

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

EFFECTS OF OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING AND COMMENT PERIOD

KAKTOVIK, ALASKA

MARCH 12, 2010

APPEARANCES BY AGENCY STAFF AND CONSULTANTS:

Michael Payne, National Marine Fisheries Service

Kimberly Skrupky, Minerals Management Service

Sheyna Wisdom, URS

Amy Lewis, URS

Jon Isaacs, URS

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## P R O C E E D I N G S

1  
2 (On record)

3 (Presentation)

4 CARLA SIMS KAYOTUK: Question on that.

5 MICHAEL PAYNE: Yeah.

6 CARLA SIMS KAYOTUK: I'm glad to see that you're going  
7 to be doing an air quality -- my name is Carla Sims Kayotuk for  
8 the record. You just mentioned that you don't normally take a  
9 look at the air quality, but I think it's important because as  
10 much activity as they're doing out on the ocean now and with  
11 the way the winds fall and all that stuff landing on the ice  
12 and melting and everything, I think that that pollution can  
13 have an effect on marine mammals.

14 MICHAEL PAYNE: Yeah. Actually, I misspoke. We don't  
15 regulate air quality in the National Marine Fisheries Service.  
16 But in terms of looking at the effects of that in the  
17 cumulative sense under NEPA, we will be looking at it. And  
18 that was a huge issue last night in Nuiqsut. I mean, that  
19 really was.

20 CARLA SIMS KAYOTUK: Yeah.

21 (Presentation continued)

22 JENNIFER SMITH: Will that Web site also have  
23 transcripts from this meeting and the other meetings you will  
24 go to?

25 MICHAEL PAYNE: It'll -- if we can do it. I don't know

1     how long -- I don't know how that works exactly. Did we do  
2     that last time?

3             JON ISAACS: Typically the scoping report will have the  
4     transcripts as an appendix. Plus we'll have sort of summaries,  
5     and we'll break them down into issues. And I think we'll just  
6     look and see what the size is, but make sure that they can be  
7     part of this Web site so there's a way you can download them  
8     and look at them.

9             MICHAEL PAYNE: Yeah.

10            JON ISAACS: We just got to figure out -- break them up  
11     so they're easy for you guys to get to them. Do you agree with  
12     that Sheyna?

13            SHEYNA WISDOM: Yep.

14            MICHAEL PAYNE: I mean, a lot of the transcripts of  
15     these are somewhat small. I mean, there's nothing much more  
16     than me talking. However, like, if you wanted the transcript  
17     of last night's meeting, I'm sure that's going to be a large  
18     one. It was a three and a half hour meeting, so -- but we'll  
19     try to make them available. We will. We're not trying to keep  
20     anything back. So we'll see how we can do that. And if we  
21     have problems doing that, we'll figure out another way to get  
22     it to you. There's always CDs if you really want it.

23            It's just that people in this community multitask so  
24     much. I mean, everybody is going to meetings every day. So  
25     some people don't have time to read these silly things, but if

1 you do, we'll make them -- if you do and if you want to, we'll  
2 make them available to you.

3 (Presentation continued)

4 MICHAEL PAYNE: Do you have comments here? I couldn't  
5 tell if your hand was up.

6 HENRY LORD: Yes, I do, but I'd like to reserve my  
7 comment.

8 MICHAEL PAYNE: Okay. Okay.

9 (Presentation continued)

10 FENTON REXFORD: My name is Fenton Rexford.

11 F-e-n-t-o-n R-e-x-f-o-r-d. I work for the Native Village of  
12 Kaktovik, federally recognized government for the Village of  
13 Kaktovik. I work as the tribal administrator. We appreciate  
14 NOAA and NMFS coming to Kaktovik.

15 I have a short message from the council. They would  
16 like to start a government-to-government process with this  
17 agency to develop and use the government-to-government process  
18 with the Native Village of Kaktovik, and we also are -- we have  
19 an association called the Kaktovik Whaling Captain Association  
20 under the Native Village of Kaktovik. So we can set up a  
21 government-to-government process, and in the meantime, we'll be  
22 informed and consulted on during this process.

23 Now, I'm going to also say that I am the president of  
24 the Kaktovik Whaling Captain Association, and I'm pleased that  
25 you are working on an Environmental Impact Statement where

1 previous work on marine mammals was in -- just in particular to  
2 the bowhead whale. And I'm informed or been informed by the  
3 CAA process that other marine mammals are included, but not as  
4 specifically as to the hunting season and open and closing  
5 season that they do for the bowhead.

6 Cultural resources need to be protected. That's where  
7 the Native Village has members that know the cultural locations  
8 and sites of all the cabins, ice cellars, graves, hunting and  
9 fishing camps.

10 Under the biology, I just want to mention winter  
11 fisheries have not been recorded in this area. We don't know  
12 where the location and the types of fish between Prudhoe Bay  
13 and Demarcation. There needs to be serious studies before EIS,  
14 because we don't know what type of fisheries are under the ice  
15 that may be impacted by an oil spill or other activities.

16 The members here also have extensive knowledge of  
17 traditional land use and the uses and the needs that they have  
18 used for many, many thousands of years. One particular concern  
19 that we have is the summer coastal use during open water  
20 season, which may commence from June until freeze up.

21 The residents of Kaktovik are not allowed to go on the  
22 mainland and go after caribou. All of the summer hunting  
23 occurs along the coast during calm days where they are safe to  
24 go as far as Flaxman Island and as far as Canada, all along the  
25 coast. And in a nice calm day, they can make it as far as

1 Flaxman Island and try and catch caribou that are along the  
2 coast getting away from the mosquitos and bugs being near the  
3 waters.

4           These are our only times during the summer that we have  
5 access to hunting caribou that go down to the coast. If  
6 activity, support activity, such as aircraft or helicopters or  
7 other support activities are near the coast -- and we have many  
8 people that can make oral statements that during the summer  
9 when they're getting close to caribou, either a small plane or  
10 helicopter show up and drive the caribou further inland.

11           That's why I feel it's very important that summer  
12 coastal use be protected for the hunting of caribou. Not only  
13 caribou, but fisheries, waterfowl. One area that I've looked  
14 at is perhaps not NMFS or NOAA, but there is a federal agency,  
15 I think they deal with marine protected areas to lease no more  
16 oceans out there, and just simply make the rest of the Beaufort  
17 and Chukchi Sea a marine protected area like they do out inland  
18 for National Parks or wildlife refuges.

19           Lagoon uses are very important. Several years ago  
20 various federal and local agencies identified the locations  
21 where -- in the Barrier Islands where -- I don't know what you  
22 call them, the islets or the channels that are open that  
23 protect -- that allow fish to spawn, you know, to go lay their  
24 eggs around -- in the rivers.

25           You've mentioned that we've had SSDC east of us

1 drilling, and that is in the records where the whalers were  
2 driven -- the whales were driven 30, 40 miles offshore, and the  
3 whalers here had to go further out and risking their lives and  
4 losing the catch. It's too far out. So no activity during  
5 whaling.

6 And again, I'm very interested, I just want to pass on  
7 to NOAA and NMFS that it is important to develop a  
8 government-to-government process with the Native Village of  
9 Kaktovik to work on the traditional land uses inventory, and  
10 also to work with you on traditional knowledge. There are many  
11 members here that could provide these, and we want to have that  
12 opportunity to work with another federal agency on a  
13 government-to-government basis.

14 With that, I don't have anything written, but I think  
15 the two main points I want to reiterate again are that not only  
16 under CAA -- that CAA cover not only bowhead whale, but include  
17 beluga, walrus, and the bearded and regular common seals.  
18 Again, the early summer uses when there's ice that is near the  
19 coast, as soon as the ice breaks up, the hunters go after the  
20 bearded seals when they're hauling out on the ice, which makes  
21 it easier for the hunters to get the seal when they're -- the  
22 bearded seal when they're on top of the ice. There's activity  
23 to break up or use of ice breakers. The ice will be broken up  
24 and no ice for us to hunt food. It will be harder for us to  
25 try and get it in the open waters.

1           So with that, I thank you for this opportunity to make  
2           very brief comments. The last mention I want to make is,  
3           again, please come back to Kaktovik to develop and commence a  
4           government-to-government process with the Native Village of  
5           Kaktovik. Thank you very much for this opportunity. Thank  
6           you.

7           MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you.

8           CARLA SIMS KAYOTUK: Carla Sims Kayotuk for the record.  
9           I speak -- representing myself. I'd just like to go on the  
10          record saying that I believe that no activity would be just the  
11          right amount for our community. If I can read this. Because  
12          we truly are a coastal subsistence community. We can't travel  
13          up our rivers to hunt, so we not only, during the summertime,  
14          hunt off the sea, we hunt the animals along the coast because  
15          we can't go up our rivers. And I believe that we're going to  
16          be highly impacted by any activity that's going on because of  
17          that.

18          The amount of noise from the activities from these  
19          seismic -- from seismic work and by travel that they'll be  
20          doing by sea and by air will have a negative impact on our  
21          community, because I believe it will scare the caribou away,  
22          the ducks.

23          We have a lot of air traffic, not just from the oil  
24          companies but from tourist stuff going on. Hunters traveling  
25          along the coast, too, so we were having to deal with that on

1 top of the helicopters and stuff doing their routes to  
2 Point Thompson already. They're flying in the same  
3 migration -- or the times as the migration of the caribou and  
4 stuff, and I'd just really hate to see more of it happen  
5 because I think it's going to -- the cumulative impact is going  
6 to have a great negative impact on our community.

7 And I may have more to send in, but I just wanted to go  
8 on the record tonight and state that.

9 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you. Thank you very much.  
10 Anyone else? If not, we're -- I'm sorry.

11 AMY LEWIS: Henry?

12 HENRY LORD: Yes.

13 AMY LEWIS: Did you want to make comments or no?

14 HENRY LORD: Yes. I'd like to comment on the element  
15 of your title, education. That I feel that education should  
16 always be the top priority. I think the most profound  
17 statement I've ever heard was Nelson Mandela's denunciation of  
18 the educational policies of apartheid as truly a crime against  
19 humanity, and that that really is the very best academia has  
20 offered our people to date. And it's been a terrible failure.

21 So there's a blackout of critically important history  
22 as a result of apartheid education curricula starting with the  
23 violation of the sovereignty of the Iroquois Confederacy from  
24 the East Coast and its continued pernicious effects here in the  
25 Arctic on the permanent impairment of my people's rights to

1 their sovereign authority as a result of the negative impact of  
2 extinguishment under ANCSA.

3 So there's been irrevocable harm done to the people's  
4 rights, political rights, that facilitate a violation of  
5 economic rights in terms of resource violation and theft of oil  
6 out of Prudhoe Bay. And so there's an extreme case of mammal  
7 genocide under this extinguishment business. And the  
8 assessment work on its pernicious effects has yet to be done.

9 And so my recommendation is to check yourself in terms  
10 of meaningful education that would empower our people with the  
11 restoration of our rights as self-determination. Thank you.

12 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you. Could you state your name,  
13 please.

14 HENRY LORD: Oh, Henry Lord.

15 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you. Thank you. If there are no  
16 further comments tonight, I guess we're adjourned. Again, I  
17 want to thank you very, very much for taking your time. It's a  
18 Friday night, I know you've got places you probably could have  
19 been, but we appreciate it very much. And if you have.....

20 EDWARD REXFORD, JR.: Yeah, I'll just.....

21 MICHAEL PAYNE: Change your mind?

22 EDWARD REXFORD, JR.: Yeah.

23 MICHAEL PAYNE: See, this is what happened last night.  
24 Yeah. Okay.

25 COURT REPORTER: Would you please state your name.

1 EDWARD REXFORD, JR.: Edward Rexford, Jr. Lifelong  
2 resident of Kaktovik. Also a tribal council member acting vice  
3 president, and also work for the tribe as a natural resources  
4 director, which mostly have to do with our polar bears here.

5 And I know you guys share every year about people  
6 justifying just about, you know, the same thing over and over  
7 in each village that we are opposed to offshore activities  
8 because that's where our food comes from. And the very  
9 important part of what's been missing in the past, like you  
10 were saying, is the traditional knowledge component of the  
11 activities.

12 And the cumulative impacts from different projects, you  
13 know, different years, even though they're, you know, not  
14 happening at that year, it cumulates in the ocean, all the  
15 drilling, cuttings, and the toxic muds that are being dumped  
16 overboard. And I think that the agencies should really listen  
17 to the people, especially the folks in the Arctic, like in  
18 Barrow, Nuiqsut, who testified that there needs to be a no  
19 harmful discharge of drilling muds into the ocean.

20 I know there's two separate wordings like the U.S. and  
21 Norway has got. So I think that we need to look into, you  
22 know, that Norway study where they say they can't have no --  
23 zero harmful discharge. Which means that they can't dump their  
24 drilling muds overboard into the ocean. But here in the  
25 Arctic, it's got a different meaning that they use, and that

1 allows them to discharge the drilling muds into the ocean. And  
2 I think the government needs to really look into that Norway  
3 process and try to incorporate that here in the North Slope.

4 And I think that's all I have for now, but I'll do more  
5 written comments later.

6 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you very much.

7 EDWARD REXFORD, JR.: Thank you.

8 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you.

9 JAMES GADAMUS: Can we make a comment off record?

10 MICHAEL PAYNE: I'm sorry?

11 JAMES GADAMUS: Can we make a comment off record?

12 MICHAEL PAYNE: Hang on for a second. Is there any  
13 more comments that people want to put on the record? Yeah,  
14 we'll come back to you.

15 MARIE REXFORD: Marie Rexford, resident of Kaktovik. I  
16 oppose any offshore (inaudible) seen what it's done over the  
17 years, how much impact it has impacted us with all the air --  
18 more air -- vehicles or the airplanes and the oil planes.  
19 They're flying all over now around here, and it's impacting us.  
20 And more of the things that's happening now, it's impacting us.  
21 And we're a subsistence hunters. And I don't want to see more  
22 of that. It's our garden. Please don't fool around with it.  
23 We need this protection for our oceans. Thank you.

24 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you. Yes, sir.

25 ARTHUR SMITH: I have a comment. My name is

1 Arthur Smith, and I've been a resident here in Kaktovik since  
2 2004. One thing I haven't heard addressed in any of the issues  
3 for the offshore is the overall trend of the toxic drift from  
4 the middle latitudes, the industrialized parts of the world,  
5 into the Arctic.

6 I mean, there's been document -- there's documentation  
7 where there's concentrations of DDT higher in Arctic regions  
8 than anywhere where it was actually ever used due to the air  
9 currents and water currents and how things tie up in the  
10 Arctic. There's places in Canada and in the northern European  
11 areas where the breast milk of Inupiat mothers is so toxic  
12 they'd be classified as toxic waste because of the  
13 bioaccumulation and magnification of the toxins in the food  
14 chain.

15 So what is going to happen when the industrialization  
16 of the Arctic presents a point source pollution and  
17 toxification on top of the drift that's already occurring from  
18 the other latitudes? I mean, you know, because once it starts,  
19 it's not going to stop. I mean, it's like a cumulative impact.  
20 I mean, once the drilling starts, is it going to just be one  
21 well? Or the -- I mean, what's it going to look like in 20  
22 years?

23 I'm a professional -- by profession, I'm a professional  
24 photographer and documentary film maker, and I can measure the  
25 record of my life by what no longer exists. If I go back far

1 enough and start from the beginning, I can document -- I've got  
2 audio recordings that I made 30 years ago that now you can't --  
3 you can't hear yourself think. I've got photography from  
4 places that virtually are indistinguishable from the form that  
5 they -- that occurred naturally before development.

6 An agency that I shot for, I went through the owner's  
7 records from the forties and fifties to reshoot assignments and  
8 went to places that are just totally developed and  
9 absolutely -- you know, visually represent a foreign landscape  
10 from what occurred naturally. And that's exactly what's going  
11 to happen here.

12 I mean, coming from this -- the perspective of living  
13 here and being Inupiat is one perspective of understanding this  
14 place and not seeing how it's going to be transformed. My  
15 perspective is coming from the place -- coming from the region  
16 where we have already done the work and it's already been  
17 totally transformed and it's an ongoing process that isn't  
18 stopping. So virtually there's nothing left in the Lower 48  
19 that even closely resembles how it existed before we showed up  
20 and industrialized and changed things.

21 So once this starts here, the cumulative impact is  
22 going to be -- in 50 years, will people even be able to live  
23 here anymore? Will they even want to? Will it be habitable?  
24 I mean, you can't clean up an oil spill in broken ice, so what  
25 happens if that happens? Who is going to pay that cost?

1           That's going to be the cost of life and the lives of  
2 the culture and the animals in the ecosystem and the people  
3 that have had this place as home for thousands of years. And  
4 so I don't think that the industry and corporations are what  
5 are -- are going to bear that cost, nor are they going to have  
6 to be impacted by it. They don't live here. It's not their  
7 home.

8           But I just wondered how they'd react if it was their  
9 water and their food and their air going into their children's  
10 and their mothers' and their wives' bodies if -- you know, if  
11 they do the same thing. And I think we're -- it's ill  
12 considered and a rush that's spawned by a greed that if we  
13 haven't accumulated enough wealth and enough affluence to the  
14 extent that this country and our civilization has occurred --  
15 has accrued already, if that isn't enough, it's never going to  
16 be enough. And if we don't wise up and stop, there's going to  
17 be nothing left.

18           And this is the last frontier on the planet and it's  
19 worth defending and these people are worth defending and  
20 they're my friends and this is my home and it's an ecosystem  
21 that has much greater value than any dollars or any resources  
22 could ever be pulled out or extracted. Its value is already  
23 here, and it's been here for thousands of years. And if we  
24 wised up, we'd leave it alone.

25           MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you. Thank you.

1 JAMES GADAMUS: I'll go on record.

2 COURT REPORTER: Please state your name.

3 JAMES GADAMUS: James Gadamus, Kaktovik. First of all,  
4 I want to mention I'm not Native American. And what I really  
5 want to stress is that all these changes we've seen, I think,  
6 that's going to influence more than anybody else in the EIS is  
7 the village people. I'm a guest here, and that's what I want  
8 to be recognized as.

9 I originally came to this island back in 1973 and left  
10 in about 1980. I covered pretty much everything from  
11 Barter Island, Kaktovik, to what's called Pow-1, Pow-2, Barrow,  
12 Wainwright, Point Lay, and Nome. So I think I know the  
13 villages fairly well, and my wife knows them very well. She  
14 was a special ed teacher up here.

15 I came back about a year and a half ago as plant  
16 manager of Point Lay, so I spend time down there. I did notice  
17 one thing that is -- when you come back after that length of  
18 time, you ask yourself, boy, what's all the changes about? And  
19 that's why I want to stress culture.

20 Culture is something that from the perspective from a  
21 person down in the Lower 48, we're not living in igloos, you  
22 know. They're not. And this subsistence hunting and all that,  
23 a lot of people don't understand. But I want to really stress  
24 what I noticed when I came back after 25 years. The first  
25 thing you notice is there's no longer northern lights. The

1 whole city is lit up. The second thing you notice, tourism.  
2 You've got (indiscernible) boats going back and forth to the  
3 Spit where there used to be birds going. The next thing you  
4 would notice is no dog teams. Vehicles running all over the  
5 place.

6 The biggest change of all, if they're going to say  
7 there's any culture change, I don't necessarily think it's the  
8 oil fields. I think it's the satellite dish TV. Now, I don't  
9 see that -- I say it kind of jokingly, but it's the truth. You  
10 know, when you previously know villages, the culture that was  
11 here it was church, it was basketball games outside, it was  
12 community events. That's disappeared.

13 The hunting has disappeared. I'm not more or less  
14 afraid, necessarily, of what's endangered specieswise as much  
15 as I'm endangered hunter. I'm more concerned about the hunter  
16 than the hunted. Because that value of life is disappearing.

17 So what has changed? Yes, the money comes in from  
18 these oil companies and it brings hospitals, it brings us  
19 firehouses, it gives the family the dental. That's all  
20 beautiful. But if you weigh it out, and that's for them to do,  
21 I don't think it's for us (indiscernible) to do it, I don't  
22 know if they come out ahead.

23 So when you -- when you're talking an ESI [sic], I  
24 think you have to ask the question, not necessarily to species  
25 or animals, it's the individuals that live here. That's what I

1 want to say. Thank you very much.

2 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you.

3 MATTHEW REXFORD: Matthew Rexford for the record.

4 M-a-t-t-h-e-w R-e-x-f-o-r-d. I'm a City of Kaktovik board  
5 member. I oppose any offshore activity, be it seismic or  
6 drilling. That seismic activity is already impacting animal  
7 migrations. We get fish here that were tagged in Prudhoe Bay,  
8 and that's a long migration.

9 And I also have problems with the cleanup process of a  
10 possible oil spill here in the Arctic. During the winter  
11 months, you can only recover less than one percent of an oil  
12 spill. Until that number is raised significantly, I believe  
13 the majority of this village will always be opposed to any  
14 offshore drilling or activity. Thank you.

15 NORA JANE BURNS: Nora Jane Burns for the record. I  
16 would like to comment on our ocean out here. Being a  
17 fisherwoman, every summer down here when we do fishing, the  
18 last few years I've been noticing whenever I catch a fish,  
19 sometimes we'll get fish that are sickly. And I -- as growing  
20 up as a young lady here, or a young kid here, the fish that we  
21 used to catch were always healthy. But the last few years  
22 whenever we catch fish, we get some sickly white fish, char,  
23 and your -- yeah, they get -- their bodies are soft or  
24 something, and it's -- and they'll have many, like, lesions on  
25 their bodies. And that's what I've been noticing the last

1 couple years of my fishing down here when we fish for animals.  
2 And I would like to see our fish, natchiqs, the bearded  
3 seals, seals, and whale and other sea mammals, ducks and sea  
4 birds protected. And I know that they've done some studies on  
5 our eider ducks, they're starting to have less and less  
6 nesting, so I would like to see those animals well protected.  
7 And that they're getting -- plus, we're losing a lot of ice  
8 that -- growing up as a young person out here, we used to be  
9 able to get on these big icebergs and hunt for bearded seals.  
10 You don't see no large icebergs for you to launch your boat in  
11 and harvest that bearded seal anymore. It's -- there's no  
12 chunky ice.

13 And looking out, when I was coming in this afternoon or  
14 this morning, the ice that's in the lagoon over to the west  
15 side, it looks weak. You can really tell that is -- I don't  
16 think I would want to ride my snow machine, so, you know,  
17 it's -- just watching those kinds of things. It's going back  
18 and picking leaves; it was pretty thick in there, but it's  
19 getting less and less and we're getting -- our seasons are  
20 getting shorter. Winter is taking long to come, especially the  
21 snow, because we used to have snow in September, and there's no  
22 snow until late October sometimes. And it's getting pretty  
23 grim, and it's due to global warming. Thank you.

24 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you.

25 CARLA SIMS KAYOTUK: I wanted to make one more comment.

1 Carla Sims Kayotuk for the record. One of the things that's  
2 really concerning me, too, is that when we go out camping  
3 during the summertime, of course, we camp along the coast,  
4 because that's the only place we can go, my family, we usually  
5 go to the west and camp over that way, and what I hate to see  
6 is -- and hear is the noise that's coming from the ships, and  
7 probably going to be start coming over from Point Thompson,  
8 too.

9 Because, you know, we get away from the village to get  
10 away from the noise. Even though we're a small community, it's  
11 noisy here for us. And so I go out camping. And we like to go  
12 far enough to where we can't see anything coming from the  
13 village and stuff like that, because if we're close enough to  
14 it, that's not getting away. And so I just hate to have that  
15 all taken away from us.

16 I just really hate to see that taken away from us. I  
17 hate to go out camping and then hear that noise coming in from  
18 the ships and from the drill rigs and the planes flying to and  
19 from them. And so I just wanted to go on record stating that.

20 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you.

21 CARLA SIMS KAYOTUK: Where else are we going to go now?  
22 You know, if they put them out there, where are we going to go?  
23 I mean, this is the last -- we're at the top. I mean, there's  
24 nowhere else you can go.

25 HENRY LORD: In addition to my comment, the inherent

1 sovereignty of the people is handed down intergenerationally by  
2 each consecutive generation of elders. And the Barrow Elders  
3 Conference of 1977 had determined that Prudhoe Bay was already  
4 too much, and that the industry must be kept off the ocean at  
5 all costs. Because we're already near incapacitation because  
6 of development of Prudhoe Bay as it stands. And it's -- the  
7 supreme law of the land in that regard must be respected.

8 MICHAEL PAYNE: Thank you. Okay. Thank you very much.  
9 Thank you very much for your comments. I don't know what else  
10 to say right now. We will take it very seriously. We will  
11 probably be back to Kaktovik, I'm sure, in the future to talk  
12 some more about this. You probably haven't seen the end of us.  
13 But thank you very much for taking your time tonight. Thank  
14 you for your comments, and please forward written comments as  
15 you think of other things. And we appreciate it. Thank you  
16 and have a good night.

17 (Off record)

18 (END OF PROCEEDINGS)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )  
2 ) ss.

3 STATE OF ALASKA )

4 I, Crystal D. Scotti, Notary Public in and for the  
5 State of Alaska, residing at Fairbanks, Alaska, and court  
6 reporter for Liz D'Amour & Associates, Inc., do hereby certify:

7 That the annexed and foregoing National Oceanic and  
8 Atmospheric Administration: Effects of Oil and Gas Activities  
9 in the Arctic Ocean, Environmental Impact Statement Scoping  
10 Meeting was taken before me on the 12th day of March, 2010, at  
11 Kaktovik, Alaska;

12 That this hearing, as heretofore annexed, is a true and  
13 correct transcription of the testimony of participants, taken  
14 by me electronically and thereafter transcribed by me;

15 That the hearing has been retained by me for the  
16 purpose of filing the same with URS, 560 East 34th Avenue,  
17 Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, as required by URS.

18 That I am not a relative or employee or attorney or  
19 counsel of any of the parties, nor am I financially interested  
20 in this action.

21 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and  
22 affixed my seal this 13th day of April, 2010.

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 Crystal D. Scotti  
25 Notary Public in and for Alaska  
My commission expires: 09/15/2010

26 S E A L