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FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE
ALASKA LNG PROJECT

PF14-21-000

Held at:
Nuiqsut Kisik Community Center
22 32nd Avenue
Nuiqsut, Alaska 99789

October 29, 2015
6:15 p.m.

1

PROCEEDINGS

2

MR. MARTIN: Good evening, folks.

3

Thank you for coming tonight. My name is Jim

4

Martin from the Federal Energy Regulatory

5

Commission, and we're going to open first with a

6

prayer.

7

(Prayer.)

8

MR. MARTIN: Thank you. Well, as I

9

said, my name is Jim Martin; I'm the environmental

10

project manager for the review of the AK LNG

11

project. I'm with the Federal Energy Regulatory

12

Commission, Office of Energy Projects. Seated to

13

my left is -- can everyone hear me okay? Okay.

14

Is Jennifer Lee, she's with Natural

15

Resources Group; she's a contractor that's

16

supporting me. At the back table is Mike Boyle,

17

he's also supporting us as a contractor; and Patti

18

Trocki.

19

Edward here is doing the

20

translation for tonight; so if you need that,

21

he'll be taking care of that part.

22

The main reason that we're doing

23

this meeting tonight is to get input from the

24

public. My agency is doing an environmental

25

impact statement to review the environmental

1 impacts of the Alaska LNG project.

2 This meeting is called a scoping
3 meeting. And as I said, the main purpose of it is
4 to really get feedback from people. I have a
5 couple of things that I'm going to do first. I'm
6 going to go through a prepared statement that goes
7 through our process and how you can be involved in
8 it, and I'm going to have Alaska LNG give a short
9 overview of their project.

10 When we finish those two things,
11 then we'll ask for comments from the folks that
12 are here. So I'll just go ahead with the
13 statement.

14 For the Alaska LNG, the FERC --
15 which is my agency -- is the lead federal agency
16 with responsibility under the National
17 Environmental Policy Act to consider the potential
18 environmental impact and prepare an environmental
19 impact statement associated with the liquefied
20 natural gas, LNG terminal, and any associated
21 natural gas pipelines and facilities.

22 The primary purpose of this meeting
23 tonight is to give you an opportunity to comment
24 on the project or on the environmental issues that
25 you would like to see covered in our impact

1 statement.

2 It will help us the most if your
3 comments are as specific as possible regarding the
4 potential environmental impacts and reasonable
5 alternatives for the proposed Alaska LNG project.

6 These issues generally focus on the
7 potential for environmental effects; but may also
8 address construction issues, mitigation, and the
9 environmental process.

10 In addition, this meeting is
11 designed to provide you with an opportunity to
12 meet with the applicants, to ask them questions,
13 and to get more detailed information about the
14 proposed facility locations and construction
15 plans.

16 So with that, I'll ask for Mark
17 Jennings to come up and give a brief overview of
18 the project.

19 (Translation provided.)

20 MR. JENNINGS: Thank you, Ed. Hi,
21 everybody, my name is Mark Jennings; I'm with
22 Alaska LNG project, and I live and work in
23 Anchorage.

24 And I have some colleagues with me
25 tonight that I'm going to introduce to you real

1 quickly. Karen Ray -- if you'll just raise your
2 hand -- Karen Ray is with Alaska LNG; Bill Maxson
3 and Matt Horneman over here, and Whitney Moretti
4 right here. So we're -- we'll all be available
5 after the formal proceedings tonight to talk to
6 you about the project and answer any questions
7 that we can.

8 So I'm going to speak from this
9 handout that was just provided to everybody in the
10 room. Rather than have an electronic PowerPoint
11 we just thought it might be easier to just read
12 from one tonight, so that's what we're going to
13 do.

14 So if you want to flip to the first
15 page, it's the project overview. And, Edward,
16 when you think it's a good time to translate, let
17 me know; and I'll just hand you the microphone.

18 MR. NUKAPIGAK: Yeah, just go ahead
19 and --

20 MR. JENNINGS: Just go ahead and do
21 it. Okay.

22 MR. NUKAPIGAK: Yeah.

23 MR. JENNINGS: Okay. Very good.

24 So you're looking at a project overview map on
25 here with some specific information about each of

1 the elements of the Alaska LNG project. So I'm
2 going to just talk to you a little bit about it.

3 The Alaska LNG project is made up
4 of five principal participants; and they are the
5 State of Alaska through the Alaska Gasline
6 Development Corporation, BP, ConocoPhillips,
7 ExxonMobil, and TransCanada. And among those five
8 participants we have approximately 130 people who
9 make up our core team.

10 We've been working on the Alaska
11 LNG project now for over two years, and we've got
12 a ways to go.

13 So the proposed project -- and just
14 a rough overview here -- will take natural gas
15 from Point Thomson and Prudhoe Bay, process that
16 gas through a new gas treatment plant to be
17 located at Prudhoe Bay, transport the gas through
18 a new 800-mile-long pipeline to a new liquefaction
19 facility to be located in Nikiski -- that's our
20 preferred location at this time -- where it will
21 be liquefied, and then exported to markets around
22 the world.

23 Along the length of the pipeline,
24 however, there will be several off-take points for
25 access to gas for Alaskans, and the State of

1 Alaska is currently working on the locations of
2 where those off-take points might be.

3 There's some additional information
4 on this map if you want to know any of the
5 specifics about the pipeline or the gas treatment
6 plant or the liquefaction facility, there's some
7 statistics there that talk to the size and
8 capacity of each of those that you can see.

9 (Translation provided.)

10 MR. JENNINGS: Okay. We're going
11 to flip the page now to the project schedule
12 graphic, and I'll talk to that a little bit.

13 So this is a -- kind of a
14 simplified look at the schedule that we're working
15 with, but it gives you kind of a sense of how long
16 a project of this size and magnitude takes to make
17 it happen.

18 So right now we are in the pre-FEED
19 or the preliminary engineering phase of the
20 project, and that's where that red arrow is on the
21 graphic. And that's sort of the investigation
22 phase is what we're doing right now.

23 We conduct a lot of fieldwork to
24 better define what our facilities are going to
25 look like and where they should be located; how

1 they should be configured and engineered and
2 designed; and then we work on a cost estimate, how
3 much all this is going to cost.

4 Currently our cost estimate for the
5 entire project runs between 45- and \$65 billion.
6 But we're working to fine-tune that cost over the
7 next year or so. We're working on, what they call
8 optimization to try and make sure that we do this
9 as efficiently as possible with the smallest
10 footprint. And hopefully we can save some time
11 and money in doing it that way.

12 After the investigation phase of
13 the project wraps up, all the owners -- and that
14 includes the State of Alaska -- will evaluate all
15 the work that's been done to that point and then
16 make a decision on whether or not to move forward
17 with the final engineering design or detailed
18 engineering phase.

19 And you can see that in the next
20 yellow box after the green box. That's called the
21 FEED phase, front-end engineering and design.

22 During that FEED phase, what we do
23 is we're working to fine-tune our design; we're
24 sorting through land access issues that we need to
25 work, and we work through a comprehensive

1 regulatory process and better define our project
2 design. And we begin to roll out our workforce
3 development and contracting strategies for the
4 project as well. It gets quite complicated at
5 that time.

6 Once we've completed that -- and as
7 you can see, that's another two to three years --
8 then it's another major decision point at that
9 time.

10 So once that's completed, we have
11 all the information; that's all our design and
12 costs and we fine-tuned it to the extent that we
13 can, and we have to make a decision on whether or
14 not to move ahead and build the project. So
15 that's called the final investment decision.

16 And if the decision is made to
17 proceed, then construction can begin. And that
18 would involve the efforts of tens of thousands of
19 people and cost tens of billions of dollars.

20 And like I said previously, that's
21 just a very simplified schedule. It's quite
22 complicated, as you can imagine. But, Edward, I'm
23 going to hand you this and --

24 (Translation provided.)

25 MR. JENNINGS: Thank you. Okay.

1 We're going to flip the page now and show the --
2 where it shows the gas treatment plant. And
3 there's some information about the plant and its
4 size and the capacity for gas and how that's going
5 to be set up.

6 So we already know that this is
7 really one of the most complicated projects in the
8 world today. And, you know, the idea is to take
9 the gas that's available here on the North Slope
10 in reservoirs at Point Thomson and the central gas
11 facility at Prudhoe Bay; treat it at the gas
12 treatment plant; run it down the pipeline to
13 Nikiski.

14 The reason this all starts up here
15 though is because the gas molecules are really
16 located here on the North Slope, and they're
17 primarily found -- the gas that will be used for
18 this project will be coming both from Prudhoe Bay
19 and Point Thomson.

20 When the gas comes out of the
21 ground, each molecule, it's cold and requires
22 pressure to be moved. But before we can
23 transmit -- or transport the gas to the LNG
24 facility in Nikiski, they have to be treated
25 first; and that's -- calls for a brand-new gas

1 treatment plant to be located near West Dock at
2 Prudhoe Bay.

3 The gas treatment plant will strip
4 out impurities like water, carbon dioxide, and
5 other things. The gas treatment plant would be
6 the largest gas treatment facility in the Arctic
7 today.

8 And as you can see with some of
9 those statistics up there, the facility site will
10 be about 200 acres in size; and the construction
11 will require about 250,000 tons of steel. It'll
12 be a multi-year effort to move the materials
13 necessary for -- there, and then to construct it.

14 Once constructed though, the gas
15 treatment plant will treat about 3.3 billion cubic
16 feet per day of methane or natural gas.

17 Gas transmission lines will be
18 constructed to bring gas from the central gas
19 facility approximately one mile away at Prudhoe
20 Bay and from the Point Thomson facility, which is
21 about 60 miles away. Those two transmission lines
22 would be constructed to the GTP. Those are what
23 are going to bring the gas to the plant.

24 And you can kind of see on the map
25 where the plant's going to be in relation to West

1 Dock. That's really not to scale. But we are a
2 couple of miles inland from West Dock in that
3 case.

4 (Translation provided.)

5 MR. JENNINGS: Thank you. So we're
6 going to flip the page now to the pipeline page
7 and talk a little bit about that.

8 And once again, there's a map that
9 shows you in very large scale really, the length
10 of the pipeline; and then some interesting facts
11 about it to the left.

12 But from the gas treatment facility
13 that we just talked about, the treated gas is
14 going to be put into a 42-inch-diameter pipeline
15 that essentially rivals the Trans-Alaska Pipeline
16 in length. But there are several key differences.

17 The primary one is TAPS currently
18 carries crude oil. And it was designed to do
19 that, which comes out of the ground warm, which is
20 why it must -- most of TAPS is constructed
21 aboveground on vertical support members.

22 But we can't -- and the reason for
23 that is because you can't build a warm hot oil
24 pipeline in the ground in permafrost regions.

25 But natural gas -- this is the big

1 difference here -- is cold, and it comes out of
2 the ground naturally cold. So in this case, we're
3 able to bury a gas pipeline through most of the
4 state. There are some places where we won't be
5 able to do it, but for most of the state we can
6 bury it.

7 Project plans call for the pipeline
8 to run basically alongside the Trans-Alaska
9 Pipeline until about the vicinity of Livengood,
10 which is very tiny on the map; but you might be
11 able to see it just north of Fairbanks. And from
12 Livengood the Alaska LNG pipeline will head south
13 directly towards Cook Inlet.

14 Along the way the pipeline would
15 require approximately eight compressor stations or
16 one about every 100 miles to provide the pressure
17 and maintain the temperature in order to keep the
18 gas moving in the pipeline.

19 In addition to the pipeline, there
20 are what we call on right-of-way and off
21 right-of-way facilities to be constructed as well.

22 On right-of-way facilities would be
23 things like compressor stations and heater
24 stations, mainline block valves. Things that are
25 really too small to be seen on this map.

1 But there are off right-of-way
2 facilities to be considered as well. And those
3 include temporary work camps for the workers
4 during the construction period; pipeline laydown
5 yards that'll be necessary during construction;
6 and other facilities like access roads, railroad
7 sites, that sort of thing. And all of those are
8 currently being worked and designed right now.

9 We're doing a lot of ongoing field
10 work and having discussions with communities along
11 the pipeline route, as well as agencies. And we
12 are working to refine the route, as well as where
13 some of these on and off right-of-way facilities
14 will be. This is a work in progress right now.
15 We'll have many more of these details fleshed out
16 next year.

17 As I stated previously, there are
18 plans for gas off-take points along the pipeline;
19 a minimum of five. The location of those off-take
20 points is going to be decided by the State of
21 Alaska. Alaska Gasline Development Corporation at
22 this time, they're working on that now.

23 The idea is to make natural gas
24 available along the route with the hope that it'll
25 help lower energy costs throughout Alaska.

1 Once this pipeline reaches the
2 shores of Cook Inlet, that's going to be in the
3 vicinity of Tyonek and Beluga on the west side of
4 Cook Inlet, it'll cross beneath Cook Inlet to
5 reemerge on the western side of the Kenai
6 Peninsula near Boulder Point; and that's just
7 north of Nikiski. And it'll travel a short
8 distance from Boulder Point down to where the new
9 liquefaction facility is proposed at Nikiski.

10 (Translation provided.)

11 MR. JENNINGS: Okay. We're going
12 to flip now to the -- essentially the last page
13 and talk about the LNG plant and the marine
14 terminal. And there's an artist's rendering there
15 to give you an idea of what that might look like
16 from the east looking west over the facility out
17 into Cook Inlet.

18 So in order to load gas -- you
19 might be wondering, why does the gas need to be
20 liquefied? And this is going to kind of explain
21 it.

22 In order to load gas onto LNG
23 carriers that will carry it to markets around the
24 world, the gas will be liquefied. The point of
25 liquefying the gas is to change its state from a

1 gas to a liquid; and in doing that, it makes it
2 much more efficient to transport.

3 When you super chill the gas to
4 minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit -- which is what the
5 LNG plant will do -- the gas becomes a liquid, and
6 it becomes 600 times smaller in volume when you do
7 that.

8 So this is how that -- this is why
9 it kind of makes sense to do this. If you try to
10 load the carriers -- the ships with natural gas,
11 you would need 600 times as many ships to do this.
12 So one cargo of LNG equals 600 cargos of natural
13 gas at atmospheric pressure. So it becomes much
14 more efficient to transport as LNG.

15 So these LNG carriers, the gas
16 remain -- or the liquid -- the LNG remain super
17 chilled. So the LNG carriers are like giant
18 floating Thermoses. That was something that we
19 heard yesterday that was used as an example, and
20 we thought it was a pretty good example. It's
21 like a floating Thermos bottle that keeps
22 something super cold.

23 And those LNG carriers will carry
24 the LNG to markets around the world. Essentially
25 it's so we're liquefying the gas to make it safer

1 and easier to transport.

2 Project plans currently call for
3 about 15 to 20 LNG carrier trips per month to
4 Nikiski -- to and from Nikiski to transport the
5 LNG from the LNG plant there.

6 And we talked a little bit about
7 the challenge of having to cool it to minus
8 260 degrees Fahrenheit. So to do that it's a
9 very -- it's highly specialized and requires a lot
10 of complex processes to accomplish it, which is
11 why this LNG plant is very complex and large and
12 sophisticated.

13 But something that a lot of people
14 don't know is that there has been a small LNG
15 plant in Nikiski for 46 years operating by
16 ConocoPhillips. And it's much smaller than what
17 we're proposing, but it has operated there safely
18 without incident now for 46 years.

19 20 sites were originally looked at
20 in Alaska and studied to locate the LNG plant, but
21 Nikiski was chosen after looking at numerous
22 issues. And among the things that we considered
23 were geotechnical risks, access to infrastructure,
24 access to industrial services, a location that
25 would have approximately 800 relatively flat

1 acres, fairly good weather, and the necessary
2 water depth and bathymetry; and ice buildup was
3 another issue.

4 And for all those reasons, Nikiski
5 was selected over the other 20 or so sites that we
6 looked at.

7 Now, let's see. Alaska LNG, by the
8 way, over the past year and a half or so has been
9 purchasing land in the Nikiski area. And we've
10 currently acquired approximately -- well, we have
11 purchase/sale agreements for approximately
12 600 acres at this proposed LNG site.

13 (Translation provided.)

14 MR. JENNINGS: And with that, that
15 wraps up essentially our overview of the Alaska
16 LNG project; so I'm going to hand the microphone
17 back to Mr. Martin. Thank you.

18 MR. MARTIN: Thank you. Now, I
19 want to briefly describe our environmental review
20 process for you. To illustrate how this process
21 works, we've prepared a flowchart, which we have
22 posted here behind us. And also copies are at the
23 back table if you'd like one.

24 Currently we are in the early phase
25 of our environmental review process. The

1 applicants entered the FERC pre-filing process on
2 September 12th, 2014, which began our review.

3 The purpose of the pre-filing
4 process is to encourage involvement by all
5 interested stakeholders in a manner that allows
6 for the early identification and resolution of the
7 environmental issues.

8 As of today, no formal application
9 has been filed with the FERC. However, the FERC,
10 along with the other federal, State, and local
11 agencies have already begun a review of the
12 project.

13 On March 4th, 2015, FERC issued a
14 notice of intent -- which is short term NOI -- to
15 prepare an environmental impact statement for this
16 project and initiated a scoping period. This
17 scoping, or comment period, will end on December
18 4th, 2015.

19 Once scoping is finished, our next
20 step will be to begin analyzing the issues that
21 have been identified during the scoping period.
22 We will assess the project's effects on water
23 bodies, wetlands, vegetation and wildlife,
24 endangered species, cultural resources, soils,
25 land use, air quality, safety, health,

1 subsistence; and, of course, alternatives and
2 cumulative impacts.

3 During our review, we will assemble
4 information from a variety of sources, including
5 the applicants, the public, other federal, State,
6 and local agencies, and our own fieldwork. We
7 will independently analyze this information and
8 prepare a draft environmental impact statement.

9 This draft environmental impact
10 statement will be distributed to the public for
11 comment. During the comment period on the draft
12 we will hold more public meetings to get a
13 feedback on our analysis and findings.

14 After making any necessary changes
15 or additions, a final environmental impact
16 statement will, again, be distributed to the
17 public.

18 (Translation provided.)

19 MR. MARTIN: Because of the size of
20 the mailing list that we have for the impact
21 statement, as well as the size of the document,
22 the mailed version of the EIS will be on CD, or
23 compact disc.

24 If you prefer to have a hard copy
25 mailed to you, you must indicate that choice on

1 the return mailer attached to our notice of
2 intent. You can also identify this preference at
3 the back table with Mike.

4 If you received a notice of intent,
5 you are on our mailing list and will remain on our
6 mailing list to receive the EIS and any other
7 supplemental notices we may issue about the
8 project, unless you indicate that you wish not --
9 that you -- unless you indicate that you wish to
10 be removed from the mailing list.

11 If you did not get a copy and would
12 like one, there are copies of the notice of intent
13 available at the back table; and you can also add
14 your name and address to our mailing list there.

15 There are many ways that you may
16 participate in our process. Tonight's meeting is
17 just one of them. Tonight you may sign up to
18 speak and present verbal comments that will be
19 transcribed and placed in the public record.

20 In addition, you may submit your
21 comments by mail, electronically, or you can fill
22 in a comment form at the back table tonight and
23 leave it with us. Instructions for submitting
24 comments electronically or by mail can be found in
25 the notice of intent.

1 It is very important that any
2 comments you send include our internal docket
3 number for the project. And that docket number --
4 which is also printed on the notice -- is PF14-21.
5 Including this number will ensure that staff
6 evaluating the project will get your comments as
7 soon as possible.

8 (Translation provided.)

9 MR. MARTIN: The EIS is being
10 prepared to disclose to the public and to the
11 Commission the environmental impact of
12 constructing and operating the planned project.
13 The EIS is not a decision document and does not
14 constitute approval.

15 After the final EIS is issued,
16 there are up to five Commissioners at FERC who are
17 responsible for making a determination on whether
18 to issue an authorization for the Alaska LNG
19 project.

20 The Commissioners will consider the
21 environmental information from the EIS, among
22 other non-environmental issues in making its
23 decision to approve or deny the project.

24 Again, I'd like to reiterate that
25 following the meeting tonight, Alaska LNG

1 representatives will be available with project
2 descriptions and maps that can answer your
3 questions.

4 We will now begin the important
5 part of the meeting where we hear your comments.
6 If you prefer not to speak, you may hand us
7 written comments tonight or mail them to us later.
8 Whether you provide your comments verbally or by
9 mail, they will be considered equally at FERC.

10 I'm sure you've noted that this
11 meeting is being recorded by a transcription
12 service. This is being done so that all of your
13 comments and questions will be transcribed and put
14 into the public record.

15 To help the court reporter produce
16 an accurate record of this meeting, I ask that you
17 please follow some ground rules.

18 We will call speakers up to --
19 well, I guess we probably won't ask you to come
20 up; we'll just hand you the microphone -- when
21 your name is called, please talk in the microphone
22 and state your name and spell it for the court
23 reporter; please identify any agency or group that
24 you're representing, and define any acronyms that
25 you may use.

1 It is important that you face us
2 when you're giving your comments to ensure that
3 the court reporter can capture your comments.

4 (Translation provided.)

5 MR. MARTIN: Okay. So right now we
6 don't have anyone who signed up to speak, but I'd
7 like to go ahead and open the floor to anyone that
8 would like to provide comments.

9 Patti will take the microphone from
10 me and carry it to you. And then you can start
11 off by, again, stating your name and spelling your
12 last name, if that -- if you think that that's
13 necessary. All right. So -- yes, sir.

14 MR. SIELAK: Thank you. My name is
15 George Sielak, S-i-e-l-a-k; I'm a member of this
16 community.

17 I don't know much about the Federal
18 Energy Regulatory Commission, but I think it kind
19 of gives me an idea of your role. And I am
20 assuming -- I assume that this Commission had been
21 used maybe during the Alyeska Pipeline project,
22 which they use your similar guidelines in building
23 that pipeline.

24 And I think one of the things I
25 would say too is that -- always have been issue

1 with the hunting and sport hunting, guide hunting.

2 I know -- the reason why I bring
3 this out is, you know, we have communities such as
4 Anaktuvuk Pass and our village; and we see a lot
5 of changes ever since the Alyeska Pipeline has
6 been built.

7 And for State of Alaska to put in
8 hunting regulations on the transportation corridor
9 for State of Alaska being open to public; and
10 that, I guess, hindered a lot of hunting.

11 And, I mean, it's had -- affected
12 the, you know, caribou migrations. And because of
13 the hunting guidelines, sport hunters, that they
14 allow to go hunt on the transportation corridor.

15 The main concern that I would want
16 to see is -- it may not have been an issue at that
17 time, but now building this LNG project, along
18 with the -- that's going to be along the Alyeska
19 Pipeline, they need to relook.

20 And I know they had some meetings
21 and issues that we have brought up to the Borough
22 and other entities in our local village about
23 trying to figure out how to fix that; you know, to
24 re-regulate. Like close or change the hunting
25 dates where the State of Alaska allows for hunters

1 to hunt on the pipeline.

2 So I think that's something that I
3 think would be a concern to me living in my
4 village and hearing all our people that bring that
5 issue.

6 And I don't know it makes any
7 sense, but it seems to me this is the time to
8 bring it up to the Commission to reevaluate that.

9 And like I say, it may not been
10 worth worrying about it then when they did the
11 Alyeska Pipeline project. But now you're putting
12 up the LNG project, I think this is a good time
13 that -- that is why that -- I am bringing this
14 issue up to work with the State or whoever, you
15 know, approves permits up on the Haul Road for the
16 sport hunters.

17 And it affects the caribou
18 migration up on the North Slope because of the
19 guide hunting on the pipeline road. Thank you.

20 MR. MARTIN: Thank you.

21 MR. SIELAK: Maybe I could get some
22 kind of response or somebody could answer that. I
23 mean, if someone may --

24 MR. MARTIN: Yeah. Thank you,
25 George.

1 MR. SIELAK: -- it makes sense.

2 MR. MARTIN: Those are things that
3 we'll be looking at. We've already got that on
4 our radar. We're going to be doing a full study
5 on subsistence effects. And so wildlife in
6 general, the caribou migration is one of the
7 things that we'll definitely be looking at.

8 The Alyeska Line wasn't -- it
9 wasn't authorized by our Commission, and so it
10 wasn't built with our same oversight.

11 MR. SIELAK: Well, I just thought
12 I'd bring that up.

13 MR. MARTIN: No, it's a great
14 comment. Thank you. Would anyone else like to
15 provide some comments tonight?

16 MR. NUKAPIGAK: Can I elaborate on
17 some of George's comments? My name is Edward
18 Nukapigak, N-u-k-a-p-i-g-a-k.

19 I just want to elaborate on
20 George's comment in regards to caribou migration.
21 Bow hunters are allowed to start hunting in June
22 in the heart of caribou migration that are coming
23 down from the foothills, and they're going towards
24 ANWR or towards Colville.

25 Ever since State has expanded the

1 leases through the farthest west they can go, our
2 caribous haven't -- able to come across Colville
3 by the thousands. They are being diverted back
4 eastward.

5 For some reason they are not
6 crossing Colville anymore due to so much
7 activities of traffics going out there, traffics.
8 Those are the things that affects our way of life
9 subsiding.

10 Caribou is one of our main dietary
11 here. And with this project, that's -- is to
12 happen not right away; but probably in the near
13 future.

14 We like to see that these are
15 regulated to where the subsistence users are able
16 to harvest from those herds that are coming down
17 from the foothills. Mainly the central herd,
18 Teshekpuk, and porcupine. Those are the three
19 herd that mostly comes across Colville.

20 So this is going to be a concern to
21 our village. Not just to the village, but also to
22 our neighboring village of AKP, Anaktuvuk Pass.
23 We are the two closest to the Dalton Highway, and
24 now they come way beyond west.

25 Now, you see they -- in our back to

1 where we don't have to look 60 miles eastward to
2 see a -- bright lights. Today just right in the
3 backyard, only three -- four miles, eight miles.

4 So these are the concerns that the
5 hunters mostly experience with a lot of traffic
6 going on on the east side of Colville.

7 So in regards to George's comment,
8 I'd like to see that these bow hunters are being
9 more regulated. And I hope the State LNG hears
10 this so that it can be passed on to their
11 superiors and make some changes too so that
12 caribous can -- able to migrate without having to
13 be harassed or be diverted back eastward. Thank
14 you.

15 MR. MARTIN: Thank you, Ed. Would
16 anyone else like to provide comments?

17 MS. MEKIANA: Good evening. My
18 name is Irene Mekiana, originally from Anaktuvuk
19 Pass. Lived there most of my high school time;
20 moved up to Barrow after high school.

21 I saw Prudhoe Bay when it started.
22 They told me my life would be easier. I'm almost
23 a senior citizen now; my life hasn't been easier
24 since the pipeline.

25 There's been a lot of goods and

1 easier 30, 40 years ago. Did it make my life
2 easier? Yes, it did. But in the long run, I
3 still carry that suicide that my brother did back
4 then; and I have to live with it in our community.

5 Social impact -- social helpers --
6 if the gas pipeline is going to be built, connect
7 us, please; connect the Village of Anaktuvuk. I'm
8 tired of seeing my relatives struggle. Struggle
9 to put heat and fuel on -- in their stove, food on
10 their table or even to smile at your neighbor
11 because of the suicide that we've been
12 encountering.

13 Two times I went through that. I
14 just came back from Anaktuvuk to lay my sister
15 down to rest. That very day we were walking her
16 down to the cemetery, this young man took his
17 life.

18 Did we stop? No. We could not
19 stop. We just kept going and finish our --
20 putting my sister to rest.

21 Two years before that the same
22 thing happened. My classmate passed away; we were
23 bringing her down to the cemetery to lay her down
24 to rest; the same thing happened, a young man took
25 his life.

1 I'm crying out for help for my
2 people. Deeply in my heart, please help all the
3 outlying communities. We're so impacted; we're so
4 discriminated because we're Native. Help us find
5 a job; help us get a job. Help -- don't just
6 treat us like a piece of trash, it's not good.

7 So I'm crying out for the community
8 of Anaktuvuk. Sympathize with us. Come and -- go
9 cheer them up. Help them with things right now.
10 Caribou hasn't gone through there; freezers,
11 they're empty. Empty, and then the Children of
12 Youth Services are down -- looking down on you.
13 Please help us.

14 I know this is not a good thing,
15 but we have to tell. They told me 54 years ago my
16 life would be easier. It hasn't gotten easier,
17 just got harder to live.

18 Like I said, my brother took his
19 life when Prudhoe Bay started. And connect all
20 the communities if you can up here in the North
21 Slope. We live in such a harsh community.

22 We should be the one that are
23 connected first, not someone down there in
24 Anchorage or Seward or Kenai. Look at our
25 villages. My gosh, help us. Thank you for this

1 time.

2 MR. MARTIN: Thank you. Would
3 anyone else like to provide comments tonight? For
4 you -- those of you who just came in, we're just
5 taking comments from people who are here about the
6 Alaska LNG project.

7 MR. NUKAPIGAK: Thank you for
8 the -- my name is Robert Nukapigak,
9 N-u-k-a-p-i-g-a-k. I'd like to thank LNG and
10 special regulations coming to Nuiqsut for their
11 scoping meeting on this LNG project that's coming
12 up in the near future.

13 I'd like to see if the federal can
14 regulate the LNG project that's coming up on these
15 land issues, subsistence, and some other things
16 that are important in our area.

17 And I'd like to thank you guys for
18 coming to our village. We're the -- one of the
19 closest village on this project that's coming up,
20 and I hope that you'll keep your promises to help
21 the communities out in any -- in any which way you
22 guys can to provide services for our people.

23 You know, you will take a lot of
24 money to start up this -- the natural gas pipeline
25 that is coming up. But I want to see LNG making

1 promises to our people saying that you will help
2 in any way that you guys can; because this is --
3 the gas that are being hooked by these -- up on
4 the Slope, which is -- rightfully belong to our
5 people; but you've -- been taking away by the
6 effort.

7 So in return, I'd like to ask the
8 Federal Regulations Commission to see if they
9 can address these concerns to our people. That
10 way our people can receive in return some sort of
11 resources that we need in our community and in
12 our -- the outlying villages.

13 And once again, I'd like to thank
14 you guys for coming over to our community for this
15 scoping meeting. Thank you.

16 MR. MARTIN: Thank you.

17 MR. NUKAPIGAK: Uh-huh.

18 MR. MARTIN: Anyone else like to
19 provide comments tonight? Just raise your hand if
20 you'd like to.

21 (Translation provided.)

22 MR. MARTIN: Thank you, Edward. If
23 you'd like to give us comments but would rather
24 not state them verbally, there are forms at the
25 back. And you could handwrite out some comments

1 tonight if you want to and leave them with us or
2 you can take one of those forms and mail it to us.
3 You can also give us comments over the Internet if
4 that's the way that you like to provide
5 information.

6 I guess I'll ask one more time,
7 would anyone like to provide verbal comments at
8 this time?

9 (Translation provided.)

10 MR. NUKAPIGAK: His concern is bow
11 hunters are the main -- Archie Ahkiviana is his
12 name; he's one of our Elders here -- his concern
13 was about bow hunters in the area where -- where
14 this project is to -- to happen in the near
15 future.

16 They say that the bow hunters go on
17 the west side where the caribou -- to come across
18 the river and not allowing the caribou to migrate
19 westward.

20 So they are the problem to the
21 migration of the caribous. And I told you at the
22 time, the caribous don't come this far towards
23 Colville.

24 I think that was his concern and
25 wanted to know which ways the natural gas pipeline

1 going to be heading. Is it going to be coming
2 westward?

3 Once you -- once that gas line is
4 built, are they going to go beyond Prudhoe Bay
5 heading west; or are they going to stay in the
6 area of Prudhoe Bay on the LNG?

7 MR. JENNINGS: It's going to
8 essentially follow -- that's a good question --
9 the Alaska LNG pipeline -- and Karen is pointing
10 out -- it over there -- it's going to parallel the
11 Trans-Alaska Pipeline from Prudhoe Bay south to
12 Livengood.

13 At Livengood the Trans-Alaska
14 Pipeline heads south to Valdez, but the Alaska LNG
15 pipeline is going to head south to Cook Inlet.

16 But from Prudhoe Bay to Livengood,
17 which is 400 miles or so, roughly, it parallels
18 the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. So it's a neighboring
19 Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

20 MR. AHKIVIANA: You mean it's going
21 to end at the -- Valdez?

22 MR. MARTIN: Nikiski.

23 (Translation provided.)

24 MR. AHKIVIANA: Yeah, as long as it
25 goes to Fairbanks. The fuel costs so much. And I

1 heard that they burn too much wood up there, and
2 then it kind of -- too much smoke going to it.

3 And a lot of people get sick from
4 that smoke too. I know I do. And I quit when
5 they raise the costs of the cigarettes. As soon
6 as they raise it a quarter, I quit.

7 Okay. My name is Archie Ahkiviana.
8 Thank you.

9 MR. MARTIN: Thank you, Archie.
10 Anyone else have any verbal comments they'd like
11 to give us tonight?

12 MR. SIELAK: Yes, one more. I got
13 one more. Thank you. Yeah, for the last time;
14 but I just want to give that -- I wish the board
15 would be here to listen to our comments.

16 And I don't know who's, I mean,
17 keeping tabs of all this what we're saying. And
18 they need to continue the dialogue of that -- the
19 permittees that the State, BLM, or whoever permits
20 the sport hunters, they need to work on that time
21 frame so they can allow the caribou to, you know,
22 go first; and -- you know, or put back their dates
23 right after the caribous come over this way
24 through the Haul Road.

25 Now, that's where that issue is.

1 And I just want to bring that up and hope they
2 keep that dialogue open once they travel to all
3 the villages, such as Barrow or North Slope
4 Borough.

5 And I wish the Borough was here to
6 listen to our concerns so they'll keep bringing
7 that up at your meetings to make sure they come
8 with a solution to, at least, put back the dates
9 or wait for the caribou to pass. And then do
10 whatever they do to let the State hunt -- or
11 guides or sport hunters.

12 MR. NUKAPIGAK: I just want to say
13 one more thing with George.

14 MR. MARTIN: Thanks, George. We
15 have the comments all transcribed. The -- you
16 know, the permits that the State issues for
17 hunting, those aren't under our jurisdiction.
18 So -- but we do have a gentleman from the State
19 here tonight.

20 MR. SIELAK: But the reason why I
21 say it is it's for the EIS.

22 MR. MARTIN: Yes.

23 MR. SIELAK: I mean, that's what
24 you said.

25 MR. MARTIN: Yes.

1 MR. SIELAK: The wildlife, hunting,
2 environment. I mean, that's why I bring that up.

3 MR. MARTIN: No, it's -- yeah, and
4 we will cover it.

5 MR. JENNINGS: Jim, can I add one
6 thing to that response?

7 MR. MARTIN: Yeah.

8 MR. JENNINGS: Hi. You had asked
9 earlier about who's taking the notes and all this,
10 and obviously the Federal Energy Regulatory
11 Commission is taking official notes. But we're
12 capturing many of the things that you're saying as
13 well.

14 And I work with the subsistence
15 study that's being conducted for this project.
16 And so I've -- I've taken to heart everything that
17 I heard about the impact to caribou, impacts on
18 numbers of caribou, migration routes, bow hunters
19 along the Dalton Highway; I've taken it all down.

20 And I'm actually meeting next
21 week -- we're having a subsistence meeting
22 specifically on this project; and I'll be able to
23 carry that message directly to the Department of
24 Fish and Game and the people that are conducting
25 the subsistence work for us.

1 And I know Mark Morones is here
2 also from the State, and Mark has his contacts at
3 ADF&G as well. But rest assured that your
4 comments are going to be carried directly to the
5 people who need to hear them.

6 MR. NUKAPIGAK: Yeah, I just want
7 to bring one thing that George brought up. This
8 ain't the first time we talk about bow hunters on
9 Dalton Highway. We've -- talk about the issue
10 from time to time, and it's an ongoing issue that
11 hasn't been resolved yet.

12 So in order for Alaska LNG to go
13 forward, we'd like Alaska LNG to meet with the
14 Commission of Department of Fish and Game.

15 MR. SIELAK: And Board and Game.

16 MR. NUKAPIGAK: And Board and Game
17 so that they could set a season for the bow
18 hunters. And we've already set the season for the
19 bow hunters to start up in the migration when they
20 start migrating south, not when they're in the
21 heart of migration to the north.

22 So they were given seasons; and it
23 still hasn't been solved -- been resolved yet,
24 regardless of what our people here are saying
25 tonight. This ain't the first time that this

1 issue hasn't -- been brought up. It's been
2 brought up so many times, so it's an ongoing
3 issue.

4 So I suggest that the LNG meet with
5 their superiors and see to it that, at least, bow
6 hunters have a season. And the season should be
7 when they start migrating south, not in the heart
8 of them coming down from the foothills to their
9 calving areas or areas for the summer.

10 And we chose fall time for them to
11 start bow hunting, and now would be the best time
12 to set the season for them. Thank you.

13 MR. SIELAK: You need to let them
14 know they got to come north and eat, you know; and
15 after they eat they head back home.

16 MR. AHKIVIANA: That's how I quit
17 smoking.

18 MR. SIELAK: That's what they need
19 to put in their head.

20 MR. MARTIN: Yeah, and, George, we
21 will have a large subsistence review within the
22 EIS, including the incorporation of the Bureau of
23 Land Management's subsistence review under ANILCA.
24 So that will be coordinated with BLM and the State
25 to try to put together an accurate assessment of

1 how this project will affect -- or, yeah, how it
2 might affect some of the migrations and some of
3 the other subsistence uses.

4 Good comments. Anyone else have
5 something they'd like to say tonight?

6 MR. NUKAPIGAK: I got one more.

7 MR. MARTIN: Okay.

8 MR. NUKAPIGAK: Thank you. Again,
9 for the record, Robert Nukapigak. Besides bow
10 hunters and the sports hunters, you know, people
11 that travel the Haul Road from here to witness a
12 lot of roadside killing on caribou and moose.

13 And I'd like to see if the Federal
14 Regulation Committee can enforce that, a lot of
15 this -- like U.S. Fish & Wildlife to start
16 conducting these roadside kills that always happen
17 on the Dalton Highway.

18 Besides sports hunters and game
19 guides, you know, people that travel the Haul Road
20 from here during the wintertime and during the
21 summertime, we have witnessed a lot of those
22 incidents, especially with the trucking company.

23 And they always keep a lot of
24 caribous on the roadside, and I think the Federal
25 Regulations should have meetings with the

1 Commission of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services and
2 start investigating on these incidents that happen
3 on the Dalton Highway. Thank you.

4 MR. MARTIN: Thank you. Anyone
5 else like to provide more comments? These are
6 good comments.

7 (Translation provided.)

8 MR. MARTIN: Well -- all right. So
9 what we'll do is we'll go ahead and close down the
10 meeting, but I'll stay up here for as long as
11 you'd like if any of you would like to come up and
12 just talk one on one. There's plenty of food over
13 there if anyone wants to grab some of that, please
14 go ahead and do that.

15 So thank you for welcoming us to
16 your community, and thank you for coming here
17 tonight. And we look forward to hearing from you.

18 (Translation provided.)

19 MR. MARTIN: All right. The
20 meeting is adjourned at 7:36. Thank you all for
21 coming.

22 (Meeting adjourned at 7:36 p.m.)

23

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25