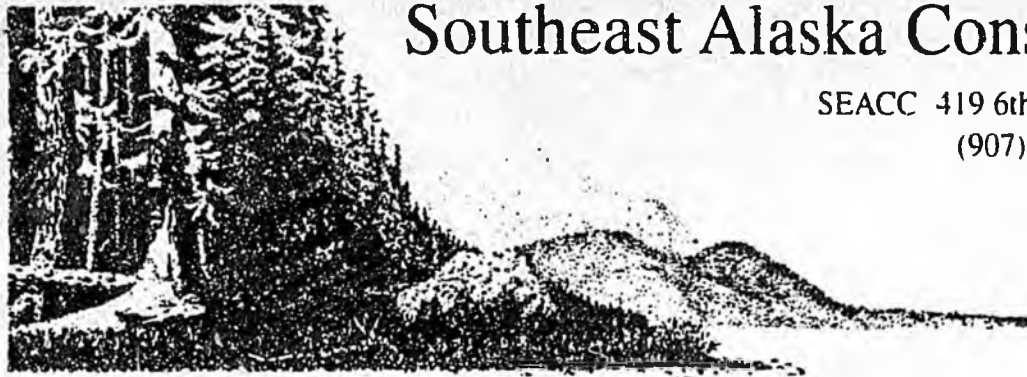


**ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2001-2002 8672**

**10400 HOUSE RESOURCES**



# Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 6th Street, Suite 328, Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 586-6942 phone (907) 463-3312 fax  
info@seacc.org

## STATEMENT OF KATYA KIRSCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL

### HEARING ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 6

### BEFORE THE ALASKA HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE JANUARY 24, 2001

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Resources Committee:

My name is Katya Kirsch. I am the Executive Director of the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC).

SEACC is a coalition of eighteen volunteer conservation groups in fourteen communities across Southeast Alaska, from Yakutat to Ketchikan. SEACC's individual members include Alaska Natives, subsistence users, commercial and sport fishermen, hunters and guides, tourism and recreation business owners, small timber operators and high value-added wood product manufacturers, as well as concerned citizens from all walks of life. SEACC is dedicated to safeguarding the integrity of Southeast Alaska's unsurpassed natural environment while providing for balanced, sustainable use of our region's resources.

I have lived in Southeast—Haines, Juneau, Wrangell, and Ketchikan—for the past 26 years. During this time I have seen many changes—many thousands of acres of clearcuts, and in this last decade, a much more diversified economy, including huge growth in the tourism and recreation industries, as well as new high tech businesses, fishing and much more.

It is time to stop looking backwards to recreate an economy that chews through our landscape for the gain of just one industry sector. Southeast Alaska's largest industries depend on a healthy Tongass National Forest and the renewable forest resources it provides. While employment in the timber industry continues to decline, increases in tourism, recreation, construction, health care and other parts of the service sector continue to march forward. *Alaska Economic Trends* (Jan. 2001). We must keep moving ahead. We need you to have the wisdom to look forward, instead of trying to recreate the economy of past years.

SEACC strongly supports the decision to immediately include the Tongass National Forest in the National Roadless Area Conservation Rule. This decision is not about closing down any of the nearly 5,000 miles of roads that currently exist on the Tongass National Forest. It is about

ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FOREST DWELLERS, Point Baker • ALASKANS FOR JUNEAU • CHICHAGOF CONSERVATION COUNCIL, Tenakee  
FRIENDS OF BERNERS BAY, Juneau • FRIENDS OF GLACIER BAY, Gustavus • JUNEAU GROUP SIERRA CLUB • LOWER CHATHAM CONSERVATION  
SOCIETY, Port Alexander • LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, Haines • NARROWS CONSERVATION COALITION, Petersburg • PELICAN FORESTRY  
COUNCIL • PRINCE OF WALES CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Craig • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY • TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Ketchikan  
TAKU CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Juneau • WRANGELL RESOURCE COUNCIL • YAKUTAT RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

managing these valuable wildlands for multiple uses, such as hunting, fishing, subsistence, recreation, and tourism.

Southeast Alaskans depend upon these roadless areas for food, recreation and income. For example, the policy protects the roadless Farragut Bay. Logging and roading there would likely impact king salmon trolling areas and crab grounds which are very important to Petersburg fishermen, and recreation and tourism businesses.

The Forest Service listened to what the people said. It is time for you to listen also. The fact that the majority of Alaskans, 1.6 million Americans, and the scientific community support full and immediate protection of Tongass roadless areas cannot be overlooked by those who may challenge this decision. The roadless policy is a thoroughly considered administrative rule-making process that afforded the maximum opportunity for public involvement.

The Forest Service held more than 617 public hearings--including 17 in Alaska--that were attended by more than 39,000 Americans. More than 1.6 million comments were received, the vast majority of which supported inclusion of the Tongass and the Chugach in the final rule. Estimates based on eyewitness accounts show that nearly 75 percent of the citizens who testified at public hearings in Southeast Alaska's four (4) largest communities (Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, & Petersburg) supported including the Tongass in the Roadless policy. In the 13 hearings held across the region, roughly 60 percent of the Southeast Alaskans who testified supported protecting all Tongass roadless wildlands from commercial logging and roadbuilding. Local citizen support for applying the roadless policy on the Tongass shows that Southeast Alaskans reject the assumption that the recently revised Tongass plan, by itself, will ensure the long-term ecological integrity of our nation's largest national forest. It also reveals a desire for the Tongass to be treated just like any other national forest.

In fact, the best rationale for including the Tongass in the national roadless policy immediately was the very product of implementing the revised Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP). As required by TLMP, the Forest Service and other federal and state agencies evaluated the ability of existing forest roads to meet TLMP standards for fish passage. The results of this inter-agency effort are shocking and show the legacy of damage caused by roadbuilding on salmon and trout habitat. According to the Tongass Road Condition Survey Report, released by ADF&G in June 2000, two-thirds of the culverts crossing salmon streams provided inadequate fish passage; eighty-five percent of the culverts crossing trout streams provided inadequate fish passage.

Out of an estimated \$20 million backlog to fix more than 700 culverts that block safe fish passage, the Forest Service has been budgeting only one half million dollars per year to fix these failing roads. At this rate, it would take 40 years to fix current fish passage problems on the Tongass. Instead of this resolution, the Alaska Legislature should call for sufficient federal funding to fix these culverts---providing jobs for Southeast Alaskans and safe passage for wild salmon so important to our commercial and sports fishermen. The Forest Service needs to use its shrinking budget to maintain its existing road network instead of punching new roads and clearcuts into roadless areas.

We strongly disagree that the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990 (TTRA) provides any basis for treating the Tongass differently from other national forests. This excuse is contrary to judicial interpretation of this landmark conservation bill. By deleting in its entirety the mandate for unsustainable logging levels and excessive and permanent taxpayer subsidies, Congress clearly intended to halt the practice of treating the Tongass differently from other national forests. Thus, the Forest Service's first obligation on the Tongass is to manage "all of the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people." 16 U.S.C. § 531(a) (Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act). If the combination of renewable resources that best meets the needs of the American people protects the roadless areas on the Tongass from commercial logging and roadbuilding, as a majority of Alaskans agree, then the Forest Service is complying with the TTRA.

The resolution's reliance on ANILCA's "no-more" clause is similarly misplaced because this is not a "withdrawal" of public lands but the exercise of the Forest Service's management discretion to define appropriate uses for land under its jurisdiction. The policy does not bar location, entry, or leasing of minerals under federal mining laws. Nor, as alleged in the resolution, does the national roadless policy violate the "study" provision contained in Section 1326(b) of ANILCA. This section does not prohibit the Forest Service's review of roadless area management because the review was not conducted for the single purpose of establishing new conservation system units. The Forest Service review was only a process for the agency to decide how to manage the lands under its jurisdiction pursuant to its existing management authorities and responsibilities.

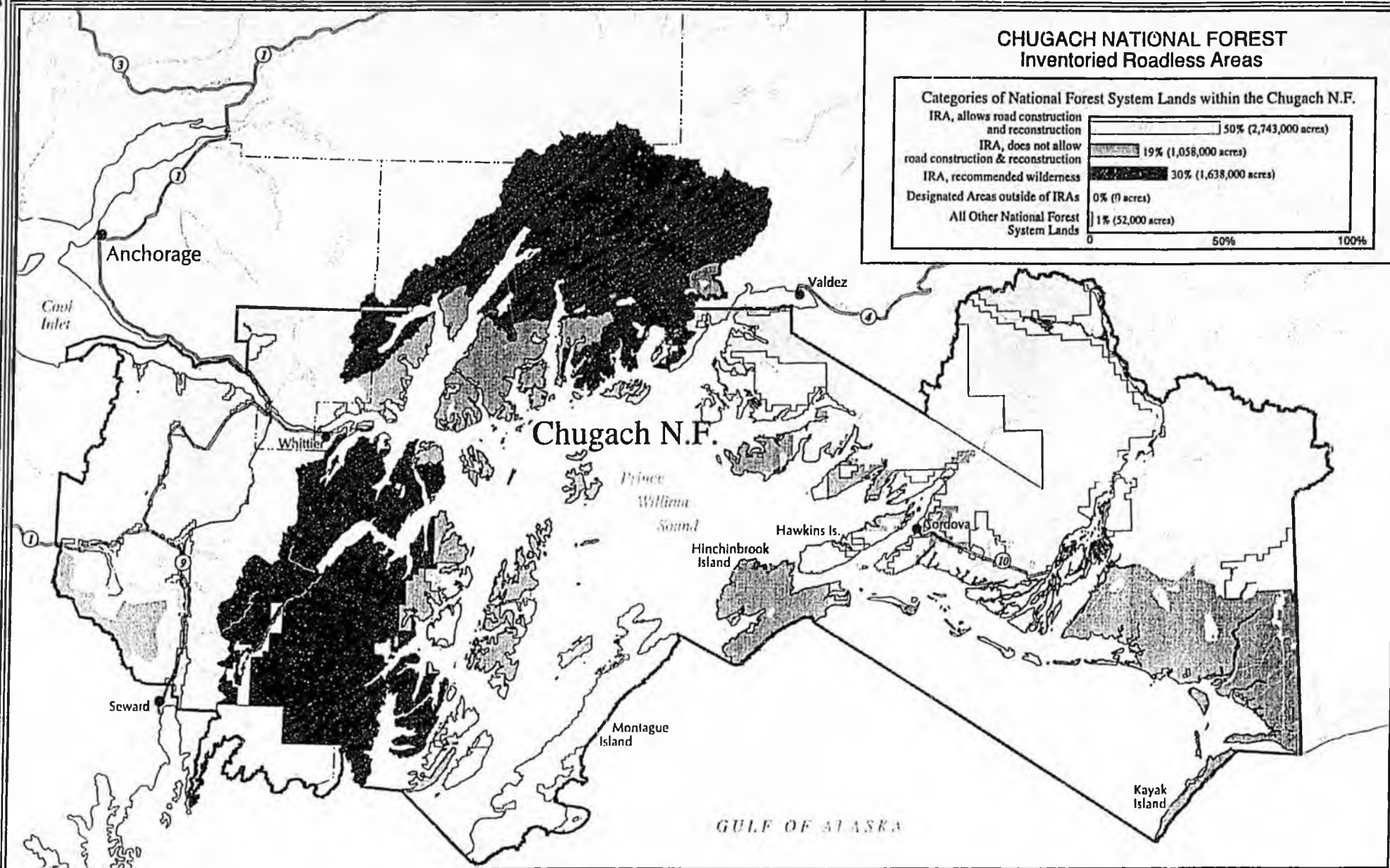
As a last note, it appears that HJR 6 was hastily written. There are several errors in the "whereas" sections. For example, the resolution claims, "the forest products industry ... contributes significant revenue to local communities through the 25 percent revenue sharing provisions of federal law." However, a new federal law (P.L. 106-393) was passed last year and guarantees stable payments for roads and schools to local forest communities. According to the formula provided under that statute, local governments would get an annual payment equivalent to the average payment of their 3 highest years of timber receipts over the past 15 years. A reduction, if any, in timber receipts on the Tongass resulting from its immediate inclusion in the roadless policy will not reduce the amount of money Southeast Alaska communities receive for roads and schools.

Please look forward and not backward. Please do not support this resolution. Instead, support fixing the culverts which are impeding safe fish passage now, providing jobs for Alaskans who fix them, and the commercial and sport fishing, and recreation and tourism industries which will thrive along with wild salmon, wildlife and wild roadless forests.

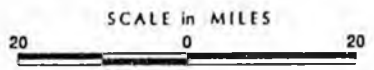
Thank you.

### CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST Inventoried Roadless Areas

Categories of National Forest System Lands within the Chugach N.F.	
IRA, allows road construction and reconstruction	50% (2,743,000 acres)
IRA, does not allow road construction & reconstruction	19% (1,058,000 acres)
IRA, recommended wilderness	30% (1,638,000 acres)
Designated Areas outside of IRAs	0% (0 acres)
All Other National Forest System Lands	1% (52,000 acres)



The USDA Forest Service uses the most current and complete data available. GIS data and product accuracy may vary. Using GIS products for purposes other than those for which they were intended may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The USDA Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace GIS products without notification.



September 15, 2000  
Data Supplied by Chugach National Forest  
Contact: Chugach N.F.  
3101 C Street, Suite 300  
Anchorage, AK 99503-3998  
(907) 271-2500



- Inventoried Roadless Area where road construction or reconstruction is allowed
- Inventoried Roadless Area where road construction or reconstruction is not allowed
- Inventoried Roadless Area where road construction or reconstruction is not allowed, and the forest plan recommends as wilderness
- Designated Areas outside of Inventoried Roadless Areas
- National Forest System lands outside of Inventoried Roadless Areas - not all private land is shown on the map
- Interstate Highway
- Other Highways
- County boundaries

The USDA Forest Service uses the most current and complete data available. GIS data and product accuracy may vary. Using GIS products for purposes other than those for which they were intended may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The USDA Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace GIS products without notice.

September 15, 2000  
 Data Supplied by Tongass National Forest  
 Contact: Tongass N.F.  
 Federal Building  
 648 Mission Street  
 Ketchikan, AK 99901  
 (907) 228-6707  
 SCALE in MILES

Map 2)

**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST  
 Inventoried Roadless Areas**

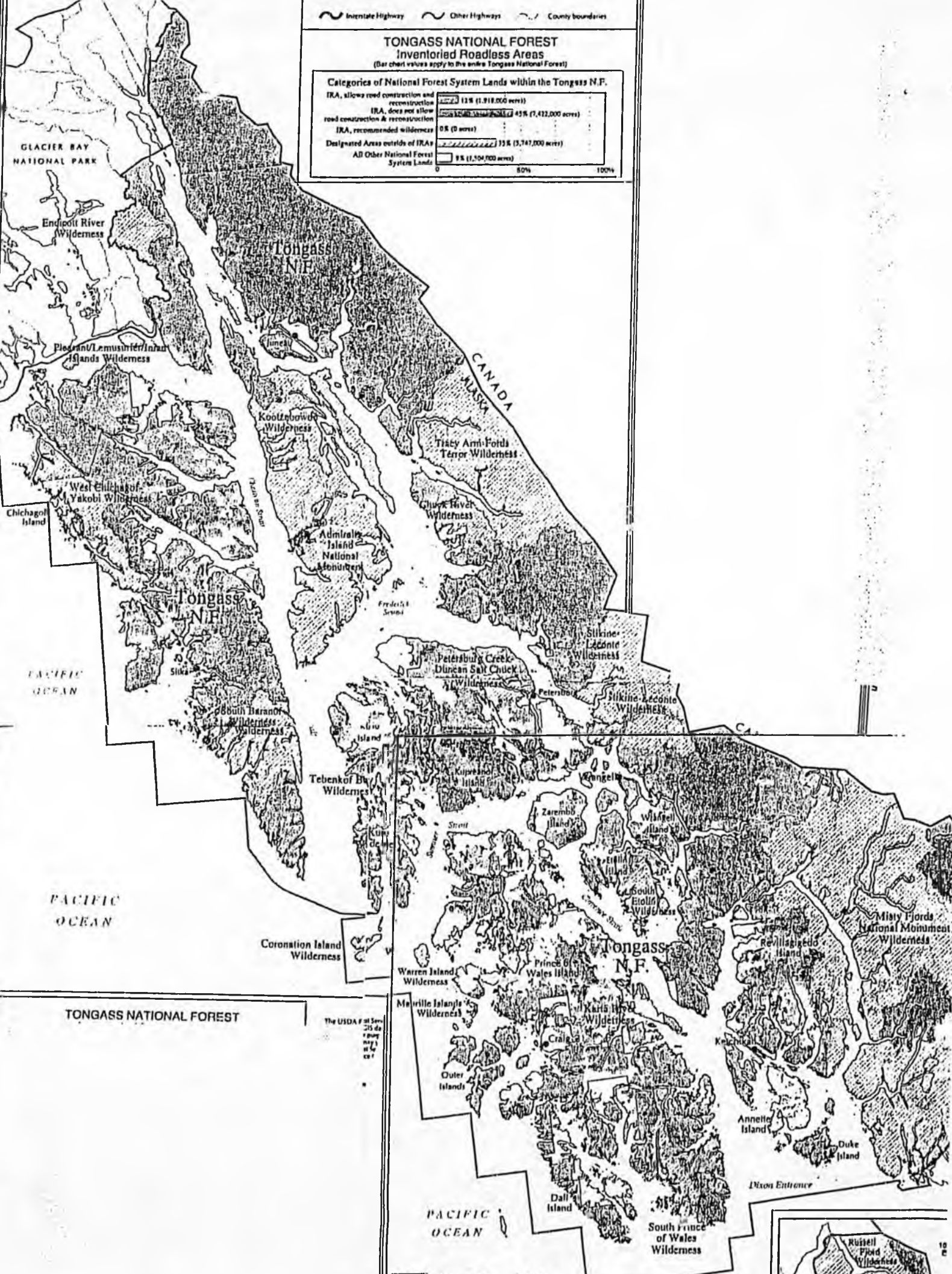
- Inventoried Roadless Area where road construction or reconstruction is allowed
  - Inventoried Roadless Area where road construction or reconstruction is not allowed
  - Inventoried Roadless Area where road construction or reconstruction is not allowed, and the forest plan recommends a wilderness
  - Designated Areas outside of Inventoried Roadless Areas - *These are already roadless*
  - National Forest System lands outside of Inventoried Roadless Areas - not all private land is shown on the map
- Interstate Highway   Other Highways   County boundaries

**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST  
 Inventoried Roadless Areas**

(Bar chart values apply to the entire Tongass National Forest)

**Categories of National Forest System Lands within the Tongass N.F.**

IRA, allows road construction and reconstruction	13% (1,918,000 acres)
IRA, does not allow road construction & reconstruction	45% (7,412,000 acres)
IRA, recommended wilderness	0% (0 acres)
Designated Areas outside of IRAs	33% (5,747,000 acres)
All Other National Forest System Lands	9% (1,504,000 acres)



Map 4)

**TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST  
 Inventoried Roadless Areas**

(Bar chart values apply to the entire Tongass National Forest)

IRA, allows road construction and reconstruction	13% (1,918,000 acres)
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GULF OF ALASKA  
**Tongass N.F.**

HJR

7

Committees:

Transportation  
Chair

Resources  
Vice Chair

Economic Development,  
Trade & Tourism

# Alaska State Legislature



Representative Beverly Masek

During Interim: (June-Dec.)  
Mat-Su LIO  
600 E. Railroad Avenue  
Wasilla, AK 99654  
(907) 376-2679  
Fax: 373-4745

During Session: (Jan.-May)  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-2679  
Fax: 465-4822  
1-800-505-2678

## Sponsor Statement for HJR 7

### Resolution Supporting Oil Exploration and Development in ANWR

The need for expanding Alaska's resource based industries remains imperative if we want to maintain or increase the State's economic base. Although other sectors of the economy may provide jobs, they more than likely would not be able to support the financial infrastructure of state government to the extent that natural resource development does, especially the oil and gas sectors.

Most reliable indicators show Alaska's North Slope oil production is in decline. Geologists have indicated that one of the best prospects for new discoveries lies within the 1002 section of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge which has been left open by Congress for potential exploration and development. It seems that a prudent course of action would be to open this area of the Arctic Coastal Plain so that Alaskans can derive the economic benefits therein.

HJR 7 is not a new piece of legislation. It has been introduced on numerous occasions in the past and has always enjoyed overwhelming support from the Governor and the Legislature, as well as the general public. Alaska's chances of moving ahead on this project have been greatly increased now that George W. Bush is President. We need to take advantage of this opportunity and once again send our message to the Nation's Capitol.

# LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

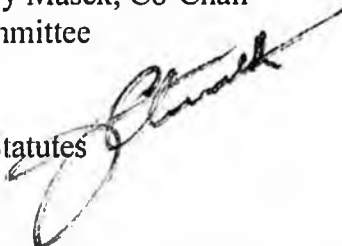
## MEMORANDUM

February 8, 2001

**SUBJECT:** Two comments regarding the insertion of the committee-adopted amendment into draft CSHJR 7 (Resources)  
(Work Order No. 22-LS0341\F)

**TO:** Representative Beverly Masek, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee

**FROM:** Jack Chenoweth  
Assistant Revisor of Statutes



The amendment adopted by the House Resources Committee explicitly called for insertion of the additional paragraph at page 3, line 11, following a reference to "and be it".

Instead, I added the material at page 3, following line 13. I made the change because, in the February 1 draft CS that the committee had under consideration, the second "Resolved" clause of that draft so closely relates to the first--reference in the second clause to "that activity" refers back to "exploration, development, and production" mentioned in the first--that I did not want to insert new material expressing opposition to a royalty reduction between the two clauses. I treated the language of the amendment adopted by the committee as a third, concluding "Resolved" clause.

\*

Members seeking to add their names as co-sponsors on legislation that has been introduced must do so during the daily floor session. Those who do have their names shown in the Journal and as an entry in BASIS. The BASIS entry guides our preparation of draft and final bills. If Representative Green expressed a willingness to co-sponsor in committee, I am not authorized to add his name; he would need to make the same request during a floor session.

cc: Representative Beth Kerttula  
Representative Joe Green

JBC:lmb  
01-039.lmb  
Enclosure

*Move to Dept  
McBain*

22-LS0341\c  
Chenoweth  
2/1/01

**CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7(RES)  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

**BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

**Offered:  
~~Referred:~~**

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES MASEK, Ogan, James, Wilson**

**A RESOLUTION**

1 **Urging the United States Congress to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the**  
2 **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, to oil and gas exploration, development, and**  
3 **production.**

4 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

5 **WHEREAS**, in sec. 1002 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act  
6 (ANILCA), the United States Congress reserved the right to permit further oil and gas  
7 exploration, development, and production within the coastal plain of the Arctic National  
8 Wildlife Refuge, Alaska; and

9 **WHEREAS** the oil industry, the state, and the United States Department of the  
10 Interior consider the coastal plain to have the highest potential for discovery of very large oil  
11 and gas accumulations on the continent of North America. estimated to be as much as  
12 10,000,000 000 barrels of recoverable oil; and

13 **WHEREAS** the "1002 study area" is part of the coastal plain located within the North  
14 Slope Borough, and residents of the North Slope Borough, who are predominantly Inupiat  
15 Eskimo, are supportive of development in the "1002 study area"; and

1           **WHEREAS** oil and gas exploration and development of the coastal plain of the refuge  
2 and adjacent land could result in major discoveries that would reduce our nation's future need  
3 for imported oil, help balance the nation's trade deficit, and significantly increase the nation's  
4 security; and

5           **WHEREAS** domestic demand for oil continues to rise while domestic crude  
6 production continues to fall with the result that the United States imports additional oil from  
7 foreign sources; and

8           **WHEREAS** development of oil at Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk, Endicott, Lisburne, and  
9 Milne Point has resulted in thousands of jobs throughout the United States, and projected job  
10 creation as a result of coastal plain oil development will have a positive effect in all 50 states;  
11 and

12           **WHEREAS** Prudhoe Bay production is declining by approximately 10 percent a year;  
13 and

14           **WHEREAS**, while new oil field developments on the North Slope of Alaska, such as  
15 Alpine, Badami, and West Sak, may slow or temporarily stop the decline in production, only  
16 giant coastal plain fields have the theoretical capability of increasing the production volume  
17 of Alaska oil to a significant degree; and

18           **WHEREAS** opening the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge now  
19 allows sufficient time for planning environmental safeguards, development, and national  
20 security review; and

21           **WHEREAS** the 1,500,000-acre coastal plain of the refuge makes up only eight  
22 percent of the 19,000,000-acre refuge, and the development of the oil and gas reserves in the  
23 refuge's coastal plain would affect an area of only 2,000 to 7,000 acres, which is less than  
24 one-half of one percent of the area of the coastal plain; and

25           **WHEREAS** 8,000,000 of the 19,000,000 acres of the refuge have already been set  
26 aside as wilderness; and

27           **WHEREAS** the oil industry has shown at Prudhoe Bay, as well as at other locations  
28 along the Arctic coastal plain, that it can safely conduct oil and gas activity without adversely  
29 affecting the environment or wildlife populations; and

30           **WHEREAS** the state will ensure the continued health and productivity of the  
31 Porcupine Caribou herd and the protection of land, water, and wildlife resources during the

1 exploration and development of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge,  
2 Alaska; and

3       **WHEREAS** the oil industry is using innovative technology and environmental  
4 practices in the new field developments at Alpine and Northstar, and those techniques are  
5 directly applicable to operating on the coastal plain and would enhance environmental  
6 protection beyond traditionally high standards;

7       **BE IT RESOLVED** by the Alaska State Legislature that the Congress of the United  
8 States is urged to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife  
9 Refuge, Alaska, to oil and gas exploration, development, and production, and that the Alaska  
10 State Legislature is adamantly opposed to further wilderness or other restrictive designation in  
11 the area of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska; and be it

12       **FURTHER RESOLVED** that that activity be conducted in a manner that protects the  
13 environment and uses the state's work force to the maximum extent possible.

14       **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George W. Bush, President  
15 of the United States; the Honorable Richard B. Cheney, Vice-President of the United States  
16 and president of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Gale Norton, Secretary of the Interior; the  
17 Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable  
18 Trent Lott, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the  
19 Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.  
20 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and to all other members of  
21 the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives serving in the 107th United States  
22 Congress.

- Testimony Evidence

(McQuinn) kept for work paper  
Kittling. Amendment

Q. (Lew) - How would Amendment affect?

A. (Edwards) - it just states we want over 90/10 split  
we were provided -  
doesn't see any reason why to not include

(B.K.) - thanks

(Green) ~~but~~ makes tests hold to a standard

(Green) - Against amendment 1

(B.K.) - objections?

- none -

And 1 included in Res.

---

Sue Schroeder - All construction votes  
held today.

- passed out packet accordingly

- made recommendations for further reading

(Green) Sue Schroeder has not personally been to the N. Slope  
courthouse. Has a doctorate in Veterinary Medicine

Good grilling by Green - Good stuff  
Should be in minutes!

AMENDMENT No. #1

OFFERED IN HOUSE RESOURCES

BY REPRESENTATIVE KERTTULA

TO: HJR 7

1 Page 3, line 14, following "and be it":

2

3 Insert a new paragraph to read:

4

5 **"FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature opposes any  
6 unilateral reduction in royalty revenue from exploration and development of the coastal  
7 plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and any attempt to coerce that State of  
8 Alaska into accepting less than the 90 percent of the oil, gas, and mineral royalties from  
9 the federal land in Alaska that was promised to the state at statehood; and be it"

THE  
FOLLOWING  
DOCUMENT(S)  
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ORIGINAL  
COPIES



# Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

121 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 250, Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2035  
(907) 276-0700 Fax: (907) 276-3887 e-mail: Resources@akrdc.org

Founded 1975

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Kenneth J. Freeman

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Congressman Don Young  
Governor Tony Knowles

February 5, 2001

Representative Beverly Masek  
State Capitol, Room 128  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: HJR 7, Endorsing ANWR leasing

Dear Representative Masek:

The Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc., (RDC) is writing to express its strong support for HJR 7.

RDC is a statewide organization made up of all resource sectors, business associations, labor unions, Native corporations, tourism providers, local governments and thousands of individuals. RDC's purpose is to expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

With a new President in Washington, the time is now to press for legislation in Congress to open the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas exploration, development and production. As President George W. Bush has stated, industry has the capability to develop potentially enormous oil prospects in ANWR while protecting the environment and wildlife. With innovative technology and advanced environmental practices, development can coexist with arctic wildlife and the subsistence lifestyles of local residents.

Only a small portion of the Coastal Plain would be directly impacted by oil and gas exploration, development and production, yet the economic benefits to Alaska and its Lower 48 neighbors would be staggering. ANWR oil production would create tens of thousands of jobs, lower the nation's reliance on foreign oil and generate revenues to the state and federal treasury.

Thank you for introducing HJR 7. You have RDC's full support.

Sincerely,

Tadd Owens  
Executive Director

ANWR

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## FEATURES

**North Slope Borough Mayor George N.  
Ahmaogak**

*(Editor's Note: Below are remarks given before the Arctic Power Annual Meeting. Arctic Power is the sponsor of anwr.org.)*

**November 15, 2000**

Good evening. I am George Nasuayaaq Ahmaogak, Mayor of the North Slope Borough, and I'm honored to be here with you today. I'm also happy to see that Arctic Power continues to perform a valuable public service for the people of this state by educating the policy-makers and opinion-makers about the real issues surrounding the development of ANWR, the Arctic

National Wildlife Refuge.

Down the street from here at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, they're putting on a show this evening entitled *Caribou Commons: Images and Sounds from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge*. Word has it that some of the sounds they're using are the sounds of Native people. Something tells me this speech won't be among those sounds.

I want to speak this evening about our situation as Native people in the new millennium, and I can assure you that my words don't belong in a museum. I have to wonder why they are always trying to put us in museums. Why is it assumed that Native people cannot benefit from the development of their homeland and still remain Native?

This reminds me of a documentary about Inupiat whaling that was done many years ago. The film gave a pretty fair picture of the spiritual, cultural and nutritional importance of whaling to the Eskimo people of northern Alaska. But

**Mayors**

when the antiwhaling interests saw it, they criticized it because it showed whalers in their camps on the ice, eating subsistence foods from paper plates

I guess they figured that real Eskimos don't use paper plates. That was news to us!

There are people who see ANWR as a pristine wilderness, unmarked by human influence. They call its landscape vast and empty. They make brief visits along the coastal plain, and they go home in awe of its raw beauty and power. They make museum shows about it, and they label it untouchable. That is their vision of our homeland.

I have a different vision of ANWR. It is a vision of a land that is neither untouched nor untouchable. The ANWR I want you to see is not a vast frozen wilderness to be either conquered or abandoned. It is our home, and we are part of it. We belong there just as much as the caribou and the fish and the birds. We are the Inupiat, and ANWR lies entirely within our domain, entirely under the jurisdiction of the North Slope Borough, the home rule government which we created. As Mayor of the North Slope Borough, I am here to tell you that whatever happens within ANWR affects us first. We are the stewards of that land, and if we support a development plan, you can be sure that we will have examined it and found it to be sound. Our lives and our livelihood depend on it.

I can tell you, too, that we knew this land they call ANWR before it had an English name. It holds the remains of our ancestors, just as it holds the future of our children. Our great great grandfathers enjoyed its beauty and its bounty, and with careful development, our great great grandchildren will do the same.

Don't misunderstand me. We are well aware of environmental concerns surrounding development in the Arctic. We live in constant awareness of these concerns.

In fact, we formed the North Slope Borough as a tool to allow us to address these concerns in the course of development. Believe me, we were scared about what Prudhoe Bay development might do to our land and our lifestyle. Our fears turned out to be largely unfounded, but they were valid nonetheless. They kept us vigilant. They forced us to demand a seat at the planning table. They inspired us to speak loudly and firmly, and to insist that development proceed respectfully, in a manner compatible with our lifestyle. We succeeded in protecting our interests at Prudhoe Bay, and we will succeed in ANWR as well.

We have no choice.

It has not always been easy for us. We've had our battles. We fought for the right to form our own regional government and to enforce our own planning ordinances. But our culture places a high value on cooperation, and we learned how to develop a sense of partnership with the industry. That mutual respect and willingness to work together has strengthened over the years. I think we have been a pretty good partner, especially when you consider the cultural gulf that has sometimes separated us.

I hope those of you in the industry will remember the sense of partnership that we have shared, and I hope you will continue to build on this relationship with us. I mention this because I was just elected Chairman of the Alaska Gasline Port Authority. As you probably know, the Port Authority is a consortium formed by the three municipalities along the route of the oil pipeline. We joined together because we want to encourage gasline development in the oil pipeline corridor. We believe that the Port Authority offers some substantial tax and financing benefits to the producers. It also offers a method for spinning off an annual payment to Alaskan municipalities all over the state. We think the Port Authority might be a very good mechanism for bringing all Alaskans together with the producers for the best possible pipeline project.

Whether or not the Port Authority is the ultimate sponsor of a gasline, I think we incorporate some of the best elements of a gas pipeline plan that benefits Alaskans. These include a route that goes south through Fairbanks; provision for in-state uses of gas; jobs for Alaskans; and a stake in the project that extends to as many Alaskans as possible. During my term as Chairman, I plan to promote these features as much as I can.

Getting back to ANWR, there is one other aspect of the ongoing political battle that really bothers me. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act extinguished our land claims in exchange for title to certain lands within our traditional territory, we lived up to our part of that deal. We ended our claims to ownership of all the land.

But after the federal government conveyed title to our lands under ANCSA, it turned around and passed laws that prevented us from doing anything with those lands. I'm talking about our Arctic Slope lands within ANWR. We are not allowed to use this property now that we have title to it. What kind of a deal is that?

I know that everyone in this room has more than one ANWR gripe with the government, but I did want to share that one with you. While our perspective on ANWR issues may differ from yours in certain ways, we do have a whole lot in common. Like you, we have watched the technology of oil development improve over the years. We know that ANWR development can be done much less intrusively than when Prudhoe Bay was developed. We know that the nation needs the oil, the state needs the revenues, and Alaskans need the jobs.

In short, we know that ANWR holds resources that can be safely extracted without destruction to the ecosystem. And that, ladies and gentlemen, is the bottom line.

In closing, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak with you today. Together we will make sure that the truth is heard.

[Back to Main Page](#)

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City of Kaktovik  
Office of the Mayor

(907) 640-6313  
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February 7, 2000

To: All residents of Kaktovik  
Re: ANWR Survey

Dear Residents,

Here are the survey results that you helped us conduct. The survey was a questionnaire about what local people thought about the possible exploration and development for oil and gas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It tried to address the Kaktovik people's concerns about oil and gas development, wildlife and the environment and how each affects the other.

The survey was conducted between January 14, 2000 and January 28, 2000 in Kaktovik. There were sixty-eight (68) people who answered and returned the surveys. Thank you very much for your assistance. It's important that other people elsewhere know what the local people here think about their land. Some of the questions add up to more than 100% because some people checked more than one answer on those questions.

The results are also posted on the City's web site. Its address is: [kaktovik.com](http://kaktovik.com). We hope that you also enjoyed the Kaktovik calendars. We plan on doing another calendar next year, so if you have some good, clear pictures that you would like to see included on the next calendar, please bring the pictures to the City Office. We'll scan them in and give them right back to you. Once again, thank you for your help on this survey.

Sincerely,



Lon Sonsalla, Mayor



*Results of the January 2000 survey of Kaktovik residents regarding ANWR*

1. Do you participate in the harvest of whales, game and fish to sustain your diet?
  - 71% A. Yes. My family actively participates in all of the above.
  - 16% B. Yes. My family hunts game and fishes.
  - 4% C. Yes. My family participates in fishing.
  - 7% D. No. My family does not harvest whales, game or fish to sustain our diet.
  
2. Please estimate the percentage of your family's food that comes from the harvest of whale, game & fish.
  - 16% A. 100% — My family only consumes harvested game.
  - 34% B. 75% — My family eats mostly harvested game.
  - 24% C. 50% — My family eats some harvested game and purchases the rest.
  - 16% D. 25% — My family occasionally eats harvested game.
  - 7% E. 10% — My family eats harvested game when it is given to us.
  - 4% F. 0% — My family does not hunt or fish and we only eat food that is purchased.
  
3. What is the number one advantage of oil development on the North Slope?
  - 44% A. Improved schools
  - 35% B. Improved health care
  - 53% C. Improved job opportunities
  - 21% D. Improved recreation activities
  - 4% E. No advantage
  - 8% F. Other
  
4. The quality of life in Kaktovik will diminish if oil development ceases.
  - 31% A. Strongly agree
  - 40% B. Agree
  - 15% C. Neutral
  - 8% D. Disagree
  - 6% E. Strongly disagree
  
5. As government spending continues to decline, what public services do you fear most of losing?
  - 44% A. Municipal Services (running water, electrical service, sanitation, etc.)
  - 50% B. Health care
  - 16% C. Public Transportation
  - 35% D. Education
  - 7% E. Recreation activities
  - 6% F. Other

6. To what degree are you satisfied with the environmental practices of the oil industry on the North Slope?
  - 35% A. Very satisfied
  - 40% B. Somewhat satisfied
  - 18% C. Neutral
  - 4% D. Somewhat dissatisfied
  - 1% E. Very dissatisfied

7. Please mark the advantages and disadvantages you see of opening ANWR to oil and gas development.
 

Advantages:

  - 68% 1. More jobs for local people
  - 26% 2. Will stabilize the economy
  - 50% 3. Will help Kaktovik grow
  - 26% 4. More business opportunities
  - 13% 5. Other

- Disadvantages:
- 22% 1. Will increase population
  - 31% 2. May hurt wildlife
  - 25% 3. May hurt the environment
  - 46% 4. Increased alcohol and drug abuse
  - 5% 5. Other

8. If ANWR is not opened to oil and gas exploration, what other resources are available in Kaktovik that, if developed, will help sustain our economy?
  - 15% A. Coal
  - 35% B. Tourism
  - 38% C. Fishing
  - 44% D. Arts & Crafts
  - 15% E. Other

9. Based on your information about the Porcupine Caribou Herd, will oil development in ANWR diminish the herd's use of the core calving area?
  - 18% A. Yes. The caribou will go away.
  - 18% B. It might affect their use, but the oil companies can stop drilling during calving season.
  - 15% C. I don't know.
  - 15% D. More research is needed.
  - 41% E. No. The caribou will not be affected.

10. The coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge should be open to oil and gas exploration.
  - 43% A. Strongly agree
  - 35% B. Agree
  - 10% C. Neutral
  - 5% D. Disagree
  - 4% E. Strongly disagree

Handwritten notes: 78% < (next to A), 9% < (next to B)



# ANWR INFORMATION BRIEF

## Myths of ANWR:

In 1980, the 1.5 million acre Coastal Plain of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge was specially designated by Congress for further study of its oil and gas potential. Most of the rest of ANWR's 19 million acres is already designated as Wilderness.

Groups seeking to stop oil exploration in Alaska want to designate the Coastal Plain as Wilderness (most of ANWR is formally designated Wilderness now), and present several misleading arguments:

### Here are the "myths" being told about ANWR, and the truth:

**\*Myth:** All of Alaska's Arctic coast is open to oil and gas development.

**Reality:** With the exception of the area between the Colville and Canning Rivers (which is owned by the state of Alaska) none of the more than 1000 miles of Arctic Alaska coastline is open to oil and gas leasing, not one mile of it.

**\*Myth:** The state of Alaska will get 90 percent of any royalties from oil production in ANWR's Coastal Plain.

**Reality:** The federal government won litigation in the Supreme Court of the United States which allows congress to determine the share of revenues with the State of Alaska. Congress wants 50/50.

**\*Myth:** Alaska's indigenous people are against oil exploration in the Coastal Plain.

**Reality:** Alaska's Inupiat Eskimo people, who live on the North Slope (one village, Kaktovik, is the only community within ANWR) strongly support onshore oil and gas exploration in the Coastal Plain, and elsewhere on the North Slope. Some of the Gwichins, who live 150 miles south of the Coastal Plain, are opposed to development. The Gwichins leased their own lands for oil exploration, but no oil was found. Now they oppose the Inupiat's having the same rights to explore.

**\*Myth:** We need to save ANWR's oil for our grandchildren.

**Reality:** It will supply our children and grandchildren. If the Coastal Plain were opened today it would be 10 years, and probably longer, before the first oil reached American consumers. Oil from the Coastal Plain will supply America in a time when oil from foreign sources will certainly be more expensive and in shorter supply than today.

**\*Myth:** The Coastal Plain may have only a 200 day supply of oil. That is not worth developing.



Don't be misled!

"Grizzly bears in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge want the straight scoop."

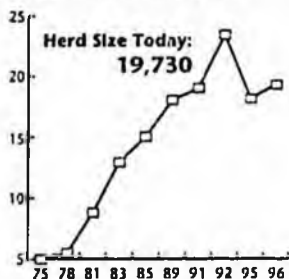
**Reality:** A 200 day supply is almost 4 billion barrels. The Coastal Plain probably contains much more oil, but it can be produced at a maximum rate of 2 million barrels per day (capacity of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline).

Therefore, it could last for 25 years, and probably much longer.

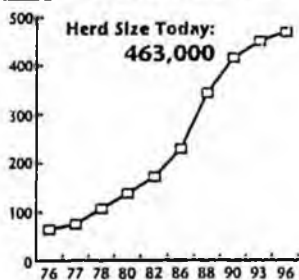
# Do the caribou really care?

**A**re caribou adversely affected by oil development on the North Slope? The answer is no, based on thirty years of scientific observations. The Central Arctic Herd, which uses the area around Prudhoe Bay, has increased six fold in population since oil development started in the early 1970s. There are four major caribou herds in northern Alaska. Besides the Porcupine and Central Arctic Herds, there is the Western Arctic Herd, which is more than twice the size of the Porcupine Herd, and the smaller Teshekpuk Lake Herd. Populations of these herds rise and fall by natural cycles. Three decades of oil and gas activity in the central North Slope has had no negative impact.

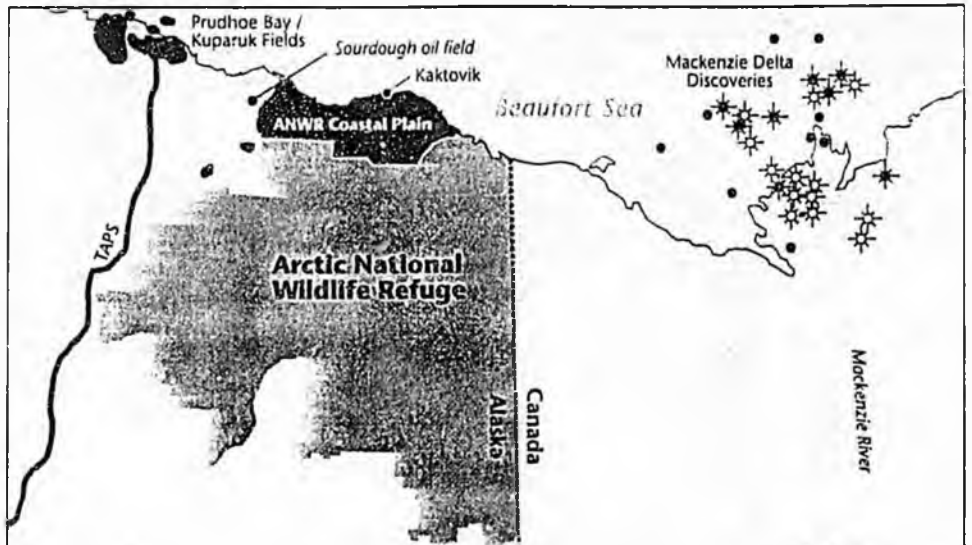
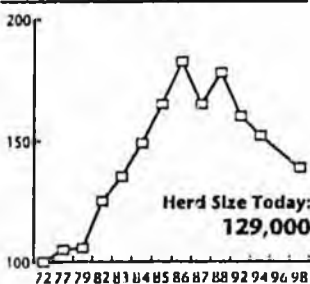
**Central Arctic Herd:**  
Number of caribou times 1,000



**Western Arctic Herd:**



**Porcupine Herd:**



Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

## Myths of ANWR: Don't be misled

### FROM FRONT SIDE

**\*Myth:** Development of the Coastal Plain will destroy the caribou.

**Reality:** The same claim was made about the trans-Alaska pipeline 22 years ago, but today North Slope caribou herds along the pipeline and near the North Slope oil fields are thriving.

**\*Myth:** ANWR's oil will be exported, and will not reduce our dependency on foreign oil.

**Reality:** Since 1996, less than 6% of North Slope oil has been exported. Exports can be stopped by a Presidential order. The U.S. exports advanced technologies, much more valuable and unique than oil. Few object to that.

**\*Myth:** Alaskan oil development is environmentally damaging.

**Reality:** The North Slope's petroleum industry is the cleanest, most technologically advanced and most heavily regulated in the world. Facilities are designed for minimal environmental impact.

**\*Myth:** The Coastal Plain is unspoiled wilderness, an Arctic Serengeti.

**Reality:** This is no Serengeti. The Coastal Plain is a frozen, barren land for 9 months of the year. The Inupiat people have lived and hunted there for centuries; 19th century whalers hunted extensively for food; military and defense contractors built DEWline radar sites; recreation groups use it for rafting and hiking. Other areas of the North Slope are more biologically sensitive than the Coastal Plain.

## ANWR Facts:

- Refuge totals 19.6 million acres.
- 8 million acres designated Wilderness;
- Coastal Plain, 1.5 million acres, set aside by Congress for study of oil potential;
- Only a small percentage of Coastal Plain, about 2,000 acres, would be impacted by oil development;

### The Coastal Plain is not a pristine wilderness:

- A community, Kaktovik, exists in the Coastal Plain; Military installations operate in the plain now and in the past.

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See our web site at: [www.anwr.org](http://www.anwr.org)

**ANWR:****JOBS AND ENERGY  
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**A CASE FOR OIL DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA**

\* The U.S. imports over 55% of the nation's needed petroleum. These oil imports cost more than \$100 billion a year. These figures are rising and could exceed 65% imports by the year 2020.

\* Beneath a 1.5 million acre tract on the North Slope of Alaska is estimated to be between 6 and 16 billion barrels of recoverable oil (between 11.6 and 31.5 billion barrels in-place). This area is a specially designated area within the 19 million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), known as the "Coastal Plain". This region was designated by Congress in 1981 as requiring special study to determine its oil and gas potential and the effects of development on the environment. In 1987, the Department of Interior recommended development. Congressional and presidential authorization is required for the Coastal Plain to be open.

\* ANWR production could replace imports of Saudi oil for over 30 years.

\* Prudhoe Bay, located 60 miles to the west of ANWR, has been operating for over 20 years and has produced in excess of 10 billion barrels of oil during that time. It is among the most environmentally sensitive oil operations in the world. Present output from Prudhoe Bay area fields has declined to 1.1 million barrels per day, and is continuing to decline.

\* The Coastal Plain of ANWR is America's best bet for the discovery of another giant "Prudhoe Bay-sized" oil and gas region in North America. Many economic benefits would result:

- The Coastal Plain could produce up to 1.5 million barrels per day for at least 25 years - nearly 25% of current daily U.S. production.
- The U.S. would save \$14 billion per year in oil imports.
- Between 250,000 and 735,000 jobs are estimated to be created by development of the Coastal Plain.
- Federal revenues would be enhanced by billions of dollars from bonus bids, lease rentals, royalties, and taxes.

\* Advancing technology has greatly reduced the "footprint" of Arctic oil development. If Prudhoe Bay were built today, the footprint would be 1,526 acres, 64% smaller.

\* Oil and gas development and wildlife are successfully coexisting in Alaska's Arctic. For example, the Central Arctic caribou herd at Prudhoe Bay has grown from 3,000 to as high as 27,000 during the last 20 years.

\* More than 71% of Alaskans favor exploration and production in ANWR. Polling conducted in April, 2000.

\* The Inupiat Eskimos who live in and near ANWR strongly support onshore oil development on the Coastal Plain.

\* For more information logon to [www.anwr.org](http://www.anwr.org) or call 907-274-2697.

# Alaska State Legislature

**Representative Beverly Masek**  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3715  
Fax: 465-4822  
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**Representative Drew Scalzi**  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6890  
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1-800-665-2689

## House Resources Committee

**Agenda**  
**February 7, 2001**

### Call to Order

### Roll Call

### Items of Business

SCR1 – Avalanche Awareness Month – Sen. Lyda Green

HJR 7 – Endorsing ANWR Leasing – Rep. Masek

### Upcoming Meetings

**10 AM, Thursday, February 15 – Alyeska Pipeline**  
Joint w/House Committee on Oil & Gas;  
Senate Finance, Room 532

**1 PM, Wednesday, February 14 – federal co-management**  
update

**Noon, Thursday, February 15 – Oil and Gas LNG market in**  
**Japan and Asia**  
Shigeru Muraki, General Manager, Gas Resources Dept., Tokyo  
Gas Co. ; Joint w/Senate Resources and House Oil and Gas  
Senate Finance, Room #532

### Adjournment

22-LS0335V  
Utermohle  
1/31/01

**HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1(RES)**

**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**

**TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

**BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

**Offered:  
Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): SENATOR GREEN**

**A RESOLUTION**

1 **Relating to Avalanche Awareness Month.**

2 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 **WHEREAS** Alaskans live, work, and play in and on the edge of the wilderness; and

4 **WHEREAS** the abundance and variety of the state's winter recreational opportunities  
5 are unmatched in the United States; and

6 **WHEREAS** many of the state's popular winter recreation areas are subject to  
7 avalanche danger; and

8 **WHEREAS** some Alaskans are not properly educated or equipped to recognize and  
9 respond to avalanches; and

10 **WHEREAS** a number of Alaskans are killed each year by avalanches; and

11 **WHEREAS** education on the recognition of avalanche risks, response to avalanches,  
12 and the use of appropriate equipment could reduce avalanche-related fatalities;

13 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the  
14 governor to proclaim the month of November 2001 as Avalanche Awareness Month; and be it

15 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges schools, community  
16 groups, and other public and private agencies and individuals to observe Avalanche

1 Awareness Month with appropriate activities that increase the public's awareness of avalanche  
2 dangers, how to respond to avalanches, and the use of appropriate equipment in avalanche  
3 areas.

4       **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Tony Knowles, Governor; to  
5 Aedene Arthur, Backcountry Avalanche Awareness and Response Team; to Doug Fesler and  
6 Jill Fredston, co-directors, The Alaska Mountain Safety Center, Inc.; to Bill Glude, Southeast  
7 Alaska Avalanche Center; to Colonel Randy Crawford, Director, Division of Alaska State  
8 Troopers, Alaska Department of Public Safety; to the mayors, chiefs of police, and fire chiefs  
9 of the Municipality of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Haines Borough, City and  
10 Borough of Juneau, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, City and  
11 Borough of Sitka, City of Cordova, City of Fairbanks, City of Haines, City of Palmer, City of  
12 Petersburg, City of Seward, City of Skagway, City of Valdez, and City of Wasilla; to the  
13 operators of the ski areas at Eaglecrest, Alyeska, Alpenglöw, Hilltop, Cleary Summit, and  
14 Cordova Ski Hill; and to legislative communication offices for statewide distribution.



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## HJR. 7 ~ Opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

**TO:** House Resource Committee

**DATE:** February 7, 2001

Alaska Conservation Alliance and Alaska Conservation Voters are sister nonprofit organizations dedicated to protecting Alaska's environment through public education and advocacy. Our 44 member organizations and businesses represent over 35,000 registered Alaskan voters. Like most Americans, our members are concerned about the energy distribution problems in California and the effects such problems have on the health of our national economy. We do not, however, believe that opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration and drilling is the answer to the current situation. We present the following information for your consideration and urge you to vote "NO" on HJR 7.

- **It is disingenuous to lead the American people to believe that we can drill our way to oil independence.** The amount of oil under the Refuge is, at best, a geologic guess and, at worst, the subject of much wishful overestimating. The most recent USGS assessment estimates that 3.2 to 5.7 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil may lie underneath the Arctic Refuge – less than one year's worth of U.S. supply. While oil proponents choose to use inflated "technically" recoverable reserve numbers, these numbers do not account for real-life scenarios. Residents of the United States represent less than 5% of the world's population, yet we use about 25% of the world's produced oil each year. The United States holds only 2% of the world's total oil reserves. Our voracious appetite for oil will not be satisfied by domestic supplies.
- **Images of caribou rubbing themselves on the oil pipeline do not accurately portray the environmental impacts of oil development on the North Slope.** Despite the reported increase in the Central Arctic caribou herd, ADF&G biologist Pat Valkenberg stated: "I don't think [the data] tell us anything about caribou and oil development." (ADN article 1/15/01) Studies showing displacement of calving female caribou southward away from the Prudhoe area document that oil development does impact these animals. Further, our concern should not focus just upon the caribou, but rather upon the potential disruption of the United State's only intact Arctic ecosystem that the Refuge encompasses. We currently do not know enough about oil development impacts nor how to mitigate the impacts to put this area and its wildlife resources at risk for 6 to 12 months' supply of oil.

*Continued*

Conserve Alaska. It's Only Natural.

subsistence lifestyle and cultures of all residents of the North Slope should be protected, whether those resources are marine-based, such as the bowhead whale, or land-based, as the caribou.

**Page 1, Line 15: WHEREAS** oil and gas exploration and development of the coastal plain of the refuge and adjacent land could result in major discoveries that would reduce our nation's future need for imported oil, help balance the nation's trade deficit, and significantly increase the nation's security;

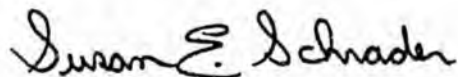
**RESPONSE:** While the United States consumes roughly 25% (one-quarter) of the world's produced oil, we control only 2% of the world's total oil reserves within our boundaries. Our rate of consumption is so voracious (despite comprising less than 5% of the world's population, we use 25% of its oil), no domestic drilling program could ever produce energy independence.

**Page 2, line 24: WHEREAS** the 1,500,000-acre coastal plain of the refuge makes up only eight percent of the 19,000,000-acre refuge, and the development of the oil and gas reserves in the refuge's coastal plain would affect an area of only 2,000 to 7,000 acres, which is less than one-half of one percent of the area of the coastal plain;

**RESPONSE:** Biologists consider the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to be the biological heart of the United State's only complete Arctic and sub-Arctic ecosystem. Despite claims of smaller foot-prints and roadless development, drilling in the Refuge would involve full-scale industrialization, including pipelines, drill pads, waste treatment facilities, and gravel mines.

**Page 2, line 30: WHEREAS** the oil industry has shown at Prudhoe Bay, as well as at other locations along the Arctic coastal plain, that it can safely conduct oil and gas activity without adversely affecting the environment or wildlife populations; and

**RESPONSE:** Although oil development in the Refuge will not completely eliminate the Porcupine Caribou herd, based upon scientific studies at Prudhoe, it is reasonable to expect significant and detrimental effects to the caribou that use the Refuge. Most of the resident caribou herd in Prudhoe Bay has abandoned their traditional calving grounds due to oil field activity and have been pushed further south, away from drilling activities. While the coastal plain at Prudhoe Bay is over 150 miles wide, allowing caribou to move south to calve, the plain in the Refuge is only 15 to 40 miles wide. Development on the plain here would likely displace the caribou towards the foothills of the Brooks Range where there are more predators and poorer quality forage, resulting in lower calf survival.



Susan E. Schrader, Conservation Advocate

## CARIBOU AND OIL DEVELOPMENT ON THE NORTH SLOPE

An Overview by Ken Whitten, retired ADF&G Wildlife Biologist

Each caribou herd has its own, discrete calving area. Other seasonal habitats for caribou tend to be widespread, but the combined features of scarce predators and high quality forage that characterize calving areas usually occur together on only a small portion of a caribou herd's overall range. Therefore calving grounds are considered to be critical habitats. Prudhoe Bay and other operating oilfields on Alaska's North Slope are within the calving grounds of the Central Arctic Herd. This herd was quite small (only about 5,000) when oil development first started in the mid-1970s (Cameron and Whitten 1979), but impacts from development were soon noted. Calving within the Prudhoe Field had already largely ceased by the time oil first began flowing south (Whitten and Cameron 1985). The dense network of pipelines, roads, oil wells, and production facilities at Prudhoe Bay also blocked mid-summer caribou movements along the arctic coast (Whitten and Cameron 1983). Cow and calf caribou avoided the Trans Alaska Pipeline Corridor (Cameron et al. 1979), but continued to cross it successfully from late summer through spring, when calves were older and the herd was south of the intensely developed oilfields (Whitten and Cameron 1983).

In spite of these impacts, the Central Arctic Herd thrived during the early years of oil development and grew to about 14,000 by 1983. By the time development expanded into the Kuparuk area during the 1980s, the petroleum industry had begun to consolidate facilities so that newer oilfields disturbed less space. Also, some pipelines were raised higher above ground and placed away from roads with heavy traffic. These new designs allowed caribou to move more freely than at Prudhoe Bay, and caribou continued to use the Kuparuk and Milne Pt. Oilfields. Nevertheless, caribou with newborn calves still avoided developed areas, even when there was little traffic (Dau and Cameron 1986, Cameron et al. 1992). Over time, the Kuparuk and Milne Fields became more heavily developed, and caribou used them less and less (Cameron et al. 1992; Smith et al. 1994).

By the late 1980s, growth of the Central Arctic Herd slowed, and the population stabilized at about 23,000. Harsh climatic conditions, including severe winters and dry summer growing seasons, stressed caribou throughout much of Alaska during the early 1990s. Central Arctic caribou that spent more time in or near the oilfields gained less weight during the summer growing season and had lower pregnancy rates and lower calf survival than other members of the herd that seldom encountered development (Cameron 1995). Avoidance of roads and pipelines during calving was thought to be causing abandonment of preferred habitats and overuse of undisturbed habitats (Nellemann and Cameron, unpubl.). Chronic disruption of summer movements also exacerbated exposure of caribou to insect pests. The Central Arctic Herd declined to 18,000 in 1993 and then grew slowly to about 20,000 in 1995.

By the late 1990s the ever expanding oilfields had been almost completely abandoned for calving, and many caribou were displaced to rolling hills with lower forage, south and west of their old calving area. Nevertheless, favorable weather once again prevailed in the range of the Central Arctic Herd. Calf productivity and survival recovered and the Central Arctic once again increased rapidly, reaching 27,000 in the year 2000.

The United States Congress continues to debate expansion of North Slope oil development onto the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The potential lease area within the Arctic Refuge lies within the calving grounds of the Porcupine

Caribou Herd. This large, migratory herd moves between the U.S. and Canada and is vital to the traditional subsistence cultures of numerous Native villages in both countries. Over the past 25 years, the Porcupine Herd has fluctuated between about 100,000 and 180,000 animals, with the current population about 120,000.

In determining whether to allow oil leasing within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Congress should consider that Porcupine Herd caribou are much more concentrated on their calving ground than the smaller Central Arctic Herd. Although calving has occurred historically over a fairly large area of the North Slope in Alaska and the Yukon Territory, most calves are usually born in a smaller region that includes much of the area being considered for oil development (Fancy and Whitten 1991). During late June and early July, essentially all cows and calves and many bulls of the Porcupine Herd use the potential development area every year.

Even during periods of relatively mild climatic conditions, Porcupine Herd caribou have tended to have somewhat lower calf production and adult survival rates than most other caribou herds. In contrast, calf survival in the Porcupine Herd has generally been very high when females have been able to calve on the traditional calving area that includes the potential oil lease area (Fancy and Whitten 1991, Whitten et al. 1992). As with other caribou calving areas, rapid, nutritious plant growth often occurs on the Arctic Refuge coastal plain during calving (National Biological Service, unpubl.), and the coastal plain is also relatively free of predators. Calf survival has been lower when late snowmelt forced Porcupine Herd caribou to calve in nearby mountains and foothills where wolves, grizzly bears, and golden eagles abound (Whitten et al. 1992).

Studies in the Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk oilfields show that larger groups (100 or more caribou) have difficulty crossing roads and pipes (Smith and Cameron 1985). Porcupine Herd caribou normally occur in much larger groups than Central Arctic Herd caribou. Groups of several thousand caribou occur throughout the summer in the Porcupine Herd, and from mid-June through July group sizes in the tens of thousands are common.

In summary, development of the Prudhoe Bay oilfield displaced caribou and disrupted their movements. Similar long-term displacement now appears to be occurring even in the "state-of-the-art" Kuparuk and Milne Pt. Oilfields. When climate has been generally favorable, the Central Arctic herd has been able to hold its own and even increase, in spite of displacement from some of its favored habitats. In times of environmental stress, however, Central Arctic caribou that regularly used the oilfields fared poorly relative to other members of the herd that used areas away from development. The entire population then declined. Mitigation measures that appeared to work fairly well in the early stages of North Slope oilfield development may thus become less effective as more and more of the Central Arctic Herd's preferred habits are developed and more caribou are concentrated on the habitats that remain accessible.

We cannot be certain that even current state-of-the-art mitigation measures will guarantee access to critical habitats for the larger, more densely aggregated Porcupine Herd. Environmental resources at risk in developing the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge are considerable. The Porcupine Herd far exceeds the Central Arctic Herd in importance as a regional subsistence resource. Preferred coastal plain habitats in the Arctic Refuge are much narrower (10-40 miles wide) than in the range of the Central Arctic Herd (100-150 miles wide). Disturbance has so far only displaced Central Arctic caribou to other coastal plain habits with few predators. If similar spatial displacement were to occur in the Arctic Refuge, however, caribou would be driven to foothills and mountains with more abundant predators and/or lower quality forage. Consequently, the Porcupine Herd might not fare

as well as the Central Arctic Herd apparently did during the early years of Prudhoe Bay. The Porcupine Herd might well experience adverse population level impacts from development even during periods of mild weather. Any impacts that would cause a long-term decline in calf survival could lower average population size over time, with serious consequences for many residents in both Canada and the U.S.

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## ANWR drilling will make all of us suffer

My turn

A column  
By HANK LENTFER

The Bush administration, along with Gov. Knowles and the Alaska delegation, are touting new technologies designed to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in an environmentally sensitive manner. They brush off conservationists' warnings as alarmist rhetoric. Besides, as these politicians are quick to point out, the combined footprint of all proposed roads, runways and drilling pads is only 2,000 acres, a small fraction of the millions of acres of refuge land. What's the big deal?

Perhaps they are right. Perhaps the environmentalists are getting their shorts in a knot about a desolate, mosquito-infested, frozen wasteland where no one goes anyway. Perhaps oil can be removed without hurting the Porcupine caribou herd. Perhaps double-wall pipe and tougher tankers will prevent spills and transport the precious fluid safely to our gas tanks. If they are right, is it still a good idea?

Consider this: Each gallon of gas poured into our tanks weighs eight pounds. When that gas is burned five pounds of carbon is released into the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide. That's the chemistry of it - doesn't matter what kind car you drive or how fast you drive it. The molecular structure of that CO2 traps heat near the planet that would otherwise radiate back out to space. The result? The planet is heating up. How fast? According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a U.N. body comprising

It is both alarming and embarrassing that the leaders of our state (and the country) are so blinded by short-term financial gain that they have lost sight of the bigger picture. The only safe place for the Arctic's oil is right where it is - in the ground. Pull it out of the ground and it will get spilled - if not in the ocean then into the air.

the world's climatologists, by century's end the world's temperature will likely have increased about five degrees Fahrenheit, with a worst-case scenario of 10 or 11 degrees. We have already burned enough fossil fuel to warm the planet by a degree and half. As pointed out in last Sunday's editorial, that's enough heat that even oil man Bush will not be able to continue denying the issue for long.

Ironically, the effects of global warming are most strongly felt in the Arctic where the ice cap has shrunk by 40 percent since 1960 and permafrost is turning to soup. Continue melting that ice and the salinity of the oceans will change which will change global currents which change global weather in an escalating and unpredictable unraveling of the environment. The same environment our governor is trying to protect with new drilling technology.

It is both alarming and embarrassing that the leaders of our state (and the country) are so blinded by short-term financial gain that they have lost sight of the bigger picture. The only safe place for the Arctic's oil is right where it is - in the ground. Pull it out of the ground and it will get spilled - if not in the ocean then into the air. We need that oil right now like an addict needs another hit of heroin. We have enough oil - too much for our own good. The sane course is to take the political energy our leaders are burning in an effort to open the refuge and focus it on developing cleaner sources of power. Our governor would be a wiser man if he quit flying back to D.C. lobbying for development and worked on ways to reduce consumption.

Is development of the refuge really best for our state and the nation or does it mostly benefit the already rich and powerful oil companies? Is Arctic oil really the answer to the high price of gas and California's energy crisis or does it just delay the inevitable switch to cleaner energy by a few months?

When we discuss the environmental consequences of oil development we must look beyond the acreage of tundra buried by gravel roads and the latest and greatest drilling technology. We must look beyond the short-term financial boost that additional oil revenues will bring to our state. We must not be so worried about our jobs that we fail to wonder about our grandchildren. We must not get so lost in debating the integrity of today's tundra that we forget about the planet's future.

Hank Lentfer is a freelance writer who lives in Gustavus.

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November 1, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As scientists and natural resource managers from the United States and Canada with many years of experience in ecology, wildlife and conservation biology, resource management and cultural anthropology, we encourage you to secure permanent protection for the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The wildlands of the Arctic Refuge include the barrier islands and estuaries of the Beaufort Sea, the Arctic coastal plain, the Brooks Range, and the boreal forest within the upper Yukon River watershed. First set aside by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as the Arctic National Wildlife Range in 1960, this is the United State's only conservation unit that encompasses an intact arctic ecosystem. Combined with the adjacent Ivvavik and Vuntut national parks in Canada, the Arctic Refuge represents one of the largest protected landscapes in the world. Moreover, the Arctic Refuge's coastal plain is a rare example of an ecosystem where ecological and cultural processes continue to interact much as they have for thousands of years. Unlike the adjoining refuge lands, that are designated Wilderness, the coastal plain is not permanently protected from development.

When President Eisenhower established the Arctic National Wildlife Range, he had the foresight and wisdom to include the entire ecosystem both south and north of the Brooks Range, encompassing the biologically rich coastal plain considered essential to the integrity of this ecosystem. In 1980, Congress enlarged the range to encompass additional wildlife habitat and designated this unique area the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge mission was broadened to include international research and management, as well as support for subsistence uses that form the basis of Native cultural values. Most of the original wildlife range was designated as a Wilderness. Only the 1.5 million-acre coastal plain was omitted. And today, this oversight remains a significant concern.

Five decades of biological study and scientific research have confirmed that the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge forms a vital component of the biological diversity of the refuge and merits the same kind of permanent safeguards and precautionary management as the rest of this original conservation unit. In contrast to the broad (greater than 150 mi.) coastal plain to the west of the Arctic Refuge, the coastal plain within the refuge is much narrower (15-40 mi.). This unique compression of

habitats concentrates the occurrence of a wide variety of species, including polar bears, grizzly bears, wolves, wolverines, caribou, muskoxen, Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, snow geese, and more than 130 other species of migratory birds. In fact, according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Arctic Refuge coastal plain contains the greatest wildlife diversity of any protected area above the Arctic Circle.

The coastal plain provides essential calving and post-calving habitat for the Porcupine Caribou Herd, the largest (at about 130,000 animals) international migratory caribou herd in the world. The United States and Canada share the immense responsibility of managing this herd and protecting the key habitats on which the herd depends. In 1987, the two nations signed an international agreement to protect the Porcupine Caribou Herd. Since then, the calving grounds on the Canadian side of the border have received full protection, while the United States has not yet taken similar steps to adequately protect this essential habitat within the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge, where most calving occurs. The Gwich'in Nation of Alaska and Canada depends upon the sustained productivity of the Porcupine Caribou Herd and are justifiably concerned about its security. Extensive research on the Central Arctic Caribou Herd at Prudhoe Bay indicates appreciable losses of preferred calving and summer habitats in response to petroleum development and the possibility of an associated decline in reproductive success.

Biologists also have identified conservation concerns with other wildlife populations in the Arctic Refuge, including polar bears, muskoxen, and snow geese. Although many polar bears den on the pack ice, the refuge's coastal plain is the most important land denning area for Beaufort Sea bears in Alaska. Muskoxen are year-round residents of the coastal plain, and disturbance from industrial development, particularly in winter, holds the potential to increase energetic costs and result in decreased calf production. Also, snow geese might be displaced from important feeding and staging habitats prior to autumn migration, increasing energy expenditure and reducing their ability to accumulate the fat needed for migration. The coastal plain serves many biological functions, including nesting habitat for shorebirds, waterfowl, songbirds, raptors, and other migratory birds.

The Interior Department predicts that oil and gas exploration and development would have a major effect on water resources. Fresh water already is limited on the refuge's coastal plain, and direct damage to wetlands will adversely affect fish, waterfowl, and other migratory birds. These potentially disruptive effects to fish and wildlife should not be viewed in isolation, however. Arctic ecosystems are characterized by many complex interactions, and changes to one component may have secondary but significant effects on other parts of this fragile ecosystem. Based on our collective experience and understanding of the cumulative effects of oil and gas exploration and development on Alaska's North Slope, we do not believe these impacts have been adequately considered for the Arctic Refuge, and mitigation without adequate data on this complex ecosystem is unlikely.

Oil exploration and development have substantially changed environments where they have occurred in Alaska's central Arctic. Since the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay in

1968, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service estimated about 800 square miles of Arctic habitats have been transformed into one of the world's largest industrial complexes. Oil spills, contaminated waste, and other sources of pollution have had measurable impacts on this environment. Roads, pipelines, well pads, processing facilities, and other support infrastructure have incrementally altered the character of this ecosystem.

Thanks to your leadership, Mr. President, legislation that would have allowed petroleum exploration and development on the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge was defeated in 1995 and again this year. Nonetheless, we are concerned that vigorous and persistent efforts to mandate oil development will be successful unless administrative or legislative action provides permanent protection for this national conservation unit. Your administration has the opportunity to ensure the conservation of this unique Arctic ecosystem in perpetuity.

Please understand that we are not philosophically opposed to oil and gas development in Alaska. Indeed, we all clearly recognize the need for balanced resource management. But we also recognize the importance of maintaining the biological diversity and ecosystem integrity of our nation's Arctic. Nearly the entire Arctic Coast of Alaska north of the Brooks Range is available for oil and gas exploration or development. The 110-mile-long coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge encompasses 1.5 million acres of key wildlife habitat vital to the integrity of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Whether this unique area remains intact and protected is now in your hands. We urge you, Mr. President, to permanently protect, for future generations, the biological diversity and wilderness character of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for considering our concerns and recommendations.

Sincerely,

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December 11, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton  
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Dear Mr. President:

We recently joined over 200 of our colleagues in urging you to protect the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Arctic Refuge). Our particular expertise is the ecology and conservation of Arctic caribou. Because so much of the debate over the future of the Arctic Refuge has focused on the Porcupine Caribou Herd, we wish to provide the following additional information on caribou and Arctic oil development to aid you in determining how best to protect the Refuge.

For nearly three decades, the Central Arctic Caribou Herd has been the subject of intensive research on its calving and summer ranges, which lie on the North Slope west of the Arctic Refuge, near Prudhoe Bay. Those studies clearly demonstrate adverse effects of petroleum-related disturbance.

Female caribou with newborn calves have been extremely sensitive to surface development and human activity. Their initial response was localized avoidance of roads (even with little or no traffic), pipelines, and processing/support facilities. As production proceeded, however, development became more extensive and maternal caribou faced diminishing options for finding nonstressful habitats. Over time, calving caribou gradually withdrew from the general oilfield area and sought acceptable habitats elsewhere. Calving no longer occurs in the original Prudhoe Bay complex and is now declining within the expanding Kuparuk complex to the west.

Cow caribou have been less sensitive to disturbance during midsummer when their calves are slightly older and less vulnerable to environmental hazards, but they still avoid the areas of most intensive development. Major caribou movements through the Prudhoe Bay area, a common occurrence in the early 1970's, are rare now that the oilfield is more intensively developed. Movements within and through the Kuparuk oilfield have also been altered substantially. Large aggregations of caribou, particularly when under insect harassment, tend to have difficulty crossing roads and elevated pipelines.

In spite of documented changes in caribou distribution and movements, industry advocates often claim that disturbance from petroleum development has had no overall adverse impact on caribou because the Central Arctic Herd increased after the oilfields were discovered and developed. We believe such claims are misleading. Until the early 1980s the Central Arctic Herd was at low density relative to its overall range, development occurred in only a small area, and local shifts in distribution of caribou were of little consequence. The herd increased from about 5,000 to more than 23,000 caribou by the early 1990s. By the mid-1990s, however, little calving occurred in any of the

active oilfields. Caribou still used the less developed areas at other times of year, but evidence began to accumulate suggesting that caribou in frequent contact with development were faring poorly relative to those that had little contact. Calf production and survival were occasionally very low near the oilfields, but consistently high elsewhere, and oversummer weight gain for cows was lower near the oilfields. Recent population counts and calf-productivity estimates indicate that the Central Arctic Herd has declined and may be stabilizing at about 20,000 caribou. Hence, effects on the Central Arctic Herd may have been negligible during early stages of development, which happened to occur during a period when climate and forage conditions were favorable and arctic caribou herds across North America were increasing. At the present time, though, cumulative and extensive development appears to be negatively impacting the nutrition and productivity of the Central Arctic Herd.

During development of the North Slope oilfields we learned that careful planning, timing of activities, and/or placement of facilities could effectively mitigate impacts on caribou and other wildlife. However, many of the most effective measures for mitigating disturbance have proven practical only during the exploration and construction stages of oilfield development. In producing oilfields, for example, it has not been possible to enforce limits on vehicular traffic or seasonal restrictions on activities during critical times of the year, such as calving. Oilfield development has tended to proceed incrementally, with planning and mitigation done in a piecemeal fashion with little opportunity to adjust strategies in relation to long-term or landscape-scale effects. We believe it is prudent to more fully understand long-term and cumulative effects of Arctic oil development before risking development of other, more sensitive areas than the oilfields around Prudhoe Bay. In this regard, we are encouraged to learn that, at the request of Congress, the National Research Council has established a committee of experts to evaluate "Cumulative Environmental Effects of Alaskan North Slope Oil and Gas Activities."

The Porcupine Caribou Herd, which calves on the Arctic refuge coastal plain, differs from the Central Arctic Herd in many ways. Currently at about 120,000 caribou, the Porcupine Herd has numbered between 100,000 and 180,000 over the past 30 years. The Central Arctic Herd remains on the North Slope in Alaska all year long. Only one Native community, Nuiqsut, lies in close proximity to the Central Arctic Herd's range, and its primary subsistence dependence is on fish, marine mammals, and a different caribou herd that ranges west of the community. In contrast the much larger Porcupine Herd migrates over a very large range in Alaska and northwestern Canada, and nearly a dozen villages in Alaska and Canada depend on it.

In most years, one half to three fourths of all Porcupine Herd calves are born on the Arctic Refuge coastal plain, which makes up only about 1/4 of the overall Porcupine Herd calving area. Since 1971, concentrated calving has taken place on the coastal plain in all but four years when forage was unavailable because of late snow cover. Caribou use the coastal plain even more consistently during the post-calving period. By the end of June every year, all females and calves of the Porcupine Herd are on the Arctic Refuge coastal plain. In most years, a majority of the bulls also join cows and calves on the

coastal plain to seek out highly nutritious forage and ready access to areas offering relief from harassment by abundant mosquitoes and parasitic flies.

Thus, the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge is already fully utilized by the Porcupine Herd during the calving and post-calving seasons. This is in sharp contrast to the situation with the Central Arctic Herd during the early years of oil development. Whereas it took many years for expanding development to substantially affect regional distribution and productivity of the Central Arctic Herd, we could reasonably expect more immediate impacts in the Arctic Refuge. Development on the coastal plain would likely displace Porcupine Herd caribou toward foothills and mountains with more predators and lower quality forage, quickly resulting in lowered calf survival. Also in contrast to the Central Arctic Herd, the Porcupine Herd regularly forms aggregations of tens of thousands of caribou during the stressful insect season. Smaller aggregations of a few hundred to a few thousand caribou of the Central Arctic Herd have had difficulty moving through the Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk oilfields. Under conditions of oilfield development, we do not believe that large aggregations of Porcupine Herd caribou could continue to move across the coastal plain to take advantage of the new growth of important forage plants and to gain access to insect-relief sites on warm, calm days when the insects are most active.

In summary, state-of-the-art technology has not prevented displacement of calving from even the newer oilfields on the North Slope, and no proven technology exists that would ensure unrestricted passage through an oilfield of the large mid-summer aggregations of Porcupine Caribou. Considering the high degree of uncertainty regarding mitigation of oilfield impacts on caribou, ensuring the integrity of the calving grounds and early summer range of the Porcupine Caribou Herd is a compelling reason for applying the most precautionary management to the Arctic Refuge coastal plain. The Porcupine Herd is an international resource too important to put at risk.

Thank you for considering our concerns and recommendations.

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# President Bush's National Energy Policy

September 29, 2000

Governor George W. Bush:

## "A Comprehensive National Energy Policy"

*"America must have an energy policy that plans for the future, but meets the needs of today. I believe that we can develop our natural resources and protect our environment. We are paying a steep price for seven and a half years without an energy policy." – Governor George W. Bush*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clinton-Gore Administration has failed to develop a comprehensive energy policy. It has raised gasoline taxes, discouraged domestic production of oil and natural gas, and admitted it was "caught napping" when oil prices spiked earlier this year. It has also failed to plan for the New Economy's accelerating demand for electricity. On this Administration's watch, U.S. dependence on foreign oil has jumped to 56 percent – the highest percentage ever. In 1973, during the oil crisis, U.S. dependence on foreign oil was at only 36 percent. Over the past seven and a half years, our international credibility has been diminished, and Saddam Hussein's Iraq is now a major oil supplier to the U.S.

Governor Bush understands that ensuring U.S. energy security requires presidential leadership and a comprehensive national energy policy. His policy, which includes more than 20 initiatives, helps low-income households with their energy bills, improves air quality, encourages the development of renewable and alternative fuels, and, recognizing that alternative sources supply less than 4 percent of U.S. energy needs, promotes access to foreign oil and the development of U.S. oil, coal and natural gas resources.

#### To Provide Energy Assistance to Low-Income Households and Address Short-Term Supply Threats, Governor Bush will:

- Expand the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) by seeking the release of \$155 million, and directing a portion of oil and gas royalty payments to the program, costing \$1 billion over ten years.
- Reform and increase the funding for the Weatherization Program and State Energy Program, costing \$1.4 billion over ten years.
- Establish a privately-managed Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve and allocate \$100 million over 10 years.
- Use the Strategic Petroleum Reserve only in times of war or major disruption in supply, and propose "wake up" legislation requiring the Department of Energy to notify Congress when oil stocks are low.

#### To Make Energy Security a Priority of U.S. Foreign Policy, Governor Bush will:

- Promote the development of a "North American Energy Policy" with Canada and Mexico.
- Reestablish U.S. influence and credibility with oil-producing nations in the Persian Gulf.
- Promote development of energy resources in non-OPEC countries, such as the Caspian Sea Basin and Western and Southern Africa.
- Establish an annual meeting of G-8 Energy Ministers, or their equivalents, to encourage international energy cooperation.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**To Promote the Development of U.S. Oil and Gas Resources, and To Meet the Electricity Needs of the New Economy, Governor Bush will:**

- \* > Open only 8 percent of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to environmentally responsible exploration, which could replace the oil that the U.S. now imports from Iraq.
- > Examine whether certain promising natural gas reserves in federal lands should be opened to environmentally responsible and regulated exploration.
- > Improve the regulatory process to encourage more refining capacity.
- > Require federal regulators to develop a comprehensive policy for approving pipelines.
- > Invest \$2 billion over ten years to fund research in "clean coal" technologies, \$1 billion over ten years to establish clear rules to help efficient utilities purchase nuclear plants, streamline the re-licensing process for hydroelectric projects, and oppose the breaching of dams.
- > Support federal legislation restructuring the electric utility industry.

**To Protect the Environment and Develop Alternative Energy Sources, Governor Bush will:**

- > Propose legislation *requiring* electric utilities to reduce harmful emissions; in contrast, Vice President Gore has advocated only a voluntary program.
- \* > Create the "Royalties Conservation Fund" by earmarking potentially billions in royalties from new oil and gas exploration in ANWR to fund conservation efforts.
- \* > Earmark an estimated \$1.2 billion of bid bonuses from opening up ANWR for funding research into alternative energy resources.
- > Support tax credits for electricity produced from renewable and alternative fuels at a cost of \$1.4 billion over ten years.



JUN 27 2001

**FRAN ULMER**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
STATE OF ALASKA

June 25, 2001

The Honorable Beverly Masek  
Alaska State Legislature  
600 East Railroad Avenue, Suite 1  
Wasilla, AK 99654

Dear Representative Masek:

As prime sponsor of CSHJR 7 (RES) am, Urging the United States Congress to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, to oil and gas exploration, development, and production; Lieutenant Governor Ulmer thought you might be interested in the enclosed letters. Copies have been sent to other sponsors of the resolution.

I hope you are enjoying your summer.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carol Collins".

Carol Collins  
Special Assistant  
Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Enclosures



**BOB BARR**

7TH DISTRICT  
GEORGIA

ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIP

PHONE: (202) 225-2931  
FAX: (202) 225-2944

Internet: <http://www.house.gov/barr/>

**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES**

1207 LONGWORTH HOUSE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-1007

**COMMITTEES:**

GOVERNMENT REFORM, Vice Chairman

FINANCIAL SERVICES

JUDICIARY  
Chairman, Subcommittee  
on Commercial and  
Administrative Law

May 16, 2001

OFFICE OF THE

**MAY 31 2001**

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The Honorable Fran Ulmer  
Lieutenant Governor  
State of Alaska  
P.O. Box 110015  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Lieutenant Governor Ulmer:

Thank you for contacting me regarding drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

Currently, our nation is experiencing another energy crisis and the steady increase in natural gas and gasoline prices are threatening our economy. The United States cannot keep pace with the energy requirements without a coherent national energy strategy, which includes encouraging new domestic energy production. America is more dependent on foreign oil and demand in the United States is steadily increasing. The United States imports 56 percent of the oil it consumes and is costing more than \$100 billion annually.

On January 3, 2001, Congressman Don Young (R-AK) introduced the Arctic Coastal Plain Domestic Energy Security Act, H.R. 39 and it was referred to the House Committee on Resources. No further action has been taken on this legislation. H.R. 39 would declare it is the policy of the United States to permit exploration, development, production and transportation of oil and gas resources in a designated area of the Coastal Plain Study Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

In addition, H.R. 39 would amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 to repeal the prohibition against production of oil and gas from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and any leasing or development leading to such production. Furthermore, H.R. 39 states that Congress determines that the Coastal Plain oil and gas leasing program and activities authorized by this Act are compatible with the purposes for which the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge was established, and no further findings or decisions are required to implement this determination.

DISTRICT OFFICES

**CARROLLTON**

207 NEWMAN STREET  
SUITE A  
CARROLLTON, GA 30117  
(770) 836-1776  
FAX (770) 838-0436

**LAGRANGE**

200 RIDLEY AVE.  
LAGRANGE, GA 30240  
(708) 812-1776  
FAX: (708) 885-9019

**MARIETTA**

999 WHITLOCK AVE.  
SUITE 13  
MARIETTA, GA 30064  
(770) 425-1776  
FAX: (770) 795-9551

**ROME**

600 EAST 1ST STREET  
ROME, GA 30161  
(708) 290-1776  
FAX: (708) 232-7864

The Honorable Fran Ulmer  
May 16, 2001  
Page 2

ANWR is 19 million acres of land, but only 1.5 million acre is being considered for the development. The remaining 17.5 million acres will remain permanently closed to any kind of development. The major advances in oil field technology and design now ensure the alteration of land will be minimal. Horizontal drilling now makes it possible to drill beneath 64 square miles of tundra from one small drilling pad. Most of ANWR would remain untouched by oil development, no federally designated Wilderness areas in the refuge or Alaska would be developed.

Again, thank you for contacting me. Your thoughts and comments are sincerely appreciated.

With kind regards, I am,

very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bob Barr', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

BOB BARR  
Member of Congress

BB:sm

HAROLD E. FORD, JR.  
9TH DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

COMMITTEES:  
EDUCATION  
AND THE WORKFORCE

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
EDUCATION REFORM  
EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

FINANCIAL SERVICES

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
CAPITAL MARKETS, INSURANCE, AND  
GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND  
CONSUMER CREDIT

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-4209

May 1, 2001

OFFICE OF THE  
MAY 11 2001  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

OFFICES:  
325 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
TEL.: (202) 225-3265  
FAX: (202) 225-5663

167 NORTH MAIN, SUITE 369  
MEMPHIS, TN 38103  
TEL.: (901) 544-4131  
FAX: (901) 544-4329

WEBSITE:  
[www.house.gov/ford](http://www.house.gov/ford)

Ms. Fran Ulmer  
PO Box 110015  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0015

Dear Ms. Ulmer:

Thank you for contacting the congressional office regarding wilderness designation for the costal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge was established forty years ago as just that -- a wildlife refuge -- not an oil drilling area. No matter how well done, oil exploration and development have significant and lasting impacts on the environment. The 2001 Arctic Wilderness Bill, sponsored by Representatives Markey (D-MA) and Johnson (R-CT), has been proposed in order to protect the costal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from drilling and development. A similar bill has been sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Lieberman (D-CT). This legislation is an important step toward encouraging broader dialogue on a controversial issue.

Opening the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge will not solve our energy problems. The U.S. Geological Survey assessment of the costal plain estimates that the oil found in the Arctic Refuge would meet the petroleum needs of the United States for only four to six months. Environmentally sound steps must be taken to meet our nation's fuel demands. For example, increasing the average fuel efficiency of cars and trucks by 2 percent per year would conserve at least twice as much oil as would be found in the refuge.

Protecting our valuable environmental resources reaffirms our most enduring values as a nation and policymakers must find ways to save critical ecosystems in both an environmentally and economically sustainable way. The management of our natural assets must be based on sound science and economics, and I believe a sensible, comprehensive energy bill, which explores the use of renewable resources, would be a more effective solution to our energy problems.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is one of the most important regions on the planet for conserving biological diversity. I share your concern regarding the environment and remain committed to taking steps to conserving and maintaining our nation's precious resources.

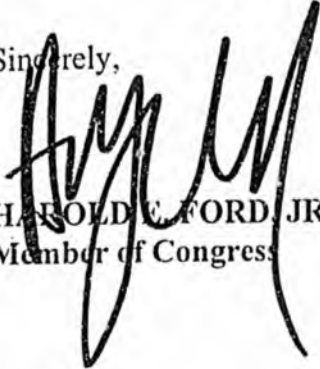
Page 2

Letter to: Ms. Fran Ulmer

May 1, 2001

Thank you for your interest in this crucial environmental issue and for taking the time to share your views. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of assistance regarding this or any other issue that may concern you.

Sincerely,



HAROLD C. FORD, JR.  
Member of Congress

E. BENJAMIN NELSON  
NEBRASKA

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2706

May 3, 2001

OFFICE OF THE  
MAY 16 2001  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer  
State of Alaska  
Post Office Box 110015  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Lt. Governor Ulmer:

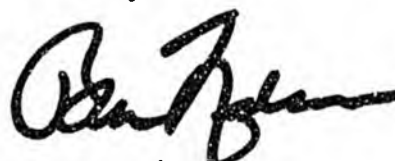
Thank you for forwarding CSHJR 7(RES), the State of Alaska's resolution on oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. I appreciate knowing the Legislature's position on this important issue.

I believe we need to implement a comprehensive national energy policy that reduces our dependence on foreign oil and emphasizes conservation and efficiency.

While I have not made a final decision regarding the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, I have some deep concerns about opening it up for drilling. ANWR is one of our nation's largest, and last, pristine wilderness areas. We must weigh the risks against the benefits very carefully. Knowing the Legislature's position will help me in my decision making process.

Thank you again for writing. Your letter is appreciated.

Sincerely,



E. Benjamin Nelson  
United States Senator

EBN:sg

TED STEVENS ALASKA CHAIRMAN

THAD COCHRAN MISSISSIPPI  
ARLEN SPECTER PENNSYLVANIA  
PETE V. DOMENICI NEW MEXICO  
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND MISSOURI  
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CONRAD BURNS MONTANA  
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JUDD GREGG NEW HAMPSHIRE  
ROBERT F. BENNETT UTAH  
BEN Nighthorse CAMPBELL COLORADO  
LARRY CRAIG IDAHO  
KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON TEXAS  
JON KYRLE ARIZONA

ROBERT BYRD WEST VIRGINIA  
DANIEL K. AKAKA HAWAII  
ERNEST F. HIGHTOWER SOUTH CAROLINA  
PATRICK J. LEAHY VERMONT  
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG NEW JERSEY  
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BARBARA A. MIKULSKI MARYLAND  
HARRY REID NEVADA  
HERB KOHL WISCONSIN  
PATTY MURRAY WASHINGTON  
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RICHARD J. DURBIN ILLINOIS

STEVEN J. CORTESE, STAFF DIRECTOR  
JAMES H. ENGLISH, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

OFFICE OF THE

MAY 18 2001

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

May 9, 2001

The Honorable Fran Ulmer  
Lieutenant Governor  
State of Alaska  
State Capitol  
P.O. Box 110015  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0015

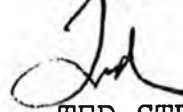
Dear Fran:

Thanks for sending me a copy of CSHJR 7 (RES)am relating to the proposed leasing of parts of the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Frank, Don and I continue to work hard to inform our fellow colleagues that leasing sections of the Coastal Plain is indeed in our best interests. I look forward to continuing this work with my colleagues here in Washington, the Knowles Administration and the Alaska State Legislature.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS

**HJR**

**10**

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
Bill Version: CSHJR 10(FSH)  
(H) Publish Date: 02/14/01

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Groundfish Fisheries and Steller BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sea Lion Component: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sponsor: House Resources Committee \_\_\_\_\_  
Requester: Special Committee on Fisheries Component Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Katrina Matheny Phone 465-4925  
Division: Special Committee on Fisheries Aide Date/Time 2/7/01  
Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

# Bill History/Action Display



BILL: HJR 10                      SHORT TITLE: GROUND FISH FISHERIES AND STELLER SEA LION  
 BILL VERSION:  
 SPONSOR(S): RESOURCES  
 CURRENT STATUS: (H) RES STATUS DATE: 02/14/01  
 HEARING: (H) RES Feb 21 1:00 PM CAPITOL 124

TITLE: Relating to the management of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries and the protection and restoration of the Steller sea lion.




Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page	Action
01/31/01	<u>0210</u>	(H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/31/01	<u>0210</u>	(H) FSH, RES
02/14/01	<u>0313</u>	(H) FSH RPT CS(FSH) 4DP
02/14/01	<u>0314</u>	(H) DP: DYSON, COGHILL, SCALZI, WILSON
02/14/01	<u>0314</u>	(H) FN1: ZERO(H.FSH)
02/14/01	<u>0314</u>	(H) REFERRED TO RESOURCES

Similar Subject Match or Exact Subject Match

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

FISH & GAME (FISH)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Bill Root:

BASIS HAS BEEN RE-PROGRAMMED THIS YEAR  
TO REPORT PROBLEMS WITH BASIS INQUIRY

[Return to Basis Main Menu \(22 Legislature\)](#)

[Return to Legislature Home Page](#)

# Alaska State Legislature

Representative Beverly Masek  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3715  
Fax: 465-4822  
1-800-505-2678



Representative Drew Scalzi  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6890  
Fax: 465-3472  
1-800-665-2689

## House Resources Committee

February 26, 2001

To: Rep. Pete Kott, Chair  
Rules Committee

From: Rep. Drew Scalzi, Co-chair  
Resources Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Scalzi".

Re: HJR-10 Ground Fisheries and Steller sea lion

---

Rep. Kott, please schedule HJR10 for the House Floor at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

DH:ps

# Alaska State Legislature

Representative Beverly Masck  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3715  
Fax: 465-4822  
1-800-505-2678



Representative Drew Scalzi  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6890  
Fax: 465-3472  
1-800-665-2689

## House Resources Committee

February 20, 2001

Colonel Glen Godfrey  
Commissioner of Public Safety  
Box 111200  
Juneau, AK 99801

**Draft**

Dear Colonel Godfrey:

It has been brought to my attention as co-chair of the House Resources Committee that the illegal poaching during the 2000 Southeast commercial salmon seine season was at an all time high in closed areas. Transgressions included stealing at night, setting early and fishing over markers. These transgressions were observed by a number of fishermen who wish to increase enforcement before the 2001 season.

This activity is detrimental to honest fishermen and to the resource, especially late in the season when the majority of the run consists of spawning females.

Consequences include: irreversible biological impact, loss of income to law-abiding fishermen, loss of wild stocks, and negative trickle down effect to canneries and other support services in our SE coastal communities.

Although fishermen have told us that they are willing to pay a small assessment to fund increased enforcement, the presence of enforcement at times throughout the season should not create a fiscal impact. It will, however, be an important ~~detriment~~ *detriment* to illegal fishing activities.

We ask that you please look into this problem with Fish and Game enforcement and area managers for solutions before this year's season begins. I would be happy to discuss this matter ~~with~~ further with you. Alber Hofstad, a long-time Petersburg fisherman, at 772-3880 is representing area fishermen and is an excellent contact for you.

Colonel Glen Godfrey

Page Two

Sincerely,

Drew Scalzi, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee

Bev Masek, Co-Chair  
House Resources Committee

Gary Stevens, Co-Chair  
House Fisheries Committee

Peggy Wilson, Co-Chair  
House Fisheries Committee

DS:ps

cc: Brian Porter, Speaker, House of Representatives  
Frank Rue, Commissioner, Fish and Game

# Alaska State Legislature

**Representative Beverly Masek**  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3715  
Fax: 465-4822  
1-800-505-2678



**Representative Drew Scalzi**  
Co-Chair  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182  
(907) 465-6890  
Fax: 465-3472  
1-800-665-2689

## House Resources Committee

### AGENDA February 21, 2001

#### Call to Order

#### Roll Call

#### Bills to be Heard

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| HJR10 | Groundfish fisheries & Steller sea lion |
| HB 63 | Electronic Fish and Game licensure      |

#### Other Business

#### Upcoming Meetings

Monday, February 26, 1 PM – Res. 124

Prof. Gunter Weller, Center for Global Change, International Arctic Research Center, UAF, "Affects of global warming on Alaska's fisheries, forests, agriculture, marine ecosystems, transportation systems and subsistence livelihood.

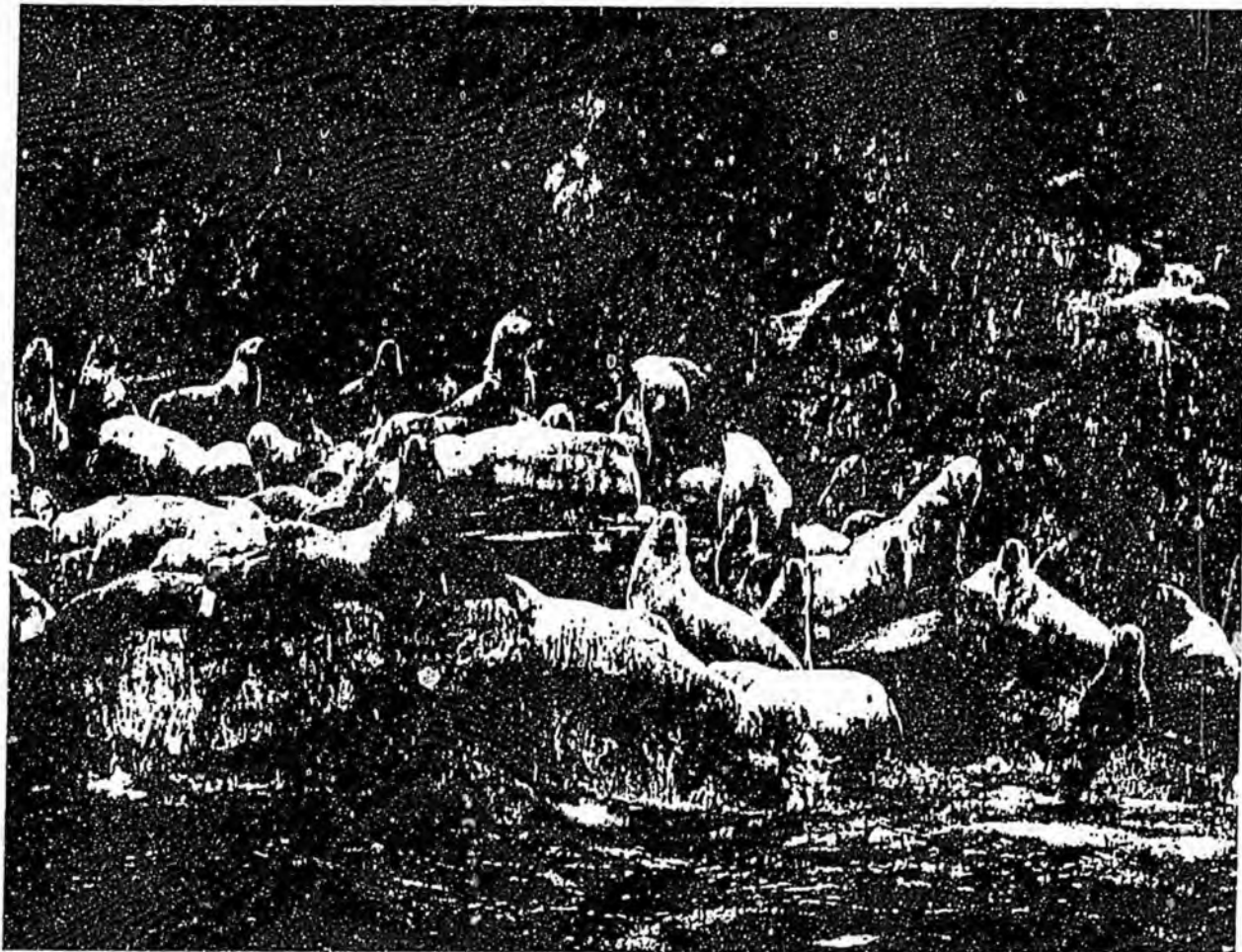
Calissta Corporation and Placer Dome Corporation; Donlin Creek Regional Infrastructure Issues Update

#### Adjourn

THE  
FOLLOWING  
DOCUMENT(S)  
ARE  
POOR  
ORIGINAL  
COPIES

# FY01 Steller sea lion-Groundfish Budget

**\$43.15 million**



# Studies Identified in Steven's Rider

- Available prey
- Predator/prey
- Predation by other marine mammals
- Fishery-SSL interactions
- Regime shift
- Disease
- Survival rates

- Population counts
- Nutritional stress
- Foreign harvests
- Residual impacts of former eradication programs
- Intentional lethal takes
- Non-lethal measures to protect SSL from predators

## “Endowed Organizations”

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Funding Level in FY01</i>
NMFS	\$7.85 million
Alaska SeaLife Center	\$6.0 million
ADFG	\$2.5 million
Univ. of Alaska	\$1.0 million
NPUMMRC	\$0.8 million
OAR/PMEL	\$6.0 million
NOS	\$2.0 million
NPFMC	\$2.0 million
Commerce	\$15.0 million
Total	\$43.15 million

# National Marine Fisheries Service

## FY01 Budget-\$7.85 million

Study ( <i>Preliminary</i> )	Cost (000s)
Localized depletion (cod, pollock, Atka mackerel)	1600
Satellite tagging SSL	400
Food habits/foraging behavior	350
Forage fish assessment	550
Regime shift- AI passes (with PMEL)	400
Implement Recovery Plan	2300
Predation studies	750
AKR Management Activities	1500

# Alaska SeaLife Center FY01 Budget-\$6 million

Study ( <i>Preliminary</i> )	Cost (000s)
Feeding behavior	1000
Remote monitoring/branding	1500
Collection of pups-short term hold	1500
Endocrine and immune function	300
Chiswell Island prey study	500
Chiswell Island predation study	200
Disease and reproductive biology	500
Instrumentation (e.g., implants)	500

# Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game

## FY01 Budget- \$2.5 million

Study ( <i>Preliminary</i> )	Cost (000s)
SSL body condition and life history	2000
Estimation of vital rates	300
Model response to incidental take	150
Survey of blood borne diseases	25
Measurement of contaminants	25

# University of Alaska

## FY01 Budget- \$1 million

Study ( <i>Preliminary</i> )	Cost (000s)
Seasonal diets of SSL at Kodiak	200
Prey availability at Kodiak	300
Prey quality at Kodiak	100
Diet of SSL competitors	200
Killer whale/shark diets at Kodiak	200