Some members of Congress want to protect indigenous life on the Arctic Coastal Plain. We couldn’t agree more.

The ANWR Coastal Plain is not just a wilderness—it is home to Alaska Inupiat Eskimos like ourselves, whose families have lived here for thousands of years. Our survival today not only depends upon hunting and fishing, but also on developing the land for income.

In the years before Prudhoe Bay was developed, our people lived in sod houses without heat or electricity and with no reliable form of transportation. While this may seem quaint to outsiders, life for us was often harsh and dangerous.

We do not want to go back to that time. The Inupiat Eskimos of the Arctic support opening the ANWR Coastal Plain to oil exploration. The Coastal Plain is our home. Nobody cares more about this land than we do or have more to lose if this land is harmed. Having seen oil development at Prudhoe Bay, we are convinced that oil exploration and development can take place in an environmentally sound way.

Despite multi-billion dollar investments in new projects and technologies to optimize oil recovery, production from the super-giant Prudhoe Bay oil field will continue to drop at an average rate of 8 to 10 percent annually through the remainder of the decade, warned Jerry Pollock, manager of Prudhoe Bay engineering for ARCO Alaska, Inc.

With the reality of Prudhoe’s declining production, sustaining Alaska’s oil revenues will require the opening of new fields and new areas for exploration, Pollock told a Thursday gathering attending the March 19 breakfast meeting of the Resource Development Council.

“New reserves need to be brought on line on the North Slope if the trans-Alaska pipeline’s rate is to be maintained,” Pollock said. New fields could also extend Prudhoe’s productive life, he added.

For the majority of Alaskans, Prudhoe’s decline only became apparent recently, but to the accountants the decline began during 1988 when the field was no longer able to make its maximum allowable rate of 1.5 million barrels of oil per day.

To the credit of massive industry investments to new projects aimed at offsetting slumping production, the decline has been somewhat less than 8
Working to assure youth get a balanced education

Message from the Acting Director
by Debbie Reinwand

"I want to become an environmentalist and stop polluters," my five-year-old son announced one day after reading a favorite book about the different jobs available in the grown-up world.

I bit my tongue, gathered my thoughts and proceeded to explain to him that there is a vast difference between an environmentalist - which I consider myself to be, as do 80% of all Americans recently polled by Gallup - and someone whose calling in life is to stop polluters. Not one to miss an opportunity, I shifted into overdrive and further explained:

Environmentalists and some residents of Talkeetna oppose siting the complex near the town. An earlier proposal in 1989 to secure legislative authorization to open the small Coastal Plain area of ANWR east of Prudhoe Bay. We clearly have the facts about jobs and the huge oil potential of the Coastal Plain - the nation's best prospect for major new oil discoveries - and other private efforts to bring an educational, balanced message into the schools regarding resource development. Alaska's economic future and our kids jobs depend on it.

RDC supports Denali Visitor complex

The National Park Service should move forward expeditiously with the development of new visitor facilities on the south slope of Denali National Park and Preserve, according to the Resource Development Council.

Resource Development Council (RDC) is Alaska's largest mining industry to produce wells that have high gas rates compared to oil production. Engineers would say these wells have a high gas-to-oil ratio.

The ability of Congress to deal with problems and develop answers free of the choking tentacles of special interest groups like the environmental movement is in absolute decline. This poses real threats in a fast changing world that expects leadership as well as military power from the United States. It also poses a dangerous threat to domestic policy and the future of the nation.

Those of us who live and work in Alaska are often the victims of legislative policies based on environmental propaganda. Many of us have been engaged since 1987 in trying to prevent the development of the small Coastal Plain area of ANWR east of Prudhoe Bay. We clearly have the facts and the merits on our side on this issue. Yet, we have been repeatedly frustrated by Congressional accepance of absurd environmental objections.

The spectre of members of Congress pandering to the nonsense of environmental spokesmen to make the country's next Prudhoe Bay a wilderness area is pathetic. It is important to set some standards; to hold members of Congress accountable for the decisions they make. We, the people of Alaska, should lead a national movement to set some standards; to hold members of Congress accountable for the decisions they make.
South Denali proposal meets new resistance

(Continued from page 2)

1986 to build the facility near Curry Ridge in Denali State Park also drew fire from environmentalists, who suggested the facility be built near Talkeetna, where the footprint of development already exists. Meanwhile, the Park Service's proposal to construct trails and huts have been met with opposition from some environmentalists fearing that those amenities might adversely affect the park's wilderness character.

"This mindset would clearly preclude the expansion of Alaska's tourism industry and close off the state's massive national park acreage to the citizens the parks have been created for," RDC stated in its written comments to the Park Service.

While new tourism infrastructures should complement revenue management goals, carefully sited development on the south slope of Denali National Park is an appropriate use of the land, RDC insisted. "A visitor center, hiking trails and public use trails would hardly affect the overall wilderness character of the 6 million acre national park," RDC said.

Senator Frank Murkowski said Alaskans must be committed to doing more than paying lip service to the notion of diversifying its economy.

"If we are not willing to allow additional tourists reasonable access to the scenic wonders of Alaska, we must be ready to live without the benefits that additional tourism dollars will bring to our economy," Murkowski said.

"I'm convinced we can and must get moving to promote tourism, because time is passing and our chance to diversify to make our economy less dependent on oil is also passing by," he said.

Is your congressman voting you out of a job?

Editor's Note: This is an excerpt from one of four ads the state has placed in Outside newspapers.

Right now, the last thing you need to hear is that your job is on the line. But that may be the case. A simple "yes" or "no" from your congressman could determine the future of thousands of Alaskan workers. Jobs throughout the state, throughout America, are in your congressman's control.

Right now your senators and congressmen are deciding whether or not to support ANWR, a project that could generate 735,000 jobs across America and 18,000 jobs that stay right here in Georgia.

ANWR is a remote part of Alaska's arctic that could hold a valuable supply of domestic oil. Energy that's produced in America, for America. ANWR is a project backed by the state to educate Americans about the economic benefits of energy that our states would derive from ANWR development.

Some have questioned the state's expenditures in promoting ANWR development. ANWR will create jobs in every state and put people to work.

Gay believes the campaign will hit a nerve among the nation's unemployed and underemployed, making people more aware of the ANWR issue.

"With 0.2 million Americans out of work, there is no better time to start educating our citizens about what ANWR oil development can do for them and our nation," Gay said. "The economic recovery of this country depends on productive ANWR exploration and development." ANWR would create jobs in every state and put people to work.

The state's ads were created by Bradley Communications of Anchorage. One ad shows a grim looking man who has put his life on the line, while producing a domestic supply of oil. It is comprised of 70 percent of America's national park lands and 90 percent of its wildlife refuges.

"Some jobs will happen even if oil is not found," Gay said. "Some jobs will happen even if oil is not found. ANWR means jobs now and jobs for the future. It's a fact which no can dispute. Detractors can argue for no jobs and no oil, but that's not what Alaska believes."

Some have questioned the state's expenditures in promoting ANWR development at a time of budget shortfalls and pending cuts.

See excerpt from state print ad

Page 6 / RESOURCE REVIEW / April 1992

State's ANWR advertising blitz generates Outside media interest

The State of Alaska's $800,000 print advertising blitz supporting oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) has generated a wave of media interest from coast to coast.

Dubbed "Arctic Storm," the campaign targets national and local print media in about 20 states and eight national publications. It is comprised of four concepts, put forth in page-dominant ads which emphasize the impacts ANWR development could have on the national economy and on the economies of individual states.

Shortly after the first ads appeared in such newspapers as the Boston Globe, the Washington Post, USA Today and the New York Times, Governor Walter Hickel's ANWR coordinator, Becky Gay, was swamped with telephone calls from television, radio and newspaper reporters. In two days, Gay was interviewed 27 times.

"Some question the timing of our campaign, but the time is always right to tell the ANWR story to the American people," Gay said. "The ads are part of a broad effort by the state to educate Americans about the economic benefits each state would derive from ANWR development. ANWR will create jobs in every state and put people to work."

Gay believes the campaign will hit a nerve among the nation's unemployed and underemployed, making people more aware of the ANWR issue.

"With 0.2 million Americans out of work, there is no better time to start educating our citizens about what ANWR oil development can do for them and our nation," Gay said. "The economic recovery of this country depends on productive ANWR exploration and development." ANWR will create jobs in every state and put people to work.

Some news reports are leading the public to believe that Alaskans are willing to trade the refuge and its wildlife for a few jobs, but it's not an either/or situation, Gay insisted. "Development of energy reserves would directly impact less than one percent of the Coastal Plain, which itself is only 8 percent of the refuge. The massive wilderness area inside the refuge would not be touched by development."

"America can have domestic jobs, a new supply of domestic oil, the revenue created by producing that oil inside American borders, while continuing to protect the wildlife and the habitat of ANWR."

But if it ever is to become a major force in the economy, ANWR "will clearly preclude the expansion of Alaska's tourism industry and close off the state's massive national park acreage to the citizens the parks have been created for," RDC stated in its written comments to the Park Service.

The park has over 9,000 square miles of wilderness with an additional 2.25 million acres recommended for Wilderness status.

While new tourism infrastructures should complement revenue management goals, carefully sited development on the south slope of Denali National Park is an appropriate use of the land, RDC insisted. "A visitor center, hiking trails and public use trails would hardly affect the overall wilderness character of the 6 million acre national park," RDC said.

The park has over 9,000 square miles of wilderness with an additional 2.25 million acres recommended for Wilderness status.

Currently there is a chronic shortage of public and private visitor infrastructure along the south side of Denali. Meanwhile, over 600,000 people visited the north side of the national park last year, a number that has been increasing by 13 percent each year. Since the Park has only one road and one 140-bed hotel, just under 200,000 visitors actually got to the interior of the park.

Tourists are traveling in Anchorage last month, RDC tourism director Don Follows pointed out that new facilities and better access to the south will help spread the resources more evenly so one site will not bear the brunt of the impacts. "South slope development will not only provide the type of facilities visitors demand, but the new infrastructure necessary to build a strong tourism industry in a state facing an uncertain economic future," Follows said.

Follows noted that problems with access and the lack of visitor facilities is not limited to Denali. Eleven of Alaska's 13 national parks have no road access. Moreover, those parks have very limited or no federal visitor facilities.

"Heritage tourism can help stabilize Alaska's economy, but it will ever be is becoming less viable in the economy, new visitor facilities must be developed and access to parks such as Denali must be improved," Follows said.

"Some news reports are leading the public to believe that Alaskans are willing to trade the refuge and its wildlife for a few jobs, but it's not an either/or situation," Gay insisted. "Development of energy reserves would directly impact less than one percent of the Coastal Plain, which itself is only 8 percent of the refuge. The massive wilderness area inside the refuge would not be touched by development."

"America can have domestic jobs, a new supply of domestic oil, the revenues created by producing that oil inside American borders, while continuing to protect the wildlife and the habitat of ANWR."

Becky Gay has been swamped with media inquires since the campaign was launched.

See excerpt from state print ad

Page 6

"Consider what we spend promoting ANWR as an investment in the state's economy, just like tourism and seafood promotion," Gay said. "Oil production from the Coastal Plain could generate new revenues and help close the growing budget gap created by declining production from Prudhoe Bay.

The state's ads were created by Bradley Communications of Anchorage. One ad shows a grim looking man standing next to his pregnant wife. The headline below the picture asks, "Is your congressman voting you out of a job?"

Another ad shows a man dressed in a military camouflage jacket looking despondent. "He put his life on the line, today he's in the unemployment line," the headline reads. Still another ad depicts a blue-collar worker with a message that reads, "Michigan needs jobs, ANWR's got them."

In covering the state's campaign, the Outside media, including a television station in Seattle, is playing the issue as a trade between jobs and the environment — an angle that Gay believes is wrong and misleading.

"Some news reports are leading the public to believe that Alaskans are willing to trade the refuge and its wildlife for a few jobs, but it's not an either/or situation," Gay insisted. "Development of energy reserves would directly impact less than one percent of the Coastal Plain, which itself is only 8 percent of the refuge. The massive wilderness area inside the refuge would not be touched by development."

"America can have domestic jobs, a new supply of domestic oil, the revenues created by producing that oil inside American borders, while continuing to protect the wildlife and the habitat of ANWR."

April 1992 / RESOURCE REVIEW / Page 3
The Pudinge Bay reservoir, Water and Gas replaces all in Reality.

Operating expenses rise capital investments.

As oil production falls.