

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1999-2000 8672

9988 HOUSE RESOURCES

ExxonMobil Production Company
Alaska Interest - Joint Interest U.S.
P.O. Box 196601
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6601

ExxonMobil
Production

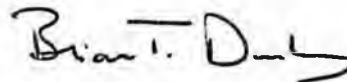
March 21, 2000

The Honorable Beverly Masek
The Honorable Bill Hudson
Alaska State Legislature
House Resources Committee

Dear Representatives Masek and Hudson:

ExxonMobil would like to submit the attached response statements on S.J.R. 18. They outline our general positions on the resolution, and include an additional statement on the March 16, 2000, ruling of the Ninth Circuit Court.

Sincerely,



Brian T. Dunphy
Alaska Public Affairs Manager

ExxonMobil Response to S.J.R. 18
"Exxon Valdez Damage Claims"

The 1989 Valdez oil spill was a tragic accident, which ExxonMobil deeply regrets. ExxonMobil immediately set out to clean up the oil, spending \$2.2 billion and continuing the effort until 1992 when both the State of Alaska and the U.S. Coast Guard declared the cleanup complete.

ExxonMobil also voluntarily began paying damage claims immediately to compensate those directly damaged by the spill. More than 11,000 people and businesses received more than \$300 million in compensation. ExxonMobil made every effort to address damage claims, and at several points during the judicial process settlements were reached on a number of claims. In fact, in the 1994-96 time period, payments totaling \$24.7 million were made to settle compensating damage claims, a sum that has no doubt been increased since then by interest earnings, since these amounts have not yet been distributed to the plaintiffs by their attorneys.

In addition to these claims, ExxonMobil is paying \$1 billion in state and federal settlements that are being used in Prince William Sound environmental studies and conservation programs.

In response to the accident, ExxonMobil also redoubled its long-standing efforts to safeguard the environment in Alaska and throughout the world, and made a public commitment to prevent and mitigate future accidents in all its operations. These accelerated safety and environmental initiatives have resulted in ongoing improvements in company operations and performance.

All in all, ExxonMobil paid \$3.5 billion directly on the spill. We acted as a responsible corporate citizen in responding to the accident until the job was complete, voluntarily compensating those damaged by the spill, and paying state and federal settlements. The Federal District Court in Anchorage agreed in 1994 that virtually all those directly damaged by the spill have been compensated. We have additionally responded to the accident by making our operations safer and minimizing the chances for future incidents.

Both the plaintiffs and ExxonMobil have a number of appeals pending related to the Valdez accident. The judgment which we are currently appealing before the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and the subject matter of Senate Joint Resolution 18--the \$5 billion punitive damages verdict--is something completely different, however, from any questions relating to compensatory damages. Only \$20 million of the amount under appeal are remaining, legitimately contested damage claims.

We believe punitive damages are unwarranted and unjust in the 9th Circuit Court case. This judgement was meant solely to punish ExxonMobil. It is in no way an issue of compensation to plaintiffs, outstanding claims that must be resolved, or measures to improve company operations. In appealing the \$5 billion punitive damages award, ExxonMobil is, in fact, exercising a right which is a core value of our judicial system--the fundamental right for a full and fair appeal. This is a right to which every American individual and business citizen is entitled. Attorneys on all sides of any dispute would agree with this fundamental right.

S.J.R. 18 seeks to have the Legislature and the State of Alaska interject itself into the courtroom and judicial process by urging ExxonMobil cease in its right to such an appeal. We believe you should carefully consider whether this is an appropriate role and precedent for the Legislature.

2/23/00

March 16, 2000

**EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
RESPONSE STATEMENT
MARCH 16, 2000, APPEAL RULING**

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on March 16 issued a ruling in one of several appeals pending before the appellate court related to the Valdez civil damage case. In its ruling, the panel affirmed the district court order that the \$5 billion punitive damage verdict against Exxon should not be set aside because of irregularities during jury deliberations. This ruling does not affect appeals related to the availability of punitive damages in this case; the excessiveness of the punitive damage award; the jury instructions and compensatory damage awards.

Exxon Mobil Corporation said that while it was disappointed by the Court's ruling on this aspect of its appeal, it continued to believe that the \$5 billion punitive damage verdict was unwarranted and excessive.

April 9, 1999

DEAR ALASKA STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

We, the undersigned residents of the Native Village of Port Graham urge the Alaska State Legislature to pass Senate Joint Resolution 18, which requests that Exxon pay claimants the Court-ordered damages resulting from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. We, the undersigned residents of the Native Village of Port Graham support Senate Joint Resolution 18.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
1 James Miller	<i>James Miller</i>	PO Box 5502 Port Graham 99603
2 Emerson Anahonak	<i>Emerson Anahonak</i>	PO Box 5576 P.G. 99603
3 Steve Merrill	<i>Steve Merrill</i>	P.O. Box 5526 P.G. 99603
4 Klara Kambuck	<i>Klara Kambuck</i>	P.G. 35857. 99603
5 Frank Mason	<i>Frank Mason</i>	P.G. P.O. 5507 99603
6 Dick Anahonak	<i>Dick Anahonak</i>	P.G. P.O. Box 5557 - 99603
7 Robert Henderson	<i>Robert Henderson</i>	P.O. Box 5555 Port Graham,
8 Jean Henderson	<i>Jean Henderson</i>	PO Box 5555 Port Graham,
9 Charity Kostoff	<i>Charity Kostoff</i>	P.O. Box 5574 Port Graham
10 Alice Anahonak, Alena Anahonak	<i>Alice Anahonak, Alena Anahonak</i>	Box 5576 Port Graham, AK 99603-5576
11 Mickey Anahonak, Mickey Anahonak	<i>Mickey Anahonak, Mickey Anahonak</i>	" " " " " " " "
12 Dorene Anahonak, Dorene Anahonak	<i>Dorene Anahonak, Dorene Anahonak</i>	P.O. Box 5558 Port Graham, AK 99603-5558
13 Leonard Anahonak	<i>Leonard Anahonak</i>	Port Graham, AK, 99603-5506
14 William Anahonak	<i>William Anahonak</i>	Port Graham, AK P.O. Box 5559
15 DEBRA E MELANACE, Deborah Melanace	<i>Debra E Melanace, Deborah Melanace</i>	PO Box 5533 Port Graham, AK. 99603-5533 254-2234
16 CHRISTALINA JAEGER, Crystalina Jaeger	<i>Christalina Jaeger, Crystalina Jaeger</i>	PO Box 5541 Port Graham, AK 99603
17 Dorene Anahonak, Dorene Anahonak	<i>Dorene Anahonak, Dorene Anahonak</i>	PO Box 5561 Port Graham AK 99603

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
18	Francis Norman Inman Norman	P.O. Box 5509 Port Graham, Alaska 99603
19	Mary Malhotra	Box 5548 Port Graham AK 99603
20	Ren [unclear]	Box 5503 Port Graham AK 99603
21	[unclear]	Box 5578 Port Graham AK 99603-5578
22	SHERY GLANN [unclear]	PO Box 5523 P.G., AK 99603 284 2291
23	FRANK F. TULUF Frank T [unclear]	Box 5518 PT Graham AK 99603 284 233
24	Ralph [unclear]	PO Box 5545 PT Graham AK 99603
25	Robert [unclear]	P.O. Box 5512 Port Graham 99603
26	Edgar [unclear]	P.O. Box 5567 Port Graham AK 99603
27	[unclear]	P.O. Box 5502 Port Graham AK 99603
28	Dee [unclear]	Box 5538 Port Graham 99603
29	[unclear]	P.O. Box 5539 Port Graham AK 99603
30	[unclear]	Vivian Malchoff Box 5538 Port Graham AK 99603
31	Kiley [unclear]	P.O. Box 5536 PORT GRAHAM, AK 99603-5536
32	Leo [unclear]	P.O. Box 5544 Port Graham AK 99603
33	Stephen [unclear]	P.O. Box 5558 Port Graham 99603
34	Lubna [unclear]	P.O. Box 5507 Port Graham

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
35	Deborah Hurlburt	P.O. Box 5529 Port Graham
36	Fred E. Laska	P.O. Box 5556 PORT GRAHAM
37	Nicole Rae Grosvald	Box 5530, Port Graham
38	Lita Megehee	Box 5537 Port Graham
39	Samuel A. Moring	P.O. Box 5508 Port Graham
40	Jan R. Ott	POB. 5522 Port Graham AK 99603
41	Robin Ott	P.O. 5522 Port Graham AK
42	X Greg M. Wullen	PO Box 5576 Port Graham, AK 99603-5576
43	Ann M. Megehee	P.O. Box 5534 P.G.M. AK 99603
44	Betsy E. Norman	P.O. Box 5565 Port Graham, AK 99603-5565
45	FRANK TAYLOR Frank Taylor	Box 5518 Port Graham AK 99603 -907-284-2332
46	Quentin Hurlburt	P.O. Box 5512 Port Graham AK
47	Tonia Hurlburt	" " " "
48	Bobbie Sue Hurlburt	" " " "
49	Edwin K. K. Laska	Box 5552 Port Graham, AK
50	Jaffrey A. McMule	P.O. Box 5552 Port Graham 284-2262
51	Bobby M. Wullen	Box 5529 Port Graham 99603

April 9, 1999

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	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
52	<u>Patricia M. Drauer!</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>PO Box 5515 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
53	<u>Linda Norman</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>PO Box 5546 Port Graham AK 99603 (907) 284-2224</u>
54	<u>Reuben Noorman</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>PO Box 5546 Port Graham AK 99603 (908) 284-2225</u>
55	<u>Waque Noma</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>" " " " " "</u>
56	<u>Johann Vicaar</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>5501 P. Graham</u>
57	<u>Sharon Howe</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>5501 P. Graham</u>
58	<u>SISAN Seville</u> <u>Musan Seville</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>5532 Port Graham AK</u>
59	<u>Anna McMullen</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>5536 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
60	<u>Bethie Ann McMullen</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>5512 Port Graham AK 99603 (907) 284-2282</u>
61	<u>Samantha McMullen</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5536 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
62	<u>Dorothy Moezin</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5505 Port Graham AK 99603 99603</u>
63	<u>John Ambrose</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5544 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
64	<u>Dick Ambrose</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5557 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
65	<u>Dorinda Kambrose</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5557 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
66	<u>Violet (Violet) Vester</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>P.O. Box 5569 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
67	<u>Elenore McMullen</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Box 5529 Port Graham AK</u>
68	<u>Alfred Ambrose</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Box 5535 Port Graham AK 99603 99603 55-</u>

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER
69	<u>Billy Mezanack</u>	<u>Billy Mezanack Port Graham Alaska AK 99603</u>
70	<u>Elmer Anahonak</u>	<u>Elmer Anahonak Port Graham AK 99603</u>
71	<u>Alesia Tanape</u>	<u>Alesia Tanape Port Graham AK 99603</u>
72	<u>Pat</u>	<u>Pat Port Graham</u>
73	<u>Donald Raluit</u>	<u>10 Box 5573 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
74	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Box 5572 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
75	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Box 5572 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
76	<u>Thomas A. Ient</u>	<u>Thomas A. Ient PO Box 5566 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
77	<u>Marlene Norman</u>	<u>Marlene Norman Box 5505 Port Graham, AK 99603</u>
78	<u>Fiona J. Snider</u>	<u>Fiona J. Snider Box 5575 Port Graham, AK 99603-5575</u>
79	<u>Nick Marvin</u>	<u>Nick Marvin Box 5513 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
80	<u>Steven A. Anahonak</u>	<u>Steven A. Anahonak Box 5515 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
81	<u>Richard D. Hmit</u>	<u>Richard D. Hmit PO Box 5525 Port Graham AK 99603</u>
82	<u>Pat Anahonak</u>	<u>Pat Anahonak PO Box 5511 Port Graham AK 99603</u>

Cordova District Fishermen United

Celebrating 65 Years of Service to Commercial Fishermen in Cordova, Alaska
P.O. Box 939 Cordova, Alaska 99574 / Telephone (907) 424-3447 / Fax (907) 424-3430

February 22, 2000
House Special Committee on Oil & Gas
Representative Jim Whitaker, Chairman
MS 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

SENT VIA FACSIMILE TO (907) 465-2070

Dear Members,

Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU), the oldest commercial fishing organization of the state representing the salmon and herring fishermen of Prince William, urges your support for CSSJR 18.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill had a profound impact upon not only the ecosystem of Prince William Sound, but also the lives of those men and women whose livelihoods and lifestyles depended upon the harvests of the marine ecosystem. Exxon promised the people of Prince William Sound--lawsuits and court cases notwithstanding--that it would "make Alaska whole again." It is important that Exxon pay its claimants the damages duly assessed in a court of law to compensate those affected by the spill.

Payment of the punitive damages as awarded by the lawsuit should certainly go a long way toward bringing closure to this very painful and sensitive chapter in the lives of those impacted by the Spill.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sue Aspelund

Sue Aspelund
Executive Director

cc: Senator Georgiana Lincoln
Representative John Harris

JAMIN, EBELL, SCHMITT & MASON

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
323 CAROLYN STREET
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615

TELEPHONE: (907) 486-6024
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REPLY TO KODIAK OFFICE

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE AND FAX
(907) 278-6100

SEATTLE OFFICE:
300 MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
106 FIRST AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
TELEPHONE: (206) 622-7834
FACSIMILE: (206) 622-7831

March 16, 2000

Senator Georglanna Lincoln
Alaska Legislature
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Via Facsimile (907) 465-2652

RE: CSSJR 18

Dear Senator Lincoln:

I would like to address some of the issues surrounding the judgements and the claimants in the Exxon Valdez litigation. Specifically, I am responding to the position held by some that Exxon has fully compensated all those who were affected by the spill, and that punitive damages are merely extra punishment for the corporation.

First, there is a substantial outstanding judgment for compensatory damages that Exxon has refused to pay. The amount of the judgment was about \$20 million, and with interest, is currently about \$50 million.

Second, there is a large group of persons and entities who were hurt by the spill, but under rather strict provisions of maritime law their claims were dismissed by Judge Holland. This was done through summary judgment so the claims were never presented to a jury. Judge Holland decided before trial that the claims could not be brought based on a 1927 United States Supreme Court case called Robins Drydock. He read this case as requiring that a claimant must be physically affected by oil in order to be eligible for recovery. Judge Holland also felt that the relevant state statute, AS 46.03.822, was preempted by federal law, and that he could not impose liability more broadly than the Robins rule allowed. But in so doing, Judge Holland recognized that such people were actually hurt by the spill: he just felt that their claims were barred by the Robins doctrine.

Interestingly, the Alaska State Supreme Court has come to the opposite conclusion. In Kodiak Island Borough v. Exxon, decided in November of 1999, the court ruled that neither Robins nor federal preemption doctrine barred A.S. 46.03.822 and its

Senator Georgianna Lincoln
March 16, 2000
Page 2

more encompassing choice to impose liability on oil polluters. We suspect, based on a very recent United States Supreme Court case, United States v. Locke, decided a week and a half ago, that the Ninth Circuit will conclude that the Alaska Supreme Court is correct, and Judge Holland was wrong. On this issue, the Locke court said:

We have upheld state laws imposing liability for pollution caused by oil spills. See Askew v. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 411 U.S., at 325. Our view of OPA's savings clauses preserves this important role for the States, which is unchallenged here.

In short, we expect that the Ninth Circuit will ultimately recognize that many more Alaskans who were adversely affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill have legitimate compensatory damage claims that have not yet been redressed in the courts. But the important point here is that Judge Holland has recognized, even under his restrictive view as to which claims are viable, that many more persons were hurt than have thus far been compensated.

The argument that Exxon is making, that everyone who was hurt has been properly been compensated, is thus erroneous, and should not be heard to defeat an otherwise valid attempt to have Exxon pay the judgments against it. Among the groups of persons and entities which were hurt by the spill but whose claims have not yet been recognized are:

1. Tenderboat operators and crews. The oil spill disrupted their operations as seagoing intermediaries between commercial fishermen and processors because the fishermen were unable to fish;
2. Seafood processors, dealers and wholesalers. The oil spill impaired the availability of the fish that are the subject matter of their businesses;
3. Processor employees;
4. "Area businesses," including, inter alia, guides and camps that lost business because prospective clients were prevented or deterred from fishing or observing wildlife, suppliers of goods and services to commercial fishermen, other users of adversely affected marine resources, businesses that suffered losses because the economies of their communities were dependent upon the fisheries impaired by the spill, and aquaculture associations deprived of commercial fishing assessments that support their operations;

Senator Georgianna Lincoln
March 16, 2000
Page 3

5. Commercial fishermen outside the areas closed in 1989. They lost revenues because the oil spill's adverse effects upon market prices and demand for salmon and other seafood from all areas of Alaska;

6. Commercial fishermen who suffered reductions in the value of their limited entry permits or vessels, unless they could prove "lost profits" on actual sales;

7. Owners of land in oiled areas whose land was not physically touched by oil, even if littoral rights running with the land were impaired by oiling of the shoreline to which a landowner had rights.

In summary, compensatory claims paid to date were paid only to a very limited class of those affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The broader group of persons, businesses, local governments, and organizations which were negatively affected by the spill will receive some relief through their participation in the punitive damage award.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

JAMIN, EBELL, SCHMITT & MASON



Matthew D. Jamin

cc: David W. Oesting, Esq.

exladmin\lincoln_let.wpd

March 20, 2000

House Resources Committee
Chairs Hudson and Masek
Capitol Building
Juneau AK

House Resources Committee,

I would like this opportunity to express my support for SJR 18 and urge all members of House Resources to pass it through this committee.

I realize that many believe that it is not appropriate for the legislature to become involved in an issue that is judicial in nature. I disagree with that viewpoint in this instance. The EXXON Valdez oil spill effected so many Alaskans in the North Gulf Coast region the legislature should urge the conclusion of the lawsuit.

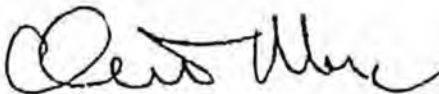
In a normal year I would probably not be able to write this letter, as I would be preparing to tender sac roe herring in Prince William Sound. This year the season is once again closed with no source of income from that fishery for my family and myself. The sac roe seine fishery has been closed for eight of the 12 years since the EXXON Valdez oil spill in 1989. Prior to the EXXON spill a fishery had occurred every year from its inception.

I have seined since 1976 for salmon in Cook Inlet and this fishery has changed dramatically. Natural runs of pinks have virtually disappeared from the area between Seward and Kachemak Bay. The consistent failure of these runs has no historical precedent. Permit holders participation in this fishery has been cut by half compared to pre-spill years. The legacy of the EXXON Valdez continues on for us year after year.

I know that I don't have to convince you of the effects of the EXXON spill, a jury was convinced many years ago in accordance with our judicial system. I also have no argument with EXXON's right to appeal those decisions. If those appeals are denied at the 9th Circuit I want this case concluded so we may move on with our lives.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely yours,



Chris Moss
Box 1115
Homer, AK 99603
235-8053

SJR

20

FISCAL NOTE No. 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SJR 20
(S) Publish Date: 4-12-99

Revision Date 4/8/99 Dept. Affected _____
 Title Save the Beaver in Washington DC BRU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Taylor Component Serial No. _____
 Requester _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05
Personal Services						0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES []						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1091 Designated Program Receipts						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY99) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution is anticipated to have no fiscal impact on state agencies.

Prepared by Senate Resources Committee Phone 465-4907
 Division Rick Halford Date 4/9/99
 Approved by Senator Rick Halford, Chairman Date _____
 Agency _____

Alaska State Legislature

Chairman,
Judiciary Committee

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-3873
Fax: (907) 465-3922



50 Front Street
Suite 203
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
(907) 225-8088
Fax: (907) 225-0713

Senator Robin L. Taylor

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SJR20

Relating to removal of beaver from Washington, D.C.

The North American beaver inhabited the District of Columbia for eons before the first humans occupied the area. The beaver became extinct in the District of Columbia when development and the Capitals urban sprawl killed them off. Two years ago, one brave pioneering young beaver floated down the Potomac River and is now attempting to establish a colony of beavers, without government subsidy, in an area know as the Tidal Basin. We have decided to give this little critter a name... we are calling him Bucky.

Although Bucky is oblivious of the fact, he qualifies for special protection, under the Endangered Species Act and the land he is using is habitat critical to his survival. Unfortunately the Clinton/Gore Administration is protecting cherry trees instead of Bucky Beaver. Their Park Service employees are harassing poor Bucky by stealing his food and trying to trap him in a cage.

These Federal agencies are required by Federal law to stop all human activities and development projects in that critical habitat area. In fact, this beaver may very well be the latest evolutionary example of beaver adaptation, a unique sub species that has evolved and learned to survive in the polution and corruption that exists in Washington D.C. at almost toxic levels.

Less than 150 years ago, free roaming wild North American beaver lived and raised their young in the Tidal Basin and throughout the District. Government killed them off and now they are going to trap, tranquilize, tag, and transport this beaver out of town.

I say NO – let little Bucky Beaver alone. Enforce your Federal laws and protect him as zealously as you protect Kangaroo Rats and spotted owls. The trees eaten by the beaver were alien species not native to the area, planted for their decorative value.

The beaver lived there first. He is native to the area and his historic use predates mans. If the environmentalists are correctman is the trespasser, not Bucky Beaver.

District A:

Hyder • Ketchikan • Kupreanof • Meyers Chuck • Petersburg • Saxman • Sitka • Wrangell

BUCKY BEAVER

Lyrics By Senator Robin Taylor

Alaska State Senate

To be sung to the tune of Davy Crockett

Bucky Bucky Beaver
Lets fight to keep him free.

A Potomac flood left him a facin'
Life alone in the Tidal Basin,
He survived right well with the squirrels and the bees
And chewed up a couple of Cherry Trees.

Bucky Bucky Beaver
Let's fight to keep him free.

The Park police now steal his food
Try to trap him and treat him rude,
He's a unique species and proud of that
A livin' on some critical habitat.

Bucky Bucky Beaver
Let's fight to keep him free.

Critters like Bucky sometimes don't fit
The parky plans of the hypocrits.
But he needs our help so one and all
Give Al Gore a personal call...tell him
Bucky Bucky Beaver..let's fight to keep him free.

The Washington Times Politics

Published in Washington, D.C. 5am -- April 9, 1999 www.washtimes.com

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YOUNG GEORGE WASHINGTON BEAVER



On our front page today: Beavers in Tidal Basin cause a gnawing problem

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And Thank You
Note

Don't bother trying to bite the system

For beavers in D.C., acting natural is a capital offense

For thousands of years before the white man arrived in North America to begin building colonies, beavers had their own colonies along the East Coast and into the Potomac River drainage.

Before the American Revolution, the site of today's national capital along the Potomac was one big swamp. That is the now politically incorrect terminology used to refer to wetlands in the days of the Founding Fathers.

Americans were ignorant of the ecological importance of marshes in those days. They saw them only as breeding colonies for mosquitoes and waterlogged barriers to progress.



**CRAIG
MEDRED**

Thus the swamp of the lower Potomac was filled to create the land on which to build the city of Washington, D.C.

As the American colonies flourished and became states, the East Coast beaver colonies faded. The closest thing to a beaver in Washington, D.C., for a long time was a rat — the beaver's unpopular rodent cousin.

This spring, though, the beavers returned in what can only be considered a wonderful testament to the resiliency of nature.

You would have thought this would have been cause for celebration in the environmentally conscious capital of 1999, but you would have been wrong.

The returning beavers, you see, decided to dine on imported Yoshino cherry trees guarded by the ever-vigilant forces of the National Park Service.

This is the same National Park Service, it should be noted, that has led efforts to get rid of invasive species — like imported trout — in other parts of the country.

And this is the same National Park Service that is big on standing back to let almost anything happen among the flora and fauna of Alaska with the dictum that nature should be allowed to take its course.

Nature's course in the Tidal Basin, of course, was to have the beavers grow fat on imported Japanese cherry trees. The trees would have died in the process, but this would have let in light to nourish whatever native flora happened to take root. And soon, to mark the cycle of life, something else would be growing where cherry trees once stood.

The vegetation a decade from now might

BEAVERS

D.C.'s big hairy deal

Sports, C-1



MEDRED: Beavers get short end of stick

Continued from Page C-1

not have looked the same, but at least it would have been native instead of imported.

So what if Washington, D.C., might have to change its annual celebration from the Cherry Blossom Festival to the Pussy Willow Festival.

Big hairy deal, you say.

Well, it was a big hairy deal to the National Park Service and the Washington media, which embraced the Park Service in its efforts to keep those cherry trees from nature.

When bears or wolf packs decide to rip moose limb from bloody limb in Alaska, these are the people demanding we "let nature take its course."

When beavers decide to chomp down a few cherry trees, these same people start screaming for a trapper — but a "humane" one please.

Paid \$1,500 by the Park

Service, the humane trapper over the weekend put out "suitcase-shaped, wire mesh traps baited with a slab of fresh willow and a dab of castor, a substance secreted by beavers to mark their territory," the Washington Post reported.

Two beavers were quickly and humanely caged — which couldn't have been fun for the beavers, but was a blast for the nation's press.

"Another of the city's celebrity beavers was taken into federal custody yesterday, then resettled in an undisclosed location where the critter will no longer chew up national treasures," Eric Lipton cutely reported in the Post on Monday.

National treasures? Were the beavers trying to gnaw down one of the columns at the Lincoln Memorial? I thought we were talking about some imported trees here.

Anyway, the beavers were caught and hauled away.

"... Federal officials," Lipton noted, "are keeping their new habitat a secret. They are afraid that the frenzy surrounding their discovery will follow them to their new home, where the beavers are now free to chew as they choose."

More likely — given the difficulty in finding good, unoccupied beaver habitat in much of the country these days — they are afraid someone might find out that they dumped the beavers where they will starve, or where some big, bad resident beavers will let them know who's boss.

That's how nature takes its course out of sight of the Washington media.

□ Craig Medred is the Daily News outdoors editor and an opinion columnist.

Oregon Blue Book Almanac



Topics: Abbreviations through Counties

Abbreviations, Oregon: OR (postal)

Airports: 386

Altitudes

Highest: Mt. Hood (11239')

Lowest: Pacific Ocean (sea level)

Animal, State

The American Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) was named Oregon state animal by the 1969 Legislature. Prized for its fur, the beaver was overtrapped by early settlers and eliminated from much of its original range. Through proper management and partial protection, the beaver has been reestablished in



watercourses throughout the state and remains an important economic asset. The beaver has been referred to as "nature's engineer," and its dam-building activities are important to natural water flow and erosion control. Oregon is known as the "Beaver State" and Oregon State University's athletic teams are called the "Beavers."

Apportionment, US House of Representatives

1860-1880 1

1890-1900 2

1910-1930 3

1940-1970 4

1980-1990 5

Awards (Nobel, Pulitzer)

1934 - *Medford Mail Tribune* - Pulitzer, Journalism

1939 - Ronald Callvert, *The Oregonian* - Pulitzer, Editorial Writing

1954 - Linus Pauling - Nobel, Chemistry

1957 - Wallace Turner and William Lambert, *The Oregonian* - Pulitzer, Reporting (No Edition Time)

1962 - Linus Pauling - Nobel, Peace

SJR

39

STATEWIDE POLITICAL OPINION SURVEY
IVAN MOORE RESEARCH
TEL: 907-278-4600

Poll Conducted for the Alaska Conservation Alliance; November, 1999

**THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE OR ANWR SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM
 BRITISH PETROLEUM'S OIL DRILLING AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

Agree:	101	40.5%	
Disagree	109	43.4%	
Neutral	40	16.0%	Mean - 1.961

PARTY AFFILIATION

	Democrat	Republican	Other
Agree	52.7%	26.4%	44.4%
Disagree	28.7%	52.3%	44.7%
Neutral	18.6%	21.3%	10.6%

AGE OF RESPONDENT

	18-49	50+
Agree	47.1%	34.1%
Disagree	40.1%	47.9%
Neutral	12.9%	18.0%

GENDER OF RESPONDENT

	Female	Male
Agree	52.7%	28.4%
Disagree	29.5%	57.4%
Neutral	17.8%	14.3%

AREAS OF ALASKA

	Southeast	Rural	Fairbanks	Anchorage
Agree	50.8%	45.6%	53.1%	34.1%
Disagree	36.3%	28.8%	41.5%	48.3%
Neutral	12.9%	25.6%	5.4%	17.5%



Alaska Field Office 201 Barrow Street, Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99501
TEL: (907) 276-4048 FAX: (907) 258-6807 nw-ak.field@sierraclub.org

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Polling Results

Research conducted by Ivan Moore Research for the Alaska Conservation Alliance

July 1998

“The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge should be protected from oil drilling:”

Agree	140	46.7%
Disagree	137	45.7%
Neutral/Undecided	23	7.7%

November 1999

“Please tell me if you strongly agree, mildly agree, mildly disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement about the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or ANWR.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or ANWR should be protected from British Petroleum’s oil drilling and development plans:”

Agree	101	40.5%
Disagree	109	43.4%
Neutral	40	16.0%



750 W. 2nd Ave. #109, Anchorage AK 99501 / Ph. 907-258-6171 / Fax 907-258-6177

P.O. Box 22151, Juneau AK 99802 / Ph. 907-463-3366 / Fax 907-463-3312 / unite@akvoice.org

April 3, 2000

United States Senate
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Senator:

I am writing to ask for your support against oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Alaska Conservation Voters, a statewide umbrella organization which represents 31 conservation organizations and 22,000 individual Alaskans, is a strong supporter of permanent protection for the Arctic Refuge coastal plain.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is an Alaskan treasure. The fragile coastal plain supports a broad diversity of life including nesting and feeding habitat for hundreds of species of migratory birds, denning grounds for polar bears, and the birthing area for the 130,000 member Porcupine River caribou herd. The Arctic Refuge coastal plain makes up a mere 5% of Alaska's Arctic and is the only stretch of coastline which is off-limits to oil and gas development.

Contrary to oil lobbyist claims, Alaskans are divided on the question of whether to allow oil drilling in the Arctic Refuge (Ivan Moore Research 11/99). In fact, 65% of Alaskans say they oppose oil drilling if proven that it would cause significant harm to the environment (MacWilliams, Cosgrove, Smith, Robinson 11/98). The majority of women and rural residents consistently support protecting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from oil drilling.

It was also Alaskan groups like the Fairbanks-based Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association that convinced President Eisenhower's Administration to establish the original Arctic Wildlife Range in 1960. Today, wilderness designation is supported by a broad-based state coalition that includes the Gwich'in Natives of Northeast Alaska, the Episcopal Church, and dozens of Alaska tourism and conservation organizations.

Primary opposition to protection of the coastal plain comes from an oil industry backed lobby group calling itself "Arctic Power." Arctic Power is not a credible source of information on this issue. In fact, their main support is from multinational corporations like British Petroleum who would directly benefit from increased oil drilling.

Scientific and conservation experts agree that drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge will destroy the unique wilderness and wildlife resources of the area. Even Alaska's own University researchers have determined that oil drilling and industrial development has a detrimental impact on caribou (Nellemann, C., R.D. Cameron, "Cumulative Impacts of an Evolving Oil Field on the Distribution of Calving Caribou," Canadian Journal of Zoology, 1998). The Gwich'in Natives who live in Alaska and Canada rely on the caribou for their subsistence and cultural identity and are united in their opposition to oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

It is heartening to know that so many people across the country support Alaskans in our efforts to protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from oil drilling. In fact, polls show that over 70% of the American public supports permanent protection for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge coastal plain. Please demonstrate your support by voting against any bill that allows for oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your leadership role in this important effort.

Sincerely,

Mary Core, Executive Director

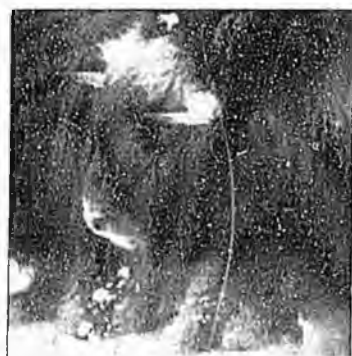
Conserve Alaska. It's Only Natural.

Why Alaskans Support Protecting the Arctic Refuge



JOHNNY JOHNSON

In the far northeastern corner of Alaska lies the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Arctic Refuge coastal plain is the heart of a thriving Arctic ecosystem that hosts thousands of migratory birds, provides denning habitat for polar bears, and is the calving grounds for the 129,000-member Porcupine caribou herd. Each year, the caribou migrate hundreds of miles to the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge, where they give birth to their young. The Arctic Refuge also plays an integral part in the lives of the Gwich'in Athabascan people who depend on the seasonal migrations of the caribou for their subsistence and cultural identity.



But this unique Alaskan wilderness is under attack. Multinational oil companies and their friends in Congress want to drill the fragile coastal plain for oil, and turn our Arctic wilderness into another Prudhoe Bay.

In the last 20 years, oil development has spread rapidly across Alaska's Arctic. Over 1,500 miles of roads and pipelines crisscross 800 square miles of tundra. Millions of acres of offshore waters and 4 million acres of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska will soon be leased for oil development.



GREG REACE

With 90 percent of Alaska's Arctic already eligible for leasing, Alaskans need to restore a balance between oil and wilderness. The Arctic Refuge coastal plain is a mere 5 percent of Alaska's vast Arctic coast. Permanently protecting the Arctic Refuge coastal plain from oil drilling will ensure that this critical portion of Alaska's Arctic is safeguarded for the future.

Alaskans Hunt, Fish and Recreate in the Arctic Refuge

The initial far-sighted public proposal for the establishment of the Arctic National Wildlife Range was made by the Tanana Valley Sportsman's Association in 1957.

Once an area is industrialized by the oil industry, hunting is usually off limits. Alaskans who used to enjoy the entire Arctic for hunting have found themselves locked out of the lands around Prudhoe Bay. Along the 800 mile corridor of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline (TAPS), hunting is strictly prohibited.

Each year, dozens of Alaskan hunting and wilderness guides bring guests into the Arctic Refuge to enjoy the unique wilderness and wildlife opportunities. These small business owners directly benefit from the wild qualities of the Arctic Refuge that draw guests from all over the world and contribute to a growing economy.



LEN RUE



PAMELA A. MILLER

These people would snake a pipeline across one of the great landscapes of the world, the Arctic National Wildlife Range. Some have appropriately compared splitting the Arctic National Wildlife Range by a 48-inch pipeline and haul road with slicing a razor blade across the face of the Mona Lisa

*—Senator Ted Stevens,
Anchorage Daily News,
May 16, 1977*

There is a sport hunting season for caribou, moose, Dall sheep and waterfowl within the Arctic Refuge. Subsistence hunting and fishing is permitted, as is fur trapping. We cherish this legacy and want our children and grandchildren to be assured of these opportunities.

Oil Drilling Harms the Arctic Environment

Multinational oil companies claim that they've cleaned up their act on the North Slope, but their record demonstrates this is not true. In 1996, Doyon Drilling was caught injecting toxic drilling waste into the tundra at the Endicott oil field — an operation that the industry heralds as model for environmentally safe development. In 1998, Arco lost millions of gallons of drilling muds below the Colville River Delta at their Alpine site. These are not the actions of companies who respect our land or our heritage.

There are hundreds of spills each year on the North Slope, involving tens of thousands of gallons of crude oil and other petroleum products. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation lists over 60 contaminated sites associated with North Slope oil industry operations.

Oil operations in the Arctic annually emit over 43,000 tons of oxides of nitrogen — more than twice the amount emitted by Washington, D.C. These emissions contribute to smog, which has been linked to asthma and respiratory illness. Emissions can be detected 200 miles away in Barrow.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted studies on caribou in the vicinity of the Prudhoe Bay oil complex which show that cows with calves avoid noise and development. The studies link increased animal stress and extra exertion with lower calf production, lower calf birth weights, and lower calf densities. Oil development in the Arctic Refuge would likely effect the Porcupine caribou in a similar way.

Protect Alaska's Only Arctic Refuge

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a unique Alaskan treasure. Drilling for oil in the Arctic Refuge will destroy the very values that Alaskans respect and worked to defend. Protecting the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge will ensure that this incredible legacy is preserved for all time.



For more information about how you can get involved with the Sierra Club's Alaska Arctic campaign, call Sara Callaghan at (907) 276-4088 or e-mail saragael@alaska.sierraclub.org. Thanks to: The Natural Resources Defense Council and the Alaska Wilderness League for their research.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: SR 39
 BILL N(S) Publish Date: 3/23/00

STATE OF ALASKA
 2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected _____
 Title Encouraging Congress to Open ANWR BRU _____
 _____ Component _____
 Sponsor Senate Rules _____
 Requester Senate Resources Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution is anticipated to have no fiscal impact on state agencies.

Prepared by: Juli Lucky  Phone 465-4907
 Division Senate Resources Committee Date/Time 3/16/00 4:22 PM
 Approved by _____ Date _____
 Agency _____

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Drue Pearce
President of the Senate

Memorandum

Date: March 27, 2000

To: Representative Beverly Masek
Co-Chair House Resources Committee

From: Senator Drue Pearce, Senate President. 

RE: SJR 39 – ENCOURAGING CONGRESS TO OPEN ANWR

I respectfully request that SJR 39 be scheduled for a hearing in the House Resources Committee at your earliest possible convenience.

Thank you for your consideration.

Alaska State Legislature



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Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
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Fax (907) 465-3872

Drue Pearce
President of the Senate

Sponsor Statement

SJR 39

3/21/00

U.S. oil production has fallen 17 percent during the Clinton-Gore Administration to the lowest annual production rate since 1954. At the same time U.S. consumption has risen approximately 14 percent. As of February 2000, America is importing approximately 56 percent of our daily oil consumption, 44 percent of which comes from countries that are members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). This amounts to 10.5 million barrels of the roughly 19 million barrels we consume per day.

The dramatic decline in domestic oil production and the resulting dependence on foreign oil production is directly attributable to America's failure to develop a long-term energy policy. To be successful this policy needs to address not only the promotion of alternative technologies and fuels but must also recognize that, for the foreseeable future, Americans will be dependent on petroleum and natural gas to power our nation's industry, transportation systems, and economy.

America's energy industry has also been damaged. Jobs in the energy section have declined from 405,000 in 1990 to 293,000; a 28 percent drop over the last 10 years. A further sign of decline is that exploration rigs searching for oil have fallen from 657 in 1990 to 153 in February, 2000 -- a 77 percent decline. Alaska and America can ill afford to continue our increased dependency on oil imports from foreign countries while exporting our jobs to these same nations.

Industry and government experts recognize the Coastal Plain of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) as the single most promising unexplored region in the U.S. for a major oil and gas discovery. In 1998, the U.S. Geological Survey estimated that the Coastal Plain of ANWR could have up to 16 billion barrels of recoverable oil -- similar in size to volume of oil expected to be recovered from Prudhoe Bay.

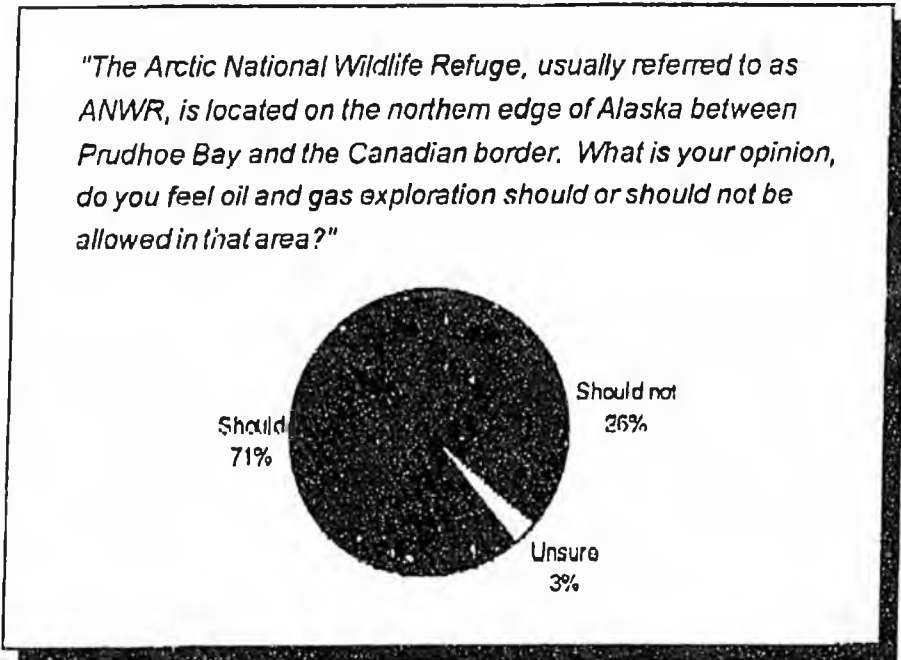
In an effort to accommodate America's energy needs, the Federal government currently employs a strategy of encouraging foreign countries to produce more oil to be made available for import to the United States. The fallacy of this strategy is evidenced by the dramatic price fluctuation of oil in recent years. Further failure of this approach is the three recessions since 1973 triggered by rising imported oil prices which were primarily driven by consumer demand and reduced domestic production.

SJR 39 supports our congressional efforts to develop a long-term energy policy for America, which includes opening access to promising areas, like ANWR, in an effort to increase domestic oil and gas production. Only then will America lessen the grip that foreign oil producing nations have on our economy and consumers.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPLORATION JANUARY 1999

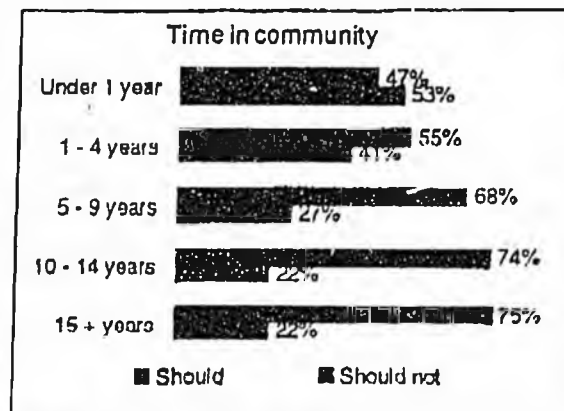
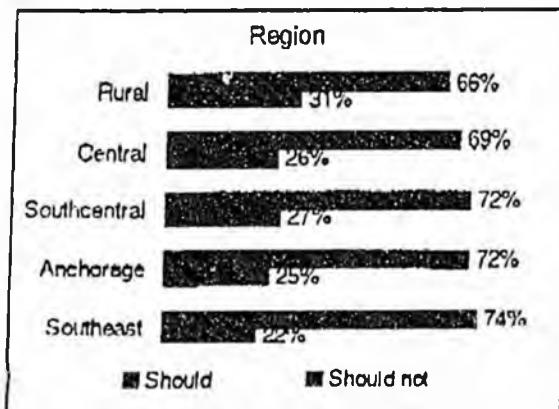
FINDINGS

Statewide, nearly three out of four Alaskans (71%) report they believe oil and gas exploration should be allowed in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge...



...and support is strong in every geographic region and strongest among the most "experienced" Alaskans...

"...should or should not exploration be allowed in ANWR..."

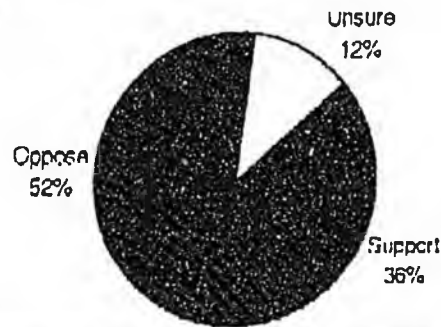


ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPLORATION JANUARY 1999

...in addition, over one out of three (36%) of those previously "opposed" to exploration in ANWR switch to "support" when the three-dimensional seismic approach is used....

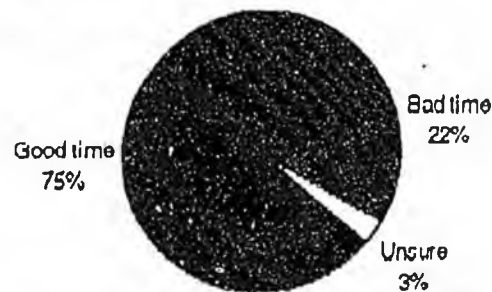
(Asked of respondents who oppose oil and gas exploration in ANWR -- 26%)

"There's a new way to explore for oil called 'three-dimensional seismic' which uses computers and has very little effect on the ground. If the 'three-dimensional seismic' approach is used, would you support or oppose oil and gas exploration in ANWR?"



Three out of four of all respondents (75%) also say they feel that now is a good time to explore for oil and gas in ANWR, even though the price of oil is so low...

"With the price of oil so low, some people say it's a bad time to explore in ANWR because there's too much oil now and we don't need any more; while other people say it takes ten years from exploring for oil to producing it, and if there is any oil in ANWR, we need to find out because we'll probably need it ten years from now. What's your opinion -- is now a good time or a bad time to explore for oil in ANWR?"

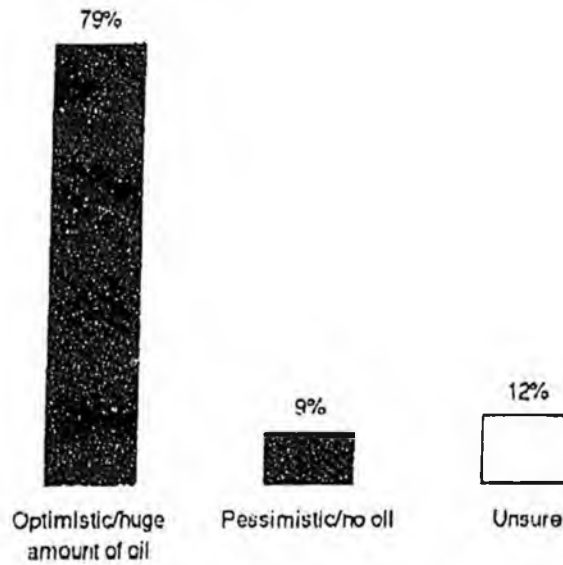


ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPLORATION

JANUARY 1999

...likely because nearly four out of five respondents (79%) believe there may be an enormous amount of oil underground in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge...

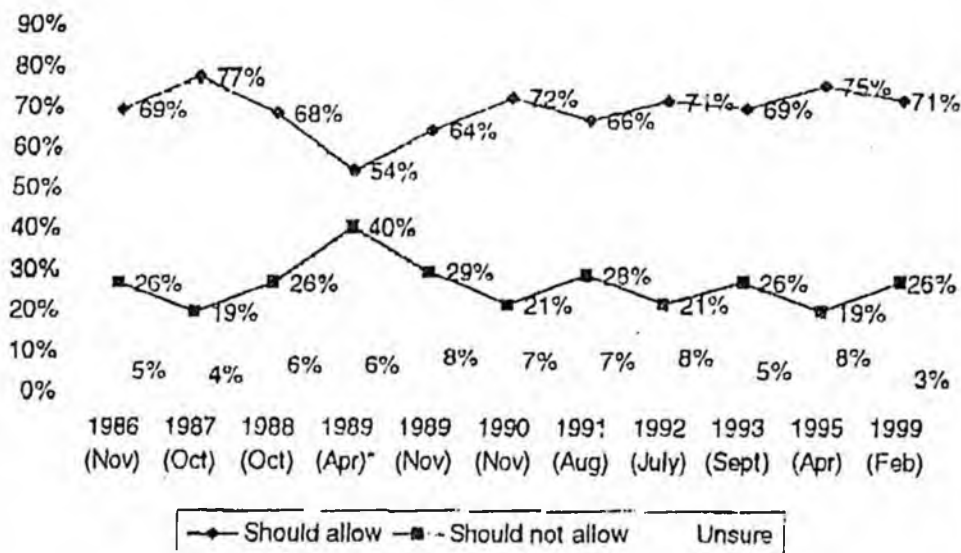
"So far, no one knows for sure how much oil may be in ANWR -- some people estimate billions of barrels, while other people say there's a good chance there isn't any. What's your personal best guess -- are you optimistic that there may be a huge amount of oil, or are you more pessimistic that there may be almost none at all?"



MARCH 1999

"Do you feel oil and gas exploration should or should not be allowed within the ANWR coastal plain?"

(Statewide)



*Post PWS oil spill

March 22, 2000

Exports

Since lifting the export ban of ANS oil in May of 1996, Alaskan exports have averaged 64,000 barrels per day or 5.5% of Alaska's production.

In 1999, Alaskan exports averaged 79,000 barrels per day, or 7.9% of Alaska's production.

ANS supplies the West Coast of the U.S. with 46% of the crude oil needs.

Over 90% of ANS oil is delivered to the Puget Sound, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Hawaii.

In 1999, 118,000 barrels a day of crude oil were exported from Alaska and other West Coast states, and while over 729, 000 barrels a day of refined product were also exported. Including the export of 111,000 barrels a day of finished motor gasoline.

ANS exports can be stopped by a Presidential order.

95% of Alaska's Arctic coastal lands are open to oil and gas exploration

Only 14% of the Arctic coast are open to development. These lands are owned by the state of Alaska between the Colville and Canning Rivers. If ANWR's Coastal Plain were opened to exploration the total would rise to 25%.

ANWR Coastal Plain	11%	closed
State lands - Prudhoe Bay	14%	open
ANWR Wilderness	5%	closed
NPRA	52%	tiny coastal area is open for development
Western North Slope	18%	closed, no oil

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
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API Basic Petroleum Data Book

Motor Gasoline Consumption in the United States(a)
(Thousands of Gallons)

Section VII
Table 7

↓

State	1962(b)	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Alabama	1,067,091	1,108,056	1,173,631	1,225,510	1,280,379	1,336,173	1,415,071	1,497,770	1,576,614	1,678,986
Alaska	49,642	51,577	55,075	61,788	64,478	69,157	77,805	86,603	90,483	92,064
Arizona	550,562	590,726	617,131	634,772	672,134	695,161	752,141	857,887	933,764	998,011
Arkansas	655,031	656,979	729,755	760,282	790,413	822,045	876,295	919,693	957,861	1,021,845
California	6,174,317	5,925,421	6,914,444	7,180,761	7,534,489	7,776,952	8,246,669	8,653,571	9,058,684	9,363,091
Colorado	734,162	757,265	788,491	816,177	849,421	884,608	957,639	1,003,840	1,109,271	1,181,015
Connecticut	842,552	879,170	922,774	962,330	1,005,351	1,038,161	1,103,268	1,155,227	1,213,318	1,261,342
Delaware	53,355	256,954	206,598	215,135	224,394	227,476	231,703	250,685	266,966	278,240
Dist. of Col.	210,792	221,356	212,795	220,886	224,211	221,691	225,427	225,667	229,850	232,950
Florida	1,915,934	2,036,222	2,276,713	2,243,561	2,385,253	2,515,867	2,748,550	2,904,281	3,132,450	3,493,217
Georgia	1,424,674	1,455,671	1,563,737	1,655,099	1,744,907	1,840,233	1,936,264	2,161,769	2,295,682	2,456,168
Hawaii	51,197	152,457	163,106	163,341	177,491	181,998	230,126	213,780	221,973	243,160
Idaho	294,826	297,597	308,333	321,615	329,893	343,979	379,479	379,479	400,715	421,403
Illinois	3,277,932	3,322,046	3,506,222	3,638,663	3,819,191	3,879,185	4,160,076	4,312,816	4,408,879	4,536,785
Indiana	1,840,851	1,830,033	1,956,511	2,037,715	2,125,426	2,189,585	2,311,357	2,410,523	2,508,800	2,590,540
Iowa	1,206,356	1,243,106	1,264,294	1,295,595	1,372,628	1,422,541	1,458,129	1,499,697	1,516,878	1,559,492
Kansas	1,023,636	1,039,657	1,052,216	1,035,549	1,098,771	1,128,343	1,184,296	1,340,694	1,345,014	1,339,516
Kentucky	957,034	956,318	1,011,316	1,092,893	1,145,238	1,216,401	1,288,656	1,362,736	1,439,658	1,533,258
Louisiana	977,677	1,012,698	1,043,154	1,154,384	1,226,382	1,278,173	1,360,715	1,420,327	1,492,761	1,638,410
Maine	316,745	354,350	338,636	382,716	394,953	424,061	426,050	442,592	465,138	489,231
Maryland	967,458	1,047,240	1,076,212	1,142,315	1,220,169	1,277,344	1,367,611	1,466,194	1,565,269	1,664,565
Massachusetts	1,490,870	1,533,611	1,592,622	1,651,647	1,712,057	1,766,218	1,873,028	1,954,415	2,078,505	2,144,581
Michigan	2,797,957	2,930,135	3,018,362	3,163,206	3,242,447	3,415,709	3,649,171	3,839,650	4,012,672	4,268,082
Minnesota	1,372,457	1,415,974	1,451,504	1,495,425	1,572,039	1,610,761	1,707,532	1,786,954	1,878,177	1,969,765
Mississippi	707,672	738,321	757,968	784,937	847,672	866,313	866,313	1,003,175	1,045,335	1,163,553
Missouri	1,722,913	1,773,359	1,838,698	1,935,743	1,961,438	2,036,025	2,141,273	2,270,371	2,373,032	2,570,133
Montana	204,659	329,629	313,450	327,979	354,344	342,288	361,000	371,850	395,762	475,159
Nebraska	633,955	651,102	676,856	640,016	719,456	733,607	762,982	799,783	814,936	852,453
Nevada	184,637	205,330	210,819	203,732	242,074	247,239	283,741	295,519	314,722	333,895
New Hampshire	212,076	221,326	233,399	244,495	262,452	275,998	303,730	322,299	346,238	369,844
New Jersey	3,245,636	2,148,530	2,227,915	2,322,550	2,391,674	2,447,834	2,591,999	2,676,354	2,830,641	2,914,276
New Mexico	407,829	426,095	441,006	450,999	467,035	474,858	497,657	531,471	556,157	603,703
New York	4,268,568	4,188,676	4,425,589	4,549,259	4,702,616	4,865,489	5,122,121	5,454,249	5,566,910	5,833,651
North Carolina	1,565,520	1,645,046	1,745,346	1,679,559	1,912,416	2,016,289	2,122,010	2,260,626	2,376,383	2,497,823
North Dakota	321,851	331,251	342,323	347,480	345,762	345,632	357,571	374,952	390,354	387,537
Ohio	3,205,528	3,354,222	3,523,039	3,657,468	3,835,241	3,934,225	4,160,375	4,303,295	4,574,878	4,693,627
Oklahoma	587,956	604,421	609,671	1,077,059	1,351,111	1,171,121	1,235,167	1,310,630	1,372,636	1,436,614
Oregon	721,542	740,510	791,427	825,993	872,869	890,683	943,890	995,123	1,056,737	1,116,116
Pennsylvania	2,300,176	2,369,210	2,422,876	2,591,164	2,695,541	2,649,653	2,830,622	2,970,251	3,147,657	3,456,007
Rhode Island	251,973	267,575	266,247	274,264	281,655	291,723	309,467	319,424	377,754	367,111
South Carolina	773,612	805,150	819,050	868,535	904,728	936,231	1,054,726	1,138,729	1,209,516	1,315,582
South Dakota	369,744	374,564	372,471	370,869	386,344	391,190	436,274	410,638	420,859	439,796
Tennessee	1,200,616	1,245,843	1,324,458	1,376,742	1,463,854	1,545,576	1,639,233	1,721,044	1,782,235	1,822,133
Texas	3,974,184	4,165,126	4,398,415	4,525,707	4,743,477	4,923,595	5,335,427	5,670,785	6,034,592	6,461,768
Utah	344,935	359,363	365,909	362,693	422,121	414,762	450,667	478,390	511,959	544,925
Vermont	39,741	144,851	145,732	158,593	159,616	180,781	190,781	159,412	213,766	228,536
Virginia	1,332,670	141,473	142,473	142,858	1,479,876	1,544,611	1,599,174	1,630,865	1,790,129	1,920,620
Washington	1,040,255	1,049,248	1,092,828	1,142,502	1,222,538	1,313,146	1,424,704	1,477,305	1,534,060	1,577,951
West Virginia	494,792	607,715	526,532	542,245	569,216	550,480	630,942	652,414	681,539	717,015
Wisconsin	1,391,673	1,431,350	1,461,651	1,541,244	1,625,982	1,646,007	1,754,661	1,848,476	1,940,575	2,017,423
Wyoming	86,282	190,205	184,451	197,591	201,114	225,730	221,693	239,411	246,667	261,601
TOTAL	62,531,373	64,775,884	67,565,848	70,137,121	73,630,672	75,129,026	81,772,657	85,416,084	87,465,266	93,907,352

See notes and sources at end of section

API Basic Petroleum Data Book

Motor Gasoline Consumption in the United States(a)
(Thousands of Gallons)Section VII
Table 7

State	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Alabama	1,354,381	1,086,499	1,067,665	1,018,204	2,028,878	2,166,078	2,181,174	2,081,703	1,967,645	1,834,528
Alaska	111,594	122,985	163,070	193,725	214,140	204,076	209,158	215,477	201,373	212,654
Arizona	1,094,225	1,201,122	1,147,782	1,191,999	1,240,917	1,325,630	1,405,574	1,412,933	1,329,722	1,341,435
Arkansas	1,113,419	1,164,993	1,152,195	1,185,614	1,256,990	1,289,315	1,300,318	1,269,751	1,178,906	1,137,595
California	9,996,752	10,307,287	9,897,993	10,166,056	10,694,230	11,242,201	11,754,569	11,515,506	10,902,050	10,842,659
Colorado	1,295,516	1,366,478	1,321,967	1,319,754	1,442,502	1,503,396	1,594,712	1,564,621	1,503,298	1,505,429
Connecticut	1,309,291	1,324,085	1,327,308	1,351,553	1,393,196	1,417,076	1,432,855	1,372,657	1,327,592	1,295,044
Delaware	289,832	305,316	297,489	303,645	316,933	314,070	310,277	305,459	293,851	291,581
Dist. of Col.	232,422	248,626	240,457	243,215	223,051	225,434	221,831	214,782	171,451	171,082
Florida	3,899,403	4,316,798	4,205,193	4,315,632	4,507,541	4,668,677	4,929,713	4,925,642	4,910,570	4,845,057
Georgia	2,679,515	2,830,556	2,739,639	2,773,264	2,913,600	3,002,467	3,114,628	3,022,565	2,974,923	2,925,969
Hawaii	252,963	292,887	271,649	209,772	333,836	320,804	352,512	332,493	354,525	347,838
Idaho	451,315	466,321	457,785	482,462	570,640	570,640	530,225	508,745	488,333	471,254
Illinois	4,836,883	5,048,307	5,024,751	5,127,189	5,927,380	5,423,741	5,565,912	5,186,151	4,916,780	4,993,012
Indiana	2,740,954	2,846,485	2,739,043	2,762,877	2,801,466	2,911,250	3,017,590	2,897,530	2,866,146	2,816,773
Iowa	1,650,457	1,797,606	1,647,054	1,655,383	1,729,963	1,750,576	1,780,537	1,718,515	1,561,152	1,474,522
Kansas	1,428,354	1,371,262	1,323,122	1,378,773	1,462,585	1,430,150	1,504,662	1,426,812	1,310,559	1,266,529
Kentucky	1,625,819	1,696,508	1,678,585	1,745,523	1,840,476	1,869,170	1,941,387	1,864,026	1,756,317	1,729,135
Louisiana	1,685,138	1,744,170	1,756,343	1,830,011	1,936,805	2,076,100	2,157,819	2,158,327	2,061,325	2,100,357
Maine	517,065	533,231	520,051	536,016	567,427	575,775	585,049	541,604	517,014	497,749
Maryland	1,775,294	1,840,506	1,779,440	1,890,724	1,952,715	2,027,804	2,085,178	1,951,167	1,841,209	1,819,423
Massachusetts	2,276,322	2,341,441	2,296,921	2,310,408	2,350,708	2,400,433	2,465,715	2,411,590	2,301,075	2,249,556
Michigan	4,537,187	4,748,355	4,565,132	4,630,247	4,885,908	4,950,597	5,010,304	4,756,597	4,274,363	4,214,363
Minnesota	2,051,019	2,117,580	2,034,085	2,089,531	2,173,006	2,228,329	2,322,812	2,221,623	2,045,270	1,984,862
Mississippi	1,292,673	1,254,423	1,195,373	1,192,593	1,254,445	1,322,825	1,302,417	1,292,205	1,194,645	1,164,394
Missouri	2,645,604	2,715,192	2,626,591	2,678,731	2,870,124	2,870,124	2,870,124	2,786,236	2,602,627	2,524,516
Montana	427,048	442,456	418,016	461,111	413,245	511,714	531,444	499,397	459,650	445,521
Nebraska	893,983	902,846	868,296	880,548	939,876	939,876	958,679	907,395	816,420	785,515
Nevada	365,951	399,776	392,610	409,496	434,031	464,832	509,105	500,816	600,286	528,536
New Hampshire	390,595	401,937	390,559	401,243	426,850	444,560	456,361	439,556	411,214	398,690
New Jersey	3,170,170	3,245,118	3,174,896	3,282,821	3,402,350	3,440,567	3,524,059	3,397,400	3,260,592	3,150,750
New Mexico	646,832	686,811	681,532	728,455	760,885	779,368	821,222	793,452	746,631	742,455
New York	5,026,795	6,258,799	5,997,859	6,047,476	6,281,127	6,202,584	6,286,240	5,671,929	5,672,545	5,574,946
North Carolina	2,713,705	2,813,722	2,820,267	2,864,681	3,012,363	3,123,577	3,255,167	3,129,493	2,932,274	2,824,700
North Dakota	422,547	423,026	411,378	433,295	452,728	452,728	461,847	443,652	401,250	406,445
Ohio	4,980,046	5,194,284	5,006,697	5,095,243	5,273,560	5,445,925	5,510,762	5,355,593	4,992,574	4,955,650
Oklahoma	1,516,097	1,599,301	1,675,497	1,743,186	1,832,256	1,891,335	1,984,458	1,897,821	1,845,259	1,922,403
Oregon	1,131,714	1,209,689	1,187,671	1,274,276	1,310,983	1,369,895	1,441,856	1,385,347	1,300,612	1,271,051
Pennsylvania	4,760,816	4,836,453	4,813,876	4,906,570	5,006,020	5,119,281	5,219,091	5,041,803	4,750,328	4,474,475
Rhode Island	421,314	497,135	371,740	335,532	384,525	405,032	412,494	397,223	391,896	369,584
South Carolina	1,398,217	1,456,738	1,456,658	1,526,212	1,599,507	1,636,135	1,724,637	1,657,831	1,554,787	1,529,156
South Dakota	464,193	474,646	465,441	521,025	474,182	489,913	497,136	458,543	423,517	432,625
Tennessee	2,103,575	2,268,084	2,181,404	2,267,877	2,478,755	2,554,604	2,654,239	2,528,732	2,417,931	2,389,456
Texas	6,988,145	7,350,574	7,093,262	7,435,942	8,272,473	8,496,285	8,737,624	8,710,656	8,105,429	8,145,252
Utah	594,731	616,731	616,415	646,942	680,027	714,148	761,969	730,525	734,352	758,480
Vermont	242,597	245,667	235,325	241,443	251,736	252,471	252,454	240,127	2,739,765	2,506,193
Virginia	2,164,608	2,474,121	2,441,443	2,511,736	2,662,471	2,752,454	2,861,327	2,739,765	2,509,193	2,506,193
Washington	1,647,546	1,716,314	1,666,844	1,741,625	1,853,713	1,954,975	2,062,402	1,956,091	1,882,517	1,872,364
West Virginia	734,827	778,331	766,439	813,024	872,029	900,950	909,773	888,849	845,242	804,632
Wisconsin	2,146,831	2,210,977	2,145,544	2,197,331	2,269,086	2,355,462	2,446,434	2,359,463	2,177,363	2,067,600
Wyoming	279,083	293,571	295,460	319,042	343,224	361,493	381,574	381,574	375,725	369,188
TOTAL	60,069,525	63,579,479	61,855,743	64,545,610	70,973,035	73,102,638	76,780,787	74,578,296	70,526,256	68,265,735

See notes and sources at end of section

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Motor Gasoline Consumption in the United States(a)
(Thousands of Gallons)

Section VII
Table 7

State	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Alabama	1,846,395	1,861,408	1,905,267	1,981,466	2,012,114	2,084,218	2,072,236	2,122,111	2,120,444	2,191,086
Alaska	235,112	221,229	248,990	267,709	256,534	242,573	246,038	239,017	274,131	244,235
Arizona	1,341,613	1,413,904	1,489,965	1,555,905	1,635,083	1,683,355	1,708,609	1,744,654	1,684,334	1,736,921
Arkansas	1,123,466	1,203,367	1,303,667	1,413,570	1,468,202	1,521,796	1,272,176	1,214,999	1,267,151	1,257,751
California	12,662,534	11,072,662	11,413,570	11,856,251	12,175,654	12,543,126	12,600,366	13,339,831	13,504,359	12,736,643
Colorado	1,512,235	1,550,776	1,514,511	1,558,918	1,692,000	1,565,700	1,561,689	1,535,449	1,547,261	1,535,439
Connecticut	284,965	306,677	339,766	359,470	440,620	484,832	397,428	386,722	348,658	364,209
Delaware	282,463	308,772	326,247	326,204	332,247	338,285	347,242	349,245	346,981	333,371
Dist. of Col.	170,518	168,019	181,159	163,074	167,549	181,371	186,689	192,674	174,125	176,291
Florida	4,500,737	5,078,234	5,261,730	5,462,027	5,640,765	5,914,706	6,048,281	6,118,092	6,168,807	6,124,282
Georgia	2,816,966	2,904,369	3,053,861	3,148,473	3,313,314	3,421,117	3,539,169	3,573,874	3,571,616	3,571,183
Hawaii	349,096	355,322	371,004	349,709	384,615	384,958	376,090	392,435	388,769	400,218
Idaho	459,053	459,377	469,332	463,502	469,394	462,202	478,932	489,747	496,127	500,949
Illinois	4,522,381	4,609,320	4,733,589	4,836,654	4,731,676	4,772,357	4,971,834	4,993,683	5,253,312	4,476,257
Indiana	2,431,388	2,479,277	2,934,238	2,559,430	2,622,218	2,745,535	2,760,056	2,675,098	2,636,418	2,635,554
Iowa	1,423,817	1,394,722	1,398,211	1,369,838	1,367,462	1,369,663	1,395,039	1,409,951	1,376,530	1,432,203
Kansas	1,255,159	1,240,246	1,245,120	1,234,260	1,248,851	1,265,811	1,326,752	1,294,231	1,249,019	1,219,102
Kentucky	1,721,523	1,734,206	1,764,567	1,736,511	1,850,343	1,855,460	1,859,800	1,851,889	1,850,870	1,848,625
Louisiana	2,145,694	2,151,035	2,166,617	2,132,374	2,160,554	2,062,833	2,064,779	2,043,286	1,897,677	1,839,316
Maine	505,620	519,031	530,799	548,083	582,048	606,596	658,179	627,619	611,394	609,149
Maryland	1,386,873	1,802,434	1,959,267	1,976,290	2,027,743	2,068,369	2,099,811	2,157,848	2,091,205	2,091,521
Massachusetts	2,235,986	2,266,746	2,340,189	2,388,603	2,458,079	2,491,662	2,542,571	2,570,043	2,432,912	2,349,118
Michigan	2,795,814	2,680,864	4,042,348	4,080,109	4,187,028	4,287,736	4,389,647	4,376,926	4,371,055	4,379,179
Minnesota	1,831,235	1,585,492	2,034,635	2,136,370	2,040,816	2,033,108	2,092,710	2,102,362	2,077,581	2,101,209
Mississippi	1,151,872	1,156,134	1,161,027	1,231,066	1,261,173	1,270,055	1,264,940	1,258,266	1,265,062	1,288,018
Missouri	2,491,373	2,536,642	2,601,207	2,614,259	2,782,114	2,754,512	2,780,023	2,754,387	2,757,485	2,753,561
Montana	452,371	459,651	455,738	441,744	443,445	440,859	448,745	444,013	447,363	448,370
Nebraska	792,579	776,930	780,071	777,136	776,832	776,125	801,447	801,115	795,815	768,768
Nevada	490,272	469,835	504,530	509,110	535,099	567,686	605,424	633,267	651,818	665,955
New Hampshire	393,278	405,203	434,424	446,902	481,789	514,167	527,610	527,653	510,137	521,917
New Jersey	3,172,625	3,371,871	3,358,178	3,311,078	3,624,631	3,586,062	3,491,845	3,531,163	3,527,419	3,626,624
New Mexico	744,599	740,915	764,343	780,404	800,737	821,713	828,818	820,566	811,429	834,081
New York	5,617,353	5,491,574	6,148,506	5,941,935	5,957,306	6,168,884	6,098,886	5,769,736	5,956,576	5,626,804
North Carolina	2,842,968	2,911,221	3,042,021	3,092,963	3,227,689	3,318,096	3,387,273	3,368,498	3,337,452	3,299,797
North Dakota	402,067	390,085	396,514	385,715	376,768	387,284	365,846	361,259	357,220	354,545
Ohio	4,561,134	4,634,793	4,744,484	4,739,030	4,878,206	5,012,222	5,012,407	5,074,784	4,796,925	4,748,125
Oklahoma	1,925,207	1,307,622	1,877,793	1,690,857	1,848,704	1,772,817	1,635,946	1,678,029	1,712,492	1,690,409
Oregon	1,211,110	1,222,900	1,263,213	1,254,659	1,294,515	1,312,919	1,364,831	1,346,267	1,366,546	1,375,230
Pennsylvania	4,384,101	4,370,547	4,422,335	4,429,755	4,523,848	4,593,786	4,766,668	4,710,022	4,727,253	4,678,352
Rhode Island	369,633	365,534	369,672	379,078	394,173	395,573	461,324	394,937	380,218	374,628
South Carolina	515,838	1,579,138	1,601,942	1,607,720	1,700,307	1,685,761	1,595,246	1,829,113	1,851,536	1,840,587
South Dakota	393,021	399,787	395,407	387,453	394,961	392,527	385,280	394,125	381,896	387,442
Tennessee	2,355,355	2,231,655	2,501,246	2,514,948	2,751,534	2,754,514	2,541,693	2,632,750	2,451,386	2,542,480
Texas	3,720,157	3,392,680	3,521,579	3,839,228	4,085,634	4,855,928	4,890,531	4,749,439	4,851,462	4,847,350
Utah	734,620	725,317	654,942	755,738	766,720	764,441	779,897	751,078	721,574	754,557
Vermont	236,905	247,055	252,033	252,812	259,631	282,232	291,291	291,641	292,321	292,321
Virginia	2,493,638	2,554,245	2,665,515	2,719,453	2,815,511	2,993,746	3,072,281	3,142,734	3,026,255	3,014,829
Washington	1,951,127	1,919,152	2,003,333	1,912,436	2,034,297	2,215,350	2,158,730	2,116,135	2,311,131	2,337,651
West Virginia	810,848	621,738	807,677	807,431	829,349	829,349	840,629	836,891	841,603	828,660
Wisconsin	1,952,950	2,011,845	2,022,612	2,027,190	2,051,116	2,046,044	2,117,182	2,122,166	2,122,743	2,130,564
Wyoming	399,425	374,752	358,577	332,578	328,877	313,493	319,867	324,942	307,607	303,374
TOTAL	12,747,666	12,271,431	12,628,222	13,167,435	13,933,927	14,970,521	14,703,994	15,457,638	15,274,601	14,211,257

See notes and sources at end of section

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Motor Gasoline Consumption in the United States(a)
(Thousands of Gallons)Section VII
Table 7

State	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Alabama	2,184,108	2,274,435	2,281,783	2,348,256	2,118,274
Alaska	273,297	275,404	287,348	320,019	291,916
Arizona	1,756,055	1,857,024	1,934,680	1,895,267	2,100,725
Arkansas	1,285,510	1,319,561	1,339,371	1,377,141	1,382,895
California	12,642,382	13,183,923	13,164,093	13,255,109	13,519,082
Colorado	1,557,417	1,635,846	1,694,664	1,755,805	1,842,133
Connecticut	1,411,172	1,409,765	1,432,619	1,292,232	1,390,385
Delaware	353,052	359,866	357,274	360,433	351,156
Dist. of Col.	176,378	182,630	182,194	178,248	169,631
Florida	6,262,342	6,495,694	6,535,437	6,744,662	6,819,437
Georgia	3,616,681	3,967,794	3,992,477	4,121,515	4,284,116
Hawaii	348,007	389,672	414,480	419,113	409,827
Idaho	619,175	592,165	559,529	578,271	609,095
Illinois	4,620,223	4,712,508	4,768,520	4,659,523	4,747,700
Indiana	2,752,264	2,829,741	2,884,825	2,892,873	2,985,450
Iowa	1,391,458	1,418,388	1,463,510	1,481,185	1,539,939
Kansas	1,221,720	1,231,731	1,267,191	1,265,924	1,335,428
Kentucky	1,953,465	1,970,512	1,992,603	2,057,181	1,955,500
Louisiana	1,950,155	1,972,674	1,956,295	2,000,841	2,179,927
Maine	612,499	617,756	623,544	610,149	646,877
Maryland	2,120,596	2,123,348	2,170,837	2,179,900	2,201,695
Massachusetts	2,413,072	2,416,097	2,454,125	2,507,830	2,562,955
Michigan	4,419,196	4,528,534	4,559,147	4,719,627	4,793,505
Minnesota	2,167,139	2,219,760	2,269,973	2,319,267	2,357,702
Mississippi	1,336,677	1,392,102	1,419,530	1,453,735	1,465,426
Missouri	2,844,742	2,849,864	2,916,630	2,941,857	2,998,495
Montana	465,063	477,361	476,976	481,095	502,500
Nebraska	785,140	771,536	773,339	917,547	826,500
Nevada	702,133	703,553	749,228	762,021	807,619
New Hampshire	527,725	537,913	551,579	574,081	594,215
New Jersey	3,265,891	3,198,856	3,485,575	3,479,530	3,650,518
New Mexico	857,931	876,111	805,640	988,450	897,684
New York	5,653,255	5,684,658	5,543,467	5,662,580	5,625,913
North Carolina	3,370,865	3,516,432	3,606,653	3,629,239	3,760,334
North Dakota	360,678	367,045	372,494	370,343	374,529
Ohio	4,737,747	4,947,545	4,686,212	4,662,601	4,952,791
Oklahoma	1,744,445	1,759,739	1,796,170	1,615,976	1,873,642
Oregon	1,379,669	1,433,052	1,450,628	1,441,404	1,498,436
Pennsylvania	4,701,803	4,771,864	4,754,739	4,680,766	4,867,709
Rhode Island	392,559	383,649	371,451	380,655	388,173
South Carolina	1,686,938	1,928,195	1,950,440	1,609,943	2,014,153
South Dakota	410,654	415,051	427,282	428,439	436,717
Tennessee	2,552,926	2,640,395	2,729,227	2,779,994	2,786,728
Texas	3,685,743	3,885,759	3,983,427	3,844,948	3,534,500
Utah	782,451	802,731	857,088	801,867	923,192
Vermont	259,542	306,470	309,582	308,912	314,036
Virginia	3,053,878	3,165,762	3,214,716	3,304,479	3,366,429
Washington	2,413,295	2,459,087	2,471,915	2,499,142	2,629,954
West Virginia	857,737	840,647	856,727	885,570	876,131
Wisconsin	2,179,370	2,227,008	2,279,134	2,362,774	2,427,023
Wyoming	320,967	323,441	329,121	345,656	344,810
TOTAL	112,824,716	117,475,906	119,427,194	120,596,856	123,457,199

See notes and sources at end of section

Contact: Anne Gates (202) 632-8127

**Arctic National Wildlife Oil and Gas
Exploration Public Opinion Survey**

January 1999

Prepared for:

Arctic Power

March 22, 2000

Exports

Since lifting the export ban of ANS oil in May of 1996, Alaskan exports have averaged 64,000 barrels per day or 5.5% of Alaska's production.

In 1999, Alaskan exports averaged 79,000 barrels per day, or 7.9% of Alaska's production.

ANS supplies the West Coast of the U.S. with 46% of the crude oil needs.

Over 90% of ANS oil is delivered to the Puget Sound, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Hawaii.

In 1999, 118,000 barrels a day of crude oil were exported from Alaska and other West Coast states, and while over 729,000 barrels a day of refined product were also exported. Including the export of 111,000 barrels a day of finished motor gasoline.

ANS exports can be stopped by a Presidential order.

95% of Alaska's Arctic coastal lands are open to oil and gas exploration

Only 14% of the Arctic coast are open to development. These lands are owned by the state of Alaska between the Colville and Canning Rivers. If ANWR's Coastal Plain were opened to exploration the total would rise to 25%.

ANWR Coastal Plain	11%	closed
State lands – Prudhoe Bay	14%	open
ANWR Wilderness	5%	closed
NPRA	52%	tiny coastal area is open for development
Western North Slope	18%	closed, no oil

ANWR

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FEATURES

Predictable Crisis

EXPERIENCES OF a quarter of a century ago apparently are long forgotten by many Americans. Folks today seem genuinely surprised and angry that the price of gasoline and fuel oil has risen in recent weeks as foreign oil suppliers cut back production.

What did they expect?

News reports say heating oil in some areas on the East Coast is selling for \$1.75 a gallon. That's up almost \$1 from a year ago. Gasoline is going for \$1.40 and is projected to hit \$1.70 before long.

The Clinton White House is aflutter. What to do? What to do?

The president last week asked Congress for an emergency appropriation so he can give poor people extra money to buy the more expensive fuel. The secretary of Energy is heading to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Mexico and Venezuela to beg for increased oil production. Some administration officials are talking about selling off the federal stockpiled oil reserves. ...

It's appropriate that the administration is feeling some heat right now. After all, its policies are to blame for the situation.

Actually, the current price hikes are pretty mild compared to what the country faced during the Arab oil embargo of the mid-1970s. Then, motorists were fortunate just to find an open gas station - selling gasoline at any price.

Not coincidentally, the energy crisis of the '70s abated about the time the trans-Alaska pipeline came on line and began providing about one-fifth of the nation's domestic supply.

Oil and gas supplies remained stable for a number of years. But over this past decade, as oil flow through the pipeline has fallen



back by half and the nation increased its reliance on foreign imports, the situation changed.

Bill Clinton and Al Gore have had a direct hand in obstructing domestic energy supply - including projects in Alaska. Their policies have included:

- * Strong opposition to opening the coastal plain of ANWR.
- * Placing off-limits to exploration the coastal region of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
- * Opposition to offshore oil drilling.
- * Dismantling hydroelectric dams in the Lower 48.
- * Strong opposition to nuclear power generation.
- * Closing off public lands in the West with vast reserves of coal.
- * Blocking natural gas development in the Rocky Mountains.

Whatever extreme environmentalists have demanded, Clinton and Gore delivered. So, of course, the price of oil is now going up.

Five years ago, Congress approved legislation to open ANWR to oil exploration, but the president vetoed it. Had he not done so, Alaska's pipeline might still be delivering 2 million barrels a day, like it was at its peak 10 years ago - and the nation would not have to be begging foreign countries to give us more.



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SJR 39 ~ Opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to Oil Exploration and Drilling

TO: House Resource Committee
DATE: April 3, 2000

Alaska Conservation Alliance and Alaska Conservation Voters are sister nonprofit organizations dedicated to protecting Alaska's environment through public education and advocacy. Our 40 member organizations and businesses represent over 21,000 registered Alaskan voters. Like all Americans, our members enjoyed low fuel prices about a year ago and now are feeling the pinch of an increase in those prices. We do not, however, believe that opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration and drilling is the answer to the current situation.

- CS for SJR 39(RES) states (p. 2, l. 28) that the vast majority of Alaskans supports development in the coastal plain of the Refuge. This assertion is a profound overstatement. ACA commissioned a statewide public opinion survey that was conducted by Ivan Moore Research and completed in February, 2000. Only 50.7 % of the 500 Alaskans polled supported drilling in the Refuge; 41.7% favored protecting caribou and bird habitat and 7.6% were neutral on the issue. Fifty-one percent is hardly a "vast majority." Results from a survey question asking whether or not the respondent favored state funding of the industry lobby group Arctic Power's effort to open the Refuge revealed that only 41.6% favored state funding, while 46.6% did not support this use of state funds and 11.8% indicated they didn't know.
- 95% of Alaska's North Slope is available to oil and gas exploration and leasing. The coastal plain of the Refuge that many Alaskans wish to see protected represents just 5% of the North Slope. What is fair about Big Oil interests pushing to grab up the last 5% when they already have access to 95%?
- While the Native residents of Kaktovik, whose subsistence activities are centered around marine mammals rather than caribou, may support opening the Refuge, the Gwich'in people of Alaska and Canada consider the coastal plain as sacred ground. For an estimated 20,000 years, their traditional subsistence lifestyle has depended heavily upon the caribou of the Porcupine herd that use the coastal plain as their birthing grounds. Protection of this herd, the coastal plain and the Gwich'in culture clearly makes the opening of the Refuge a human rights issue.
- Opening the Refuge is not a quick fix to our high-priced gasoline. Even if exploration started tomorrow, it would be years before any oil could be brought on line. What enabled us to make it through the fuel "crisis" of 1973 was not government intervention or Big Oil's efforts – it was citizens of the U.S. who chose to conserve fuel and use more fuel-efficient vehicles. Energy conservation can start today and oil exporting can stop today. There are clearly other alternatives to addressing the high fuel prices besides invading the last 5% of Alaska's North Slope.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Susan E. Schrader", is written over a horizontal line.

Susan E. Schrader, Conservation Advocate

Conserve Alaska. It's Only Natural.

To: National Desk/Environmental Reporter
March 17, 2000

FYI . . . An Editorial From The Washington Times

March 17, 2000

Wildlife and oil prices

What's wrong with this picture? U.S. consumers are facing some of the biggest gas-price hikes in decades, increases that don't stop at the pump but ripple through the economy in the form of higher charges for food and other consumer goods. Meanwhile, the U.S. government is literally standing on the equivalent of billions of barrels of so-far untapped oil in Alaska that could provide them a measure of relief. Worse, if the Clinton administration has its way, no one ever will tap it, either.

The ostensible reason for blocking oil exploration and development there is environmental. When the administration vetoed legislation in 1995 that would have allowed such work on a tiny portion of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt announced the administration had done so in the name of caribou, polar bears, swans, snow geese and musk oxen; any animal, in short, that might conceivably draw a breath in those barren climes and survive.

"Oil exploration and development has served as a kind of animal Viagra . . . there are more caribou in Alaska than humans."

The fact that the Eskimos who lived in the vicinity of the proposed work backed the exploration as a way of generating tax revenues to support basic sanitation, education and health needs; that workers in the lower 48 wanted it for the jobs it would create; that the United States could have used it to reduce dependence on foreign oil of the kind that leaves consumers here so vulnerable to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) mattered not. The animals came first.

Awkwardly for the administration, there is evidence that far from harming wildlife, oil exploration and development has served as a kind of animal Viagra. When oil development began on the Arctic coast of Alaska at Prudhoe Bay, a herd of caribou located in the area numbered about 6,000. Today the herd in that area has grown to almost 20,000, and there are more caribou in Alaska than humans.

"Alaska is already one giant Motel 6 for wildlife. It contains 58 million acres of land designated as federal wilderness."

Furthermore the technology at the heart of the exploration has, like the personal computer, progressed so that it can do much more with much less. Says Alaska Sen. Frank Murkowski, the "entire development may only disrupt 2,000 acres of the [refuge's] coastal plain - a reduction from the 12,500 acres predicted to be impacted in the early 1980s. That is a 'footprint' so small - a little over 3 square miles in a region two and one-half times the size of the state of Rhode Island - as to



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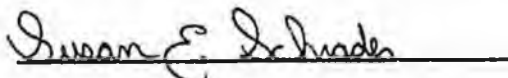
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Susan E. Schrader, Conservation Advocate

Conserve Alaska. It's Only Natural.

likely have no impact on wildlife." Moreover, Alaska is already one giant Motel 6 for wildlife. It contains 58 million acres of land designated as federal wilderness. That's bigger than the combined area of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Maryland.

Ironically, by blocking oil exploration in Alaska, the administration may actually pose a greater risk to this country's environment. If America can't get oil out of the ground there, it will be that much more reliant on oil tankers whose occasional spills can take a grim toll on wildlife.

Mr. Murkowski, fellow Alaskan Sen. Ted Stevens and 31 other senators, including three Democrats, have co-sponsored legislation that would open a sliver of the plain to development under strict guidelines. Among other things it would place seasonal limits on oil development to reduce its impact on wildlife, particularly during the caribou calving period.

So it's possible to protect both wildlife and U.S. consumers by allowing oil development to proceed in Alaska. If the administration still turns down the proposal, the only protection it will guarantee is OPEC's.

(The Washington Times, March 17, 2000)