the
3 time being....because there are some figures in here that I'd like
4 you to look at as I call.....

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Surely! We'd be happy to have them.

6 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: Good evening! My name's Hank Penning-
7 ton, and I am a member of the Kodiak Island Borough OCS Advisory
8 Council.

9 In earlier presentations you've seen that Kodiak's concern
10 over the DEIS for Lease Sale Number 60 centers on its failure
11 to adequately consider or reconcile onshore impacts, environ-
12 mental effects and fishing industry conflicts. In my comments,
13 I would like to further elaborate those concerns, provide addi-
14 tional information for inclusion in the draft, and enumerate
15 studies and mitigating measures that are necessary for a rea-
16 sonable decision to proceed with the sale.

17 Onshore Impacts: Inclusion of the Shelikof Strait in Lease
18 Sale Number 60 promises significant change for at least the
19 cities of Kodiak, Port Lions, Ouzinkie, Karluk and Larsen Bay,
20 and for persons in the region living outside the incorporated
21 cities. The draft acknowledges that, with development of oil or
22 gas, some degree of change will occur and is unavoidable. How-
23 ever, the draft does not demonstrate any reasonable understanding
24 for the people in these environs, and therefore it is not suit-
25 able for anticipating such change, its characteristics, or its'

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1 magnitude. Such information is critical if the draft is to serve
2 adequately as a tool for making a decision to conduct the sale.

3 The failure of this draft to consider any association be-
4 tween Lease Sale Number 60 and other proposed lease sales in the
5 immediate area, in spite of acknowledgement from the oil industry
6 that development of all discoveries in the area will likely share
7 common facilities, graphically illustrating the inadequacy of
8 this document as a decision making tool. The absence of any such
9 evaluation of cumulative oil industry activities makes reasonable
10 planning for oil development by local communities virtually im-
11 possible.

12 The current Kodiak Island Borough overall economic develop-
13 ment plan gives priority to fisheries development over all other
14 forms of development. Because the draft does not consider cumu-
15 lative oil development activities, it is virtually impossible
16 to anticipate the needs of the oil industry and plan for them in
17 association with the fishing industry. The most direct means of
18 preventing adverse interaction in the present information vacuum,
19 is to restrict oil and gas facilities to locations off the road
20 system and away from villages to insulate the fisheries infra-
21 structure from undue competition. If such a policy were adopted,
22 it might well mean that the only land available to oil and gas
23 development lies within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, an
24 entity that is currently resisting development of an alternative
25 energy project which overlaps its boundary.

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1 The Shelikof Strait, as it is portrayed in the draft, is
2 most notable for the dearth of biological and oceanographic
3 information available. Because the area was overlooked early
4 in the OCS lease program, it has not been the object of study
5 under the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Pro-
6 gram studies, the primary source of funds for the collection of
7 baseline data for regions scheduled for potential leasing. In
8 the draft, it is the object of broad generalizations, assumptions,
9 and neglect. In fact, for the most part even existing data and
10 statistical sources were not used in preparation of the draft.

11 In the first scoping session for Lease Sale Number 60, the
12 Kodiak Island Borough OCS Advisory Council expressed its concern
13 for the impact of released drilling muds, especially on eggs,
14 larvae, and juveniles of commercial and noncommercial species
15 in the Shelikof Strait. At that time the danger of muds was
16 down-played, and our recommended mitigating measures were glossed
17 over. It was explained that it was not economically feasible
18 for the oil industry to eliminate dumping altogether and insti-
19 tute some form of onshore dumping.

20 Subsequent research by the OCS Advisory Council has re-
21 vealed that drill muds can be severely toxic. The publication
22 "Recommendations for Minimizing the Impacts of Hydrocarbon De-
23 velopment on the Fish, Wildlife, and Aquatic Plant Resources of
24 Lower Cook Inlet" prepared by the Marine and Coastal Habitat
25 Management Division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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1 reports that: "Simple drilling muds without additives can be
2 classified as low to moderately toxic compounds. The adverse
3 effects will result primarily from discharging muds into shallow
4 water, water bodies with limited circulation or mixing, or waters
5 containing high concentrations of eggs, larvae, or sensitive
6 juvenile-adult organisms. Drilling muds which contain highly
7 toxic additives to deal with specific drilling problems are
8 toxic under any circumstances."

9 The report describes the most common components of water-
10 based drill muds as barite, caustic soda, bentonite clays, and
11 lignosulfates. Additives for deep wells or special drilling
12 problems may include sodium pentachlorophenate, which is toxic
13 to marine life at concentrations of six one-hundredths to six
14 tenths of a part per million, Trivalent Chromium salts used
15 concurrently with XC polymers, which are toxic to marine life
16 in concentrations of three tenths to one part per million, and
17 lubricating and clearing compounds which are toxic to marine
18 organisms in concentrations ranging from fourteen to fifty-two
19 part per million.

20 Included for reference is a table showing the months of the
21 year when major species in the Lower Cook Inlet region are most
22 sensitive to drill muds and cuttings.

23 An area of major concern to the residents of Kodiak is the
24 oceanography and circulation of the Shelikof Strait and Lower
25 Cook Inlet, both as they affect the distribution of spilled oil,

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1 and as they influence the life histories of the many commercial
2 and noncommercial species in the region.

3 The models used to predict fate of spilled oil in Lower
4 Cook Inlet are predicated on information available for Cook In-
5 let, with broad assumptions made for the Shelikof Strait to fill
6 a complete lack of data for the region. While this undertaking
7 was in progress a separate effort was mounted by the National
8 Environmental Satellite Service to enhan...to use enhanced in-
9 frared photographs taken from satellites to monitor water move-
10 ments through the Shelikof Strait and Lower Cook Inlet. The re-
11 sults of a year and a half of observations have led the inves-
12 tigators to revise much of the popular conception of water cir-
13 culation in the Northern Gulf of Alaska, Lower Cook Inlet, and
14 Shelikof Strait. They are currently preparing a paper on their
15 findings for publication in professional oceanographic journals.

16 I have enclosed with this testimony a copy of one of those
17 enhanced infrared photographs for your study. It illustrates
18 the complexity of the water transport in the region, and the
19 inadequacy of the models generated for evaluation of the fate
20 of spilled oil in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. For
21 further reference I included a copy of that photo on the follow-
22 ing page in the statement. If you'll turn the statement so that
23 the lettering is on the left-hand margin, you'll see what is a
24 manipulated photograph of the Northern Gulf of Alaska region
25 taken on January 2nd of this year. In the lower left-hand corner

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1 the model black region was cloud-covered, which is not penetrated
2 by infrared sensors. The darker areas you see, starting from
3 approximately the lower right-hand corner and approaching Kodiak
4 Island, Dixon and Stevenson entrance is warm water. Right against
5 the Alaska Peninsula you can see a light area, that's very cold
6 water. As you look or follow the Shelikof Straits down you can
7 see the swirling and mixing of these two approximately ...of
8 these two different bodies of water. You can see that the Sheli-
9 kof Straits' a really dynamic area. It's not a straight pipe....
10 comparing these types of photographs with the traductories pre-
11 dicted on the scale models for different times of year. I assure
12 you that they are completely inadequate for anticipating the fate
13 of spilled oil in any of the locations, proposed in the model.
14 We'll get back to this in a little while. It has further in-
15 fluence on the fisheries in the region.

16 A major of finding in the study was the influence of the
17 Alaska stream and its seasonal variations on the circulation in
18 the Shelikof Strait and Lower Coot Inlet. In the fall, coincident
19 with the increased fresh water runoff from coastal Alaska, there
20 is up to a threefold increase in water volume moving through the
21 region. It is speculated by most of the scientists familiar
22 with this phenomenon and with biological communities of the re-
23 gion, that the increased current may serve as a major flushing
24 agent and dispersal mechanism for larval and juvenile organisms.

25 In the call for nominations for the Lower Cook Inlet, Sheli-

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1 kof Strait lease sale, the Alaska Shrimp Trawlers Association
2 submitted evidence of major spawning concentrations of Alaska
3 pollack and other commercially important species of bottomfish
4 in the Shelikof Strait. That information has not been used in
5 the preparation of this draft. For your consideration, on the
6 following page, is a copy of a fathometer recording over a por-
7 tion of this school. At the time the recording was made, the
8 school of pollack was over ninety miles in length, ten miles
9 wide, and over thirty fathoms thick. Commercial catches were
10 recorded in excess of ninety thousand pounds per half hour tow.

11 Subsequent to the collection of that information and its
12 submittal in the call for nominations for Lease Sale Number 60
13 the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Alaska Department
14 of Fish and Game conducted a survey in the Shelikof Strait. This
15 1980 survey on the vessel Miller Freeman once again located a
16 spawning concentration of pollack in the area, but this year the
17 school had diminished to only seventy miles in length and several
18 miles in width.

19 To verify that the concentrations of pollackto verify
20 that the concentration of pollack was indeed spawning, the
21 scientists aboard the Miller Freeman lowered plankton nets to
22 try and recover eggs. It was their observation that the nets
23 were recovered "looking like buckets of caviar". Analysis of
24 thoses data are not complete at this time, but previous surveys
25 in the area showed egg concentrations in excess of ten thousand

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1 eggs per square meter of surface area in the Shelikof Strait.
2 You recall back to the reference in the effects of drilling muds
3 on eggs and larvae. While biomass estimates for the school of
4 pollack observed in the Shelikof Strait in the spring of 1980
5 are not completed at this time, rough calculations using the
6 data showed that there could have been as much as one million
7 metric tons or over two billion pounds of pollack present in the
8 Shelikof Strait for spawning at that time. Since this mass of
9 pollack is greater than the total estimated pollack biomass for
10 the Gulf of Alaska, it is likely that those rough calculations
11 erred. It is entirely within reason to hypothesize, however,
12 that the Shelikof Strait may serve as one of the most important
13 spawning grounds, if not the most important spawning grounds for
14 pollack in the Gulf of Alaska. This hypothesis is lent further
15 credence by the discovery of the three-fold increase in water
16 volume passing through the Shelikof Strait in the fall, which
17 would serve as an important dispersing mechanism for the distri-
18 bution of the juvenile pollack back into the Western Gulf of
19 Alaska. This phenomenon is not being studied in the OCSEAP
20 studies, nor is it even considered in the draft EIS for proposed
21 Lease Sale Number 60.

22 In the interest of keeping my comments brief, I will not
23 comment further on the environmental impacts of the proposed
24 actions, rather I will submit to you a list of studies that we
25 feel are absolutely essential before a rational decision can be

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1 made to conduct this lease sale. The following two pages enu-
2 merates those studies.

3 Fishing Industry Conflicts: The testimony of the Kodiak
4 Island Borough on the DEIS was five year....for the proposed
5 five year leasing schedule, on the DEIS for the proposed Lease
6 Sale Number 46, and in our submissions for the Call for Nomi-
7 nations for Lease Sale Number 60, our concerns over conflicts
8 between the fishing industry and the oil industry have been re-
9 stated and elaborated repeatedly. While the letter of the law
10 does not require that those comments and concerns be included
11 in the draft EIS for Lease Sale Number 60, it would seem that
12 this information would serve as a reasonable resource to the
13 agency proposing the lease sale. It is now incumbent on the com-
14 munity to re-hash those concerns and insist that they be ad-
15 dressed in the final EIS for the lease sale.

16 Enclosed for your consideration is a summary of the value
17 of commercial landings in Kodiak from the Shelikof Strait through
18 1978. This information was assembled by the OCS Advisory Coun-
19 cil as background for Kodiak Island Borough Resolution No. 79-9-R
20 which asked the Bureau of Land Management to delete the Shelikof
21 Strait from proposed Lease Sale Number 60. And that resolution
22 is included in the packett also. The information is readily
23 accessible from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, yet it
24 was not used in the draft, either in the form presented by the
25 Alaska Department of Fish and Game or in the form prepared by the

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1 Kodiak Island Borough OCS Advisory Council. In the summary of
2 the chart before you, the average annual contribution of the
3 Shelikof Strait fisheries to Kodiak through 1978 expressed in
4 1978 ex-vessel dollars was thirteen million, five hundred and
5 forty-one thousand one hundred dollars. This figure does not
6 reflect last years' increase in the herring fisheries, the land-
7 ings of pollack and cod in 1979 and 1980, and the increased sal-
8 mon landings in 1980. Nor does it consider latent potential for
9 expansion of the bottomfish fisheries. While at this time we
10 are not landing bottomfish in Kodiak, the original bottomfish
11 operation in Gibson Cove has been purchased and will be opera-
12 ted after the first of the year. International Seafood has con-
13 structed what many consider to be the most advanced bottomfish
14 processing plant in the western hemisphere in Kodiak, and plans
15 to commence operations on or before the first of the year. In
16 addition at least three processing firms are developing plans
17 for major bottomfish hand fillet operations in Kodiak in the
18 immediate future. As in the past, it is anticipated that the
19 vast bulk of the fish for those operations will be harvested in
20 the Shelikof Strait.

21 As noted on many occasions in the past, Kodiak is very con-
22 cerned that oil and gas development conducted on Kodiak at this
23 time would lead to adverse competition between the fishing in-
24 dustry and the oil industry for severely limited infrastructure.
25 Of great concern is the limited harbor and waterfront facilities,

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1 the shortage of housing, and the shortage of skilled laborers
2 such as diesel engineers, machinists, electricians, plumbers,
3 and electronics specialists. We are equally concerned that any
4 rapid growth associated with the development phase of oil and
5 gas development would inflate housing prices to the point that
6 processing workers could not compete on their wage scales for
7 adequate housing.

8 In closing I would like to reiterate that the Kodiak Island
9 Borough is not opposed to oil and gas development, as a means
10 of diversifying our economic base. We are concerned, however,
11 that such development, if conducted as proposed at the present
12 time by the Bureau of Land Management, in an absolute information
13 vacuum, could lead to sacrifice of long term economic health
14 in favor of short term gains from an oil boom. We recommend that
15 due to the lack of reasonable information on the Shelikof Strait
16 the failure of BLM to consider other oil and gas leasing acti-
17 vities in the Kodiak region in association with Lease Sale Number
18 60, the proposed action be postponed. In the interim, between
19 the present and the reconsideration of Lease Sale Number 60, we
20 recommend that the studies contained within this testimony be
21 conducted to allow assemblage of reasonable information on which
22 to base a decision to conduct the sale. We further recommend that
23 the time period be devoted to consideration of other alternatives
24 than those presented in this draft, particularly as they relate
25 to combination of leasing activities and to the interaction

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1 of individual lease sales and their cumulative effects.

2 If it is deemed necessary in the national interest that the
3 slight resource potential in the area proposed for leasing be
4 immediately explored without such a delay, we have to insist that
5 the Shelikof Strait be removed from consideration for sale. The
6 area to be removed from the sale should include all submerged
7 lands south and west of a line drawn between the Barren Islands
8 and Cape Douglas, but including tracts north and east of that
9 line and designated on the protraction diagrams as numbers 704,
10 661, 662, 663, 748, 705, 706, 707, 750, 751, 836, 793, 794, 795,
11 880, 837, 838, 923, 924, 881, 882, 883, 968, 925, 1011, 1012,
12 1055, 1056, 43, 44, 88, 48, 131, 132, 90, 91, and 92. Further,
13 if a commercial discovery is made a developmental EIS must be
14 prepared before development can commence. Whatever the configu-
15 ration of the sale we feel that it in the best interest of the
16 biological communities and the human communities that the follow-
17 ing conditions and mitigating measures be in place before the
18 leases are offered for sale:

19 Due to the high concentrations of eggs, larvae, and juve-
20 niles of commercial and noncommercial species in the Lower Cook
21 Inlet, Shelikof Strait region from March through October, either
22 drilling operations will be restricted to the months of November,
23 December, January, and February; or all drill mud and cuttings
24 must be retained for disposal on land or in over one thousand
25 fathoms of water down current and offshore from Kodiak Island in

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1 the months extending from March through October, inclusive.

2 Further mitigating measures as proposed by the State of
3 Alaska appear to be drafted in the best interest of the people
4 of Kodiak and the environment. I have attached those to my
5 testimony for inclusion, and recommend that they be adopted
6 and in place before any leases are let.

7 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: These conform to the mitigating mea-
8 sures that the State has submitted. Okay!

9 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: This I might add, that these were in
10 draft form when they were submitted to us before the State's posi-
11 tion was presented to you.

12 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Hank. Any questions of Mr.
13 Pennington?

14 MR. CHRIS ONES: I have a couple of questions. On the
15 cumulative impacts issue, what would you do in terms of planning
16 if we did address cumulative impacts the way that you suggest in
17 the final DEIS?

18 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: I think we would look at...I'm speak-
19 ing my own supposition now, I'm not representing the borough in
20 these opinions...I think what we would do would consider the
21 possibility of say a find in the northern Shelikofs off the south
22 end of Kodiak and try to come up with a suitable location for
23 onshore facilities that is the most economically feasible for
24 the oil industry and the most reasonable for Kodiak, based on
25 oil and gas strikes in different regions off the island, I think

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1 it would be fairly straight forward to come up with a set of
2 alternative sites that we could begin to study at this time.

3 MR. CHRIS ONES: When you say "sites" do you mean for ex-
4 ploration even?

5 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: That's always been my impression that
6 exploration would be conducted either out of Homer or Seward.

7 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay! Well, the reason I asked that ques-
8 tion,...I'm glad that I got that answer...the reason I asked the
9 question is that until we actually have a sale, either in 60 or
10 in 61, and some tracts are leased because they're bid on and
11 they're acceptable bid in that kind of sequence, isn't it a little
12 premature to try to do some of the anticipatory planning that
13 you're talking about? In effect we can't do the anticipatory
14 planning that you're talking about until we actually go much
15 farther down the line even if we try to address cumulative im-
16 pacts further in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

17 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: I disagree completely.

18 MR. CHRIS ONES: On what basis would you disagree?

19 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: The whole south half of the island is
20 bear refuge. We're in the process of developing our coastal
21 zone management plan right now, reflecting on the borough's cur-
22 rent overall economic development plan, the ...(ph)... fisheries
23 development, in the absence of any type of projections of cu-
24 mulative levels of activities. It's my opinion that we're going
25 to have to preserve the fisheries' infrastructures in the com-

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1 munities. And that really only leaves the bear refuge.

2 MR. CHRIS ONES: Well, let me ask you this, how would you
3 alter these plans, the CZM plan that you're talking about and
4 I forget the other names, but any of these plans that you're
5 working on now, assuming that we had a development scenario for
6 the two sales in a combined mode, as an example, would you want
7 to spend money planning in anticipation of a sale number one that
8 may never occur and some tracts that may never be leased?

9 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: I think that's reasonable. There are
10 other alternatives uses for those sites. I think it's beyond
11 the combined resources of Alaska BLM, OCS office and the Kodiak
12 Island Borough to study all potential sites. We have to begin
13 the process of somehow narrowing those sites down so that sites
14 specific studies can be conducted by the borough.

15 MR. CHRIS ONES: Well, I understand that, and I can appre-
16 ciate that if planning, especially advanced planning, is, that's
17 the name of the game... But you have to do something on the basis
18 of hypothesis. The reason I'm pursuing this, even in the
19 scenarios that we have for the structure of sale 60, and if we
20 could somehow link those, 60 and 61 together, all of those are
21 hypothesis as to where the service station, service bases would
22 be, as to where the activity would come out of, it's only hy-
23 pothesized in a scenario for the EIS. Well, on what basis would
24 you conduct studies, to spend money for studies?

25 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: I think it would be in the best long

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1 term interest for the Department of the Interior to start con-
2 sidering overland pipeline routes through the bear refuge.
3 Kodiak Island Borough plans on long range fishery developments.
4 It doesn't seem cost-effective to us to plan ports for fishery
5 development without including in those plans facilities for oil
6 development. That's on the level.

7 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay! Thank you! The reason I pursued
8 that was to again, we're focusing on development as opposed to
9 exploration.

10 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: I don't think you can plan for half
11 a baby. You have to plan for the whole thing.

12 MR. CHRIS ONES: At the correct point I guess that's so.

13 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: In our timing that correct point is
14 now.

15 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay! If I might pursue one other thing,
16 not to monopolize this, on the fates and effects of drilling muds
17 that you cited in your testimony, you quoted an Alaska Fish and
18 Game report that talked about the possible impacts because of the
19 dispersion or discharge of muds into shallow waters, where water
20 bodies and limited circulation are mixing, do we have

21 MR. HANK PENNINGTON:: and...finish the sentence: "where
22 waters containing high concentration of eggs, larvae, or sensi-
23 tive juvenile, adult organisms".

24 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay! Let me pursue another thing then.
25 One of the things that's referenced in the draft EIS is that the

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1 dispersion pattern for drilling muds from past studies, eviden-
2 tly not necessarily in this specific area, has been that they
3 reach background concentration levels in roughly two hundred to
4 three hundred meters away from the discharge point. Considering
5 that are we talking about, with a dispersion pattern like that,
6 are we talking about a massive impact on these eggs, larvae or
7 sensitive juvenile creatures, are we talking about basically a
8 pin-point spot where the...just drilling mud is discharged and
9 the effect is localized in that specific area, and it does not
10 extend to a major surface area?

11 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: I think in Shelikof Straits, as a part
12 of the whole Gulf of Alaska, the Shelikof Straits is also a pin-
13 point, in which there's strong evidence that the pollack con-
14 centrate to spawn, and the interaction of toxins in the waters
15 with fish from such a wide area should be considered.

16 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay! But you don't have anything that
17 would suggest that the dispersion patterns would be different
18 than that, that it would not reach background concentration
19 levels within two hundred to three hundred meters from the dis-
20 charge point.

21 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: I think that's so variable with
22 water conditions.

23 MR. CHRIS ONES: Then it would be more likely to reach back-
24 ground concentrations faster in the Shelikof Straits considering
25 the wave action and tidal?

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1 MR. HANK PENNINGTON: At the time of year when the eggs are
2 concentrated, I don't believe so.

3 MR. CHRIS ONES: Okay, thank you!

4 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Any other questions or comments to Mr.
5 Pennington? Thank you very much! Barbara Monkiewicz?

6 MS. BARBARA MONKIEWICZ: My name is Barbara Monkiewicz. I'm
7 a commercial fisherman here in Kodiak, and I've been a resident
8 here for ten years. My husband and I are partners in a thirty-
9 seven foot fishing boat. We fish year round for salmon, herring,
10 king and tanner crab. I wasn't...I'd like to put something into
11 my testimony that wasn't there until I read tonight's paper, and
12 I quote here under.....: "Anti-Sale Testimony Marks Homer OCS
13 Hearing." Several paragraphs down: "Author of the DEIS sale 60
14 Coordinator, John Tremont, said after the hearings" (this is in
15 Homer) "at 10:00 P.M. Tuesday, that a equally heavy turnout at the
16 scoping meeting would have had a significant effect on the impact
17 statement. Now though, the die is cast, he said. 'It's too late
18 I'm afraid'. Tremont added that he had not heard any testimony
19 that would alter the structure of sale 60, the impact statement,
20 and only a few comments on fishing regions appearing in the DEIS
21 graphs, that probably merited revision."

22 I'd just like to point out that I looked in the beginning of
23 the DEIS to see what date that scoping meeting was held, it was
24 held August 14th here in Kodiak and if you want to choose a date
25 of the year that you will have the least turnout August 14th is

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1 probably that date.

2 There's six hundred salmon permit holders in Kodiak. Each
3 one of those hires at least three crewmen. All the gillnetters
4 take their families out of town. All the crabbers are tendors
5 at that time. Each one of them have three crew members. All the
6 cannery workers are working twenty hours a day. There's a lot
7 more support for fishing that I can't think of right now, but
8 I would suggest you have meetings at other times than August,
9 if you want to have fishermen there.

10 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: I think there was a pretty good turn-
11 out even so, in Kodiak, but there were very few people in Homer.
12 I think that's what Mr. Tremont was referring to.

13 MS. BARBARA MONKIEWICZ: Well, in DEIS it said eleven people
14 appeared at the Kodiak meeting, and it didn't say any of them
15 were fishermen. So I don't really consider eleven....and he
16 implied here that it's too late to do anything, and I sure hope
17 that, when he said this at 10:00 the night of the meeting, I
18 really do hope that.....

19 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: It's not too late! Take my word for
20 it!

21 MS. BARBARA MONKIEWICZ: I really do hope that his feeling
22 is not shared by the seven of you.

23 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: No!

24 MR. BARBARA MONKIEWICZ: Okay! I want to comment on speci-
25 fic errors and inconsistencies in the DEIS, and I want to suggest

1 further studies ignored by the DEIS.

2 Subsistence is an important way of life to a lot of people
3 besides those who live in the four villages mentioned. Between
4 Shuyak Island and Larsen Bay, there are more than forty families
5 living in the bush, who are not residents of any village. Most
6 of these families I know personally, as I have lived on Afognak
7 and Shuyak seven years now when we are not ^g fishing. Subsistence
8 is probably even more important to these people because of their
9 distance from grocery stores. The DEIS does not mention that
10 anyone lives in the area except for native villagers. On Graphic
11 14, Shuyak Island is not included in the subsistence use area,
12 although seven families or more who live there permanently use
13 the island for obtaining deer, salmon, clams, shellfish and ducks.
14 In Alaska we're required to fill out subsistence permits for
15 salmon. The BLM could have obtained a list of these people and
16 sent questionnaires about their use of all species for subsis-
17 tence. That's instead of just relying on KANA to report what
18 goes on in the village. There are sources that they could have
19 pursued if they really wanted to see what our subsistence needs
20 are.

21 Village economies are discussed on Page 56. Here's a quote.
22 "With the exception of a couple of villagers, it appears that
23 village residents will not move towards diversified fisheries,
24 crab, shrimp, et cetera, for some time due to a lack of capital
25 to purchase larger boats as a result of the decline of salmon

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1 runs." Now it's not fair to blame this on a decline of salmon
2 runs. The fishing's never been better. According to ADF&G, the
3 last three years here in Kodiak have been better than any other
4 three years. If you want to choose the best three years you can
5 think of, they will not equal the last three years we've had
6 ..(ph) ..

7 On page 57, the DEIS continues, quote: In the past years,
8 fishing limitations have been imposed and harvesting has only
9 been allowed two or three days a week." Now I know why they're
10 putting that in there. This is not true either, unless you go
11 back to before 1976. In both 1978 and '80 we had salmon openings
12 of several weeks without closures, and in 1979 there were mostly
13 four and five day openings. I'm a salmon fisherman, I know ex-
14 actly what happened.

15 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: But, you don't quarrel with the state-
16 ment that there are closures, just the length of the closures.
17 That's stated there.

18 MS. BARBARA MONKIEWICZ: Well, what they're implying is
19 that not only has fishing in the vil....not only has...between
20 these two quotes together...implying that the villagers have not
21 diversified not only because of their decline of salmon runs,
22 harvesting...well...harvesting is done less and less and there's
23 been a lot of only two or three days a week. Yah, maybe I am
24 knit picking in saying four or five days instead of two or three
25 days, but there's a big difference between being able to fish

1 four days a week and two days a week. There's a big difference.

2 MR. JERRY REED: Are we talking here just about subsis-
3 tence salmon fishing? Or are we talking about commercial salmon
4 fishing?

5 MS. BARBARA MONKIEWICZ: No! We're talking about commercial
6 salmon fishing. I don't have anything more to say about subsis-
7 tence, just that first paragraph.

8 MR. JERRY REED: Oh, okay! Then one other thing that might
9 enter in here, is the fact that we also had limited entry which
10 is limiting the total number of people who can fish. So, if
11 you're going to spread it across...if you're going to look at a
12 village, maybe everyone in the village does not have a permit.

13 MS. BARBARA MONKIEWICZ: That's true, but they didn't say
14 that. What they attributed that to was a decline of salmon runs.
15 However there is no decline of salmon runs. They could have said
16 due to lack of capital to purchase limited entry permits, but my
17 point is that they didn't bother to really research the fact of
18 why they had no capital. You know they just threw in decline of
19 salmon runs. It's a lie, it's not true! I'm just...I'm trying
20 to point out things that I read in the DEIS, there just not true!

21 On page 4 the DEIS says "Fish and Wildlife studies (okay,
22 this is a new topic), fish and wildlife studies on toxicity of
23 drilling muds are ongoing to determine adverse effects of ex-
24 ploratory drilling. The results of the study are anticipated by
25 December, 1980." And on page 107 it says: "Rig monitoring stu-

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1 dies of toxicity of drilling fluids and cuttings on commercial
2 shellfish were begun February, 1980. The results of these stu-
3 dies will be available in 1981."

4 These are only two of the many examples of incomplete data
5 in the DEIS. Shouldn't an Environmental Impact Statement be
6 prepared as a result of important studies like these, and not
7 before they are even published?

8 On page 86, the DEIS dismisses Ouzinkie village as a possible
9 tanker shore facility because (quote): "The confined nature of
10 Narrow Straits would hinder the movement of large tankers." Now
11 this is true! It's a relatively narrow place. Yet in Figure IV
12 A-1 d-18, an alternative tanker route for transportation alter-
13 native C, is shown going through Shuyak Straits, the extremely
14 narrow and rocky waterway between Shuyak Island and Afognak Is-
15 land.

16 I looked through the DEIS but there is no further mention
17 of this mysterious tanker route. In addition to the reefs which
18 leave only a shallow and narrow passageway, the current in Shuyak
19 Straits is often more than 5 knots, with a common 30 knot north-
20 east wind, there would be twenty to thirty foot breakers across
21 the entrance. I live there. I know exactly...I know every rock
22 in the place. I know exactly what it's like there. It would be
23 insane.

24 With my testimony I have included nautical chart of the
25 area, Number 16605, in hopes that the oil companies will take a

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1 closer look before sending a tanker through Shuyak Straits.

2 Oil spills are the most important threat of any OCS acti-
3 vity. On page 174, the DEIS says (quote): If a major oil spill
4 occurs in the Kupreanof or Whale Pass areas, major impacts (that
5 is twenty-five to seventy-five percent mortality) to marine
6 birds are likely to occur." But on page 173, of the DEIS they
7 admit (quote): "Trajectory analysis does not include potential
8 oil spill points within Marmot or Kupreanof." Why not? Why were
9 no trajectories, or what do they call it, trajectory analysis
10 made of potential spill points within these two areas. There's
11 ninety foot pipeline running through one area, and a tanker route
12 going straight across the other area. Obviously they're both
13 possible spill points. Why were these studies not made?

14 In other words, the BLM has not done any studies to show
15 where pollution will concentrate in Kupreanof and Marmot Bay,
16 even though tanker routes and many miles of pipeline are proposed
17 in the area. For instance, they have not shown what happens to
18 oil spills at Chernoff Point when the tide is ebbing at 5.2 knots
19 through Whale Pass and Afognak Straits into Marmot Bay.

20 Tanker routes and submerged pipelines are important to
21 fishermen as they represent vast areas lost to fishing. Marmot
22 Bay and Kupreanof are major small boat crab fishing areas, and I
23 don't have the quotas for those two bays, but I wish I did be-
24 cause they're very important to boats like mine (half of mine, my
25 husband and mine) because we can't go anywhere else. We can't go

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1 out in the Shelikof in the winter, in crab season. How much of
2 this area will be closed to fishing for twenty years? The DEIS
3 does not define tanker routes, does not say how far we must keep
4 out pots from the ninety mile long pipeline.

5 On page 168, the DEIS is discussing gear loss to various
6 fisheries from oil related activities, and comparing crab pots
7 to gillnets. With respect to gillnets, they say (quote): "The
8 chance of gear loss is less because of the smaller chance of
9 spills coming to shore. The shorter time frame the gear is in
10 the water, the presence of owners while they are fishing, and the
11 areas fished."

12 Most of this statement is not true. An oil spill in
13 Kupreanof will certainly reach shore, salmon gillnets are in the
14 water for a longer time frame than crab pots, our crab season
15 was something like twelve days this year, for king crab in the
16 areas we fished, and the areas fished by gillnetters are those
17 which you show to be the most vulnerable to oil spills; Kupreanof,
18 Viekoda and Uganik Bays.

19 The DEIS continues to say, (quote): "Impacts on gillnets
20 would not be as severe as with lost crab pots and replacement
21 of gear would be faster and cheaper."

22 This is not true either. I am a herring gillnetter, and
23 each of my nets costs more than five hundred dollars, and would
24 be totally worthless covered with oil. Also I cannot see that
25 replacement of my gear would be quicker, because the offshore

1 oil pollution fund, according to my interpretation, requires
2 at least a sixty-day time period to file complaints before any
3 action is taken to replace gear. In other words, with respect
4 to cost and speed of replacement of gear, gillnetters with their
5 lack of mobility could be affected...no....at least as much as
6 crabbers and maybe even more.

7 Because I am a fisherman, I wish my entire testimony was
8 directed toward fisheries impact. However, the DEIS is so vague
9 about fisheries impact, that it is hard to criticize it specifi-
10 cally. For instance, there is very little discussion of herring
11 anywhere in the DEIS, except to mention that oil would be lethal
12 to spawn. Octopus (octopi) are not mentioned anywhere. I mean
13 there are...we do not fish octopus, but I know some people that
14 do. Every week there's landing...or there's report of landings
15 in the paper, and someone's out there fishing octopus, because
16 there's several..you know...hundreds of thousands of pounds listed
17 all the time.

18 This vagueness is apparent all through the DEIS. For in-
19 stance, several times they mention that entire year classes of
20 salmon may be destroyed, and the effect could last five years.
21 Well, does this mean five year classes could be destroyed, or
22 does it just show ignorance of the salmon cycle? If one entire
23 year class of humpies, as pink salmon, is wiped out, then every
24 other year is wiped out, period! Humpies only have two year
25 classes. If you wipe out five year classes of red salmon, there

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1 will be no return at all, unless of course the runs are built
2 up artificially, and that takes a long, long time before we could
3 fish those runs again.

4 The DEIS admits that salmon runs from Malina to Uganik Bay,
5 and Kukak Bay will be the hardest hit by pollution. But nowhere
6 do they mention the relative value of a particular bay's fisher-
7 ies, and what I mean by this is they seem to lump Malina and
8 Uganik Bay and Kukak altogether in one sentence as being im-
9 portant bays, but Uganik Bay, for instance, next year in 1981,
10 Uganik and Yuyak Bay are supposed to represent one-third of the
11 total humpie run for the island and Malina is a relatively un-
12 important bay to..I mean, it's a very important bay, but it's
13 relatively unimportant compared to the run in Uganik Bay, and
14 the DEIS does not, in my opinion, seem to differentiate between
15 important bays to fishermen and relatively not important bays.
16 Kukiak... they say very little about Kukiak. Kukiak is the major
17 dog...dog salmon bay. Kukiak...we were over there in August this
18 year, the same time we were fishing dog salmon, which incidentally
19 represented one-third of our total income for the entire year,
20 was our dog salmon catch, there are shrimpers fishing at the same
21 time, there's dungeness pots at the head of the bay, and there
22 were people digging razor clams all at once. It's a very rich
23 bay, if halibut season would have been open, there would have
24 been halibut gear down the middle of that bay, kind and tanner
25 crab are fished in that bay. It's a very important bay that....

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1 Kukiak, although it's going to be the hardest hit of any bay by
2 pollution, according to your trajectory analysis, Kukiak's just..
3 ..it's part of the...well, it's very important.

4 The DEIS shows no dollar amounts lost to the fishermen and
5 protein loss to the world. Obviously a large oil spill could be
6 devastating to our local fishing economy, but on page 207, the
7 DEIS say (quote): "It seems likely that no unavoidable adverse
8 economic impacts will occur because of the proposal." That
9 doesn't make sense to me.

10 For twenty-three pages the DEIS describes the toxic effects
11 of hydrocarbons on crab, shrimp, herring, halibut and clams and
12 a few other species, then on page 170 they conclude with the
13 statement (quote): "The proposed sale would have little or no
14 effect on Kodiak commercial fisheries." I really cannot believe
15 that statement's in there, and I think it's totally erroneous.

16 I'd like to tell a short story showing the inconsistency
17 of federal policies that Kodiak fishermen have to cope with.
18 In 1977 the National Weather Service decided to put a solar wind
19 measuring device on Sud Island in the Barren Island group. Sud
20 Island was chosen because of its good position near shipping
21 lanes between Cook Inlet, Prince Williams Sound and Kodiak. Also
22 because of its good exposure to all winds, and because the Barren
23 Islands have the most extreme weather. Well, the weather ser-
24 vice was stopped by NOAA from using Sud Island. It seems that
25 the Rhinoceros Auklet nests there, and the vibration might

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1 affect them. Many letters were exchanged between any fisher-
2 men, Senator Gravel, and various federal agencies. None of the
3 the federal agencies would accept the responsibility for saying
4 "yes, in this case fishermen's lives are more important than a
5 few square yards of nesting area."

6 So anyway, the wind instrument was placed twenty miles to
7 the south on Shuyak Island in a place sheltered from south and
8 easterly winds. The Rhinoceros Auklet is not bothered, and
9 the fishermen? Well, as usual they cope.

10 The Barren Island is one of the blackest areas on your
11 pollution chart. An pages 171 to 175, the DEIS lists dozens
12 of severe toxic effects of oil on nesting birds. Oil is parti-
13 cularly harmful to eggs. Up to fifty percent mortality from oil
14 brushed on an egg by the parents' feathers. And the Rhinoceros
15 Auklet lays one egg a year. For three years now it has been
16 okay for fishermen to put up with inferior weather reporting,
17 but suddenly this bird is no longer important.

18 Drilling for oil on land is much safer, and there is a lot
19 of federal land in Alaska, at least ninety-four million brand
20 new federal acres as a matter of fact.

21 To sum up, as a fisherman, I am most concerned about oil
22 spills. The DEIS says we have an average chance of seven to
23 eleven major oil spills as a result of this proposal. The
24 technology of the industry can only contain oil in waves of less
25 than five feet, (page 143, they admit this) and oil skimming

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1 equipment works in waves up to two to three feet.

2 Last winter when we were crab fishing, my husband and I
3 listened every day to the weather report of the drilling rig
4 "Ocean Bounty", which was anchored by the Barrens. Their
5 weather was always at least two to three times more severe than
6 ours was on Kodiak. There was three-week time period in Kodiak
7 when their wind never dropped below fifty knots, and was frequen-
8 tly gusting over one hundred knots. This results, believe me,
9 this results in much more than five foot waves, and this is ex-
10 actly where you want to drill and lay pipelines. Until someone
11 has the technology to clean oil spills, in the average Shelikof
12 Strait weather, there should be no lease sales. Thank you!

13 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Miss Monkiewicz. Any
14 questions or comments from members of the panel. Thank you very
15 much! Would it be possible for you to give copy of your testi-
16 mony to the reporter because you have so many names and places,
17 it would be helpful to her. Would you? That'll be fine. Thank
18 you! Kathy Short?

19 MS. KATHY SHORT: I've lived in Alaska most of my thirty
20 years. I was raised on Afognak and Raspberry Islands and the
21 town of Kodiak. And I grew up in a family of fishermen. I
22 listened to the statements made this afternoon on the radio, as
23 much as I could, and have been looking over the book put out on
24 the Draft Environmental Statement, Impact, and I feel really
25 dissatisfied with the testimony that I've written out, so I'm

1 going to rewrite it and mail it in, but I will go ahead and read
2 it right now anyway. I've just had so many further thoughts
3 after listening to other people speak that I just wish that I
4 would have had more time to work on my statement. But due to
5 the fact that my husband and I were winding up a crab fishing
6 season, and I got a cold making a trip from our island home for
7 supplies, and I'm taking care of my daughter, I didn't do a very
8 good job. Anyway I'm going to go ahead.

9 I now live year round on Bare Island in Kupreanof Straits,
10 with my husband and daughter. We own a boat making our living
11 fishing salmon on the west side of Kodiak and crab in Kupreanof
12 Straits. We hunt and fish for our own food as well. We love the
13 way we live and can't imagine any other way of life. There's also
14 three other families in Dry Spruce (ph) Bay who have similar
15 lifestyles, and this is not counting anyone at nearby Fort Bailey
16 salmon cannery.

17 I'm against the sale in Shelikof Straits. I know the risk
18 of oil spills and leakage is very high, and imposes a very real
19 danger to fishing, the only economic base that the people of
20 Kodiak have. The oil industry doesn't have the ability to clean
21 up or contain an oil spill at all in the kind of weather con-
22 ditions existing in these waters. I don't believe that the oil
23 companies can really do much in the best of circumstances anywhere
24 in the marine environment. So the search of oil should at this
25 time be limited to the land where the damage to resources is

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1 much decreased.

2 I was in Santa Barbara, California in 1969 on my honey-
3 moon when one of the offshore wells blew there. I understand
4 the problem was caused because the well was drilled through a
5 fault in the ocean floor, plenty of which we have around here.
6 And the leakage could not be stopped. I don't know how much
7 crude oil went into the ocean, I don't know the statistics, the
8 facts and figures, but I saw the beaches and the dead marine
9 life, and the futile efforts to clean it up.

10 A year and a half ago, my husband and I saw that the shores
11 there are not yet clean. I don't know if the tar that adheres
12 to feet and clothing is washing up yet from that disaster, or
13 is the result of constant leakage from the offshore wells there,
14 but the mess is there.

15 I'm against the proposal of a pipeline down Kupreanof Strait
16 going overland from Churnof Point to a tanker loading facility
17 at Talnik Point, resulting in tanker traffic in Marmot Bay.
18 Shelikof Strait, Kupreanof Strait and Marmot Bay are all very
19 important fishing grounds for salmon and crab. Besides the
20 danger to marine life, the boats, gear and lives too would be
21 endangered by tanker traffic. These huge vessels can't stop or
22 turn easily, so crab gear and vessels in the way could be run
23 down.

24 There are also a great deal of other craft in these waters
25 besides fishing boats. People going to and fro the villages and

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1 outlying homes like my own. There are pleasure crafts out from
2 town with hunters, sports fishermen and picnickers.

3 Just several weeks ago I came out from town in my open
4 skiff with my two and a half year old child, curled up, sleeping
5 on a blanket. It was quite foggy, and while I certainly don't
6 have radar, I know the area quite well, and felt confident about
7 traveling. It would have been entirely different to know that
8 one of those tankers could loom up out of the fog toward me or
9 from behind me.

10 And I'm against the possibility of Whale Pass, and Shuyiak
11 Straits being alternate tanker routes. It seems madness to me
12 that they're even suggested, as narrow and rock-ridden as they
13 are, with sea conditions ever complicated by strong tides.

14 I also understand that the proposed pipeline route would
15 be restricted for fishing, as would be one mile square around
16 any oil rigs. Why should commercial fishermen using these grounds
17 for many years, accept their loss? There's many people who's
18 livelihood comes from these areas.

19 To sum up my feelings about the proposed Shelikof sale, I
20 think that the chance of my lifestyle and only way of making a
21 living being destroyed is too great, and I'm just one person.
22 I can't see any advantages in offshore development to the Kodiak
23 area at all. Other than the nation as a whole needing fuel oil.
24 And we in Kodiak need oil to heat our homes and power our boats,
25 but I think the United States is a fuel hog and that has got to

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1 stop. Why we here in Alaska sacrifice a way of life so people
2 can drive Cadillacs endlessly on the freeway. It's just one
3 more thing that the government is trying to ram down our throats,
4 buffaloeing us and conning us all the while into believing we
5 need it.

6 One further comment that I have to make is that looking over
7 the DEIS book I notice that there's also alternate tanker fueling
8 facilities proposed at possibly Outlet Cape and Raspberry Strait,
9 and I'm just as opposed to those places as I am the one at Talmik
10 Point. I would also like to add a comment to what Barbara Mon-
11 kiewicz said about the time of meeting. She spoke of the August
12 meeting being poor timing and I think this meeting is almost as
13 bad. The majority of the crab fishermen are now in the fishing
14 grounds, and I also understand that there will be one person
15 out of your panel going to Port Lions tomorrow, and I don't know
16 what's going on, but I don't understand why the entire panel is
17 not going, because I don't believe that you people really have
18 any idea what life in a village is like, and I think a tanker
19 facility being right next to a village, the people ought to be
20 heard.

21 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Okay, thank you Mrs. Short! Any
22 questions or comments?

23 MR. CHRIS ONES: I just wanted to add one thing. The sever-
24 al times that you'd referenced proposed tanker facility or vessel
25 route, or something like that, it's not technically really a pro-

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1 posal. What we have done is we have hypothesized based on what
2 might be the development in the given area, and this is a possi-
3 bly logical way that it might occur, not that it's a proposal
4 that's under discussion or that anyone is advocating that at the
5 moment. I just wanted to clarify that because I think it's im-
6 portant that you realize that we're not advocating those specific
7 measures at this point. Okay, well.....

8 MS KATHY SHORT: I realize that this point is ideas, but
9 they're still ideas!

10 MR. CHRIS ONES: I understand, I understand!

11 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mrs. Short. Derrell Short?

12 MR. DERRELL SHORT: Well, mine's rather brief compared to
13 most of these, but I think I've got a couple points that I
14 haven't heard anybody else bring up. Small points.

15 My name is Derrell Short. My wife, daughter and I live
16 year round on Bare Island, located in Kupreanof Straits. I own
17 a salmon seiner and fish salmon and king crab from Uganik Bay to
18 Marmot Bay primarily. I live and make my living in the area
19 most likely to be affected by any oil activity. I'm testifying
20 here today to go on record as being opposed to any and all oil
21 activities around the Kodiak archipelago, not just because my
22 family and I stand to be affected by oil-related activities, but
23 because I object to any development that may be detrimental to
24 the marine environment. Considering statements made about poten-
25 tial dangers, long term and short term to the local environment,

1 as outlined in the DEIS for Lease Sale Number 60, the development
2 of marine reserves of petroleum should be the very last resort.
3 This means, marine development after all land-based alternatives
4 are developed. Marine oil spills, chronic and acute, cause much
5 more far-reaching and long-term damage than any on land.

6 I believe too, the biggest and most eminent dangers our
7 nation and the world face, are those of chemical pollution and
8 ecological imbalance. Offshore oil development is, in my opinion,
9 most threatening to the marine environment in both of these areas.
10 Extremely large populations of birds, sea mammals, king crab,
11 tanner crab and salmon live in and travel through Kupreanof
12 Straits, and the other areas talked about in the DEIS. I would
13 guess it to be one of the most fertile areas for its size in the
14 Kodiak archipelago, and even in the entire world. Probably the
15 largest concentration of kittiwakes in the world nest in this
16 area, mostly on Whale Island. Aside from the direct danger to
17 sea life, there's the insidious hidden dangers of chemical pollu-
18 tion of many fish species from oil, that is sunken and dispersed
19 by detergents.

20 These are things of concern to the nation, for sure, but I
21 am, of course, also concerned about the deterioration of the
22 quality of life I and my family might face in the long term. In-
23 creased boat traffic with the resulting destruction of my crab
24 gear, chronic small oil spills, and a disturbed local economy will
25 be the least of our worries if there should be a major oil spill.

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1 I was in Santa Barbara, California on vacation during their
2 oil tragedy. It wasn't very pretty! There's still oil in the
3 beach sand area. And in Santa Barbara there has never been the
4 concentration of birds and mammals that you see in Kupreanof
5 Straits, Marmot Bay and Shelikof Straits.

6 I know some native villagers will be for this oil develop-
7 ment, hoping to bring economic prosperity to their villages, but
8 I hope they'll keep in perspective the potential harm to their
9 lifestyle and their land that they have fought so hard to save.

10 In your recommendation to the secretary, I especially hope
11 you keep in mind the effects of any oil activities on the large
12 amount of people living subsistence lifestyle in this area, and
13 also the long term effects of small chronic spills on animal
14 species that are especially sensitive to the oil, like the kitti-
15 wake gulls. That's all I have. Thank you!

16 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Short! Thank you!
17 David Hernstein! Good evening!

18 MR. DAVID HERNSTEIN: My name is David Hernstein. I just
19 got in from fishing a little bit ago. I came in early so I could
20 testify. And I haven't..last time, on the last lease sale, I
21 read the whole DEIS, and had a lot of detailed comments to make,
22 but because of the timing of this whole situation during our
23 crab season, I haven't been able to do that.

24 In the king crab fisheries and the fisheries around Kodiak
25 a lot of times you might catch a half or three quarters of your

1 gross income, your gross earnings, not your income, but your
2 gross revenues for the year might come in six weeks, and so the
3 fellows who are fishing right now, a lot of our boats went to
4 the Bering Sea, and that season doesn't close until Friday, so
5 they won't be back, and a lot of the other fellows are fishing
6 around Kodiak. It's only because I happened to fish three hours
7 from town that I only had to miss a half a day fishing. That was
8 a lot of money too!

9 I want to welcome you on behalf of the borough, the Kodiak
10 Island Borough. Our Mayor Dan Long, I'm a borough assembly mem-
11 ber, but our Mayor Dan Long, after winning the election last week,
12 took off on a vacation, and our Deputy Mayor, Arney Hanson, is
13 having a five-generation reunion back in the midwest, and Mayor
14 Long wanted me to make sure I welcomed you, and at the end if
15 there are any questions you have concerning the borough's position
16 or how the assembly feels, maybe I can give you my viewpoints.

17 I'm also Secretary-Treasurer of the United Fisherman Market-
18 ing Association in Kodiak. That's for salmon and crab boats,
19 salmon seiners and the crab boats. Our business manager Jeff
20 Stephen, who's active on the OCS council here in Kodiak is back
21 in Washington, D. C. on business, and so he won't be able to
22 testify tonight.

23 I'd like to try and give you some idea of the magnitude of
24 the fishing industry in the Kodiak Island area. I hope you have
25 the chance to stroll around the docks here and see our, what we

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1 made look like, a quaint little fishing town, but we're one of
2 the tops in the nation, dollar-wise. As you walk, you'll see a
3 couple of rows, a couple of fingers of boats, of about forty-
4 two feet, on the average, a lot of them fibre glass boats. Each
5 one of those little boats is worth about two hundred thousand
6 dollars bare. You know, without all the equipment.

7 A lot of the crab boats you see have crab blocks, (it's a
8 round thing on the side to bring the crab pots in with). Each
9 crab block is worth about a new Chevrolet, if you wanted to buy
10 a new car. The radar's that go around, (you might see a little
11 thing on top of the house, as long as it might be going around)
12 you can buy a Mercedes Benz for the cost of a good radar. All
13 the equipment on these boats, like I say, the small ones are a
14 quarter of a million dollars, the big ones are a million, two
15 million dollars. It's not the people who own these boats are
16 rich, is that they're usually in hock a lot, and they've made a
17 big investment. The only way they get income is if they catch
18 fish. If there's no fish, if they miss a year class, if they
19 miss a season, if they miss part of their season, they don't have
20 the money to pay the mortgage, they don't have money to pay their
21 bills, they don't have money to feed the family. And if their
22 investment is deteriorated because of deterioration of the fish-
23 eries, then they don't have any retirement, 'cause we don't have
24 any pensions, we don't have anything like that. We're not on
25 salaries, we have nothing like that to look forward to, we don't

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1 have any investment. When we grow too old to fish, then we don't
2 have any retirement. It's usually that simple! Right now our
3 fisheries, as Barbara Monkiewicz mentioned, our salmon fisheries
4 have never been better, and the price of salmon is good too in
5 Kodiak. Our crab fisheries, we're probably going to catch twice
6 the crab they expected we would catch this year around Kodiak.
7 It's making excellent! And the herring fisheries are in tre-
8 mendous rebound. You know, when they were big in the earlier
9 years, and for a lot of years, there hadn't been a lot of effort,
10 but the price of herring is up and the herring fisheries are ex-
11 tremely important for the fishermen around here.

12 Shelikof is one of the major areas for the herring fisherman.
13 Molina Bay, I heard that Molina Bay, Uganik Bay, Terra Bay, in
14 by Kupreanof there, Vicoda, Kukak Bay, they're all the major
15 herring bays. I've heard there's studies' done where it shows
16 that a little bit of oil is just so many parts per million, will
17 just kill a baby herring.

18 Same thing with tanner crab. The tanner crab grounds from
19 Cape Douglas down to Hallo Bay, by Kiukpalik Island there, along
20 that bay are the best tanner grounds in the island. When the
21 tanner season opens, that shoreline over there is a terrible
22 place to fish 'cause the tides are so strong. A lot of times
23 they both run one direction too, and when your buoys go down be-
24 cause the current's so strong against the line, your buoys can
25 be down for days. It's the kind of area, if you're cruising

1 along and it's flat calm, when you get to that area it starts
2 getting rough just because of so much current. It's something
3 about....as a fisherman when you learn to catch fish, the fish
4 happen to reside where the current's are often the strongest.
5 Or where there's a...where there's a bite, or an eddy, or some-
6 thing like an obstruction, and where there's extra good bottom,
7 where there's extra marine life and everything else.

8 I tender salmon in the summer on Kupreanof Straits. That
9 means I go around in my boat (I have a forty-eight foot boat)
10 and pick up the salmon from the setnetters. And the best sites
11 are the ones that have the most prominent locations of where
12 there's a certain eddy, and of course, that's where there's going
13 to be the most oil when there's a spill.

14 It's my major contention that, I remember questions were
15 asked of our former mayor during the last hearings, how much time
16 will it take Kodiak to be ready for this impact of the oil, and
17 it's my contention that I don't feel the oil industry has the
18 technology and has the track record to be ready for our complex
19 fisheries ecology in our treacherous waters. You know, the
20 waters further north, further up in Cook Inlet (there's some
21 rich ones, but also they're not as rich and they're not as com-
22 plex as here) Last year when we were having the hearing, I
23 think that Mexican well was still blowing out. I think it went
24 for about ten months. Of course the well has the Mexicans...and
25 you know, it wouldn't happen to us, but I still believe all that

1 oil going on the shores of those Texas beaches, if the Texans
2 had a way they could have stopped that oil, they certainly would
3 have. And I just don't think the track record's there, that's
4 why, I'm not saying there should never be a sale. I say there
5 ought to be a delay of the sale, until you can mop up oil in
6 better conditions, until there's more safeguards, until there's
7 a track record.

8 In the early '60's my family lived in Anchorage, I used to
9 watch that blow-out burn for a couple of months out in Cook Inlet
10 in the summertime. Nobody worried about it then. I didn't even
11 hardly eat much fish. I didn't know anything about fishing at
12 that time. My livelihood didn't depend on it. I didn't think
13 that much of it. There's a lot of men, a lot of families and the
14 whole economy of this island is centered around fisheries. You
15 know, if we didn't have fisheries the Coast Guard, probably our
16 largest employer probably wouldn't even be here either. That
17 need would be gone of servicing our fleet which is one of their
18 primary concerns. I feel we just can't afford to jeopardize our
19 industry and our investments, and the people. You hear a lot of
20 talk about bottomfish, and you read in Anchorage and Juneau,
21 and all the politics, and everything else, bottomfish could be
22 the salvation of Alaska, when we put all this money in our re-
23 newable resource. And well, around Kodiak, the first place
24 they're going to go for bottomfish as some of the other people
25 have testified, the great concentration is Shelikof Straits.

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1 The reason the currents are so strong there is because Kodiak
2 Island is in the mouth of Cook Inlet, and all that water, those
3 great tides going in and out of Cook Inlet have to divide. That's
4 why they get accelerated in that spot, and that's why it's an
5 extra dangerous spot because of that acceleration of the current.

6 The pipeline...I certainly hope any pipelines' would be
7 buried. When I'm fishing, sometimes I look for a one fathom
8 difference in depth. Where I'm fishing right now if you just
9 went by real fast, it might all look the same, but there's one
10 little ridge there, of hard bottom, and those crab don't want to
11 go over that ridge of hard bottom, so they congregate along that
12 ridge. Otherwise they'd be spread out all over and I'd never
13 catch enough crab. If I can find the places where they get con-
14 gregated. where they tend to be herded, it's real simple. It's
15 not real simple either, 'cause it's never simple. That's the
16 effect the pipeline would have if it wasn't buried. And that's
17 where all these six and seven hundred crab pots would be targeted;
18 it would be like pot bombing on a pipeline, if that pipeline
19 wasn't buried. I'm not saying that crab couldn't get wherever
20 they're going. They'd...eventually something would happen for
21 them, but it would be a disruption of the pattern, and that pipe-
22 line would be a target.

23 Our fisheries sciences, I feel..believe, that our Fish and
24 Game Department, and while I'm only familiar within western
25 Alaska, is undoubtedly the best in the nation if not in the world,

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1 because fisheries management is such a new science really, you
2 know; for years you just caught and caught and caught, and many
3 places don't even have quotas. They don't have these kind of
4 closures and openings and these things that we've had in Alaska
5 for a number of years. Alaska is a forerunner in fisheries
6 management because we knew that's what our livelihood depended
7 on. A lot of times the fishermen are the first ones to propose
8 the quotas, to propose the restrictions. A lot of times you
9 read in other papers and around the nation where fishermen say,
10 gee, they want us to throw the little lobsters overboard, or, you
11 know, they can't even understand that much.

12 The more we study...well I'm not a scientist, but, you
13 know...we work together in study groups and things, and sometimes
14 it seems the more we know, the more we realize we don't know.
15 Everytime you think you get it all figured out, and they're
16 giving us projections as to how many million pounds of king crab
17 we're going to catch for the next five years, something happens
18 to change it. There's always these "what happened to that mys-
19 terious school?" So it's not like it's an exact science where
20 we can plot everything and where it goes. It gets pretty good
21 with the salmon, real good with the salmon. But herring? You
22 know, it's a lot of it's still a mystery. Shrimp? A lot of it's
23 still a mystery. Tanner crab? King crab we've got more data
24 base on. It might have ten or twenty years or fifteen years of
25 data base, but on these other fisheries we can't, so you're not

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1 going to be able to exactly say "this is where the certain year
2 class, this is where the spawn are, this time, that time." The
3 departments never had the money, the State never had the money.
4 Fish and Game was always terribly under-funded. And even with
5 the oil revenues, it's still under-funded because in a lot of
6 parts of the state, it's not very popular. It's not popular for
7 the politicians. So without having that data base, without having
8 those strong management techniques and research knowledge, it's
9 pretty hard to, it makes it even more dangerous to have the risk
10 of an oil spill on top of your environment. It's hard to do the
11 studying necessary.

12 Someone mentioned earlier about....I was in Port Lions this
13 summer. I was tendering but it was a quiet time and all the
14 fishermen were fishing. I went in the village and it's a beau-
15 tiful place, but there was very few people around except for the
16 women and the children and the old men. Everybody was busy
17 fishing, and in that kind of salmon season like this summer, and
18 one of the gentlemen had asked the question, well what do all the
19 other people do that don't have permits? The fishing is a com-
20 munity....you know, usually you know, everybody's either working
21 as a crewman, or working at the plants. When you get a good
22 salmon season, if you get a bad season, you only have one or two
23 day a week openings. Then there's a lot of slow time and it's
24 a little hard for everybody. But when you have a good salmon
25 season, like this summer, I think it was open something like

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1 eighteen days or twenty-one days, I forget how many days straight
2 it was, everyone was crying for closure they were so tired. Our
3 fisheries are really uphill on the average, on the whole. You
4 know, we have our ups and downs and our problems. The shrimping,
5 you've probably read about how poor the shrimping has been the
6 past couple of years, and we have had some declines, but they
7 just had an opening. The research vessels have shown very little
8 concentration in a good number of the bays and so another boat
9 went out and said "I'll help you do the research if you'll let
10 me adjust the net", all of a sudden they found shrimp, so they
11 had an opening, they announced an opening, and the boats have
12 been bringing in deck loads in three day trips. It's good fish-
13 ing! So things aren't as bad as they look, and some of the other
14 fisheries are looking real up.

15 So, I don't know, I guess that's about all unless somebody
16 has any questions.

17 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you David. Any questions of
18 Mr. Herstein? Thank you very much! Dawn Lea Black.

19 MS. DAWN LEA BLACK: My name's Dawn Lea Black, and I cer-
20 tainly can't outdo the very thoughtful statements of the local
21 fishermen. My statement just is in regard to the August 20
22 deadline for consultants to submit their proposals to the State
23 Legislator for surveying the possibilities of tidal power in
24 Cook Inlet. You might have heard on the radio just a few day
25 ago that the Legislature of the State of Alaska is now soliciting

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1 proposals for it, due to the visit of Mr. DeRothchild. And
2 I think that tidal power personally, is of course, a much more
3 long term benefit to the State of Alaska. I'm not really opposed
4 to oil development, but I think tidal power would be of more
5 benefit in the long run than oil. Cook Inlet is one of the few
6 places in the world where tidal power really is, has been under
7 consideration for a long time. I have research here dating back
8 to the 1950's in tidal power. People have been thinking about
9 it for a long time. Basically what I want to say is, if you do
10 decide to go through with this sale and you do take the advice
11 of the people that have testified this evening, to perhaps delay
12 your sale, to think a little bit more about the effect on the
13 fisheries, I would also like you to think a little bit more of
14 the tidal power proposals that will probably be in by next year.
15 And I think that tidal power proposals that will be considered
16 by the State of Alaska during this next year, should definitely
17 figure into your considerations, 'cause in this latest Popular
18 Science book here, big undersea turbines that are now being de-
19 veloped by the United States Government, in cooperation with
20 certain other groups, these have to be towed and they're sub-
21 merged so they wouldn't influence boating too much, they would
22 probably have to sheltered so if they were put into place they
23 wouldn't disturb fishing too much, or the fish. But these great
24 big undersea turbines could fit into the mouth of Cook Inlet,
25 but they are towed and they're buoyant. So you would have to

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1 take into consideration if these were put into place, would they
2 interfere with oil derricks, or tankers, or this kind of thing,
3 and I think that you should take this into consideration in
4 your studies. Thank you!

5 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Miss Black! Jody Webb!
6 Jody Webb? Oh! Dave Kubiak!

7 MR. DAVE KUBIAK: Well, I haven't heard all the testimony
8 here, but it makes me feel pretty good to hear what the people
9 in the community have to say, people I know and have known for
10 years. And their research...certainly I'm not even going to
11 come from the same direction they're coming from. I think we've
12 been dealing, and I've been looking at your name tags here, we've
13 been dealing with the dollars and cents primarily in this dis-
14 cussion of OCS, we've been dealing with the impacts upon fishing
15 and so on and so forth, and I think that...I suppose today in
16 this world everything is dollars and cents. It may be an un-
17 fortunate thing but it seems to be that way.

18 I'm a teacher, and a fisherman crewman. I don't have a
19 fishing permit. I'm one of those individuals who crews every
20 year on salmon boats. I've also fished king crab, and I hunt
21 and subsistence fish, and make extensive use of the natural
22 environmental treasures that this island contains. I am familiar
23 as well with the Cook Inlet, having tendered up there when I was
24 a youngster, and crab fished off Cape Douglas.

25 I appreciate this opportunity to speak and I won't cover the

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1 whole gamut of hazards that people have been bringing up to you.
2 I'm sure you're aware of some of them. I think that drum's been
3 thoroughly sounded.

4 My concerns lie with the effect that this resource ex-
5 ploitation upon the people and the environment to the sale area.
6 My primary concerns are the people, and people cannot be dis-
7 cussed without a discussion of the environment. What the DEIS
8 attempts to explain about the people and the environment is a
9 dismal failure in humanistic terms. It just simply doesn't ad-
10 dress these things. It talks about impacts being marginal, im-
11 pacts being moderate, impacts being severe. What does this really
12 mean? Does the sharing of the economic pie make the fishless
13 fisherman live better, or pay his bills? Does the compensation
14 systems that have been proposed, will that bring him the pride
15 of earning his living? Your impacts should be better described
16 in terms of human suffering.

17 I understand the need for oil. I pay a dollar and forty-
18 four cents a gallon for gas, and I've been unable to dump my
19 V-8 for something smaller. At the same time, how can you compare
20 a (I use the image of) a sea otter that we saw this summer when
21 I had my family on a camping trip to North Cape on Spruce Island
22 poking out from under a frond of bull kelp. I didn't know what
23 it was at first, and I saw this odd looking bull kelp, and upon
24 closer scrutiny, it was a sea otter poking out and looking at
25 me, out from underneath this thing. Very crafty little devil!

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1 How can I compare that with the stove oil that I need to heat my
2 house, you know. Does it necessarily mean that I have to kill
3 that otter, destroy that otter, destroy that bull kelp and des-
4 troy that environment to get that oil? And I think that's the
5 question here. And it's a terrible question, because it's a
6 question of economics versus environment. This is a decision
7 you're being faced with you know. The destruction of the Kukak
8 dog salmon run? You don't have that in D.C. anymore. You don't
9 have that in Maine anymore. The Atlantic salmon is a dead
10 species. I don't know for sure if it's completely gone, but cer-
11 tainly as a commercial resource it doesn't exist anymore. As a
12 sports resource it doesn't exist anymore. I don't know if you
13 can comprehend...you know, do we kill off those runs of fish and
14 those things for a month's supply or two month's supply of gaso-
15 line, or home heating oil. You know, you might say "well, you're
16 looking at the extreme case." Well, you see, we must look at
17 the extreme case, the worst possible case. To survive a winter
18 of crab fishing, a fisherman must look at the worst possible case
19 in everything he does. Whether that knot he tied was tied cor-
20 rectly, the worst possible case, would his anchor hold, when it's
21 blowing in Kukak, and it's blowing over a hundred knots, rocks
22 are literally rolling down the beaches from the wind and there's
23 sand a half mile off shore, and the Coast Guard can't fly it's
24 helicopter. That's the worst possible case. The worst possible
25 case always happens here. And those who don't believe that, they

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1 die every winter. I think that's the lesson of this region. I
2 think that's the lesson the oil companies are going to learn, the
3 number of drill pipes that were broken off off Yakutat, in the
4 dry wells they punched in there. The severe conditions!

5 Now the risk-takers die here. If you're proposing to take
6 risks here, you're proposing to lose. The DEIS did address the
7 number of spills that would occur. You know, maybe the wind won't
8 blow on shore, maybe it'll blow off shore, maybe the tides won't
9 run that way or this way. But it will happen sooner or later.
10 We know that and you see that's the concern of people here, is
11 that we know that will happen. The worst possible case will hap-
12 pen, because it does happen here.

13 The Japanese couldn't find Kodiak, the worst possible case!
14 They would have bombed it off the map. They couldn't find it.
15 Worst possible case. The summer we didn't have any cloudy wea-
16 ther. During the war we did have cloudy weather. The worst pos-
17 sible case. That needs to be emphasized.

18 When it comes to the worst possible case, realize the
19 very lives you're deciding upon, the lives of the people on this
20 island, and I realize that for the maybe ten thousand people
21 in the extreme that live on this island, compared to the two
22 hundred and twenty-six million Americans who need that fuel oil
23 to survive, versus the percentage of oil that's to be discovered
24 underneath there, the sale threatens me. It threatens my friends,
25 and it threatens our families and our futures. With the socio-

1 economic upheaval that would occur here for oil, I most adamantly
2 oppose the leasing of proposed Cook's Inlet, as it used to be
3 called, and Shelikof Strait.

4 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Kubiak. Has Jody Webb
5 come in? Mr. Al Burch!

6 MR. AL BURCH: Madame Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the
7 panel, my name is Alvin Burch. I'm a member of the OCS Advisory
8 Council, past Vice-President. I'm manager of the Alaska Draggers'
9 Association, formerly the Alaska Shrimp Trawlers. We have sixty-
10 five vessels in our association. The value is from a half to
11 three million dollars each. The management partner is Burch
12 Brothers Fishing Company, we own two eighty-six foot fishing
13 vessels. They are bottom trawlers, shrimp trawlers. And when
14 the advisory panel for the INPFC International North Pacific
15 Fisheries Commission, I'm on the advisory panel for the Pacific
16 Fisheries Management Council. I'm a member of the Alaska Danish
17 Trade Group, and we'll be leaving for Denmark next May for a week.
18 I will be coming back from there for the INPFC meeting in Ancho-
19 rage.

20 I hadn't planned on testifying due to the...my previous
21 commitments, but I sat here today, and I've listened to state-
22 ments from a number of people. I would like to thank Hank Penn-
23 ington, Tom Peterson, and Dr. Hoopes and the KANA group for re-
24 presenting what I feel are also my views. I have worked with
25 those groups. Some of the data, some of the(ph)sheets

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1 came from my vessels. I think the young man with the oil barrel
2 should be complimented. I think that's probably some testimony
3 that we'll all remember for a long time. It's something that
4 will stick in our minds.

5 This evening I just would like to reinforce the testimony
6 given by those people. I have been a resident of Alaska since
7 1946. I have seen a tremendous change in this country since
8 that time, and I've seen what has happened to Kenai, I've seen
9 what's happened to Valdez. To some people, they think that is
10 what was necessary for those towns. I don't. I think, in my
11 own opinion, they are not towns that I would care to live in.
12 I've seen what has happened to Kenai Peninsula from the pressure
13 of people, not necessarily oil people, but a great influx of
14 people into that area, the fishing, the hunting, the pressure
15 on the lifestyle that was, that the people fear will be in jeo-
16 pardy here, is real. I take exception to Mr. Knowles' state-
17 ments that our fears are caused by this DEIS. I don't agree with
18 that at all. I've been, as a fisherman, I became aware of, in
19 1974, of oil development in this area. The association at that
20 time did most of the ground work for the testimony on forty-six
21 (the first time it was delayed. I was not manager, I was just a
22 fisherman at that time.) Our written testimony for this sale 61,
23 will be presented before the end of the month. It will be an
24 update of the testimony that we sent in two years ago. If there's
25 any questions, I'd be glad to answer them at this time.

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1 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you! Any questions of Mr.
2 Burch? It sounds like you have a lot of commitments. Thank
3 you very much for coming. This concludes the list of people
4 who have registered to testify. Are there any other people pre-
5 sent who would like to testify at this time? If you will please
6 come forward. Will you state your name and address for us
7 please?

8 MR. CHUCK KARPINSKI: My name is Chuck Karpinski, Box 2042,
9 Kodiak.

10 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Can you spell your last name for me
11 please?

12 MR. CHUCK KARPINSKI: K-A-R-P-I-N-S-K-I.

13 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Karpinski, Thank you!

14 MR. CHUCK KARPINSKI: Well, I don't really have any over-
15 powering intellectual arguments to discourage oil development
16 out there. I'm sure there's many of them, but I lived out on the
17 west side of the island by Koda Bay, just bordering on Chulakof.
18 I pay taxes for the borough, and I'd really feel bad if I didn't
19 have a word to say here. It's really, I'd like to..I think I'm
20 speaking for many of the people who live out there, and there
21 are many people who live out there. They rely on a very high
22 quality environment out there, and they depend on it to a certain
23 degree for their sustenance. I don't think that it's wise to
24 jeopardize this resource. The country's incredibly beautiful out
25 there. It's just like God made it, or whoever it is that made

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1 it. It really can't be improved upon.

2 I've been over in Cook Inlet, and I've seen the oil wells
3 over there and the fire they spew out, and the noise they make,
4 and it just ruins the whole peace for miles around. I certainly
5 couldn't improve on that environment there. Can't even say it's
6 neutral. I think that it's just a bad idea all the way around.
7 I think it's certainly...the technology certainly doesn't exist
8 to deal with oil spills, with seas over five feet I understand
9 is the figure. I live out there and that's a good day out there
10 if the seas are as low as five feet. So any time you're going
11 to spill any oil, it's going to end up on the beaches out there.
12 If we're lucky, maybe it'll end up on somebody's beaches several
13 hundred miles from here, or something, but it's just not worth
14 while taking a chance. People on this island really have a really
15 good deal. It's really a terrific place to live, and I don't see
16 how you can improve on it by starting to mess around with oil.
17 We're going to have to learn to live without it sooner or later,
18 and this would be a good time to start to learn to do without it.
19 As far as bringing any economic benefits to the community here,
20 it's hard for me to believe. I heard the same thing from Afognak
21 logging when they were trying to move in here, how it's going to
22 create jobs and bring benefits to the people. Well, I haven't
23 seen it. I haven't seen any. There's qualified people in this
24 town that never got any employment out of that. They advertised
25 in the Oregonian newspaper for personnel out there and I don't

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1 know anybody from this community that was ever benefited in the
2 least from that operation, and I don't see how the oil companies
3 coming in here are going to. I doubt they'll be much different.
4 That's all I have to say. If there's oil in the ground, just
5 leave it there.

6 MR. JOE JONES: Are you a commercial fisherman?

7 MR. CHUCK KARPINSKI:³ Yah! I've done quite a bit of that
8 too.

9 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Mr. Karpinski. Is there
10 anyone else who would like to testify? Will you come forward
11 please?

12 MS. NANCY JOHNSTON: My name is Nancy Johnston, and my ad-
13 dress is Box 98, Kodiak. I'm not much of a public speaker, but
14 I feel strongly enough about this, I'll get my two cents worth
15 in. But I'll try and be brief.

16 I just got here a little while ago, so I haven't heard most
17 of the testimony, and I'm sure I'm probably going to repeat what
18 other people have said. I am a fisherman around here. I have
19 fished for the last six years or so around here. I have to agree
20 with what Chuck said, that five foot swell is a good day. I have
21 the copy of the Environmental Impact Statement but I hate to
22 admit that I haven't made the time to look at it in depth.

23 The few facts that I did pick out of it, like the oil spills
24 couldn't be cleaned up over five foot seas and the ninety-five
25 percent chance that there would be a major oil spill. Those

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1 facts alone are enough to make me feel very, very strongly
2 against either proposed drilling...that's a big duck, and I'm
3 sure that there are equally shocking facts in there, but that
4 alone is enough to make me decide against it. Since everybody
5 else has covered everything else fairly well, that's all.

6 Thank you!

7 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you Miss Johnston! Is there
8 anyone else?

9 MR. AL BURCH: Madam Chairman, if I may, I'd like to read
10 yesterday's weather forecast?

11 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Yes, please do Mr. Burch.

12 MR. AL BURCH: Yesterday morning WBH29 came out in this
13(ph)....in our local weather reading. Southeast forty be-
14 coming southerly with twenty-five, twelve to eighteen foot seas,
15 the outlook southwest twenty. Once in awhile she comes on at
16 noon, and when she does we know we're in trouble. About eleven
17 yesterday she came on WBH29: "Kodiak..all mariners...all mariners
18 storm warning...storm warning...storm warning; southeast fifty-
19 five becoming southerly by fifteen by thirty foot seas upper
20 southwest corner.

21 MS. ESTHER WUNNICKE: Thank you! That's why we drove to
22 Kenai and came across on Wien this morning. Thank you very much!
23 If there's no one else present who would like to be heard, these
24 hearings will be recessed until 10:00 tomorrow morning in
25 Anchorage at the BLM, OCS office, 620 East 10th Avenue. Thank

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1 you all very much for coming! Thank you for your patience and
2 for your very considered and very substantive testimony.

3 HEARING ADJOURNED AT 8:30 P.M O'CLOCK
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Port Lions Public Hearing
October 16, 1980

Ms. Judy Gottlieb: Good morning. My name is Judy Gottlieb. I work in Anchorage at the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. We've come here today to put your oral testimony on the tape recorder regarding the draft environmental statement on proposed sale 60. We want to keep this very informal. If you'd like your remarks to go on the tape recorder, we'll give you the recorder to hold on your lap to make sure we pick it up. If you just have general questions and would like to speak to us informally, we don't have to have the tape recorder on. So, which ever way you feel, we're willing to go. I have with me Ralph Ainger who works in Washington for BLM. He's been travelling with the panel who held the official hearings at Homer and Kodiak and they're in Anchorage today to hold the rest of the hearings, and Nancy Swanton from the Alaska OCS Office who was coordinating the preparation and documentation that appears in the environmental statement. Do either of you want to say anything?

Unidentified: No.

Ms. Gottlieb: Okay. The main thing we want to do is to make sure that we have your names spelled right. So, if you'd start out by saying your name and maybe spelling it or signing up on a list that we have here.

Unidentified: Maybe you could describe a little bit about what happens with the EIS comments.

Ms. Gottlieb: What we'll do with the comments that we receive from you is incorporate those changes into the environmental statement. For example, if you tell us on specific pages that there are errors or something wrong there, then we can make those corrections or adjustments. If you raise a major kind of issue, then you'll see that we will address that in

a separate section in the environmental statement saying what the issue was, for example, you should be drilling onshore rather than offshore, who raised the issue, and a response to that question or issue. Does anyone have any questions before we get started?

(There was an unintelligible question in the background.)

Ms. Gottlieb: Exactly, and what we'd like to ask is that you address as much as possible your comments to the environmental statement and because we have quite a few people, try to keep it to about 10 minutes each and then as time permits we can come back to folks. This is definitely a time to voice your opinion though. Who would like to start?

Do we want to shut off the recorder for a few minutes? Do people just have a few questions that they'd like to ask?

Mr. Fred Johns: My name is Fred Johns. I've been residing in Port Lions a year. I came here because I wanted to live in an area that I didn't have to worry about contamination of the water or having asthma attacks because of air pollution. I choose to live in Port Lions because it has none of the pollution of the cities of the Lower 48. In many ways the lifestyle here is as it was when our forefathers pioneered the Lower 48. For example, my diet since arriving in this area has basically been derived from the land and the surrounding waters. In my freezer you will find king crab, salmon, deer, butter clams, wild mushrooms, and vegetables from the garden. Subsistence is a part of the way of life of the villages. In the early spring at the low tide I dig clams between the small island and the end of the airstrip. If the airstrip is extended, this area abundant in clams will no longer exist. In late summer, salmonberry bushes, many in the vicinity of the airstrip, become laden with heavy yields of berries. Myself, as well as a large majority of the population of Port Lions pinch these sweet berries for pies, jams, jellies, and wine. A lengthening and possible air support base could put many of

these areas off limits. This week I watched a sea otter and a seal in Settler's Cove near the causeway. I've watched sea otters while walking the beach near where the new boat harbor is proposed. I am worried that if an oil terminal is built on Talnik Point and a great (unintelligible) is constructed, with tanker traffic, seals and sea otters will be discouraged from habiting Settler's Cove. I am concerned with the possibility of oilspills and the harm oil pollution does to sea mammals, fish, and bird populations. I have personally seen the effects of oilspills on birds and fish. When I weigh the possible harm that the oil industry could have on Kodiak Island against the fact that there is only a 5 percent chance of finding hydrocarbons in the proposed lease sale 60 area, the obvious conclusion is for no sale.

I have worked close with nature and the earth for the last 15 years. I was taught at a very early age that mankind are the caretakers of the earth. We need to protect the natural balance and conserve the earth's natural resources for the future of mankind. In my opinion, progress is fine as long as it does not damage the ecology or destroy the lifestyle that has existed for over a thousand years. Industry, in the name of bettering the future of mankind, has succeeded in polluting the air and the waters of the cities of the Lower 48. I do not want to see that happen here. Sources of energy is a worldwide concern. Mankind at a very fast pace is depleting the world supply of hydrocarbons. Now, before we completely run out is the time to develop new sources of energy, for example solar, wind, tidal, and wave. Here in Port Lions, the city is scheduled for a hydroelectric project. The majority of homes here are heated by wood. We in the villages of Alaska are doing our part to conserve and find new alternatives of energy. When are the people of the larger cities of the Lower 48 going to do their part?

In closing, I would hope that the Secretary of the Interior would carefully weigh the definite harm ecologically, culturally, and environmentally that oil would have in this area against the possible 5 percent chance of finding any hydrocarbons in the lease sale 60 tracts. Thank you.

Mr. Jim Calhoun: My name is Jim Calhoun. I have lived in the Homer and Seldovia area for 28 years and fished in the Kodiak area for 11. I am opposed to oil and gas lease sale No. 60 because I feel that it is detrimental to the local fishing industry. The admittedly high chance of oilspill could harm populations of crab, shrimp, and salmon which is already an established industry. Increased marine traffic will hurt the local fishermen. Tug and barge traffic has been infamous in Cook Inlet for destroying fixed gear such as crab pots. The towing of oil rigs has the same effect. When they brought the George Ferris into Kachemak Bay, it had approximately 30 crab pot buoys hanging off of it. As far as I am concerned, the oil industry and the fishing industry has been proved to be incompatible. Since there has been a fishing industry established for decades, it doesn't seem reasonable to support oil and gas lease sale No. 60.

Mr. Dave Wakefield: I am Dave Wakefield, Port Lions City Clerk and Port Lions Travel Clerk. The Port Lions City Council asked me to make a statement regarding the draft environmental impact statement for lease sale 60. The community of Port Lions has put forth a clear statement of its objectives for development in the village sketch plan included in the Kodiak Island Borough's Regional Comprehensive Development Plan. These same objectives have been incorporated in our recently adopted Industrial Development Plan. Briefly these objectives are an optimum population of 400 to 500 persons with slow, controlled growth. Economy would be industrial development with the primary objective being the development of a shore-based seafood processing plant. Also, expansion and diversification of employment opportunities and expansion of the purchase base for commercial services. Municipal stability through the expansion of the tax base and the service base. Transportation and communications, maintenance and improvements of the existing services. Housing, development of new home sites, and extension of utilities. Recreation and subsistence, and protection of recreational and subsistence-use lands. A detailed explanation of these objectives and recreational land is available in the Port

Lions Parks and Recreation Plan. Environment, development of adequate sewage disposal systems, improvement of solid waste collection and disposal facilities, and protection of the quality of our environment. Land use, employment of available means of controlling land use to assure compatibility with community objectives. The city of Port Lions recently had a survey conducted in the village with the aid of Tanna and I'd like to read the survey into the record.

"The following statistics reflect the opinion of 29 residents of Port Lions. The survey was conducted October 1st through 3rd, 1980. Methodology included random door-to-door and intercept location. Composition of the sampling broke down as follows: 41% male; 59% female; 17% under 18; 66% between 18 and 55; and 17% over 55 in age. Summary of the findings: approximately 28% of the residents polled are in favor of the proposed action of lease sale 60; while 55% are opposed; and 17% have not made a decision. Areas of concern relating to their decision of in favor or opposed to the action are as follows: (each is listed in order of frequency mentioned) in favor of 1) development of employment; 2) national need; 3) development of strict controls over fishing space; and 4) hopeless to fight the sale--get it over with. Those that were opposed, listed in order of frequency: 1) elimination of the fishing spaces; 2) pollution and noise in water; 3) opposed to growth in the Port Lions area; and 4) jobs created may not go to Port Lions residents. All respondents were asked what advantages they may see to the proposed action. The answers are listed out in order of frequency mentioned. New employment opportunities, new business developments, help with the national need, would like to see Port Lions grow, and an expanded tax base. The Port Lions respondents were also asked what disadvantages they could see. Again the answers listed are in order of frequency mentioned. Growth of Port Lions would be detrimental, commercial fishing would be interrupted, impacts to subsistence resources would

be too great, oilspills would occur, pollution both from noise on land and water, no jobs would be available after oil development, and the State wouldn't benefit from the oil produced. It should be noted that 17% stated that they saw no advantages and 4% stated they saw no disadvantages. When people were asked about the alternatives in the draft environmental impact statement. . Alternative I which calls for the entire lease sale area to be leased, 17.5% picked that as their first choice and 24% picked that as their last choice. Alternative II which is no sale 41% of the people of Port Lions said that was their first choice, while 10% chose that as their last choice. In alternative III, delay of sale, 7% picked that as their first choice, while 17% picked that as their last choice. Alternative IV, not having sale in 66 tracts of Shelikof, and, I believe, its 19 tracts in Cook Inlet, 3% picked that as their first choice and 0 picked it as their last choice. Alternative V which eliminated 81 tracts in Shelikof, 17.5% picked that as their first choice, and no one picked that as their last choice. Alternative VI which called for only leasing tracts in the Shelikof not lower Cook Inlet, 7% picked that as their first choice and 10% picked it as their last. There was also 7% that did not know anything, did not pick a choice at all. Thirty-five percent polled refused to rate more than one choice and those people chose alternatives II, III, or IV. Those choosing alternative VI stated if the sale were to happen, they would rather do it and get it over with. When asked if they viewed OCS development as being beneficial to the community, 42% said yes, 34% said no, 21% said both, and 3% said they didn't know. The reasons for supporting the yes answers are new employment opportunities that are transportation, new business, more money coming into the community, and improvements to the airstrip. Reasons for supporting the no answer: too much growth; the community will change; it would affect subsistence resources, in turn ruining our lifestyles; impacts would be too great on the fishing industry; the oilspills would occur; increased crime; and it would ruin the envi-

ronment. Twenty-one percent of the people stated they would like to see the terminal built in the Port Lions area, 48% stated they would not even though it may be beneficial to the community in some ways, they would rather the terminal be built somewhere else. Possible other locations suggested were Izuk Bay, Larsen Bay, Kodiak City, Anchor Point, or possibly keep production on the Kenai Peninsula. Of the majority of the people polled, 69% would like to have a coastal zone management plan, 21% would not, and 10% don't know. The reasons for having zoning would be environmental control, the Port Lions needs some development, and Port Lions could control land use and keep industry out of the city, and Port Lions could control city growth, and pollution control. Reasons for not zoning: zoning won't matter, industry would buy its way in anyway, and if lands were zoned industrial, people would come in from the Outside for work. Regarding the effects of OCS development on subsistence resources, 90% felt it would affect their lifestyle, 3% felt it would not, and 7% answered they did not know. The average level of subsistence for people interviewed is 43.3. This figure is a ratio of subsistence foods used in one year. The areas below are those of concern which may affect subsistence resources. They are listed in order of frequency mentioned. Increased traffic and activities will drive game further away, as well as destroying hunting and fishing areas, increased population will deplete the resources and create more competition, pollution in the air, water, and noise pollution may change the habitats or the behavioral patterns of the animals. A major oilspill could occur and OCS developments in the Port Lions area may create inflated prices; people would have to depend even more on subsistence resources than they do now."

I think that the panel should take note that 90 percent of the population of Port Lions feels that subsistence resources would definitely be detrimental to

their lifestyle and that roughly 43 percent of our foods are obtained from our subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering. A question concerning commercial areas conflicting with oil development areas was addressed to the respondents. Every one was handed a map and they were asked to circle on the map what areas they felt would be affected. The areas designated were analyzed and encompassed the entire lease sale area. Major emphasis was placed on the Shelikof Strait area from Cape Douglas south and the Marmot Bay area.

This survey included only 29 people in the village of Port Lions of which our total population is 232, therefore, the city council asked that be submitted as basically their position. They are not going to take a specific position on alternatives, like saying alternative II--no sale, or alternative I--go ahead with it. They're just going to submit the testimony that this is a very accurate survey in that it reflects the opinion of the people of Port Lions. Beyond that, the Port Lions city council just recently adopted a Port Lions Industrial Development Plan which they've been working on since last summer and we are going to enclose this copy to the OCS Office so they may review it. We realize that you couldn't have incorporated this in the draft because it was adopted way later. However, over a series of years the Port Lions city council and the Port Lions tribal council has attempted to work out good planning procedures for the community as a whole. In 1979, the Port Lions city council adopted Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan of which we have a copy to be submitted to you too. It's very detailed and I won't read it

today, but it identifies not just areas within the city limits of Port Lions, but areas all around Kazuliak Bay that not only this population utilized for recreation and sports and hunting and park areas, but also people from other island areas are also utilized, including Ouzinkie and some people from Kodiak City.

Industrial Development Plan. I'd like to read certain sections out of it because I think they are very pertinent to this draft environmental impact statement. In part 6, Impacts of the Industrial Development Plan, "A plan for industrial development in the community must demonstrate a high degree of compatibility with community goals." The ultimate objective is not industrial development itself, but a better community. A concise presentation of community goals is provided by the Kodiak Island Borough Village Sketch Plan prepared by Simpson, Usher, and Jones in 1978, Appendix B7 in back of this plan. The impact of industrial development in each of the community's expressed goals must be assessed. Of course, this impact would vary with the nature of the industry use of raw resources, number of people employed, etc., for purposes of impact assessment. We will presume that the most likely scenario (and I wish the city of Port Lions didn't use that word) is the development of moderate-sized diversified seafood processing industry which would employ 20 local and would have some need for transit labor on a seasonal basis. The industry would locate on city lands near the dock and would utilize city water, sewer, and refuse service, Kodiak Electric Association power, and Port Lions Oil Company fuel. Conclusions can then be drawn regarding the compatibility or incompatibility of development with community goals and

recommendations can be made for maximizing beneficial impacts and minimizing the adverse impacts. The population goals the community has established, and this has been ongoing for almost ten years now, the community has established a goal for optimum population growth of 400 to 500 persons to enhance commercial and municipal services, but to maintain the present lifestyle. The impacts of industrial development would be industry will contribute directly to the population growth by bringing some administrative personnel into the community. Industry would provide employment opportunities to local residents and increase employment opportunities and supporting services which will promote population growth. Industry may adversely impact population growth by promoting growth beyond the optimum level or by overcrowding the community with transit personnel which may restrict the natural growth of the community. Our recommendations exceeding the optimum level of growth may be avoided by employing land use controls such as sales policies and zoning. Overcrowding of existing facilities may be avoided by anticipating industry's need for housing facilities and planning for the development of new facilities in conjunction with industrial growth.

For housing goals, municipal utilities would be extended to new homesites. Impact of industrial development as participation increases the cost of extending municipal sewer and water and road services becomes more economical. The city may use its capabilities to secure funds for utility construction to defray industry's capital cost constructions. Recommendations and cooperation by the city and industry in planning and developing residential lands should result in more economic development for both.

Recreation Goals. The recreation and subsistence use lands must be protected. Impact of industrial development, if industry is required to conform to existing zoning ordinances and land use plans, there will be no conflict between industrial development and recreational goals. Recreational lands and goals have been identified in the Port Lions Comprehensive Parks Plan adopted in 1979. The compatibility of industrial use of raw resources such as fish, minerals, oil, gas, or timber in respect to recreational use of resource lands can be evaluated during planning phases of industrial development.

Recommendation. The enforcement of conformity to existing zoning and land use plans will avoid conflict with recreational goals.

Environmental Goals. The beauty and quality of the environment should be maintained as development occurs.

Impacts of Industrial Development. Haphazard development could result in excessive clearcutting of timber, creation of eyesores, excessive noise, or strong odors. However, the location of industrial lands on Peregrebni Point which are separated from residential lands by a greenbelt and from the village proper by a distance of one air mile, will serve to minimize such adverse impacts on the community. The community will expect industry's cooperation in minimizing potential degradation of land, air, and water quality.

Recommendation. The cooperation of the community and industry in the planning phases of development will minimize adverse environmental impacts.

Land Use Goals. Land use and development shall be controlled to assure compatibility with goals for optimum population growth, industrial, commercial, and residential development, and environmental quality.

Impacts of Industrial Development. If industry's use of lands conforms to existing zoning and land use plans, there should be no conflict with community goals. Zoning and land use plans were accomplished early enough in the growth of the community that orderly development can be continued. Sufficient land has been zoned for industrial purposes that Port Lions should realize its optimum growth potential with an excellent balance in the ratio of industrial and residential lands without infringement on recreational lands.

Land use may also be controlled through sales and lease policies. Ownership gives the city control over disposition of industrial and residential lands. Provisions for a development plan and enforcement of its terms gives the city additional control and discourages speculative ventures.

Provisions for "beneficial new industry" give the city the flexibility to promote development which serves the best interests of the community.

Recommendation. Any adverse effects of industrial land use may be minimized by enforcement of existing land use plans, zoning ordinances, and development plan provisions.

Provisions for a "beneficial new industry" should be employed with caution to avoid encouraging undercapitalized or speculative ventures.

Any requests for variances from existing zoning or land use plans should be considered very carefully.

Conclusions. This assessment of community goals and impacts of industrial development reveals that industrial development is directly consistent with community goals for economic stability, employment, municipal stability, commercial service development, residential land development, and population growth. Industrial development need not be incompatible with goals for recreation and protection of the environment. For a rural community of its size, Port Lions has developed sophisticated mechanisms for anticipating and preventing most of the adverse impacts which could result from industrial development. These mechanisms include zoning and land use plans, land sales and leases ordinances, a comprehensive plan, a parks and recreation plan, and local planning and administrative capabilities. City and tribal governments are active and concerned. The community as a whole actively supports industrial development.

Summary. Port Lions industrial development history reveals that the community once had a major industry and developed industrial support facilities and services for industry. Since the loss of its industry, the community's success in attracting industry has been limited to floating processors. Industrial development efforts expected to impact Kodiak Island in the near future in-

clude offshore oil and gas exploration, bottomfish processing development, and the Terror Lake hydroelectric project.

The assessment of community facilities and services demonstrates that the community has the resource potential to support the development of a seafood processing industry, timber industry, marine services industries, and possibly a marine service base for offshore oil and gas exploration, but with some reservations in the community's attitude toward oil and gas development.

Needs for improvement in the community's potential for industrial development include improvements in water supply, sewer service development, expansion of the local labor force, stabilization of power costs, overcoming misconceptions about the costs of construction and operation, and improving support capabilities in anticipation of industrial development.

The means to accomplish these improvements seem to be within the community's capabilities, provided that State and Federal funding agencies also recognize Port Lions' need and potential for industrial development.

In comparison to other communities which could be expected to compete for development in southwestern Alaska, Port Lions has more resources and fewer constraints upon the development of several small or one major industry.

Industrial development is highly compatible with the community's goals. Any adverse impacts may be minimized through the community's relatively sophisticated capabilities for planning and directing community development.

The community's attitude toward industrial development is extremely positive. Of all its resources, its desire for industrial development may be Port Lions' greatest resource.

An assessment of Port Lions' location, history, present economy, community goals, facilities and services clearly points to the conclusion that Port Lions would be an excellent site for the development of a marine industrial park which might include seafood processing, by-product processing, marine gear and boat repair and storage, or marine sales and services.

Beyond that, I enclose both to the record and also there is copies for all three of you. The Port Lions Community Profile of which the figures in here, such as electric rates and fuel and so on, are already out of date; this was printed up about two years ago. But I'd like you to take particular note to our little brochure that the City of Port Lions sent out to over 500 fish processing firms that says "Consider Port Lions, Alaska for Your New Plant Site. An Opportunity Ready to Happen," and it has a picture of a dock and the community in the background. It goes into quite detail about what's available here. It's directed towards marine seafood industry development, it always has been.

I'd like to point out that the draft environmental impact statement has stated that Port Lions would more or less welcome with open arms any kind of industrial development. After what I've just read, I think its a pretty good indication of what type of industrial development Port Lions has been aiming

for in the past ten years, and will continue to aim for. I feel the draft was misleading with some of those statements. Although oil is in the back of the city council's mind because it's an issue we have to deal with, it's always been in the back. Every year they re-evaluate their Economic Development Plan and every year whenever they talk about industry, fisheries, and seafood processing and marine-related facility services is right on top. That's Port Lions' objectives. Down on the bottom may be some type of support base for oil; certainly not a tanker facility. That's pretty much the way the council's looked at things in the past and it's currently the way they are looking at them now.

I don't think I have anything else to read, I'll just leave you all this stuff, and copies of the survey. I'd like to really thank you for being willing to come out here on this sort of windy, marginal day here so that the people of Port Lions could express their concerns about this. Thank you.

Mr. Wakefield: This is Dave Wakefield, City of Port Lions. I mentioned in the survey that there was 29 people surveyed in the village. At the end of the survey you'll notice there's percentages that show how many of those people in the village were surveyed. The figure was based on a population of 250 which isn't correct. Our population is 232, so the percentage figure in the very last paragraph of this survey is incorrect. I've asked Kodiak Area Native Association to put in writing, comments corrections to that effect.

Mr. Roger Liebner: My name is Roger Liebner; a resident of Port Lions. I am concerned because I did not see anything in the draft environmental impact statement concerning the tug vessels or any other support vessels that may be needed for assistance if an oil tanker were to become disabled very near the tidal flow of Whale Pass. There have been other vessels that have been disabled for temporary periods of time in Alaskan waters and if this were to occur near Whale Pass, depending on the flow of the current, it could become very disasterous for any kind of vessel caught up within it because the rocks and the narrow proximity of the pass itself, and the rate of flow could possibly just totally wreck up a vessel. So I just wanted to register this concern and I hope that it will be registered and considered for future evaluation.

Jan Emmick: My name is Jan Emmick. I am a resident of Port Lions. I have been on the city council for six years. I strongly support the maximum deletion of the Shelikof Strait tracts from sale 60. All mitigating measures described in the EIS should be applied to the sale. In addition to the application of these mitigating measures, a field office should be established on Kodiak Island to expedite claims under the provisions of the Fishermen's Gear Compensation Program. Also, the U.S. Coast Guard should conduct hearings in Kodiak, Port Lions, Ouzinkie, Karluk, and Larsen Bay for the purpose of gathering data necessary to establish safe shipping lanes for OCS activities. In the event that the State airport at Port Lions may be utilized as an air support base, the Federal Aviation Administration and the State Department of Transportation should ensure that OCS activities do not monopolize the airport or airspace to the extent that it would interfere with or discourage the

normal flow of air traffic to Port Lions. The State Department of Transportation should ensure that any additional safety equipment such as lighting, air traffic control systems, and the personnel to operate and maintain such equipment necessitated by the increased volume of air traffic shall be provided. In the event of a large influx of OCS personnel to the Port Lions vicinity, the State Department of Fish and Game should be prepared to prevent abuse or overuse of subsistence resources through the application of special quotas or permits for non-resident hunters and fishermen. In the event that an oil terminal facility is constructed at Talnik Point, all construction, maintenance, and operations facilities and personnel should be enclaved no less than one mile from the city of Port Lions. Periods of intense activity such as construction of the oil terminal facility or airport extension should be phased to minimize interference with fishing efforts in those areas. As a member of the city council, I would support the city's right to deny use of public facilities and lands such as the city docks, streets, water and sewer services, industrial or residential properties which may be incompatible with the community's objectives for the development of the fishing industry, limited population growth, controlled land use, and protection of the environment. I would oppose the use of State facilities such as the State road or airport, or private facilities within the community for OCS activities which may be incompatible with community goals. Community facilities and services should be made available for activities which may benefit the community.

Ms. Gottlieb: Would you like to clarify what you said about the distance from Port Lions?

_____ : The city limits of Port Lions extend to the airport and I would like to see the development if an oil terminal facility, and any residential or housing facilities that go with it, I would to see them be at least one mile outside the city limits.

Pat Lukine: Okay, I just wanted to start with a terminus of the pipeline at Talnik Point, I don't think that the location should be considered so remote. I consider 3 miles from town adjacent and overlapping land that we use much hunting, fishing, and clamming goes on in and around the proposed 160 acres terminal. It would force established residents to go farther in search of subsistence and commercial fishing. Subsistence is not a luxury in Port Lions and the Kodiak villages; it is a necessity and a way of life. It cannot be disregarded. As it states in the Port Lions Industrial Plan, the community no longer desires a big brother industry upon which the community may become overly dependent. The community of Port Lions struggled to sustain itself after the loss of industry and having proved independence would like to keep it.

As to the expansion of the airstrip and other possible improvements, I find that undesirable. Not only would it immediately erase the fishing grounds of the point and disturb the Port Lions clam bed which is used year around, it would find the increased air traffic undesirable. I do not wish Port Lions to be a budding municipal airport. After lengthening the strip, hangars, warehouses, and helicopter facilities would be established it would be hard to close them after the oil. I think Port

Lions would rather concentrate on bringing similar conveniences in the way of a small boat harbor, and put long-term energies into maintaining ultimate services compatible to the fishing industry, not oil. I doubt Port Lions could support both without drastic concessions being made by Port Lions. As to the marine transport impact, I feel that they are major instead of minor as indicated in the DEIS. Fishing seasons can be very short and hectic. Disruption by barges carrying _____ and _____ is stated to create a 3 to 4 month disturbance in Port Lions fishing. This could come at the most critical fishing times not allowing fishermen their chance to compete during specific openings. Port Lions has many small boats relying on close fishing grounds and their livelihood seems more important. Also, the inference that Wakefield City Dock could have short-term space conflicts, I find alarming. Fishermen to me have first priority over dock use. Pots and other fishing gear are carried across the dock and as any number of months the dock could be overrun with oil facilities that are being set up could cost local fishermen a fishing season. We cannot afford to allow fishing to be jeopardized. It will be all we have left after the oil leaves. Seeing as fishing must endure, I think drilling muds and other discharges should be taken more seriously. Small quantities of drilling fluids, petroleum hydrocarbons, and sanitary wastes and such will not only contaminate waters from which we not only eat from, but from which our families make their living. I find no rationalization for knowingly consenting to the deterioration of

the existing water quality. As for oilspills in the DEIS, I think the outer parameters of Kodiak Island, Afognak, and Cook Inlet are all parcel to 88 land segments adjusting the potential impact of an oilspill. On page 39 it states: "Port Lions and Ouzinkie would be additionally subject to the effects undeterminable at this time of chronic discharges and tankering incidents resulting from the oil terminal facility at Talnik Point." The terminal at Talnik Point may be hypothetical, but it receives much attention. I would hope that oilspills 3 miles from Port Lions would receive more attention. Alaska may be a large state with comparable small population, but an oilspill in the vicinity of Talnik Point would have great impact not only on Port Lions but on one of Alaska's most productive population centers and that productivity would be immediately and directly hurt. To me, nothing is worth an oilspill whether it be from rigs or from tanker terminal. Severe weather could only increase the risk. Chronic oil discharges from tankers will add to the distance we will have to travel for subsistence and commercial fishing. The disturbance on land will drive game farther away and if the population increases rapidly, competition for subsistence will only be stretched. The thing that you have to understand is that we live in more than just the little plot in which our house rests. We rely on the land and water surrounds, and 3 miles from Port Lions is not just de facto wilderness but its our home. I'd like to support Jan in that a compensation office be located in Kodiak and also about the Coast Guard setting up shipping lanes and talking to us first. Pat is the mayor of Port Lions.