The second Alaska Coal Marketing Conference is geared to Alaska's export potential. The two-day event, February 18-19, 1982, will take place at the Anchorage Westward Hilton Hotel in downtown Anchorage, Alaska.

Name
Title
Organization
Address
City
State/County
Telephone/Tele.

Enclosed is check made payable to the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

For any information or questions, write or call:
Carl Portman, Conference Coordinator
Resource Development Council for Alaska Inc.
Box 516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510
907-278-9615

January 1982
Exit Glacier Development Within Three Years

Development of a major visitor-recreation facility at Exit Glacier in the Kenai Fjords National Park may occur within the next three years, according to David Moore, park superintendent.

Speaking before a Resource Development Council breakfast audience earlier this month, Moore detailed three development alternatives for the Exit Glacier area. The Park Service's "preferred alternative" would provide a "quality visitor experience" at Exit Glacier, approximately 12 miles north of Seward.

That option, known as Plan A, would provide a permanent vehicular bridge across the Resurrection River and a fine gravel road up to 1,000 feet of the glacier's base. Parking for cars, recreational vehicles and buses would be available along with a visitor contact station describing the visitor experience "at Exit Glacier," approximately 12 miles north of Seward.

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On January 11 the gavels came down and the Alaska Legislature was in session once again. Direction for the future of Alaska will be a major focus of legislative activity, and legislators we've worked with during these past months fully recognize the importance of their decisions to Alaska's long-term stability.

This is also the time for our members and supporters to put the information they've learned during weekly breakfast meetings and from RDC research and mailings to good use.

Rest assured, nearly every project, policy and/or piece of legislation we support will be actively opposed by the zero-growth element. These are the folks who want high standards of living, good jobs for themselves and their families, educational and cultural opportunities – just so long as no more development is allowed.

It is rewarding to work with people all over the state who recognize the need for developing resources to allow present and future members of the workforce to live in this great state. It does Alaska little good to spend by far the highest per capita of any state to educate its children and then deny them employment, forcing them to live elsewhere.

To achieve our goals requires dedicated action, and, in this regard, I urge you to respond to requests from your leadership that you voice your opinion when and where it's needed.

California Coastal Council and American Land Alliance co-sponsor
A National Land Use Conference
Friday, February 5, 1982
San Francisco, Calif.
For additional information, contact Carl Portman at RDC headquarters, 278-8716.

RDC Reaffirms Support For Hydro Legislation

The Executive Committee of the Resources Development Council has approved a resolution reaffirming support for hydropower legislation passed in 1981 and the development of economically viable projects funded with state revenues.

The resolution was drafted by the Council's Hydroelectric Committee, which is meeting weekly and reviewing material on Susitna and other hydropower projects. The legislation, SB 25 and SB 26, constitutes a five-year energy plan designed by the legislature. RDC Deputy Director Joyce Munson said the "legislature in the last session took necessary steps assuring that some oil revenues will be invested in the state's future." Munson added, "for the majority of the people, the (proposed) hydroelectric projects (outlined in SB 25 and SB 26) mean 50 to 100 years of clean, safe and reasonably-priced energy to supplement non-renewable energy resources." Munson says that by passing the resolution, the Council intends to show its support for the legislation.

Magazine Urges Red Meat Processing

In its December edition, the Alaska Farm Magazine urges its readers through an open letter to work with the Alaska Agriculture Action Council in making red meat processing a reality in Alaska this year.

"We hammer the ingredients - farmers, feed, financing for processing, a market and hopefully financing for livestock and equipment," the magazine writes, but "it's critical we act immediately."

Potential producers who have the desire to expand their operations in Alaska have been hindered from doing so by the lack of a processing facility. Kenai and Kodiak livestock producers claim their areas are capable of supporting large numbers of livestock while Fairbanks and Delta producers say their herds can expand. Delta tracts are capable of handling 200 to 400 calves from just stubble, straw, screenings, frost-damaged grain and grass in woodland areas. According to the author of the letter, very little current equipment or feed would be required to support large numbers of livestock on the Delta tracts. However, total fencing would be required due to Buffalo problems in the area.

"Livestock numbers are critical to the success of processing," the letter states. "The total number of cattle now on the Kenai Peninsula would supply the modestly sized processing plant for a day or two. Delta Junction's cattle would keep them busy for the rest of the week. What then?" Cattle and hogs can readily be purchased in Canada or the Lower 48, but available financing for the farmer to bring in the livestock is questionable. The magazine says the Agriculture Revolving Loan administrators and board will need reevaluation from the Agriculture Action Council that processing is on line for the very near future. Alaska Farm Magazine also suggests abolishing or adjusting loan limits on chattel, which includes machinery and livestock, as they are too low to accommodate large cattle purchases. A plan for processing must be determined now, urges the magazine. It asks, "should there be just one centrally located plant to handle all of Alaska's livestock slaughtering and complete processing or... satellite plants around the state for slaughtering serving a central processing facility?" "Share your opinions with the Ag Council," concludes the letter.
State Opposes Emission Change

Alaska leaders in Juneau and Washington are opposed to an administration-backed amendment to the Clean Air Act that would allow carbon monoxide emissions for new automobiles to double. During a meeting of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Alaska Senator Frank Murkowski said he has decided to vote against the amendment. The proposal would allow 1983-84 cars to emit 7 grams per mile of carbon monoxide rather than the current standard of 3.4 grams.

Murkowski says the amendment would further delay the attainment of clean air in Anchorage and Fairbanks. The Senator favors retention of the current standard as he says it is needed to significantly reduce cold start emissions.

In addition, the State of Alaska plans to lobby for a special cold-start provision in the act that would force the auto industry to help solve an emission problem especially prevalent to Alaska. Vehicles emit more pollutants during their warm-up period. As a result, cars that meet clean air standards in warm climates often fail to do so in cold areas.

State leaders are convinced that the cold-start syndrome is the main cause of pollution in Alaska's two largest cities. Catalytic converters do not begin to operate until they are warm and in Alaska's cold climate, it takes several minutes after the car starts to reach that point. During this time, auto emissions are substantially uncontrolled. Cold starts also make inspection procedures ineffective for Alaska since the majority of emissions occur during the first 90 minutes after the car starts to reach that point and during that time, auto emissions are substantially uncontrolled.

The Research Cottrell chairman cited a New England utility which recently installed electrostatic precipitators and switched from oil to coal. He said it is now discharging less particulates to the atmosphere than before. He said "ambiguous and vacillating standards, uncertain review procedures and emotional environmental attacks have helped to strangle coal development."

"I have been unpleasantly surprised to see how many business executives, from all regions and all industries, come to Washington, hat in hand, to try to keep their pet program or subsidy intact. It is sad to see how accustomed business has become to being sheltered from competition. In a strong economy such as we are striving for, the whole point is to provide a climate in which companies can compete, not to protect them from competition." —Dr. Murray Weidenbaum, Chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisors.

"Inflation is the price we pay for those government benefits everybody thought were free." —Anonymous.

Munson Lobbies for RDC in Juneau

Joyce Munson, Deputy Director of the Resource Development Council, will serve as RDC's official lobbyist in Juneau for the 1982 legislative session.

From her Juneau office, Munson will monitor and analyze legislation and the state budget as well as present RDC's position on the various issues. Munson's responsibilities include testifying before committees and meeting with individual legislators or administrators, serving as a liaison between RDC and the legislative branch of government and communicating all information back to RDC.

In the past, RDC lobby efforts have been conducted by either telephone, letters or by sending representatives to present testimony.

A former lobbyist, Munson joined the Council last year and has since spent much of her time tracking legislation and keeping the membership informed of its status. Her representation will give RDC considerable credibility as an effective advocate for resource development.

"It will further distinguish us from other groups which simply take positions on issues and fail to follow through with the necessary action." Munson stated.

She added that such representation in Juneau "will enable us to provide more valuable service to our membership." Various corporations and individuals have repeatedly indicated that a lobbyist capability would better justify their investments in RDC.

Keith Stump, a former public information director for the Alaska Loggers Association in Ketchikan, will be filling in for Munson at the Anchorage office.

Legislation RDC is concerned with this session includes coastal zone management, transportation infrastructure development, regulatory reform, funding for Susitna and other hydroelectric projects, surface coal mining changes, mineral leasing and loans, land and water issues affecting development, Permanent Fund legislation, royalty oil disposal, petrochemical development, business, oil and gas and mineral tax changes, public interest group funding, state land disposal policies and all legislation relating to development of resources.

Paula Easley, Executive Director, says it is her hope that expenses of the program will be offset by increased membership donations.
Kuparuk Oil Rushes Down Pipeline

The Kuparuk River oil field on Alaska's North Slope, America's newest field, has gone into production and soon will be delivering up to 80,000 barrels a day to the trans-Alaska pipeline at Prudhoe Bay.

According to ARCO Alaska, Inc., operator of the field, the 80,000 barrels a day production will bring the state about $135 million a year—a nearly $400,000 a day—from royalties and severance taxes alone. In addition, the state will receive revenues from property, income and other taxes.

Startup of the giant Kuparuk oil field, second in the United States, Kuparuk represents the first new oil production in Alaska since the opening of the facilities on line. Approximately 1,400 people may be employed at Kuparuk by the winter of 1983-84 with contracts for hundreds of Alaskan businesses.

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The SEACC Bulletin falsely states that various government agencies support the Keta access route to U.S. Borax's preferred Blossom River route. According to Paula Easley, Executive Director of the Resource Development Council, none of the government agencies listed has yet to take an official stand on the issue. RDC has contacted Charles Gass, Planning Officer, Tongass National Forest, and he confirmed that no written testimony has been received from the agencies listed regarding the Keta access route. Gass said support for a particular route must be received in writing before it is considered official. However, he did confirm some members of the Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) supported the Keta access route in their determination.

The Bulletin urges members of SEACC to write Governor Hammond and the supervisor of the Tongass National Forest in support of the Keta route. The Forest Service has declined to choose a preferred route and has said that public comments are important to its route selection. SEACC writes that U.S. Borax prefers to build its access road to the mine through the Blossom River corridor because the Keta River route is more expensive. SEACC fears that the company's proposed access route would damage fishery habitat in the Blossom River. However, U.S. Borax has pointed out that the Environmental Impact Statement finds little direct impact to fisheries would occur since the road would be remote from fish habitat and that on a percentage basis, Keta fish resources could be more greatly affected than Blossom resources. Studies also indicate that the Keta route presents an extremely dangerous avalanche threat to miners and their families while the Blossom route would provide a more suitable route for the development area.

To assure that the domestic minerals capability of the U.S. continues, fair operating legislation, constructive regulation and tax policies that promote an adequate profit must be enacted, says industry. The present administration is working on many of these problems, but much remains to be done to stop the chain of smaller closures which increases unemployment and foreign dependence.

Bunker Hill has been operating for 94 years and was one of Idaho's largest employers.