encourage new investments in Alaska's economy.

4. PERMANENT FUND/OIL REVENUES: Develop strategy for permanent fund investments to have broad, major impact on Alaska's economy; obtain presidential approval for removing export restrictions on Alaskan oil, thereby increasing permanent fund revenues.

5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT CRITERIA: Establish sound criteria for investing public and private funds, or combinations thereof, to support development of Alaska's resources.

Under the executive committee's recommendations, OMAR's five advisory divisions (Land, Minerals and Energy, Forestry and Agriculture, Transportation, Fisheries, and Tourism and Recreation) would continue their technical guidance role for the organization. OMAR would also continue to seek members' positions on resource issues (either as individuals or as a group) and relay those positions to federal, state and local decision-makers.

Recommendations of the panel will be published next month.

**OMAR RESOURCE REVIEW**

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STEVENS CRITICIZES U.S.G.S. RESOURCE REPORT

The U. S. Geological Survey, responsible for assessing mineral resources in the United States, informed the Senate Energy Committee in a briefing this summer that less than five percent of the lands under discussion for d-2 classifications had received "a so-called level 3 investigation," the level normally used by Congress in making wilderness decisions.

According to the Senate Congressional Record of August 1, 1978, in comments by Senator Ted Stevens, "This report issued by the Comptroller General is the most critical report I have seen of the work of the U. S. Geological Survey." In a section entitled "Quality of Resource Estimates Reduced" the following changes were made:

1. Experienced economic geologists were not involved in the studies in most areas. This could have produced an inadequate understanding of the geologic framework of the mineral deposits.

2. Scientists with mineral exploration expertise were not involved in the geochemical studies. Also the purpose of the geochemical studies was in most cases not clearly understood by those involved, and the study results were not thoroughly interpreted. Therefore, the geochemical sampling and the date analysis were of reduced value for making reliable estimates of available resources.

3. Specialists in evaluating hydrocarbon potential and low-grade chemical resources were not used; thus, not enough attention was given to studying the availability of these resources.

4. Too few geophysicists and geostatisticians were assigned to the program to give adequate time to the work required.

5. In some cases, scientists were reassigned to other Survey programs before their work was completed in the areas; as a result, the quality of work probably suffered.

Senator Stevens said he interpreted the report to mean that the U. S. Geological Survey had been given a group of people to do the work from a "policy level" of the department rather than specialists who were capable of determining the mineral potential of lands in Alaska. Stevens said, "As a consequence, we cannot read the report without getting the conclusion that the mineral assessments that have been delivered to the Congress affecting Alaska's public lands involved in the so-called Alaska Land d-2 controversy are not worth-while. They are not reliable." Stevens also stated: "I think if we examined into it deeply enough, we would find we have members of the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society ... on a paid vacation in my State, picking up rocks and bringing them back when they do not even know what they are.

"The reliability of this information, that is supposed to be the basis for the most historic piece of Federal legislation dealing with public lands in the history of the United States ... has now been thrown into serious question."
Lloyd Unsell of the Independent Petroleum Association of America has helped news editors understand the proposed congressional compromise to regulate gas producers. Unsell presented a proposal carried nationwide by United Press International, which applied the gas bill's provisions to newspaper circulation.

The Association of Petroleum Writers Bulletin (June, 1978) carried excerpts of Unsell's draft entitled the "Proposed Federal Newspaper Regulatory Bill," which Unsell believes will help editors recognize that the gas bill will regulate some producers "beyond their ability to cope."

Here are some of those excerpts:

1. New subscriptions sold outside a radius of two and a half miles will be considered "new newspapers" and will sell at $1.75 per month beginning April 20, 1977 and escalate at GNP plus 3.7 per cent.

2. Newspapers sold within a mile of the publishing plant will be considered "old" no matter who buys them and will only sell at $1.44 per month, plus 2 per cent. However, newspapers delivered in high-rise apartments above ten floors will be considered "new" and will sell accordingly.

3. Newspapers sold more than a mile away, but less than two and a half miles can sell at a special incentive price of $1.75 plus GNP only, but only as "new" subscriptions, not renewals.

4. "High cost" newspapers -- i.e. printed in Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, during a local strike; printed on newspaper manufactured in Tibet and carried on the shoulders of Sherpas 2,000 miles or more; printed on a 1911 pressed paper cramped by hand -- shall be permitted to sell at market prices after one year from date of enactment. However, the additional cost of these papers cannot be averaged in. It must be sold only to readers willing to pay the higher incremental cost for their news.

5. The Newspaper Regulatory Commission may, at its discretion, consider other categories of "high cost" newspapers.

6. In the case of a strike and news blackout, the President can declare an emergency and allocate all "low priority" subscriptions to such areas where the readers therein will not be deprived of news. Newspapers sold in interstate commerce will be allocated first.

The list goes on. Unsell said he has received many requests for additional copies of his "Proposed Federal Newspaper Regulatory Bill" from news editors. He said some of the editors reported that they "realized what is going on for the first time."

TRANSLATION OF GAS BILL MAKES IT EASIER FOR EDITORS

FARM COMMODITIES RECORD INCREASES LAST YEAR OVER 1976

The Alaska Corp and Livestock Reporting Service said Alaska barley production in 1977 almost doubled what was produced the previous year. Some 3,025 tons of barley were produced by farmers last year, compared with 1,610 tons in 1976.

Nearly all other farm commodities reported an increase. Alaska crops were worth $5.4 million last year, up from $4.5 million in 1976. Matanuska Valley crops were valued at $3.5 million, compared with the Tanana Valley's $1.1 million production.

The reporting service also noted that livestock production increased from 50,000 in 1976 to 73,000 in 1977.

TRANS-ALASKA OIL PIPELINE COLLECTORS' ITEMS

Commemorative plaques and desk weights certified to contain oil from the FIRST BARREL OF OIL received at Valdez, Alaska, from Prudhoe Bay, July 26, 1977:

WALNUT PLAQUES Distinctive and elegantly designed, each plaque is numbered for one of 789 pipeline miles. The map of Alaska is carved in bas relief, set off by inset brass corners and inscribed plate, raised lettering and miniature pipeline containing Prudhoe Bay oil. Size: 12" x 14" Cost: $200

DESK WEIGHTS Clear lucite desk weight measures 4½ x 3¼ x 1½ inches with red base. Tube of oil, pipeline mile and inscription in center. Cost: $30

True collectors' items, only 789 of each were manufactured. Register of owners maintained at OMAR. Send check or money order to Organization for the Management of Alaska's Resources (OMAR), Box 516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.
Published by: the ANCHORAGE RESOURCE INFORMATION SERVICE a division of: the ORGANIZATION for the MANAGEMENT of ALASKA'S RESOURCES, INC.

To order a copy of the Anchorage Quarterly, enclose this order blank with a check or money order for $4.00 ($3.50 for the report and $.50 for postage) and mail it to: Anchorage Resource Information Service, P.O. Box 516, Anchorage, AK 99510.

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The ANCHORAGE QUARTERLY is a collection of vital up-to-date statistical data that has been compiled to present an accurate and complete picture of the Anchorage community, using charts, graphs and tables. It allows the numbers to "speak for themselves" and the reader to draw his or her own conclusions.

POPULATION

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CRIME & LAW ENFORCEMENT

TAXES & MUNICIPAL REVENUE

HOUSING & THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

TRANSPORTATION

The Department of the Interior announced that environmental studies were to have begun in the Gulf of Alaska on two million acres proposed for sale as oil and gas leases. The study, which is to be completed by August 1979, will be conducted by the Bureau of Land Management's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) office. The U. S. Geological Survey has estimated there is a 50 per cent chance that some 1.5 billion barrels of oil and two trillion cubic feet of natural gas is contained in the area. Some 350 blocks will be included in the OCS property, which is located from 20 to 70 miles south of Yakutat in the eastern sector of the Gulf's frontier area, and is southeast of previously leased tracts. Exploratory wells drilled on the previously leased tracts have turned up dry.

Robert Brock, the acting manager of the OCS office, was reported as saying the draft environmental statement will consider the possibility of oil and gas leasing in that area. The statement will also provide a tentative economic and environmental assessment of the area. The statement was to be submitted in its final form by August 1979.
tential environmental impacts and discuss instru-
tions to minimize those impacts. The Alaska OCS office received three nominations and 18 comments last July, when the com-
mment period ended. Comments were received from both the oil and fishing industries, as well as from private citizens. The Seward Phoenix-Log stated that the nominations from the consequences and industry suggested 380 of the 1,881 blocks offered would be considered further for leasing.

According to the paper the BLM-OCS manager and the U. S. O. S. staff reviewed re-

ommendations made by representatives at the OCS manager's briefing last August. Those recommendations will be presented to officials in the Department of Interior. Once the Interior Secretary has chosen the blocks to be the focus of attention in the EIS, no blocks can be subsequently added to the proposal. The Interior Secretary cannot arrive at a final decision until the dispositions of the proposed sale until all of the steps in the process have been completed. The earliest date a sale could be held would be June of 1980.

WILDLIFE AWARD TO ALESKA

For the first time in the history of the Alaska Wildlife Federation's award program, the "Conservation Industry of the Year" award was handed out. Alyeska Pipeline Service Company received the honor in June, and the company said "because of perfor-
mance standards they developed that all future industry can use as guidelines regard-
ing conservation efforts toward fish and wild-
life resources." Alyeska's honor was one of several Outstanding Conservation Achieve-
ment Awards presented by the Alaska Wild-

The Governor's Award for "State Conserva-

tionist of the Year" was presented to Anacort resident Virginia Dal Piaz, a lobby-

ist for the Alaska Coalition. Former Fairbanks State senator John Butcher was named "Outstanding Conservationist Legislator."

Other recipients were Rick Reed of Juneau, Dave Brown of Ninilchik, Urban "Pete" Nelson of Juneau and Sam McDowell and the Isaac Walton League.

LNG SITES RECEIVE FERC RECOMMENDATIONS

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

staffers, in a final environmental impact state-

ment, stated that while both an overland pipe-

terminal and a proposed Nikiski terminal to liqui-

fy natural gas are acceptable from environ-

mental and safety standpoints, neither system has a "clear overall advantage."

Liquified natural gas (LNG) processed in a super-chilled and condensed, energy-

packed liquid, would be shipped by tanker to California.

This staff said that a pipeline carrying natural gas at normal temperatures and pressures would cause greater environmental damage, even though it may be safer and more reliable than tanker shipment.

Also labelled "acceptable" as an alterna-

tive LNG terminal site was Cape Starch-

koff (Alaska). The FERC staff said however that the Nikiski site proposed by Alaska Pacific-

ic LNG was significantly superior to the Cape Starchkoff site.

A related environmental report was also prepared on proposed California terminals which would receive Alaska LNG. First pre-

ference for such a site went to Oxnard (Cal-

ifornia). A Rattlesnake Canyon (Calif.) site received second. The staff was critical of a terminal proposal at Point Conception (Calif.), ranking last because of its nearness to an active earthquake fault.

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BIDS ON PIPE ARE IN FOR CANADIAN SEGMENT OF GAS LINE

Twelve firms have submitted bids to Foothills Pipe-Line, Ltd. for the 1,5 million-
tons of pipe needed for construction of the Canadian portion of the natural gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay.

Four U. S. firms (Armco Steel Corp. of Houston, Bethlehem Steel Corp. of Bethle-

hem, Pa., Kaiser Steel Corp. of Oakland and United States Steel Corp. of Pittsburgh) have requested bidding documents from Foothills.

Those who submitted bids included three firms from Canada, four from Japan, three U. S. firms, one German and one Italian compa-
nety. Their identities were not released by Foothills.

The Oil and Gas Journal reported that bids were requested on 36, 42, 48 and 56-inch diameter pipe. Only two North American firms, Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd. of Toronto and International Steel and Pipe Ltd. of Re-

gina, currently have the capabilities to mill 56-inch pipe. The publication also stated that the European and Japanese firms will only be considered if North American firms cannot supply the pipe.

Foothills officials are hoping to award the pipe contracts by December or January. Meanwhile, Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. spokeswoman, Kathleen Kelly, said her firm will not be soliciting bids until October 1980. Northwest will be constructing the Alaska portion of the pipeline.

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