

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE**  
**SENATE RESOURCES STANDING COMMITTEE**

March 25, 2013

3:32 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

Senator Cathy Giessel, Chair  
Senator Fred Dyson, Vice Chair  
Senator Peter Micciche  
Senator Click Bishop  
Senator Lesil McGuire  
Senator Anna Fairclough  
Senator Hollis French

**MEMBERS ABSENT**

All members present

**COMMITTEE CALENDAR**

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

Relating to legacy wells and legacy well sites; urging the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, to open new areas of the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska for environmentally responsible oil and gas development; and requesting the Office of the Governor to increase nationwide awareness about legacy wells and well sites.

- MOVED SCS HJR 6(RES) OUT OF COMMITTEE

**PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION**

BILL: HJR 6

SHORT TITLE: LEGACY OIL WELL CLEAN UP/AWARENESS; NPR-A

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) MILLETT

01/28/13	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/28/13	(H)	RES
02/27/13	(H)	RES AT 1:00 PM BARNES 124
02/27/13	(H)	Moved Out of Committee
02/27/13	(H)	MINUTE(RES)
03/01/13	(H)	RES RPT 8DP
03/01/13	(H)	DP: TARR, JOHNSON, P.WILSON, HAWKER, SEATON, TUCK, SADDLER, FEIGE
03/04/13	(H)	TRANSMITTED TO (S)
03/04/13	(H)	VERSION: HJR 6

03/11/13 (S) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS  
03/11/13 (S) RES  
03/22/13 (S) RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205  
03/22/13 (S) Scheduled But Not Heard  
03/25/13 (S) RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205

**WITNESS REGISTER**

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT  
Alaska State Legislature  
Juneau, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Sponsor of HJR 6.

CATHY FOERSTER, Engineering Commissioner and Chair  
Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC)  
Anchorage, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Supported HJR 6.

BUD CRIBLEY, State Director  
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Anchorage, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Commented on remediation actions the BLM is taking on 136 legacy wells on the NPR-A.

**ACTION NARRATIVE**

[3:32:21 PM](#)

**CHAIR CATHY GIESSEL** called the Senate Resources Standing Committee meeting to order at 3:32 p.m. Present at the call to order were Senators Micciche, Fairclough, Dyson, Bishop, and Chair Giessel.

**HJR 6-LEGACY OIL WELL CLEAN UP/AWARENESS; NPR-A**

[3:32:58 PM](#)

CHAIR GIESSEL announced HJR 6 to be up for consideration.

[3:33:02 PM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT, sponsor of HJR 6, Alaska State Legislature, Juneau, Alaska, said it was hard for her to comprehend why the federal government has turned a blind eye to these wells that were drilled between 1944 and 1981 in the NPR-A. Since she had started work on this issue, only 17 of the 137 wells had been correctly plugged and cleaned up; 120 are still out there. She had worked very hard with the BLM to coordinate with the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) to

get a cleanup plan in progress and come to some agreement on how to remediate them so as to not conflict with Alaska's regulations. For example, Representative Millett said, the residents of Barrow are so close to one well that they can hear it whistling because of escaping gas. Some tundra locations have barrels marked "hazardous" that the Navy brought in, but it isn't known what they contain. Some wells are leaking and two can't be found; one is buried under the Coleville River from a landslide and others have started to sink and have lakes forming over them. These will require a lot more investment for remediation.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said this resolution hopes to get the federal government's attention and encourage them to clean up the wells and to open more areas of the NPR-A for exploration and production. Senator Lisa Murkowski had been a champion and had received \$6 million in addition to the \$1 million every year that is put towards this issue.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said they want the BLM to work with the AOGCC to get some reasonable way to clean the wells up. And they would like them to not send a message to the rest of the people that do business in Alaska that it's okay to leave the land in this condition when they are done drilling for resources.

[3:37:15 PM](#)

SENATOR MCGUIRE joined the committee.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said that Cathy Foerster had recently gone through some of the in-depth well data and came across a line in the well data that talked about making some of these wells historic sites. When questioned about it, the BLM said it was "inartful" wording on the bottom of the well description. But in reality, it is a practice that they have used to declare some wells historic sites and that is the last thing Alaska wants them to do. There is nothing historic about wells seeping oil and gas out on to the tundra.

[3:38:43 PM](#)

SENATOR DYSON said he was proud of her for reaching down in the mud and raising this up as an issue.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said she couldn't take all the credit for it; Cathy Foerster, Senator Murkowski, and everyone who had gone to the Energy Council brought this message.

CHAIR GIESSEL thanked the sponsor and welcomed Ms. Foerster.

[3:39:49 PM](#)

CATHY FOERSTER, Engineering Commissioner and Chair, Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC), Anchorage, Alaska, supported HJR 6 saying she had been beating her head against the wall over this issue for eight years. The reason this is between 1944-1982 the federal government drilled 136 "legacy wells" to test Arctic drilling concepts in the NPR-A; they are all on the western North Slope in or near the NPR-A where the federal government has recently closed to future development, supposedly to protect the environment. But the pictures show what they have already done to the area and are refusing to fix.

She explained that the BLM operates these legacy wells showing a picture of one of the better ones that was only a collision hazard for snow machiners and ATVers and a drowning or entrapment hazard for children or small animals. She stated that essentially every one of the legacy wells have been out of compliance with Alaska regulations at one time or another and most still are. She thought these wells would also be out of compliance with federal regulations on proper plugging, abandonment and cleanup, but she found that whatever the BLM decides needs to be done is what is needed. So, they don't really hold anyone, including themselves, to any standards.

She showed a picture of a well that was drilled to 4,000 feet but was only cased down to 800 feet explaining that they encountered oil and gas in the open-hole section, but left the well filled with drilling fluids and open to the atmosphere; it had no wellhead. Most likely over time that open hole section sloughed in and closed off, but there is no guarantee that it is a secure well instead of a landmine. In the summer it is a hazard for children and animals; it could also be a poison hazard.

[3:43:55 PM](#)

The Simpson Cortez well is a different kind of mess, Ms. Foerster said. It is a natural seep, but the well has been leaking natural gas from its permitted wellhead for quite some time. A few years ago BLM got approval from the AOGCC to plug and abandon it, but instead of properly plugging it per the AOGCC approved procedure, they pumped some cement down and then walked away, but without a cement retainer for that cement to land on there is no guarantee of where it went. Without tagging it or doing a pressure test, one has no idea what kind of a seal it is.

[3:45:05 PM](#)

SENATOR DYSON asked if there is data on how the casing was cemented to the formation on any or all of these wells.

MS. FOERSTER replied it has been difficult to get that data, she had received it last month and was looking at every single well in great detail - and she was very troubled with some of them.

[3:45:34 PM](#)

SENATOR FRENCH joined the committee.

MS. FOERSTER exclaimed that what the BLM did fell way short of the state's regulatory requirements and what the AOGCC gave them approval to do. What they did created such a mess that it will be hard to get back in and fix it correctly. They complain about the cost of fixing things, but when they do stuff like this they are their own worst enemy.

She showed another picture of rusting barrels - some with "hazardous" stamped on them - that have all rusted open and whatever it was has leached into the ground. The BLM says they don't have sufficient funds to go out and clean up these hundreds of rusting barrels, but they have a big enough budget to rent an expensive helicopter every year and send staff out on camping trips to take pictures.

Another well was left filled with diesel instead of drilling fluid, a fluid the U.S. government won't let people use in some of their oil field operations anymore, because it is too hazardous, and after more than 50 years of snow melt and fluid swapping that diesel has probably leached out with the hazardous fluid that was in those barrels.

[3:48:31 PM](#)

MS. FOERSTER said some of these pictures have appeared in publications opposing ANWR development and the oil industry is blamed for them. And when the BLM shows a total disregard for the laws of the State of Alaska they make it difficult for her to go to the regulated industry and ask them to hold themselves to a different standard.

Another well was drilled in 1947 and her picture showed the debris still there. She exclaimed again that these wells are health and safety hazards and a blatant violation of the state's regulations.

SENATOR MICCICHE asked if the State of Alaska has the authority to act on the worst wells and then bill the federal government.

MS. FOERSTER replied that the feds wouldn't mind if the state did the work, but we couldn't send them the bill, and looking to the future of Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk she didn't want to set the precedent of cleaning up operators' messes for them. To be fair, she said the Alaska BLM folks would like to clean this mess up, but they don't get a sufficient budget from the Department of the Interior to do anything meaningful.

Her next picture was of one of 17 wells that the United States Geological Survey (USGS) was using for temperature monitoring; they are old wells with all kinds of debris: dangerous cellars, old wellheads, hundreds of pilings, shacks, and piles of drilling mud and other waste.

[3:53:33 PM](#)

CHAIR GIESSEL said slide 5 had a pink color around a pond filled with debris and asked if the pink stuff was the kind of algae that eats oil and if the pond was possibly being used as a test site.

MS. FOERSTER replied probably not. The whole area is known for natural seeps, so that probably was oil eating algae, but the barrels, the metal coiling and the wood and the rest of the debris didn't get there naturally.

[3:55:11 PM](#)

Another picture was of Barrow's whistling well, which she said the BLM recognizes as high priority and their plan is "if we ever get money, we will fix this."

[3:57:30 PM](#)

SENATOR FRENCH asked if the BLM has the money to do this and is just refusing to spend it to clean it up or do they not have the money.

MS. FOERSTER answered that the federal government has a choice of where to spend its money and it's an allocation issue. So, resolutions like this are needed to go to Congress.

[3:58:07 PM](#)

SENATOR FRENCH asked if they are waiting for Congress to act.

MS. FOERSTER answered that the BLM needs to ask Congress for the money, but she has been told that they are encouraged not to.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH said since first talking to Ms. Foerster about this issue, she has waited for three years and now could be the time to take it to court.

MS. FOERSTER said the state may end up there, but the BLM has said they will get money to clean up some of the worst wells in the next three years.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH said Alaska has waited long enough and she would be happy to get together with the Attorney General (AG) and Representative Millett. She would also like CNN to pick this story up.

[4:00:58 PM](#)

MS. FOERSTER said the Governor's office was aware of the issue and she wanted him to take the lead on getting the AG involved.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH suggested that Chair Giessel write a letter on behalf of the Senate Resources Committee to the AG inviting him to talk about options for reaching a compromise outside of court prior to filing an action against the federal government.

CHAIR GIESSEL said, "Consider it done."

[4:02:11 PM](#)

SENATOR BISHOP said these wells are also a hazard to snow machines and asked if Ms. Foerster had written a letter to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

MS. FOERSTER answered that she had been to Washington, D.C., with Representative Millett a couple of times and they were shunted down a few levels with assurances, but the AOGCC had not personally sent a letter to Ken Salazar.

[4:03:36 PM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said she had sent a letter to the Secretary of the Interior and had tried talking to Kim Elton when he was with there; her staff had reached out to about 140 environmental groups but they wouldn't engage. She added that Senator Lisa Murkowski had a meeting with Secretary Salazar in which this issue was brought up and in her confirmation hearing to the Energy Council Sally Jewel said she would work with Alaska and the AOGCC on how to best clean up these wells. People from the villages in the NPR-A tell her they won't let their children go swimming anywhere these wells because of their unhealthy condition.

SENATOR MICCICHE remarked that Alaska has the folks who can clean up the wells and maybe we could work out a trade with the federal government, since its cash strapped, for 25-50 percent of OCS (Outer Continental Shelf) revenues in the future. He asked if this is common in other remote western states.

MS. FOERSTER answered that the BLM doesn't operate a lot of other wells in other states. Her counterparts in other states say they have similar problems but not on Alaska's scale.

SENATOR DYSON said the history of this issue is interesting. When the U.S. Navy transitioned from sail to steam they looked throughout the world for coaling stations as part of national security and that's when Homer got picked up because of its seeps. He asked when they quit doing that.

MS. FOERSTER said the last one was in 1982. They did it in two or three chunks: some after WWII and then in the 60s and 70s.

[4:09:46 PM](#)

MS. FOERSTER continued if these wells were being operated by any oil company, she would force compliance with state regulations and impose hefty fines for non-compliance. But the companies out there are not acting this way and unfortunately while they can find the federal government to be in violation of regulations they can't do anything to make them comply. BLM brought a lawyer to one of their public hearings a while ago to inform them that it is their legal opinion that the federal government can come into our state at any time and go anywhere and violate any of our regulations.

[4:11:27 PM](#)

She said the BLM's reported plans for 50 wells were to:

Prepare a determination of eligibility pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) due to the age of this site (50 wells). If the site is not eligible, then the surface debris should be removed as funding allows or in conjunction with other scheduled operations if possible.

The BLM had said that was just "inartful" wording. Another nine wells were listed as historic sites and on which they had done all they were going to do "in accordance with an agreement established with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office."

[4:12:57 PM](#)

SENATOR FRENCH asked if anyone had read what the agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) says.

MS. FOERSTER said there isn't any agreement; the State Historic Preservation Officer said she does not have that authority and would never tell them not to clean up. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act says:

Prior to removal and cleanup of the well, the BLM will determine if the site is eligible for the National Historic Register in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. If the site is determined not eligible, BLM will make a finding of no historic property is affected and commence with the proposed removal clean up. If the site is determined eligible this determination in no way precludes removal cleanup activities. Rather in consultation with SHPO the BLM will mitigate the action most likely through historic documentation and then proceed with the proposed removal clean up action at the site.

MS. FOERSTER reasoned that BLM had been telling her something about an agreement that didn't exist and she thought maybe they were a little confused.

[4:15:01 PM](#)

BUD CRIBLEY, State Director, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Anchorage, Alaska, apologized for not being at the committee hearing but wasn't able to get a flight to Juneau due to last minutes scheduling. So, he offered to read his statement into the record as follows:

I appreciate this opportunity to provide you with an update on the BLM's Legacy Wells clean-up program since my comments to the House Resources Committee last month.

The BLM recognizes the importance of cleaning up these well sites. As you know, since 2002, the Federal government has spent almost \$86 million in plugging legacy wells and cleaning up the surface at priority legacy well sites. We have plugged 18 wells and remediated contaminated soils where necessary with that funding.

In the last several weeks, we have been working to finalize the Legacy Wells Summary Report 2013 update. This update has been prepared following a comprehensive site by site inventory. A draft of the report was provided to the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC), the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) and the North Slope Borough and the U.S. Geologic Survey. I understand the AOGCC has prepared comments that will come our way shortly. We welcome their review and input. The summary report, once finalized, will be used to complete a strategic plan for addressing well clean up. The strategic plan will document our goals for the program and identify actions necessary for "closure" of all legacy wells in the NPR-A.

As you are all too well aware, the cost of plugging these wells is compounded by their remoteness and inaccessibility for most of the year. Ice roads must be developed to move equipment and gear to set up on-site camps adequate to shelter workers in temperatures as cold as minus forty. Provisions and fuel must be constantly resupplied and daylight is limited. Specialized equipment must be winterized and transported on sleds for what can be hundreds of miles from Deadhorse, the principal road accessible supply depot.

4:18:40 PM

Regarding the SHPO issue, much has been said in the last few weeks about the BLM's process of consulting with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding legacy well sites that are more than 50 years old. I want to assure you that this is part of our normal environmental review process, and is not expected to result in any delays in accomplishing clean-up work. In addition, historical significance in and of itself does not preclude plugging or cleanup and is considered well in advance of on the ground activities.

Regarding Simpson well 26, on a picture of which has been widely circulated at meetings on this issue, I would like to make a few clarifying points. What you see in this picture is a well that was drilled in a natural oil seep. That well was plugged by the BLM in 2006. The oil you see is from the natural seep and not from leaks. Surface solid waste clean-up still must occur, but is

logistically difficult. During plugging operations back in 2006, the tundra was snow covered and workers at the site were unable to see and retrieve the barrels. Other surface debris has been removed from the site. The BLM's Arctic Field Office is planning to focus on surface remediation projects during the 2013/2014 field seasons, and this site is identified as a high priority.

We appreciate and share your concern about the need to address the legacy wells issue. The BLM remains committed to seek funding to properly address those sites that pose a threat to public health and safety and the environment and to conduct our work in a fiscally responsible manner. We will continue to work collaboratively with the AOGCC, Native Corporations, Tribal governments, and other partners including the ASRC as we prioritize well clean-up projects in the strategic plan and during the clean-up efforts.

Thank you again for the opportunity to address you today. I will be glad to answer any questions.

[4:20:23 PM](#)

SENATOR DYSON said he appreciated Mr. Cribley's participation. He didn't create the problem and is having to try and solve it under difficult circumstances. He asked if the BLM has to obey the same regulations in terms of building ice roads and so on as the private sector does.

MR. CRIBLEY answered that whenever the Bureau conducts operations on the North Slope, it has to go through the same permitting processes as private individuals do.

SENATOR DYSON asked what they do if they haul soil off for remediation in the Prudhoe Bay unit where it has to be incinerated.

MR. CRIBLEY replied that it depends on circumstances and the material's location. They try to figure out the cheapest way to stabilize those materials in a certified manner either on site by removing and transporting them to another location outside of the NPR-A that is certified for disposal of those types of materials.

[4:22:57 PM](#)

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH asked if records are available to Alaskans on remediated dirt disposal from any well.

MR. CRIBLEY replied yes; it is in their office records.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH asked when the state's attorneys contact him, if they would be able to get those records to see what was done.

MR. CRIBLEY replied yes and in fact that kind of work has not been done in a vacuum; it has been a cooperative process in recent history.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH asked who he communicates with: the DNR or the AOGCC.

MR. CRIBLEY replied that the surface remediation work is done working with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC); more specific down-hole issues are worked on with the AOGCC.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH said she still remains concerned that these are not legacy wells in the sense that there is any kind of legacy about them, and the historical designation makes it so that any landowner in the area is unable to do anything on their property. So, the process that the federal government seems to be using to identify mass cleanup is to make it so no one can do anything else around it.

[4:25:41 PM](#)

MR. CRIBLEY replied that won't be the situation in dealing with the cleanup of these wells. As part of their federal requirements and regulations they have to recognize the NHPA and the 106 process, which requires BLM to provide an inventory and assessment of those sites. Then based on that, they either mitigate or if it's determined not to be eligible, they go ahead and clean up. He didn't think anything would come out of that process that would prohibit cleanup activities. They go through a routine NEPA process whether they are dealing with state or federal operations and it is primarily an issue of documentation of what is on that site before they clean it up.

MR. CRIBLEY said the BLM has had informal discussions with the state SHPO and is ready and willing to work with him on moving forward and cleaning these sites up.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH said she appreciated the effort to clean up, but what she was disappointed in was using a federal registry to try to block oil and gas exploration on the North Slope, which

is what appears to be happening. She hoped they could write a letter to the Attorney General and see what actions with the misuse of historical preservation they might advocate for.

[4:28:51 PM](#)

SENATOR FRENCH remarked that the BLM had spent \$86 million on this project already and asked the estimated price tag for completing the job.

MR. CRIBLEY answered that he hadn't formulated a total cost to complete the job. Right now they have a copy of the legacy well summary report that identifies the situation with the 136 wells and the only partner who has not responded back is the AOGCC. When they get those comments, they will sit down and decide what work needs to be done and incorporate that into the strategic plan they are trying to finalize right now. They will develop the final cost from that.

SENATOR FRENCH asked when the \$86 million was spent.

MR. CRIBLEY replied that the money was spent from 2002 up to the present.

SENATOR FRENCH asked if he anticipated spending money next year and the year after that to continue the effort.

MR. CRIBLEY replied that there is a small amount of money in the President's FY13 budget to do surface cleanup, but he was waiting for the FY14 budget to be released for a further update.

[4:31:34 PM](#)

SENATOR FRENCH asked how much was appropriated in 2013 for this effort.

MR. CRIBLEY replied that about \$1 million was set aside for addressing legacy well issues in 2013. In the past several years they had been using a portion of that money to help with the updating of the inventory and assessment of the current situation with the wells. Some of it has been used to finalize some well cleanup.

SENATOR FRENCH asked if he meant that \$1 million was the total amount appropriated in FY13 for the well cleanup effort.

MR. CRIBLEY responded that \$1 million was appropriated for legacy wells in FY13.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH asked him to please carry the message back about targeting more than one well at a time in the same area so that costs can be minimized.

[4:33:27 PM](#)

MR. CRIBLEY responded that their current strategy is exactly that: to "bundle" a group of wells based on highest risk and leverage the equipment in there to be as efficient with the dollars as possible.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH asked if he uses local Alaskan contractors.

MR. CRIBLEY answered that any work they do is put out on bid and generally they go with the lowest bidder or the best bid - whatever is most efficient.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH said she hopes they use Alaskans who know the challenges of working in minus-40 degrees rather than just going with the lowest bid. She also hoped that he was giving some weighting to folks with experience in cold climates.

[4:35:46 PM](#)

MR. CRIBLEY replied that he had been using a local Alaskan contractor to do that work to date and experience in working in the Arctic is a factor in reviewing the bids; it's very important to them to have that.

[4:36:54 PM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said she is frustrated having continued down this same path year after year and having offered to help on the cleanup effort. Now the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, by having land conveyed to them, is willing to help also.

[4:38:06 PM](#)

SENATOR DYSON said his experience with recalcitrant government officials is to put their picture above the fold on the front page and get media involved.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT pointed out that the resolve clause on page 3 asks the governor to get the word out by any available means.

[4:39:56 PM](#)

SENATOR MICCICHE said he was frustrated, too. At the very least he would like to see the barrels collected, which is summer

work, and reflective permanent markers installed this summer so they can be seen from a distance.

MS. FOERSTER added that the reason the AOGCC hasn't responded yet is because the BLM's summary report on the legacy wells is 35 pages long and it takes a while to respond when they are that far apart on their views. What really concerns her is that several of these wells have wellheads on them and were left as completed, but some have pressure and some have had leaks. At least one has been tampered with: the valve turned and oil flowed. None of the valves are locked, which is another high priority. BLM lists only about 10 of the wells as having medium or high surface risk and most of those look like the ones she just showed them. She has a lot of work to do to give them her feedback.

SENATOR DYSON suggested they get some high quality reflective signs that say: "This historic mess memorializes the incompetence and hypocrisy of the federal government in managing Alaska's affairs."

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said she would do it.

[4:43:05 PM](#)

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH said they need to be flagged as hazards not as historical documentation.

SENATOR BISHOP asked about the Rolligon operator who runs over the pressurized wellhead in the night and he's dead, and his family has no father to care for them. Who is responsible then?

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said those are the exact questions they have asked the BLM. It is an accident waiting to happen and she didn't know who would be responsible or how it would be explained to Alaskan residents.

CHAIR GIESSEL opened up public comment, finding none, she closed it.

[4:44:41 PM](#)

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH moved Amendment 1.

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Nauman

**AMENDMENT 1**

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE  
TO: HJR 6

BY REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT

Page 4, line 8:

Delete "the Honorable Mike Pool, Acting"  
Insert "Neil Kornze, Principal Deputy"

CHAIR GIESSEL found no objection and announced that Amendment 1 was adopted.

SENATOR FAIRCLOUGH noted that some legacy wells are benefitting Alaska and if the general public is listening they may think that the bad actor is someone on the North Slope that has been benefitting Alaska for years and years and is required to report, be responsible and accountable to the State of Alaska for every drop of oil, and if they are not, face fines.

MS. FOERSTER said she thought the federal government was using a consistent pattern of "inartful working."

[4:47:16 PM](#)

SENATOR DYSON moved to report HJR 6, as amended, from committee with zero fiscal note and individual recommendations.

CHAIR GIESSEL announced that, without objection, SCS HJR 6(RES) passed from the Senate Resources Standing Committee.

[4:48:31 PM](#)

Finding no further business to come before the Senate Resources Committee, Chair Giessel adjourned the meeting at 4:49 p.m.