

## General Comment Letters (R)

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Attention: Division of Refuge Management

I urge you to recommend that the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska be opened to petroleum exploration and development. The production of oil on the arctic coastal plain would help limit America's growing dependence on imported oil. And, the petroleum industry has demonstrated that petroleum operations are compatible with preserving the arctic environment.

Name

*Urla R Carson*

Street

*5613 Hayter Ave*

City

*Lakewood, Calif*

State

Zip Code

*90712*

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*I am against ANWR leasing.*

Attention: Division of Refuge Management

~~I urge you to recommend that the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska be opened to petroleum exploration and development. The production of oil on the arctic coastal plain would help limit America's growing dependence on imported oil. And, the petroleum industry has demonstrated that petroleum operations are compatible with preserving the arctic environment.~~

Name

*Billie Sebastian*

Street

*Lt 1 Box 247*

City

*Loring*

State

*Ix*

Zip Code

*76062*

*If someone could figure out a meter for the sun, the oil and electric companies would get busy.*

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**Action Alert: Give A New Year Gift to Wildlife?  
Sign and Mail These Coupons Today!!**

**Deadline: January 30th:**

**To Secretary Donald Hodel**  
**Rm. 6151**  
**Department of the Interior**  
**Washington, D.C. 20240**

*Dear Secretary Hodel,*

I object to the proposal to allow oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. This fragile arctic wilderness is the home of the last great herd of North American caribou. Oil drilling and associated activities would deter the caribou from their calving areas, disrupt the rich diversity of arctic wildlife that exists there, and damage the fragile arctic flora of the tundra. The amount of oil being drilled would not significantly affect our national security, nor would it in any way compensate for the environmental damage inflicted. I want this pristine part of our natural heritage preserved for generations to come. I strongly urge you to not allow any development to occur in this area. Please include my letter in the public record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Signed

*Sharon Silberstein*  
OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE S

Date

*1/12/87*

Name & Address

*15 Hexters Lane, Mill Valley, CA*

*Sharon Silberstein*

*94941*

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: Division of Refuge Management Resources  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20510

1/15/87

To Whom it May Concern:

I am writing you as an Alaska resident opposed to oil and gas exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. I strongly feel it would be in the national interest to designate ANWR a wilderness area, for many reasons, so many I hardly know where to begin...

The amount of oil and gas the government says might come out of ANWR's coast plain is so small it doesn't justify the cost to wildlife and the overall beautiful wilderness of that place. And it bases its economic arguments as to the value of the oil on future oil prices that seem to me to be much too high. And where will the water to drill exploratory wells come from up there--the lakes are frozen during the winter and pumping it in from the sea would be really damaging, I think.

It angers me that the government has done so much lately to stop national energy conservation programs and other programs that would develop alternative, less damaging sources of energy while pushing ahead with oil development in areas like ANWR which are so valuable for so many other reasons. This seems so short-sighted and politically motivated--and threatening to our national security in the future, when there will be even less oil and we'll have to conserve and use other sources of energy.

What about the 20-40 percent decrease in the Porcupine caribou herd, the 25-50% decline in the muskoxen population, the 50% decline in the area's snow geese, and the significant declines in other wildlife populations predicted by the INTERior report? I just don't understand how that kind of destruction can be justified for the relatively small amount of oil that may come out of the 1002 area. I keep thinking of the buffalo, the grizzly bears, the whales, and so on. When will it end?

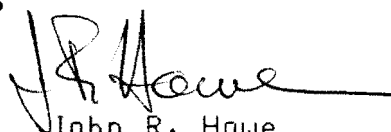
I understand from a friend who is a computer consultant working at Prudhoe and who was at the recent hearings on the ANWR report in Kaktovik, that the natives there are seriously divided on the issue of whether or not to allow exploration in ANWR, contrary to what is reported (at least in the local paper here in Juneau, which is a cautious, knee-jerk rag at best, owned by someone in Florida) in the media. Natives with strong commitments to and good positions in the corporations up there are for it; natives with less power and money (my friend referred to them as

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"fringe types") are against it. I suspect these "fringe types" are the people living the traditional way, the "subsistence-users" who depend on caribou for meat. Another friend who has lived in Kaktovik and Arctic Village off and on for years told me that the mayor of Kaktovik is publicly in support of exploration, but privately has grave misgivings about it. He said the mayor said he's afraid to come out with his true opinion because he's afraid of causing trouble in the community. And I understand the people of Arctic Village are largely opposed to exploration in ANWR because of what it will do to the caribou. All this just to suggest that you look carefully at which interest groups within the native community are saying what. And consider what the social costs will be when the oil money (a small sum, probably, relative to the short-term profits of the oil companies) starts pumping in and ripping their communities apart, the way other Big Money has done in other parts of Alaska.

Finally (and this is the most difficult point to express): is it really in the national interest to eliminate most of the last stretch of wild arctic coastline in Alaska for a relatively few day's supply of oil? All the rest of that coast is open to oil development. I think the time has come--I hear it in the national media and from my friends and family in the lower '48--when a critical number of Americans are realizing that the "mental health" of the nation (if that's the right way to say it) depends on keeping the last few wild places on the North American continent as wilderness. Over and over again people below have said to me: "Oh, you live in Alaska. I don't think I'll ever get up there, but I love to think that there's all that space up there." I get the feeling when they tell me that that they're thinking of their own sanity, and of keeping the opportunity open for their children and their childrens' children to see wild places, really natural places so they can get a perspective on human society and maybe just get away from it for a while. I don't think of myself as an "environmentalist" opposed to all development; as an Alaskan I am now benefiting personally from oil development at Prudhoe Bay. But I see development in ANWR as a bad deal for Alaska as well as the nation, an unnecessary, foolish, short-sighted sacrifice of a national treasure. I just hope Congress gets the message in time that a considerable number of Alaskans feel the way I do.

Sincerely,



John R. Howe  
6087 Thane Rd.  
Juneau, AK. 99801

**JOHN C. STOUT, JR.**  
2600 PEACHTREE CENTER HARRIS TOWER  
233 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30043-6601

January 12, 1987

U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
ATTN: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & "C" Streets, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Re: Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Dear Sir or Madam:

Please be advised that I am strongly opposed to opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration. This refuge was set aside for the protection of wildlife, including the principal calving grounds of one of the largest caribou herds in the world. It is also a critically important habitat for a number of other rare and endangered species, such as golden eagles and polar bears. Endangered whales also dwell in the adjacent Beaufort Sea.

At a time when our oil and gas industry is practically shut down in the lower 48 states, particularly Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, it makes absolutely no sense to open up such a critically important wildlife refuge to oil and gas exploration. Moreover, I understand that there is only a 20% chance of finding economically recoverable oil beneath the coastal plain in the refuge. If it is not economically feasible to develop oil in the lower 48 states, then one must question the wisdom of the substantial destruction opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge will cause in light of the dubious benefit to be obtained.

As one of those who worked long and hard for the preservation of critical Alaskan lands, and one who has also visited these Alaskan lands, we

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
ATTN: Division of Refuge Management  
January 12, 1987  
Page Two

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would do great injustice to ourselves and to future generations to substantially damage such a unique resource for short-term gain. There is no critical oil shortage now. In fact, we are wallowing in oil and doing everything but conserving it. One day we will pay a price for that, too, just as we will pay for leasing the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil exploration.

The coastal plain of this refuge should be designated as a wilderness area. It should not be opened up for oil and gas exploration.

I am sending a copy of this letter to my elected representatives in Congress. I am asking each of them to co-sponsor legislation to include the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and its coastal plain in the national wilderness preservation system.

Thank you for your kind attention to my comments.

Very truly yours,



John C. Stout, Jr.

JCS:ls

cc Senator Sam Nunn  
Senator Wyche Fowler  
Hon. John Lewis



LEGISLATIVE OFFICE  
P.O. Box 2793  
904 Divide Avenue  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Farm Bureau & Affiliated Companies

## ***North Dakota Farm Bureau***

January 27, 1987

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuge Management  
2243 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Sirs:

The North Dakota Farm Bureau is a general farm organization of some 23,000 member families belonging to 50 county Farm Bureaus. We are concerned about obtaining an adequate amount of fuel at a reasonable price to carry out our farming operations.

We believe that it is most important that our nation develop all sources of energy. Furthermore, adequate and consistent supplies of energy are critical if agriculture is to continue to meet our nation's demands for fuel and fiber.

Farmers in North Dakota are most dependent on portable liquid fuels for production and transportation of agricultural commodities and farm supplies. At the present time there are no alternative sources of energy available to run equipment on the modern day farm. And, according to what we have heard, your Service is concerned about offshore exploration near Alaska. We believe this area is one of the most promising areas for exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas resources. It is our belief that there should be no delay in the exploration of this area for energy.

The environmental impact of the offshore oil industry is one which has an excellent record. Records show that only one spill in U.S. waters has resulted in significant amounts of oil reaching shore. More than 31,000 wells have been drilled in U.S. waters without a major incident. We do not believe that these small environmental risks justify a moratorium or any type of delay in exploration off Alaska. Delay of such exploration could have a major impact on agriculture and our nation as a whole.

— North Dakota Farm Bureau Affiliates —

Nodak Mutual Insurance Company, Nodak Agency, Inc., N.D.F.B. Trade Development and Service Corporation, Western Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
January 27, 1987  
Page 2

Please consider allowing this exploration off Alaska with  
no delay.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John McGauvran".

John McGauvran  
Director, Public Affairs  
North Dakota Farm Bureau

JM/ms

ARCTIC VILLAGE  
ALASKA 99722

P.O. Box 51

JAN 26, 1987

TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

SUBJECT: ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE  
(ANWR)

DEAR SIR:

NOTHING MUCH I CAN DO OR SAY MIGHT  
NOT CHANGE YOUR MIND ABOUT KEEPING ANWR  
CLOSE TO OIL DEVELOPMENT, EVEN IF YOU DECIDE  
ALREADY TO KEEP IT CLOSE OR NOT. I STILL  
WANT YOU TO READ ON, ON WHAT I HAVE TO SAY

I'LL TELL YOU LITTLE ABOUT MYSELF I  
GREW UP AS AN SUBSISTENCE USER, MY PARENTS  
ARE BOTH UNEDUCATED BUT MY FATHER UNDERSTOOD  
SOME ENGLISH. I GREW UP IN THE COUNTRY,  
NATIVE WAY OF LIFE

FOR HIGH SCHOOL I WAS SENT OUT TO  
OUTSIDE (OREGON), GRADUATED AFTER 6 YEARS,  
THAN ON TO RELOCATION PROGRAM THOROUGH BIA FINISHED  
6 MONTHS OF CLERK TYIST, & AT HEALDS BUSINESS COLLEGE.  
LIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. WORKED AS GEN CLERK FOR  
BLUE SHIELD HEALTH PLAN. I CAME BACK TO MY  
HOME 1970. SINCE THEN I INVOLVE WITH COMMUNITY  
TRYING TO BETTER LIVING AND EDUCATION FOR MY  
PEOPLE

MY VILLAGE IS JUST A SMALL VILLAGE OUTSIDE

OF ANWR, BUT IT HAVE A LONG HISTORY TO IT WHICH ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO US. I'll list my CONCERNS BY NUMBER EACH ONE IS IMPORTANT TO US. BY THIS CONCERNS HOPEFULLY YOU MAKE YOUR DISCISION.

① CARIBOU AN IMAGITING ANIMAL WHICH IS VERY LIKE ONE TO BUFFALO, WE DON'T WANT IT TO BE DISTURB IN ANYWAY POSSIBLE. STORIES I HEAR FROM THE TIME OF OUR ANCESTOR. ITS ONE TYPE OF ANIMAL KNOWN TO BE WELL ORGANIZED. THAT ANY DISTURBANCE TO THIER CALVING AREA, CAN really harm them in TIMES, IT MIGHT NOT SHOW UP WITHIN A YEAR, MY ANCESTOR NEVER HUNT WITHIN THE CALVING OR DISTURB THEM IN ANYWAY, EVEN WHEN THEY ARE STARVING DOWN THROUGH THE HISTORY CARIBOU HAVE THIER YOUNG ONES THOROUGHOUT IN VARIES AREA WITHIN THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN. THEY DON'T CONCENTRATE TO ONE AREAS. THE ANWR IS A VAST LAND BUT A HERD THAT SIZE NEEDS TO MOAN OPENLY. SO WE NEED TO KEEP IT OPEN FOR THIER NEEDS. ONE OF THE REASON THEY CALVE THERE, ITS THAT TIME OF YEAR WHEN WEATHER IS COOL AND NO, MISQUITO, BREEZING THERE ALL THE TIME, ALSO ITS A BIG OPEN FLAT PLACE, SEE DISTANCE WHICH HELP THEM TO PROTECT THIER YOUNG ONES, SUCH AS KEEP INTRUDER OUT LIKE WOLVE AND SO FORTH. GOOD GROUND FOR YOUNG ONES TO PRACTIC THIER FIRST WALK AND ETC. SO THAT AREA SHOULD STAY OPEN FOR THE CARIBOU NOT FOR OIL

2. AS AN ALASKAN I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE EXPERIENCE WE HAVE HAD WITH OIL DEVELOPMENT I FEEL LIKE WE DIDNT GAIN ANYTHING FROM WHAT THEY ALREADY PUMPED OUT. HERE IN THE VILLAGE I PAID \$25.00 FOR 5 GALLON OF GAS AND QUART OIL, AND \$30.00 A LOAD OF WOOD THAT LAST ME FOR 2 DAYS DURING COLD WEATHER, THIS PRICE BEEN AROUND FOR QUITE WHILE LIKE BACK IN '70'S. UNTIL RESENTLY WHEN PRICE WENT DOWN \$16.00 FOR GAS+OIL. SAME AMOUNT FOR A LOAD OF \$30.00 WHICH IS SIZE OF 6 FEET LONG, LARGEST OF 10 INCHES DIAMETER OF 10 PIECES. THIS CALCULATION DONT TELL ME ITS BENEFITING US ALASKAN

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3. YOU ARE GOING TO GET MIX FEELING FROM DIFFERENT ALASKAN ABOUT KEEPING ANWR OPEN OR CLOSE. PEOPLE THAT BENEFIT FINANCIALLY WILL WANT MORE DEVELOPMENT. I SEEM SOME PEOPLE GET RICH OUT OF OIL, SOME DONT GET NOTHING, SO FAR I KNOW QUITE A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WANT ANWR CLOSE FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH INCLUD INDIANS AND NON INDIANS. THEY SAID 75% OF ALASKA WANT DEVELOPMENT. I JUST DONT BELIEVE THAT FIGURE, I'LL TELL YOU NOW THE PEOPLE THAT ARE IN THE LEAD, WANTS IT OPEN AND THEY MADE THIER OWN PERCENTAGES, TO CONVENIENCE OTHER OR JUST TO GET WHAT THEY WANT.

4. I HAVE GREAT FEELING FOR NATIVE AND RESPECT WHERE WE CAME FROM, FROM THE TIME OF THE FIRST INDIAN WE BELIEVES WE GENERATED FROM THE AREA OF ANWR, ONLY REASON WE ARE WITHIN THAT AREA, BECAUSE OF THE GREAT CHANGE THAT CAME TO US, FIRST IT WAS CHRISTIANITY THAN TRADING, TRAPPING, DISEASE, SCHOOLS THAT FORCE US TO SETTLE WHERE WE ARE NOW. NOT ONLY ARCTIC VILLAGE IT INCLUDED ALL THE YUKON FLAT, YUKON TERRITORY ALL THE WAY UP TO THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN, WITHIN THIS VAST LAND PEOPLE ARE ACUSTOM TO CARIBOU MEAT AS THIER DIET. SO PLEASE DECIDE THIS AS INTERNATIONAL ISSUE.

5. THE ANWR IS NOT ABUNDANCE WITH WILD ANIMALS AS OUR ANCESTOR HAVE ~~BE~~ DESCRIBE, THE ONLY REASON CARIBOU INCREASE IN NUMBERS BECAUSE IT HAPPEN AFTER IT WAS ESTABLISHED AS ANWR, WHEN THEY STOP OR LIMIT USE OF THE LAND, THERE ARE SOME ANIMALS THAT ARE NOT BACK IN NUMBERS YET EVEN AFTER 17 YEARS OF ANWR, ALL THE TIME MY FAMILY LIVED AS SUBSISTENCE LIVING BETWEEN 1950-64. THERES HARDLY ANY LIVING THINGS SO ALOT OF TIME WE HAVE TO DO WITHOUT, WE LOST ALOT OF LIVING THINGS FROM

BIRDS TO FISH, WHEN ONE OF THE GREAT CHANGE CAME TO US, DURING FUR MONEY WAS UP. THEY POISON ALOT OF SMALL AND LARGE ANIMALS, WHEN THEY USED POISON FOR BAIT, THAT WAS WAY BEFORE 1950. SO ITS FINALLY REGAIN ITS LIVING THINGS, LETS JUST GAVE THIS LAND A TIME TO REGAIN ITS LIVING THINGS BEFORE ANOTHER GREAT CHANGE, LIKE MAYBE NEVER DO IT AGAIN. SO IF YOU JUDGE A LAND BY THE ABUNDANCE OF LIVINGS AS THE GOOD HEALTH OF A LAND, THAT 90% OF ALASKA IS WILDERNESS IS NOT TRUE,

P-7

IF YOU COULD PUT THIS INTO CONSIDERATION IN YOUR DECISION MAKING, THAT PERTAINING TO ANWR,

I AM VERY MUCH INTEREST OF ANY ISSUE THAT PERTAINING TO THE GOOD HEALTH OF MY PEOPLE, STATE AND NATION

THANK YOU FOR READ MY CONCERNS.

SINCERELY,  
Sarah James

1. RESIDENT OF ARCTIC VILLAGE
2. ARCTIC VILLAGE HEALTH-OCCUPATION
3. ARCTIC VILLAGE <sup>AIDE</sup> COUNCIL MEMBER
4. VENETIE + ARCTIC VILLAGE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL MEMBER
5. ARCTIC VILLAGE REPRESENTATIVE TO PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD INTERNATIONAL TREATY





# JOURNEYS NORTH

Ambler, Alaska 99786

3020 Northwest 60th Street  
Seattle, Washington 98107

January 20, 1987

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: Div. of Refuge Management Resources  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and "C" Streets, Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20240

## RE: COMMENTS ON DRAFT 1002 REPORT

My first trip to the Arctic Wildlife Refuge was in 1968, when I spent six weeks in the Schrader and Peters Lake areas. On a hike over to the Hulahula River, I caught my first glimpse of the sprawling coastal plain from the frontal slopes of Kikiktat Mountain -- an intriguing landscape with a shimmering strand of white sea ice defining the distant horizon. I vowed to return, and did so the following year.

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In the Arctic springtime of June, I explored the plain and foothills of the Brooks Range south of Camden Bay. I wanted to photograph Arctic wildlife, and it was during this four week period I witnessed the most unforgettable and exciting wildlife scene in the nearly twenty seasons I have spent in the Arctic. It was a peak lemming year, and I had timed perfectly the calving of the Porcupine caribou herd which filed past my camp day after day, the number of newborn calves steadily increasing. Snowy owls were numerous, I found several nests; as were foxes, both red and Arctic. I saw several grizzly bears and many golden eagles. Nesting birds were everywhere. I look back on that special time as one of the most memorable of my life.

I have since returned to the refuge numerous times: hiking from the upper Okpilak River to Barter Island; floating the Canning, Hulahula, Kongakut and Sheenjek rivers; exploring many other drainages, named and unnamed. On some of these trips I was a guide and outfitter, sharing my experiences in the ANWR with others. I guided my first group to the refuge in 1975. Income from this seasonal activity is an important component of my livelihood.

I have always felt the hallmark of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is the continuum of wilderness from the Arctic Sea, over the Brooks Range to the forested lowlands of the interior. The Coastal Plain is essential to this continuum, as well as being essential habitat to the wildlife for which the refuge was established.

One of the most awesome wildlife spectacles in North America occurs there with the calving of the Porcupine caribou herd in June. This is followed by the post calving concentration, when the animals move northward to the coast to escape the emerging hordes of insects. Often by early July, the caribou are found in dense herds numbering as many as 80,000 animals. I saw one such mass concentration in 1974 from the ground. It is something one can never forget.



RE: Comments on Draft 1002 Report  
Wilbur Mills -- Page Two

To open the Coastal Plain to intensive oil exploration and development would destroy all of this. The wilderness integrity of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge would be gone. The sweeping views across the the plains from the frontal peaks of the Brooks Range would be broken by roads, buildings, airfields and drilling towers. The Porcupine caribou herd as we know it, numbering over 150,000 would become a mere remnant of what it now is. Gone would be the opportunity to witness the wildlife spectacles which I saw in 1968 and 1974. We would sacrifice this for what, in even the most optimistic estimates, would satisfy our oil needs for only a few months.

To fully lease the Coastal Plain of the ANWR for oil development as proposed by the Department of the Interior would be tragic. It would rob future generations of a complete Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It would degrade beyond measure the premiere unit of the national wildlife system. It makes a mockery of the efforts by so many people over so long a time to preserve a wildlife and wilderness legacy of global significance.

The only alternative for the Coastal Plain is wilderness -- complete, lasting protection under our wilderness system, so that those who inhabit this country long after we are gone do not look back on us as shortsighted, greedy and foolish.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wilbur Mills".

Wilbur M. Mills

4058 Kingston Park Drive  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919

December 23, 1986

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attention: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Gentlemen:

I understand that the Department of Interior has tentatively recommended allowing oil and gas development of the coastal plain portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to proceed. I would strongly urge you to reconsider this tentative recommendation and, instead, that you recommend that the entire Refuge be designated as wilderness.

It is my understanding that your report reflects that there is only a twenty percent (20%) chance of finding economically recoverable oil and that such estimate is predicated upon an oil price that would be more than double what it is now. At the same time, your report acknowledges that there would be significant adverse consequences on the outstanding fish and wildlife resources in the coastal plain area. Such conclusions should be sufficient by themselves to reverse your recommendation.

I have visited the Brooks Range on three occasions and plan to backpack in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the next several years. The outstanding scenic beauty of the area and the wildlife resource, including particularly the 180,000 head porcupine caribou herd, should be protected against a questionable oil and gas resource.

Thank you.

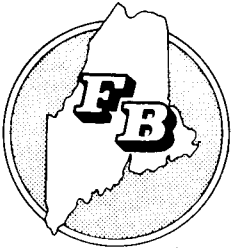
Sincerely,



William H. Skelton

WHS:jcm

R-9



# Maine Farm Bureau Association

*The Voice Of Organized Agriculture"*

December 23, 1986

Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuges  
Main Interior Building - Room 2343  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Director:

This is to encourage your further support of oil and gas development on the Artic Coastal Plain, an area we believe holds enormous potential for secure supplies of domestic energy.

It goes without saying that the Maine agricultural community is dependent on petroleum for its well-being of the Americans we serve. The ever growing reliance on supplies of foreign oil is a cause of increasing concern and begs a continuation of supply cutbacks and escalation of prices.

Experience has shown that oil activity in Alaska can be conducted in an environmentally safe manner as it buys us time for development of alternative energy sources.

We heartily endorse the recommendations contained in the Interior Department's draft study calling for oil development on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely,

*Dan LaPointe*

Dan LaPointe  
President

DL/lb

# Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority

900 JEFFERSON ROAD

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14623

716-424-4600

William J. Mulligan, Administrator

January 15, 1987

Mr. Frank Dunkle, Director  
U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service  
Division of Refuges  
Room 2343 Main Interior Bldg.  
18th and C Streets N.W.  
Washington DC. 20240

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

If you could see the Market on any given morning you would see a flurry of activity, trucks coming in and heading out carrying food products to various markets throughout the Northeast. This hub of activity requires massive amounts of energy.

I'm sure you realize that the food business has changed in the past few years and is no longer the labor intensive industry it once was. New machinery and new methods have improved efficiency and serviced the consumer in a far better fashion, giving them more fresh products at very competitive prices.

Where then would the food industry, yes the Market Authority, be without competitive fuel prices and a stable availability of product? That concern has raised new alarms, because we see that the OPEC countries are getting their act together, and prices are rising. We see a growing dependence on foreign suppliers, as the balance of payments deficit soars and domestic production declines.

We have 125 member companies who depend on competitive fuel prices and market availability to keep their doors open. They believe, as do I, we need new sources of domestic oil and gas and we need it soon.

The Northern Territory of Alaska -ANWR- appears to have the greatest potential reserves of oil and gas. The section called 1002, less than 10% of this vast park network, could and should be developed with great concern for all the natural beauties in the Refuge.

The proven methods of oil and gas development in that region of the world, show it can be done safely and efficiently. We urge you to get on with the job.

Sincerely,

*William J. Mulligan*  
William J. Mulligan  
Administrator

R-10





**National Association  
of Manufacturers**

Resources and Technology  
Energy  
Environmental Affairs  
Natural Resources  
Innovation, Technology & Science Policy

January 9, 1987

Mr. Frank Dunkle  
Director, U.S. Fish and  
Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuges  
Room 2343 Main Interior Building,  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

R-11  
The National Association of Manufactures (NAM) appreciates the opportunity to comment on one of the most significant energy policy and national security issues of recent years, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), Alaska, Coastal Plain Resource Assessment report. NAM supports and commends the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) for recommending that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge's Coastal Plain be opened for oil and gas leasing, and urges the Congress to accept the recommendations contained in the draft report, released in November 1986.

NAM is a voluntary business association of over 13,500 companies, large and small, located in every state. Our members range in size from the very large to over 9,000 small manufacturing firms that each have less than 500 employees. NAM member companies employ 85 percent of all workers in manufacturing and produce over 80 percent of the nation's manufactured goods. NAM is affiliated with an additional 158,000 businesses through its Associations Council and the National Industrial Council.

NAM's interest in the ANWR report stems from the fact that our association's membership constitutes major users of energy as well as most of the domestic producers. Despite the diversity of NAM membership interests, however, it is safe to say that they're all concerned with international competitiveness, its effect on the manufacturing trade deficit, the federal deficit, national security, and, of course, the health of the entire domestic economy.

**FOREIGN OIL IS DISPLACING U.S. OIL IN A U.S. MARKET**

Today, America's energy producers are rapidly losing ground to imports in the oil marketplace. National energy forecasters now predict that oil imports may increase from 35 percent of the U.S. market to 50 percent by the 1990s. Furthermore, U.S. imports from the volatile Persian Gulf area have increased 300 percent in

Mr. Frank Dunkle  
January 9, 1987  
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1986 and accounted for more than half of the total increase in imports last year. What this means to America's energy consumers in the near future remains to be seen. But it certainly is evident that the nation is once again, experiencing the phenomenon known as "oilzheimer's disease", defined as the capacity to use more and more oil without remembering past negative experiences. If we do indeed look back to the experiences of 1973 and 1978, we begin to realize how close to the edge we remain in 1987 by increasingly relying on unstable foreign sources for major supplies of oil. Gasoline lines and upward price spirals could be just around the corner.

But, even with immediate access to high potential areas such as ANWR, this picture will not improve short-term. Exploration and development of Arctic oil and gas usually takes more than ten years from the initial discovery to first production. Consequently, any production from this area is not likely to occur much before the end of this century. At that time, oil production from current U.S. reserves is expected to have declined considerably from the present level of over 8 million barrels per day (bpd) to less than 3 million bpd, and Prudhoe Bay production which in 1986 is averaging 1.5 million bpd will have declined (according to the State of Alaska, Department of Revenue) to 280,000 bpd in the year 2000. To compensate for this loss of production new discoveries of domestic oil must be developed or imports must be increased. There are few alternatives.

But despite its relative inaccessibility, at least geographically, ANWR is actually a valuable potential source of domestic oil, in part due to the in-place infrastructure from Prudhoe-Bay development.

#### TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE ENHANCES COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ANWR RESOURCES

It should be remembered when considering development of ANWR that the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), which was completed in 1977, and cost approximately 10 billion dollars is already in place. The close proximity of TAPS to the ANWR region only enhances the resource potential for this area and other economic reasons make ANWR attractive.

The approximate \$10 billion cost to place TAPS in operation represents a sunk cost; if capacity is fully used, the marginal cost of utilizing TAPS is independent of the sunk cost and is quite low.

Since the cost of producing petroleum resources at any site includes development and transportation, the availability of TAPS capacity to transport potential North Slope production at ANWR and elsewhere represents a significant cost advantage vis-a-vis a site where a more expensive transportation option is required.

Mr. Frank Dunkle  
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This cost advantage resulting from the availability of relatively inexpensive TAPS capacity means that fewer resources need to be expended to produce the petroleum resources in ANWR than at a comparable site lacking in-place transportation facilities.

Consequently, the availability of throughput capacity at TAPS for potential ANWR production is not only valuable in that it will help keep out foreign imports, but it will also be economically competitive.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

"Economically competitive" however does not exclude "environmentally compatible" development. Opposition to petroleum operations on the ANWR plain arises from the concern that wildlife species and habitat will be significantly harmed. Although any sizeable petroleum operation will have some impact upon the environment, previous experience leads us to believe that ANWR resources can be used in a safe and responsible manner.

One need only look "next door" to the Prudhoe Bay operation. It has been proven that industry and environment can coexist in a multiple use capacity.

In fact, several major problems have been resolved as a result of the Prudhoe Bay operation. Aside from the hostile climate and difficult logistics of operating in an extremely remote location, the most challenging technical problems encountered and solved in the onshore Arctic were related to permafrost.

From the years of operating experience there has been developed an environmental protection technology to minimize, and in some cases eliminate long term changes to the tundra. For example, low-pressure tired vehicles have been developed which can cross the tundra without crushing the vegetative mat or scouring the soils as tracked vehicles might.

The issue of the caribou is of course a concern. Again, Prudhoe Bay serves as an example. When the Prudhoe Bay oil field was developed in the mid-1970s, regulatory agencies acted cautiously and studies were conducted to determine the effects on the Central Arctic caribou herd. In fact, the results of the studies and the tools implemented to prevent damage to the Central Arctic herd were quite positive, in that the herd has increased at a rate of 12-18 percent per year over the past decade. At more than 13,000, it numbers at least four times what it did in 1975 before most of the Prudhoe Bay development activity began. The positive results from Prudhoe Bay and other similar experiences from northern Europe and the Soviet Union, prove that herds can exist in the presence of industrial development, including oil

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fields and railroads. Wildlife habitats, environmental values, and the petroleum industry can and do coexist.

### CONCLUSION

As important as ANWR is, it's only one piece of the major energy puzzle. ANWR is what could rescue this nation from foreign imports and provide for some energy needs well into the 21st century. We must be able to plan for future needs, and ANWR can play a role in meeting these needs, in the context of comprehensive energy planning.

In light of our overall domestic energy concerns, NAM's Energy and Natural Resources Committees passed a resolution which takes into perspective a much broader approach to the current energy dilemma. A full text of this October 30, 1986 resolution is attached.

But as part of this approach, NAM supports the draft Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, Coastal Plain Resource Assessment being considered today, and we respectfully submit that the Congress of the United States also accept and act upon the recommendation in the draft report.

NAM's long-standing policy has been that public land should not be closed to or restricted from resource development and nonwilderness multiple uses in the absence of compelling national interests that override the need for adequate domestic oil, natural gas and other valuable resources. Before areas are set aside for exclusive uses, every effort should be made to determine the availability of materials and other resources on the proposed set asides, and access should be assured to explore and develop the area's resources.

United States' energy policy should be oriented towards significantly reducing our nation's dependence on imported energy resources. The development of domestic energy resources, such as those contained in ANWR, are the best hope to reduce America's energy vulnerability, and enhance the ability of manufacturers to be more competitive in world markets, or at least amid those economic influences brought on by unstable energy markets that don't allow for proper planning of manufacturers energy needs and the producers' opportunity to explore. Thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

Sincerely,



Kevin D. Ott  
Director,  
Natural Resources

KDO:lek



RESOLUTION SUPPORTING NEED FOR A STUDY TO ASSESS THE ECONOMIC AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPACT OF INCREASED IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND REFINED PRODUCTS.

The NAM has had long-standing policy supporting (1) an adequate and secure supply of energy at competitive prices, which is necessary for the nation's economic growth and (2) an energy policy oriented toward significantly reducing our nation's vulnerability on imported energy resources.

The NAM has observed the following:

- o There does not appear to be free trade in the international market for crude oil and petroleum products because of the collusive power being exercised by all or some of the member countries in OPEC;

- o The continuation of current crude oil and natural gas price levels will result in a dramatic decline in U.S. production, an increase in consumption and a substantial increase in U.S. oil import dependence over the next several years;

- o Increased U.S. oil imports exacerbate the record trade deficit;

- o Similar trends will take place in other non-OPEC countries over the next several years and the net effect of rising world demand and declining non-OPEC production will be a dramatic increase in OPEC's output and control over the market;

- o It appears very likely the United States will have to rely on the Middle East for an increasing share of its oil imports;

- o The infrastructure of the U.S. oil industry is declining rapidly because of decreasing investment and will take years to rebuild if major increases of oil and natural gas are required in the U.S. at a later date;

- o The synthetic/renewable energy contribution to meeting U.S. energy requirements will continue to be minimal and significant supplies of alternate energy cannot be expected to be available to supplement petroleum if there is an energy shortage in the 1990's;

- o The capability of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to provide protection against the impact of an oil disruption could dramatically diminish if current trends in imports continue;

o The President and the Congress have called for prompt studies of the economic and national security implication of low crude oil prices and the dramatic increase in imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

Therefore, the National Association of Manufacturers supports the urgent need for an Administration study to assess the economic and national security implications of increased imports of crude oil and petroleum products. Recognizing that oil imports are only one of several critical imports that could impact upon our national security, such study should assess, among other things, the following relevant factors:

- o The impact on our trade deficit if projected increased oil imports continue;
- o Whether there will be a significant worldwide crude oil supply surplus in the 1990's to prevent OPEC, or others, from being able to significantly influence availability and/or price of U.S. imports;
- o Which producing countries will have excess capacity in the 1990's to replace imported oil that may be disrupted? To what extent would incremental supplies be dependent upon Middle East reserves with their long-haul and other exposures;
- o The extent to which the downturn in exploration occurring in the U.S., combined with the increase in demand at lower energy prices, is occurring in the rest of the free world. What implications does this have on the future worldwide supply-demand balance as the U.S. moves toward increasingly higher levels of import dependence?
- o An analysis of the political environment in Middle East by 1990. What are the prospects for a supply disruption resulting from developments such as the Arab-Israeli War or Iranian Revolution during the period 1986-1990?
- o The constraints which will be placed on our foreign policies with increased reliance on imports;
- o The effect which growing dependence on imported crude oil and refined petroleum products will have on U.S. military planning and costs;
- o The refined petroleum product needs of the military, defense-related industries and vital federal, state and

local services under all foreseeable national emergency scenarios including an oil embargo, terrorist attack, protracted regional and/or global war and the ability of the refining industry to meet the need for such refined products;

- o The impact of the oil price collapse on the oil service/oilfield supply industry. What will be the lead times involved in rebuilding this industry from the current depressed levels (and which are projected to worsen)?
- o The ability of the United States to activate shut-in crude oil and natural gas wells and idled or shut down refining capacity in the event of an interruption in the supply of imported crude oil and refined petroleum products;
- o The adequacy of alternative sources (including synthetic fuels) of energy in the event of an interruption in supply of imported crude oil and refined petroleum products;
- o The projected free world supply-demand balance in the 1990's compared with the supply-demand balance in 1979;
- o The size the SPR should be in order to provide the same margin of protection which exists today in the event of an import supply disruption;
- o The current level of private stocks and inventories (compared with 1979) as a margin of protection against a supply disruption;
- o The interaction and obligations of the United States within the International Energy Agency program.
- o The likelihood that OPEC will engage in another round of export refinery construction to capture value-added benefits at such time as it regains market power. What implications would such a development have on the ability of the U.S. to maintain adequate domestic refining capacity to process withdrawals from an SPR approximately double the current size?

The NAM urges the President, after completion of the subject study, to promptly determine (1) the levels and sources of imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products at which a threat to our economic and national security exists and (2) the legislative and/or administration options available to reduce this threat.

Approved by the NAM Energy  
and Natural Resources Committees  
October 16, 1986



## NATIONAL OCEAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

1050 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Suite 700

Washington, D.C. 20036

January 20, 1987

Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuges  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Room 2343  
18th & C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

(202) 785-5116

Re: Request for Comments on the Draft Legislative  
Environmental Impact Statement and Resource Assessment  
Regarding the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National  
Wildlife Refuge. (51 FR 42307, November 24, 1986).

Dear Sir:

On January 9, 1987, the National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA) participated in the public hearing held in Washington, D.C. relative to the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). As we testified, NOIA strongly supports the U.S. Department of the Interior's proposed recommendation that oil and natural gas leasing be permitted in the ANWR coastal plain. Our comments are reiterated here for your information.

NOIA is a trade association based in Washington, D.C. and is composed of over 325 member companies. Each of these companies is engaged in one aspect or another of discovering and recovering our nation's offshore energy resources; from geophysical data collection, drilling exploratory wells, and finally, developing the oil and gas if it is found. Additionally, NOIA represents all the companies who provide various services and supplies to each phase of offshore development. Examples of these companies include, but are not limited to, those that manufacture and supply drill bits, blowout preventers, drill pipe, casing, wellheads, logging equipment, and companies involved in diving, catering, banking, marine and air transportation, marine engineering, and construction. NOIA member companies are headquartered in 34 states and in the District of Columbia and have plant locations in all 50 states.

NOIA supports the U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI) proposed recommendation that oil and natural gas leasing be permitted in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) coastal plain. We believe oil and gas exploration and development operations on the coastal plain are vital to America's energy and economic future and national security. The nation's best hopes for major new oil and gas discoveries are in the ANWR coastal plain and in the nation's offshore area, particularly off the coast of California. Industry activity to date indicates that significant petroleum reserves may lie under the coastal plain and extend out under the Beaufort Sea. If the United States is to free itself of its dangerous overdependence on oil imports we must move ahead with the task of finding and developing the potentially vast oil and gas resources off our coasts and beneath the ANWR coastal plain.

Such resource potential cannot be ignored. Leasing, exploration, and hopefully, production of our nation's domestic energy resources must proceed because of our nation's increasingly precarious and uncertain energy position. We presently have a surplus of low-priced petroleum created in large measure by temporary overproduction by the oil producers of the OPEC cartel. Low oil prices have, unfortunately, caused public misunderstanding and complacency concerning our nation's future energy needs. The dark side of the temporarily low prices and the world supply surplus includes:

- significant economic disincentives to invest in domestic petroleum exploration and development;
- reversal of our unprecedented energy conservation measures implemented over the past ten years
- decreases in alternative energy technology development and application;
- increasing near-term demand and further dependency on oil imports; and most importantly,
- a serious and potentially fatal weakening of the American energy community, including the support, service and supply industries.

Based on current consumption rates and domestic oil production decline, our dependency on foreign oil could rise from the current level of 38 percent of U.S. consumption (as of November 1986) to 50 percent or more by the early 1990s. Such dangerously high reliance on oil imports weakens the U.S. economy, undermines national security, worsens the balance of trade deficit and costs American jobs. It means OPEC could once

again control world prices and supplies, with U.S. consumers again facing soaring prices and a return to the energy supply disruptions of the early 1970s.

Therefore, it is more important than ever that our nation pursue an aggressive and effective leasing program which will enable us to develop our best prospects for major new oil and gas discoveries. With world oil prices remaining at such low levels, oil companies, as a result of depressed earnings, have significantly reduced their capital and exploration expenditures. With less money for exploration, we must focus on the most promising oil and gas prospects, both onshore and offshore. First and foremost among these prospects is the ANWR coastal plain.

We have carefully reviewed DOI's draft report to the Congress which does a highly effective job of calling attention to the potentially vast oil and gas resources which may lie beneath the coastal plain. As DOI points out, there could be billions of barrels of oil under the coastal plain and similarly huge amounts of natural gas. In fact, the area's oil fields could be the largest domestic fields discovered since Prudhoe Bay and the Kuparuk River fields. Except for these fields, no U.S. field with reserves exceeding 1 billion barrels of oil has been discovered since 1948. As DOI's draft report explains, a leasing program in the coastal plain area could contribute billions of barrels of additional oil reserves toward the national need for domestic sources. Not only might discovery of a giant or supergiant field contribute to domestic reserves and production, it could do so at a relatively low average cost per barrel because of economies of scale.

Crude oil from the North Slope's three producing fields -- Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk, Lisbrune and Milne Point (which may be soon joined by the Endicott field) -- are already contributing about 20 percent of U.S. oil production. America's dependence on foreign oil could increase markedly in the year's ahead, as the older fields in the lower-48 states reach peak production and start to decline -- as many already have. Yet it is to Alaska's undiscovered oil and gas that the nation must turn, if our future energy security is to be more secure.

We have no doubt, that based on the more than 20 years of petroleum industry experience on Alaska's North Slope, oil and gas operations can be conducted on the ANWR coastal plain without harm to the caribou or other wildlife of the area and in a manner that is totally compatible with the sensitive arctic environment. We are not talking theory or concept here. We can cite a record

of effective environmental protection and time-tested safeguards. We can cite the stringent standards and regulations imposed by the federal government and the State of Alaska to make certain that arctic wildlife and its habitat are fully protected. We see no environmental justification for delaying or prohibiting oil and gas operations on the ANWR coastal plain.

This vitally needed oil and gas development will not only help meet America's energy needs in the 1990s and beyond, it will also bring important economic benefits in terms of jobs and business for virtually every state in the union -- and it will mean increased leasing revenues, royalties and other funds for the federal government. These are significant benefits which frequently are overlooked in our discussion of the need for Alaska oil and gas development.

For example, between 1980 and 1986, major oil companies operating on the North Slope spent more than \$10.5 billion in the United States on the development of those oil fields. Every state in the union took part in supplying goods or services and the share of the business ranged from \$3.4 billion in Texas, \$1.8 billion in California and \$1.3 billion in Alaska to \$300,000 in New Hampshire, and \$200,000 in West Virginia.

If the coastal plain were leased and a major oil field discovered, sizeable royalty payments would be generated. The distribution of the potential revenues among the federal, state and local governments depends on the details of how the area is leased. But the resulting revenues would be significant -- in 1984 alone, Alaska received some \$1.4 billion in oil royalties, rent and bonuses from leases on its own lands.

The American Petroleum Institute has estimated that, based on ANWR coastal plain peak production of between 350,000 and 2.7 million barrels of oil daily, projected employment gain would range between 138,000 to more than 1 million jobs, and the gross national product would increase from 0.14 percent to 1.01 percent above the levels that would otherwise be the case.

Significant oil discoveries within the coastal plain could also help reduce the nation's huge balance of trade deficit by cutting back U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Development of the coastal plain would also have the important economic benefit of providing a continuing flow for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline as oil fields elsewhere on the North Slope are depleted. Continued use of the pipeline at capacity permits low-cost transportation of oil from the North Slope. The availability of the pipeline to transport ANWR coastal plain oil provides a significant cost



advantage over other Alaskan sites and may make it economical to develop higher-cost reserves.

In summary, NOIA believes that the Department of the Interior is correct in proposing the opening of the ANWR coastal plain to oil and gas leasing. We firmly believe that this is a critically important step that must be taken if our nation is to have the energy it needs for the decades to come and if we are to free ourselves from the threat of future energy supply disruptions. At a time of continuing political chaos and terrorism in the Middle East, we have no choice but to find and develop the oil and gas resources within our own borders. The ANWR coastal plain is the place to start.

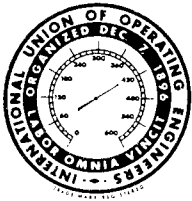
Thank you for this opportunity to express our views. If NOIA or I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "William P. DuBose, IV". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent "W" and "D".

William P. DuBose, IV  
Government Affairs Representative

WPD/tlm



# International Union of Operating Engineers

LOCALS 832, 832B, 832A, 832C

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO AND BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT

1210 JEFFERSON ROAD

ROCHESTER, NY 14623

PHONE: 716-424-6880

NEIL BURNSIDE  
Business Manager



CARL ZAHN  
JAMES WAGNER  
RAYMOND CUDEBEC  
Business Representatives

January 17, 1987

Mr. Frank Dunkle, Director  
U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service  
Division of Refuges  
Room 2343 Main Interior Bldg.  
18th and C Streets N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

Right now the Operating Engineers are vitally concerned with getting a new highway bill passed by the 100th Congress. But, looming over the horizon is the long range threat of an energy crisis, especially a domestic energy crisis.

As one who is responsible for the lives of 1500 members, an energy crisis would raise havoc in the construction industry, and especially with our members whose big machines gulp large amounts of motor fuels.

It is our understanding that Prudhoe Bay production will begin to show a decline in the next year or two. And, from looking at the facts available to us, we think the Artic Region, designated as 1002, holds the greatest promise for new resources of these vital products.

Many of our members hunt, fish and travel extensively in their leisure time. They are concerned with the environment, and in carrying out their daily tasks are very cognizant how the level of awareness has increased for its protection. No longer do bulldozers run roughshod over the terrain without environmental planning. The past years of oil and gas development in that region show clearly that development can be done with minimal damage to wildlife or natures other beauties.

Failure to develop new Domestic sources of oil and gas could create misery in the human environment. We urge exploration and development of the ANWR's selected site known as 1002.

Sincerely,

Neil Burnside,  
Business Manager

NB:ff

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BOX 719  
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

January 15, 1987

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Developing the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Gentlemen:

The Bethel Native Corporation would like to take this opportunity to express its position regarding the potential development of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. We would also like to acknowledge the outstanding record of the oil companies in protecting the fish and wildlife resources and their habitat as evidenced by the oil and gas development in the Arctic. Those agencies arguing to preserve the fragile environment fail to acknowledge the accomplishments of the oil companies in mitigating the adverse impacts to the Arctic environment.

We feel that developing ANWR will significantly improve the economy, improve the job market and employment, reduce the trade deficit, provide for many by products used in the home, business and recreational areas. In addition, the decision to develop ANWR should acknowledge the oil companies impeccable record in protecting the fish and wildlife resources and their habitat.

We would like to compliment the North Slope Borough and the Department of the Interior for submitting well documented reports supporting the development of ANWR. We concur with their recommendations and want to provide the following observation. The oil companies in Alaska, and the continental United States, have experienced one of the most serious set-backs in any economy. The Alaskan economy needs another boost and the development of ANWR will significantly improve the economy. The oil companies will be provided an incentive to remain in Alaska and all other support facilities closely associated with oil companies will be directly affected by Congress's decision to develop ANWR. The decision to open ANWR for development will have a ripple effect on all other businesses closely related to oil and gas development. Not only would the economy improve due to the ANWR development but the decision would significantly improve the job market and employment opportunities.

Once Congress makes its decision to open ANWR for development, all businesses associated with oil companies will be advertising for workers and that will reduce unemployment and provide a variety of jobs. The recent slump has drastically reduced the job market and contributed to Alaska's unemployment. The

decision to open ANWR would improve the economy and the employment opportunities in any business that supports the oil and gas development.

According to the report submitted by the Department of Interior, this country's dependence on imported oil has increased based on the demand for petroleum products. Recognizing OPEC's control of the price of oil in the world market, we remember the 1973 trade embargo that emphasized the theory of supply and demand. We do not believe this country is prepared to experience what happened in 1973 but its trade deficit is increasing at an alarming rate. The demand for petroleum products will continue on into the twenty-first century and we anticipate that this country's trade deficit will continue to rise. The decision to open ANWR for oil and gas development would prepare the country to meet any anticipated demand without a greater degree of dependence on foreign oil. We would like to emphasize that this country should not be at the mercy of OPEC when it can develop its oil and gas reserves. Less dependence on foreign oil would significantly reduce the trade deficit and this will only be accomplished by developing new oil and gas deposits, like inside ANWR. Not only would the trade deficit be reduced but many by-products from an oil and gas activity would be provided to the general public.

The production of oil and gas activity has introduced many by-products that are being utilized in the home, business and for recreation. Those opposed to the development of ANWR should begin to realize that they utilize many by-products of an oil and gas development. In addition, we believe that these same people have children and their future will depend on the availability of the by-products that are utilized in the home or business. The decision to open ANWR for development should be predicated on the future of our children and their children. We have to begin thinking that anything we accomplish today is for the future generations that will follow with possibly a greater dependence on oil and gas and their by-products. As responsible stewards, we should not deny them the availability of a resource that can be developed cheaper today than in the future where it may be far too expensive to develop or produce.

The decision to open ANWR should take into consideration the existing oil and gas activity in Prudhoe Bay that has proven the compatibility of an activity with a harsh and fragile environment. We concur with the reports submitted by the North Slope Borough and the Department of Interior which emphasized that no significant impact has resulted to the fish and wildlife resources and their habitat. Contrary to concerns expressed by the opposition, the wildlife within Prudhoe Bay have flourished and have adapted to the oil and gas activity with no significant problems. We are optimistic that opening ANWR would be the most responsible action our government can undertake.

With oil and gas development in ANWR we are optimistic that the economy will improve, employment will be better and more jobs available, and the foreign trade deficit will be reduced. Most importantly, we believe that ANWR can be developed consistent with the compatibility requirements of the conservation system units as established by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of December 2, 1980. We therefore support the development of ANWR by acknowledging and agreeing with the reports submitted by the North Slope Borough and the Department of Interior.

Sincerely yours,



Felix Hess  
Land Manager



# ARMCO INC.

GENERAL OFFICES • MIDDLETOWN, OHIO 45043



January 16, 1987

Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuges  
Room 2343  
Main Interior Building  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Director:

In my role as Director of Environmental and Energy Engineering for Armco Inc., my responsibilities and concerns are very similar to yours, i.e., that there be a proper balancing of environmental and economic (energy) issues.

I believe the record speaks for itself as to Armco's concern for the environment. Through 1985 we invested \$426,300,000 for environmental control facilities. In 1986 dollars, this amounts to over one billion dollars. Our annual operating expense (including depreciation) for these environmental control facilities is approximately \$75,000,000 per year.

A reliable, assured source of energy, at a reasonable cost, is essential - absolutely critical - to a viable American steel industry. Ours is an energy intensive business, requiring on the average over 22 million BTU per ton of steel. While oil is not a direct source of the energy used for production of steel, the availability of oil has a significant impact on the price of natural gas, electricity, and coal because of the interchangeability of fossil fuels for many uses. Furthermore, oil is essential to the transportation of our raw materials and finished products. From 1975 to 1982 our average energy cost has more than doubled.

I have read your excellent draft report of November 1986, entitled "Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Coastal Plain Resource Assessment."

In the interest of America's economic self-sufficiency and national defense, I firmly believe that the entire 1002 area should be opened for exploration and development of the oil and gas resources that are believed to be there. I also firmly believe that the important lessons learned at Prudhoe Bay and in the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System should be utilized to the maximum extent feasible to mitigate environmental harm.

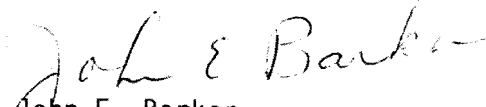
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January 16, 1987  
Page 2

If we can be of any assistance to you in these important deliberations, please call.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John E. Barker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

John E. Barker  
Director  
Environmental and Energy Engineering  
Armco Inc.

JEB/bn  
JEB5/45  
cc: L. W. Hicks

# Ohio Chamber of Commerce

35 E. Gay St., 2nd Floor • Columbus, OH 43215-3181 • 614/228-4201

January 19, 1987

Mr. Frank Dunkle, Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuges  
Main Interior Building, Room 2343  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Comments on draft report of the United States Department  
of the Interior "Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska,  
Coastal Plain Resource Assessment"

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

The Ohio Chamber of Commerce, a statewide business trade association, supports the recommendation of the U.S. Department of the Interior that oil and gas leasing be permitted on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) coastal plain.

The economic health of Ohio and of this nation depends on a secure energy future free from dependence on imported oil. Oil consumption in the U.S. has exceeded domestic production for more than twenty years. Concurrently, no U.S. oil field with reserves exceeding 1 billion barrels of oil has been discovered since 1948. If we are to reduce imports, we must find and develop oil and gas here at home. According to the Interior Department's draft report on ANWR, "the area is clearly the most outstanding oil and gas frontier remaining in the United States and could contribute substantially to our domestic energy supplies," capable of producing as much as 9.2 billion barrels of oil.

The U.S. petroleum industry has nearly twenty years of experience in finding and producing oil on Alaska's North Slope and is committed to striking a balance between development and environmental protection in this area as has been their record in the past. As the Interior Department's proposed recommendation states, "Development of (the ANWR's) potential oil and gas resources could make a significant contribution to the economy and security of this Nation, and could be done in an environmentally responsible manner based on lessons learned at Prudhoe Bay and elsewhere."

The Ohio Chamber of Commerce believes that the ANWR coastal plain development is a critically important step for our nation's energy future. We urge you and the Secretary of the Interior to recommend development of this vital area in your final report to Congress.

Sincerely,



President

Chairman  
RICHARD H. HOLL  
President  
The Logan Clay Products Company  
Logan

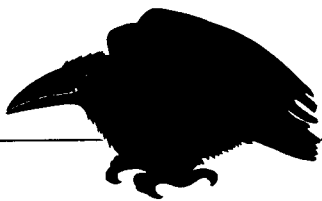
First Vice Chairman  
WILLIAM H. EELLS  
Mid-Atlantic Regional Manager  
North American Gov. Affairs  
Ford Motor Company  
Columbus

Treasurer  
ARTHUR D. HERRMANN  
Chairman  
BankOhio National Bank  
Columbus

President  
WILLIAM T. BLAIR  
Ohio Chamber of Commerce  
Columbus

R-21





# JUNEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY

P.O. Box 1725 • Juneau, Alaska 99802

January 14, 1987

U.S Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Sts, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

The following comments by the Juneau Audubon Society concern the Draft 1002 Report on oil and gas development on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Juneau Audubon objects to the Secretary's recommendation for full oil leasing for the following reasons:

Due to the importance of ANWR for its unique wildlife, we would like oil and gas leasing postponed until there is a documented need for such development. The fragile and unique ecosystems in the arctic are being rapidly developed the world over leaving very few areas for the wildlife that has played such a critical role in native subsistence and the ecology of the arctic.

ANWR is not just a typical example of the Alaskan arctic coast. Unlike the Prudhoe Bay area, the caribou at ANWR are part of one of the largest and most far-ranging herds in the Alaskan arctic. The Alaska pipeline has restricted the movement of caribou at Prudhoe Bay, but the caribou have survived since they can still access most of their traditional range. At ANWR however, oil development will likely make the traditional caribou migration to boreal forests in Canada difficult at best. The loss of this herd and the wildlife associated with it would have a major environmental impact on the Alaskan arctic and on the native people of Canada and Alaska.

Even on strictly economic terms, we feel the national interest would be better served by developing alternative energy sources and giving energy conservation a more important role in the nation's long-term energy plans. This oil will be available in future years when there may be a greater need for it than there is now. A world-wide oil glut has greatly depressed oil prices. Why should we squander Alaska's non-renewable resources in this way right now? The natural values of ANWR, especially its unique fish, wildlife, and wilderness are much more important and irreplaceable than any amount of oil that can be recovered. And the value of such unique areas will only increase with time as all of the unprotected areas of the arctic are developed. The risk of jeopardizing our fish and wildlife resources, subsistence uses, and this rare wilderness, is too great a price to pay for oil that would only supply at most 4% of the total U.S. demand.

R-22




# JUNEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY

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P.O. Box 1725 • Juneau, Alaska 99802

We think the decision to open up ANWR to development should not be done capriciously. Estimates of oil reserves are speculative at best. The long-term impact of oil development on the wildlife of ANWR is still a basic unanswered question. We will all have to live with the consequences of destroying this irreplaceable area if that decision is made now; but if we could defer a decision and make it more out of national need and on a solid factual basis rather than for temporary political gain, we believe our country would be far better served.

Sincerely,

  
Judy Hall Alaback  
Conservation Chair  
Juneau Audubon Society  
Box 1725  
Juneau, AK 99802

cc: Governor Steve Cowper  
Representative Don Young



January 20, 1987

Burnell R. Roberts  
Chairman and  
Chief Executive Officer

World Headquarters  
Courthouse Plaza Northeast  
Dayton, Ohio 45463

Telephone: 513-222-6323

Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services  
Division of Refuges  
Room 2343, Main Interior Building  
18th and "C" Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Gentlemen:

In my capacity as Chairman of The Natural Resources Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, I wish to express my support of the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Services recommendation that Congress enact legislation making the entire coastal plain portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Northeastern Alaska available for oil and gas leasing, with necessary environmental safeguards.

It is important to the long range supply prospects of the United States that we identify the location of the most promising oil and gas prospects that exist on our Federal lands. I believe the most promising on-shore frontier is the 1.5 million acre coastal plain in the ANWR.

As Chairman and CEO of The Mead Corporation, which is a major owner and user of forest resources within the United States, I am aware of the need for the extreme care that must be taken to protect the valuable natural resources of this area. I am also confident that with proper regulations we can ensure environmental integrity in all oil and gas operations that may eventually result in the area.

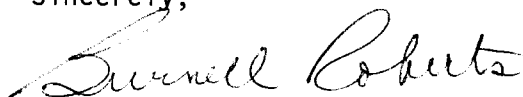
In summary, it is vitally necessary that our nation continue its orderly oil and gas development to insure our energy and economic

# Mead

Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
January 20, 1987  
Page 2.

future. To accomplish this objective, we must undertake discovery and then development of the coastal plain's potential petroleum resources. I support your efforts and recommendations regarding making the Arctic Natural Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) available for such exploration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Samuel Roberts". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

BRR:1b

cc: Susan Connolly, US Chamber

# American Farm Bureau Federation



WASHINGTON OFFICE  
600 MARYLAND AVE., S.W.  
SUITE 800  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024  
AREA CODE 202 - 484-2222

January 20, 1987

Mr. Frank Dunkle, Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuges  
Main Interior Building, Room 2343  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

R-24 The American Farm Bureau Federation, our nation's largest organization of farmers and ranchers, endorses the U.S. Department of the Interior's recommendation that Congress enact legislation to permit oil and gas exploration on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) coastal plain.

While meeting in Anaheim on January 15, 1987, delegates to our national convention adopted a resolution supporting the development of energy in Alaska's coastal plain. This resolution originated with the Alaska Farmers and Stockgrowers Association (Alaska Farm Bureau) which adopted the position at its annual meeting in November 1986. It states:

"We urge Congress to open the Alaska Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Coastal Plain to environmentally responsible oil and gas exploration, development and production."

The Farm Bureau believes that it is imperative that our nation develop all its sources of energy. Adequate and consistent supplies of energy are critical if agriculture is to continue to meet our nation's demands for fuel and fiber.

Nearly 80 percent of the energy used in agricultural production is derived from petroleum. Petroleum fuels have been an important contributor to the dramatic gains in agricultural productivity during this century.

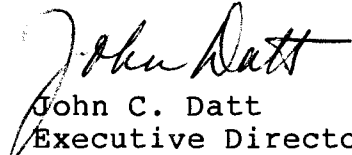
Current economic conditions in both U.S. agriculture and energy industries make it all the more important that domestic oil and natural gas production be encouraged and the dependence on oil imports be minimized. United States agricultural and energy needs



require that areas of potentially vast oil and gas resources, such as the Alaska coastal plain, not be closed off to energy exploration and development.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, for our more than 3 million families nationwide, urges Congress to open the ANWR coastal plain for oil and gas exploration and development.

Sincerely,

  
John C. Datt  
Executive Director  
Washington Office

JCD/laf



NUNAMIUT  
CORPORATION

Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska 99721 • Village phone (907)661-3227

January 19, 1987

William P. Horn  
Assistant Secretary for Fish  
and Wildlife Parks  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & C St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

R-25 I am writing to present the comments of the Anaktuvuk people on the draft report concerning resource assessments and recommendations for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Coastal Plain. We believe that we have a special perspective on one of the alternatives contained in the Secretary's draft report, that is, Alternative E that would designate the ANWR Coastal Plain as "wilderness".

My people live in the Brooks Mountain Range about 250 miles southwest of Kaktovik. For many, many years we have used the lands in the central Brooks Range and the foothills to the north to maintain our culture and traditional lifestyle, and for subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping.

In 1971 Congress passed the Alaska Native Settlement Act in which our aboriginal rights were extinguished in exchange for cash payments and, most importantly, the right to receive title to about 92,000 acres of land. It is important to point out that the land we received under ANCSA was far less than the area we have traditionally used for subsistence purposes and continue to use even today.

In the first few years after the passage of ANSCA, we saw very few outsiders in our village and even fewer in the surrounding lands that we continued to use for subsistence purposes. It was not until Congress began to consider the Alaska lands legislation in the late 1970s that hikers and others began to come to the village with greater frequency to gain access to the surrounding mountain area.

In 1980, Congress passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act -- ANILCA as it has come to be known--and as part of that legislation created Gates of the Arctic National Park. About 69,000 acres of our ANCSA lands lie within this 8 million acre national park. Within the new national park, Congress also designated almost all of the lands surrounding our ANCSA lands, as well as those selected by ASRC in the same area, as "wilderness".

At the time ANILCA became law, we did not realize that "wilderness" designation would mean severe restrictions on the type of activities that could be conducted on such lands. For instance, there can be no mechanized vehicular activities on "wilderness" lands unless "snowmobiles, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed" for subsistence purposes are used.

Although we continue to use snowmobiles in the winter months for access to subsistence resources, in recent years the Anaktuvuk people have come to use lightweight, all-terrain vehicles during the summer months to travel to areas away from the village for subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping. We feel that use of ATVs has been part of a slow, evolutionary adaptation of modern means of transporation to engage in our traditional pursuit of subsistence resources.

The National Park Service, however, in administering Gates of the Arctic National Park, has interpreted the law to prohibit the use of ATVs in the "wilderness" area where many of our subsistence resources--such as caribou--are found. The Park Service argues that ATVs are not "means of surface transportation traditionally employed" for subsistence purposes. This legal interpretation has resulted in severe hardships on the Anaktuvuk people in their efforts to obtain access to vitally needed subsistence resources during the summer months. It is difficult for us to distinguish between snowmobiles, which are permitted, and ATVs, which are not. Each is a relatively modern form of transporation that allows us access to subsistence resources in the winter and summer seasons respectively.

To resolve this problem, we have had to engage in costly and time--consuming negotiations with the National Park Service. It now appears that the only possible solution to the problem may be some kind of a new land exchange as well as new federal legislation that would possibly de-authorize the "wilderness" areas that we continue to use for subsistnece purposes.

My purpose in providing these comments is a limited one. It is to bring to your attention the problems we have encountered in attempting to carry out our traditional subsistence lifestyle in a "wilderness" area. Therefore, we recommend that the Secretary not adopt Alternative E, which would place the ANWR Coastal Plain in "wilderness" designation

Very Truly Yours,

Nunamiut Corporation

*Harry K. Hugo, Vice - Pres.*  
*for Jacob Ahgook*  
Jacob Ahgook  
President

SCOTT W. REED, Attorney at Law/P. O. Box A/Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814/(208) 664-2161

January 21, 1987

Division of Refuge Management  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18 & C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Draft Arctic NWR, Alaska,  
Coastal Plain Resource Association

Dear Sirs:

R-26 As a member of the board of directors of National Audubon Society, I received a copy of the testimony of President Peter A. A. Berle made on behalf of National Audubon Society concerning the draft Arctic National Wildlife Refuge assessment given January 9, 1987. This letter is written in total support of the statement made by President Berle.

Let me add a little bit more in opposition to opening the coastal plain to leasing at this time. In the Northwest we have a surfeit of electric energy. Although this energy is not oil, it is directly and integrally related.

When hydro electric energy started becoming surplus in the early 1980's the Northwest public and private utilities aggressively sold their energy to California utilities. Now with the advent of cheap oil, the California companies are switching back to oil generation which produces cheaper electrical energy than can be supplied from here. The Northwest utilities are now in a real financial bind.

The cause of the surplus in the Pacific Northwest in simple terms is two fold, one good and one bad. This area, particularly in the state of Washington, had the greatest per capita electric energy consumption in the United States. Major conservation programs were undertaken both as a consequence of the Northwest Power Act and on the initiative of private utilities. The result has been a major reduction in resident as well as industrial consumption. This has been enhanced by the natural intelligence of the consumer who reacted to higher prices by cutting back.

The bad part is just exactly what is being proposed by the Coastal Plain Resource Assessment. Public and private utilities greatly expanded their resources in the late 60's and early 70's upon the assumption that growth and consumption would continue on a straight line forever. I had the privilege of hearing Donald P. Hodel proclaim to the Idaho Water Resource Board the absolute reliability of Bonneville Power Administration's straight line projection.

The pell mell government effort to increase production led to the Washington Public Power Supply System fiasco that has devastated private bondholders although perhaps enhancing the income of a large number of lawyers. The only good thing that can be said about the WPPSS disaster as designed and promoted by now Secretary Hodel is that most of the plants will never be completed and therefore will not compound the problem.

The Pacific Northwest Power Planning Council has promulgated a Fish and Wildlife Program that is intended to restore the damage wrought by excessive hydroelectric construction. While there are some funding problems implementing this program, the direction is very clear. It is to restore wildlife.

In the Arctic you have the much preferable alternative which is to avoid the destruction in the first place. In the Arctic this is particularly critical because there is little likelihood of subsequent mitigation or restoration.

Those who would promote further drilling in the Arctic either should be committed for psychiatric examination or else they have already been in some type of mental ward out of touch with the energy world over the past ten years. It was only a couple of years ago that Congress was being told it should repeal the ban on exports of oil to Japan so that Alaska could find a financially viable market for what was coming out of its pipeline.

Because of my appointment by National Audubon to the board of the Garrison Trust Fund, I have had the occasion to visit North Dakota a couple of times in the past year. The governor and the legislators of North Dakota would certainly be able to give you an opinion about the desirability of further oil exploration and development at this time.

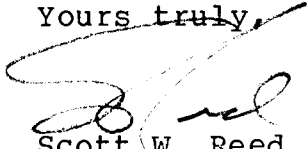
North Dakota undertook a major oil and coal gasification development program in the 1970's. The voters approved an initiative which imposed a major severance tax. The result was that for a time the North Dakota state treasury was overflowing with oil money which of course got promptly allocated to important state programs such as higher education.

With the collapse of OPEC and the decline in oil prices, development stopped. The coal gasification plant closed. The newspaper in Bismark reported when I was there last week that the remainder of the coal gasification company now occupies one room in an old office building in Minot.

The state is running a \$100 million deficit. The only possibility of financial recovery in this farming state is for a return to power by OPEC and a corresponding increase in oil prices. The last thing they need is any further oil development of the type proposed for the Arctic.

My comments have been economic, but my concern is for the wildlife as so well expressed by President Berle. I urge you to go back to the drawing board and to put the entire Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the deep freeze for which it was designed and intended.

Yours truly,



Scott W. Reed

SWR:gs

cc: Peter A. A. Berle

R-27





## STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

GEORGE S. MICKELSON  
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA 57501

(605) 773-3212

January 15, 1987

Mr. Frank Dunkle, Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuges, Room 2343  
Main Interior Building  
18th and C Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

Secure and reliable energy supplies are critically important to South Dakotans who use more gasoline and diesel fuel per capita than the national average to operate our farms and heat our homes.

That is why we support the proposed recommendation in the U.S. Department of the Interior's draft report that the Congress permit oil and natural gas development activities on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) coastal plain. We believe that development of the potentially vast oil and gas resources beneath the coastal plain is essential in helping meet future U.S. energy supply needs and reducing our dangerously heavy dependence on oil imports.

At a time of continued political turmoil and terrorism in the Middle East, the national interest requires that we increase the search for and development of the oil and gas resources within our borders. The ANWR coastal plain provides one of the nation's best opportunities for major new discoveries. As the Interior Department's draft report states, "The ANWR coastal plain is clearly the most outstanding oil and gas frontier remaining in the United States and could contribute substantially to our domestic energy supplies."

The petroleum industry's nearly twenty years of experience in developing oil fields on the Alaskan North Slope proves that oil and gas activities are fully compatible with the arctic environment and wildlife and would pose no threat to the coastal plain's ecology. We are aware that such operations must

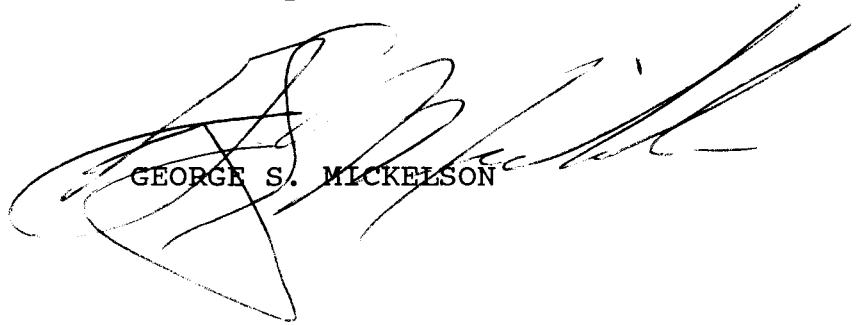
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meet strict federal and state environmental standards and are closely monitored by the appropriate environmental agencies.

We applaud the Interior Department's draft report on the ANWR coastal plain and endorse its proposed recommendation that this important area be opened to oil and gas leasing to help meet our future energy needs.

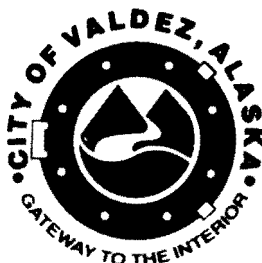
Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. S. Mickelson', is written over the typed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

GEORGE S. MICKELSON

GSM:ls

January 27, 1987



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuge Management Resources  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & C, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regards to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service report 1002(H) on oil and gas leasing in the ANWR Coastal Plain.

The City of Valdez, Alaska goes on record supporting and strongly urging the Congress of the United States to open the ANWR coastal plain to environmentally responsible oil and gas exploration, development and production.

The development of world-class oil deposits in the refuge proposed for leasing would promote economic development, reduce our dependence on foreign oil, promote environmental sound and orderly development in the absence of an energy crisis, increase revenues from taxes and royalties, strengthen national security interests, restrain the national trade deficit and create thousands of new jobs.

Although there is plenty of oil on the market today, domestic oil reserves are plummeting while consumption is rising. Prudhoe Bay, America's largest oil field, accounts for 20 percent of U.S. domestic crude production. However, it has already been pumped half empty and a steady decline in production will soon begin. As the City of Valdez is the terminus for the pipeline, the economic impact of that decline, based on value alone, is already being felt.

If America forgoes or delays this major opportunity to reverse its increasing dependency on foreign oil, our vulnerability to oil price increases or shortages will increase to dangerously high levels in the next decade. The best way to assure that the United States will have a secure supply of oil is to pursue exploration and development here at home and the best chance to find a new world-class domestic supply of oil is in the coastal plain of ANWR.

The environmental issue is not a wilderness versus no wilderness issue. There are already 8 million acres of designated wilderness in ANWR. The 1.5 million acre coastal plain comprises only eight percent of the refuge. Moreover 92 percent of the refuge is off-limits to oil and gas development. A multi-year record of petroleum development in arctic Alaska clearly demonstrates that such development can and does co-exist with the environment.

R-29

U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service  
January 27, 1987  
Page 2

Now more than ever, we must move ahead with this opportunity, especially since it has been proven that the technology exists today to develop arctic petroleum resources in an environmentally sound manner.

In closing, I appreciate the opportunity to express our local interest and support for this project of national concern.

Sincerely,

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA



John Devens, Mayor

JD/DRT/lrf



ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

February 4, 1987

Regional Office:  
801 B Street, Suite 405  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 278-3741

Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuge  
Room 2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and "C" Street  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Sir:

Speaking on behalf of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce as its Immediate Past Chairman, we declare our full support for Secretary Hodel's recommendation to open the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration, development and production under reasonable measures to assure the protection of wildlife and the environment.

The Alaska State Chamber of Commerce is served by a Board of 50 representing business communities statewide. . . from Nome to Ketchikan. This communication speaks for 1,196 of our members.

R-30 Our support results from studies of the issues raised in the Secretary of the Interior's Study. We do not fault the conclusions presented in the study and our experiences over the years substantiate the major points made.

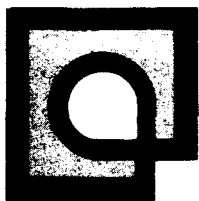
Of major concern is Alaska's present oil production that yields 20% of our nation's production is declining with nothing coming up to sustain this contribution to our national security. Even with much of the infrastructure needed to bring ANWR Coastal Plain oil to U.S. markets already in place, it will take 10 years to bring any new fields into production. In the meantime, our nation's dependence on foreign oil grows right along with our trade deficit.

How can anyone in good conscience jeopardize our nation's security by ignoring the responsible petroleum development in Alaska's giant Prudhoe Bay field just 65 miles to the West of the Coastal Plain? How many billions of dollars must be wasted in repeated studies of identical issues and concerns?

We recognize our support is critical to the opening of the Coastal Plain of ANWR and want you to know it is in place, 1,196 times.

Sincerely,

Alvin H. Fleetwood  
Director, Executive Committee



# Washington Environmental Council

P.O. Box 4445  
76 S. Main Street  
Seattle, Washington 98104  
206-623-1483

February 2, 1987

AAUW — Washington State Division  
Admiralty Audubon Society  
Air Quality Coalition  
Alpine Lakes Protection Society  
Audubon Nature Center at Nisqually Reach  
Black Hills Audubon Society  
Blue Mountain Audubon Society  
Camano Island Homeowner's Association  
Cascade Bicycle Club  
Cascade Wilderness Club  
Citizens to Save Puget Sound  
Council for Land Care and Planning  
Everett Garden Club  
Evergreen Islands Inc.  
Floating Homes Association  
Friends of Cypress Island  
Friends of the Columbia Gorge  
Friends of Discovery Park  
Friends of the Earth — E. WA, N. ID.  
Greenpeace — Seattle  
Hanford Oversight Committee of WA.  
Hood Canal Environmental Council  
Issaquah Alps Trails Club  
Izaak Walton League of America  
Kangley Rural Association  
Kitsap Audubon Society  
Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society  
Mt. Baker Watershed Protection Association  
North Cascades Audubon Society  
North Cascades Conservation Council  
North Central Washington Audubon Society  
North University Garden Club  
Northwest Fly Anglers  
Northwest Steelhead Salmon Council of Trout Unlimited  
Oak Harbor Garden Club  
Olympic Park Associates  
Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society  
People for Fair Taxes in Washington  
Pilchuck Audubon Society  
Plateau Preservation Society  
PRO-Salmon  
Protect the Peninsula's Future  
Recreational Equipment, Inc.  
Save A Valuable Environment  
Seattle Audubon Society  
Seattle Shoreline Coalition  
Sierra Club — Cascade Chapter  
Spokane Mountaineers, Inc.  
Spokane Audubon Society  
Tahoma Audubon Society  
The Ptarmigans  
The Mountaineers  
Town Forum, Inc.  
Vancouver Audubon Society  
Washington Citizens for Recycling  
WA. Council of Fed. of Fly Fishers  
Washington Fly Fishing Club  
Washington Kayak Club  
Washington Roadside Council  
Washington Trollers Association  
Wetlands of West Hylebos  
Western Washington Solar Energy Association  
Whidbey Island Audubon Society  
Wildlife Society — Washington Chapter  
Yakima Valley Audubon Society

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: Division of Refuge Management  
Resources  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & C Streets Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: ANWR Coastal Plan Resource Assessment

Dear Director:

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Washington Environmental Council. The Washington Environmental Council, or WEC, is a non-profit umbrella organization made up of over 65 separate conservation and recreation organizations. In addition the WEC has a separate membership of over 1100 persons.

The WEC does not usually comment upon activities outside of Washington. An exception to that practice has been made here on account of the important national interests at stake in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. A number of WEC's own members have visited the refuge; a much larger number expect to be able to enjoy such an opportunity.

The value of the refuge is self evident. It is the sole protected conservation unit on the north slope of Alaska. It offers the greatest hope of preserving a portion of the unique Arctic environment in its pristine state; its importance is more than national. As an integrated intact ecosystem the refuge is subject to no fewer than six international treaties and maintains importance for the entire northern hemisphere. Because of these outstanding attributes the WEC urges the selection of Alternative E, wilderness designation.

During the debates that led to the Section 1002 compromise, the Senate fully appreciated the wilderness characteristics of the coastal plain by recognizing that it, of all other areas, should be the last to be explored for petroleum resources. Nothing in the draft resource assessment warrants changing that priority. As it currently lies, the coastal plain by no means holds the last remaining hope for America's petroleum needs. In the six years since the passage of ANCILA hundreds of thousands of acres of both onshore and offshore lands have been opened for oil exploration and development. America's potential for petroleum production literally remains untapped.

The prospects of the coastal plain do not call for a reordering of priorities. A less than twenty percent chance of economically recoverable deposits hardly justifies a one hundred percent chance of desecration of this pristine environment. Even if best estimates proved true, the coastal plain would only render a minute fraction of the U.S. oil demand during the period of production. Development of the coastal plain will not make the U.S. any more energy independent. Nor will it save the economy of Alaska. Predicated upon the price of oil at \$33 - \$40 per barrel, it is highly unlikely that the price will escalate sufficiently for the state to realize any of its royalty interests. Moreover, even if development proceeds, any return is at least 15 years away.

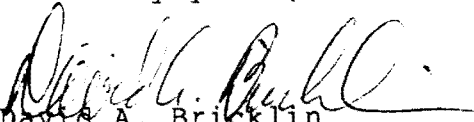
Events of the past six years, if anything, have dictated that the fate of the coastal plain be sealed with wilderness designation. The Section 1002 study was directed at a time when the American economy was suffering the consequences of the Arab oil cartel. Since then the cartel has dissolved, oil prices have dropped to their true relative value, most areas of the continental shelf with high petroleum potential have been opened for leasing and exploration, and the true prospects of the coastal plain have been determined. Through the 1002 report Congress now knows that the coastal plain is not another Prudhoe Bay. In view of all of these factors, Congress can now confidently designate the coastal plain for wilderness without the fear of sacrificing America's energy independence.

It should be kept in mind that much is preserved and nothing is lost by such designation. The ANWR, with its coastal plain, is one of the true wilderness areas of our nation. In keeping with the spirit of the Wilderness Act it is one of the few areas of our country which truly remains in its primeval state. To preserve such areas is far more important for our heritage than the immediate financial gain of short term exploratory activities. Should we ever get to the point where the coastal plain is our last prospect for petroleum development, it could, with congressional approval, be resorted to in desperation. Until that time, such a treasure as the coastal plain should not be hocked, especially at fire sale conditions.

In closing we would have to agree with Ted Stevens' metaphor that was articulated during the ANILCA debates: Indeed a pipeline across the coastal plain would be tantamount to a slash across the face of the Mona Lisa.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely yours,

  
David A. Bricklin  
President

cc: Senator Bennett J. Johnston  
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Honorable Steve Cowper  
Governor of the State of Alaska

Glen W. Elison  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



# PUFFIN DIVING & CONSULTING

February 2, 1987

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
ATTENTION: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

REFERENCE: ANWR Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Sirs:


R-32 We endorse the recommendations contained in the recently released Draft Section 1022 (h) Report and draft Environmental Impact Statement that the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) should be opened to oil and gas leasing, exploration and development with environmental safeguards.

ANWR is the most probable place to find oil in North America in significant amounts. This is important to the nation because of our strong current dependence upon foreign oil and because, in the future, our reliance upon foreign oil will be even more significant (by the year 2000, when ANWR production could be obtained, it is estimated that America will import upwards of 65% of its oil).

The environmental record of the oil industry on the North Slope is spotless--no significant environmental harm has resulted from the major developments there so far. The oil industry will operate safely in ANWR, without affecting the caribou and other wildlife which are present there, just like it has in Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk, where the Central Arctic Caribou herd has increased in size 5 times in the last 15 years.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment upon the draft Section 1002 (h) Report and Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

  
William H. Curtis  
Owner



# ALASKA CONTROLS, INC.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE

P.O. Box 235009, Anchorage, Alaska 99523-5009

TELEX: 090-25134

Phone: (907) 561-4900

February 2, 1987

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
ATTENTION: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

REFERENCE: ANWR Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Sirs:

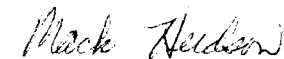
We endorse the recommendations contained in the recently released draft Section 1022 (h) report and draft Environmental Impact Statement that the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) should be opened to oil and gas leasing, exploration and development with environmental safeguards.

ANWR is the most probable place to find oil in North America in significant amounts. This is important to the nation because of our strong current dependence upon foreign oil and because, in the future, our reliance upon foreign oil will be even more significant (by the year 2000, when ANWR production could be obtained, it is estimated that America will import upwards of 65% of its oil).

The environmental record of the oil industry on the North Slope is spotless--no significant environmental harm has resulted from the major developments there so far. The oil industry will operate safely in ANWR, without affecting the caribou and other wildlife which are present there, just like it has in Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk, where the Central Arctic Caribou herd has increased in size 5 times in the last 15 years.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment upon the draft Section 1002 (h) Report and Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Mack Hudson  
Vice President

January 19, 1987.

U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
ATTN: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: U.S. Department of Interior 1002 Report Concerning ANWR

Gentlemen:

As interested individuals we want to express our support of oil and gas exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

Alaska currently supplies twenty percent of the U.S. consumption of oil, most of which is from the large Prudhoe Bay field, now beginning to decline in production. America needs to find new sources of petroleum in order to keep foreign dependence at a minimum.

The development of the ANWR would be in harmony with the environment. The twenty year history of the near Prudhoe Bay field shows that wildlife and oil development are indeed compatible. Caribou in North Slope oil fields have tripled since development and biologists expect ANWR caribou to adapt as well.

If the ANWR Coastal Plain is approved for exploration, the multi-billion dollar investments required for development would provide jobs and economic benefits throughout the entire United States.

Concerned Citizens,

Robert Layfield 2730 WATERGATE WAY, KENAI, AK. 99611

R. N. Larson PO Box 1410 Kenai AK 99611

Timothy L. L., PO Box 3861 Seward, AK 99664

W. G. Zimmerman P.O. Box 10 Kenai Ak. 99611

Judith M. Jones P.O. Box 252 Kasilek, AK 99610

Gale H. Croft P.O. Box 2742 Kenai, AK 99611

Stephen W. Croft

E. Kaimmer 710 Harbor Circle, Anchorage, AK 99515

P-33

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
ATTN: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: U.S. Department of Interior 1002 Report Concerning ANWR

Gentlemen:

I am writing to express my full support for the Secretary of the Interior's recommendation to open the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration, development and production under reasonable measures to assure the protection of wildlife and the environment.

The resource estimates ranging up to 29.4 billion barrels of oil and 64.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in-place, which are set forth in the Coastal Plain Resource Assessment of November 24, 1986, are very significant. If petroleum reserves of this magnitude are to be found on the Coastal Plain, this would represent a substantial contribution to the energy security of our nation.

A decision to open the Coastal Plain would also represent thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in business opportunities all across our nation. The potential benefits to our economic well-being make it unthinkable that the Coastal Plain may be closed to development.

The petroleum industry's proven record in developing the super-giant Prudhoe Bay field demonstrates that oil and gas development can be undertaken while still protecting wildlife and environmental resources.

Sincerely, *Jack C. Jordan*  
*Rt. 2 Box 261 B*  
*Quab, Tex. 75785*

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: ANWR Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Sirs:

We endorse the recommendations contained in the recently released draft Section 1002(h) Report and draft Environmental Impact Statement that the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) should be opened to oil and gas leasing, exploration and development with environmental safeguards.

ANWR is the most probable place to find oil in North America in significant amounts. This is important to the nation because of our strong current dependence upon foreign oil (approximately 43% of America's oil is imported in 1986) and because, in the future, our reliance upon foreign oil will be even more significant (by the year 2000, when ANWR production could be obtained, it is estimated that America will import upwards of 65% of its oil).

The environmental record of the oil industry on the North Slope is spotless -- no significant environmental harm has resulted from the major developments there so far. The oil industry will operate safely in ANWR, without affecting the Caribou and other wildlife which are present there, just like it has in Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk, where the Central Arctic Caribou herd has increased in size 5 times in the last 15 years.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment upon the draft Section 1002(h) Report and Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely yours,

*Bernard J. Marsh, Broken*

*Ben Marsh + Associates*

*2550 Denali, Suite 1608*

*Anchorage, AK 99503*

R-34

January 28, 1987

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
ATTN: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th & C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: U.S. Department of Interior Draft Report and  
Recommendation to the U.S. Congress and Legislative  
Environmental Impact Statement (i.e., 1002 Report)

Gentlemen:

I am writing to express my full support for the Secretary of the Interior's recommendation to open the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration, development, and production under reasonable measures to assure the protection of wildlife and the environment.

The resource estimates ranging up to 29.4 billion barrels of oil and 64.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in-place, which are set forth in the Coastal Plain Resource Assessment of November 14, 1986, are very significant. If petroleum reserves of this magnitude are to be found on the Coastal Plain, this would represent a substantial contribution to the energy security of our nation.

A decision to open the Coastal Plain would also represent thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in business opportunities all across our nation. The potential benefits to our economic well-being make it unthinkable that the Coastal Plain may be closed to development.

The petroleum industry's proven record in developing the super-giant Prudhoe Bay field demonstrates that oil and gas development can be undertaken while still protecting wildlife and environmental resources.

Sincerely,

*Earl Crouse*

*AW, AK 99518*



January 10, 1987

DEPT OF INTERIOR

Dear Secretary Hodel,

1599 '87 JAN 21 A9:14

I feel that the Department of Interior would be unconscionably wrong to develop oil and gas in the costal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

First, it is an uneconomical plan. I understand that if you could recover the small amount of 600 million barrels it would be at a cost of \$33. a barrel.

Secondly, and most important, this area is the calving ground of millions of caribou and building of roads, pipelines, machinery and men would be irreparable in that fragile environment.

There would be tremendous decline of caribou, polar bear, musk oxen, arctic fox and millions of birds that utilize that costal plain.

Lastly the Eskimo require these birds and animals for their survival. We have no right to convert their hunting lands for our own purposes.

Please abandon this very bad plan.

Sincerely,

*Charlotte W. O'Brien*

Mrs. Miles O'Brien  
171 Kenwood Road  
Grosse Pointe Farms, MI  
48236

R-35

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Division of Refuge Mgmt.  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18<sup>th</sup> and C Sts., N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20240

532 S. Gramercy Pl.  
Apartment # 407  
Los Angeles, CA 90020

14 January 1987

Gentlemen:

I am appalled to learn that the Interior Department proposes to allow oil and gas development on the Coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

I used to actually believe that the Department of the Interior was there to protect the land. Obviously you see your mission as one of rape and pillage.

For a 20% chance of finding a few months' supply of oil, you and the oil industry are eager to damage irreparably a unique and fragile ecosystem and decimate the diverse and, in some instances, endangered wildlife population which lives therein.

The spirit of James Watt lingers like the odor of bad drains.

America's wildlife and wilderness areas belong to all Americans not solely to a handful of myopic bureaucrats and greedy oil tycoons.

Put another way, you are selling something which is not yours to sell, to people who have no right to buy.

Your collective job is that of caretaker. If you can't, or won't discharge your duties properly, you can all be replaced.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and its inhabitants must be protected at all costs. The coastal plain should be designated as wilderness. Anything less is unacceptable.

No exploration, no exploitation.

Yours Truly,

*Sylvia Mills*



January 14, 1987

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Attn: Division of Refuge Management  
2343 Main Interior Building  
18th and C Sts., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Proposed Oil Leases in the Arctic Coastal Plain in Alaska

Dear Sir or Madam:

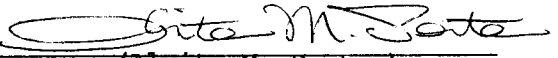
I am writing to express my disbelief and outrage with regard to the Department of the Interior's proposed exploitation of a national treasure, namely, Alaska's Arctic Coastal Plain, an awesome 1.5 million acre expanse of American wilderness.

This is an ill-considered development in that this refuge is one of the most expansive, fragile, and diverse areas that is still intact in this country -- and which can be enjoyed by future generations of Americans. To allow oil and gas development in this area would mean the destruction of an internationally significant wildlife and wilderness resource for what amounts to an insignificant gain on the part of the oil and gas industry.

Although this letter of opposition against the interests of the oil and gas industry in the development of this area is similar to the efforts of David fighting Goliath, I still believe that in this country, the voice of the "little" people does matter. The beauty of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge must be preserved in its natural state--to develop it in this fashion will rob us, and our children, of a unique national asset. The coastal plain should be designated as wilderness.

cc: Hon. Alfonse M. D'Amato  
Hon. Daniel P. Moynihan

Respectfully,

  
(Alvita M. Porter)  
Champion International  
805 Third Avenue  
New York, NY 10022

January 19, 1987

We do not believe it's worth endangering a fragile and diverse wildlife treasure for the chance of finding a few years' supply of oil. The unique wilderness and wildlife of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge must take priority over oil development. Everyday we are destroying the habitat of our wild animals, it must stop. This is the nation's opportunity to protect the wildlife left in this region. This particular refuge comprises one of the most extensive, fragile and diverse ecosystems that we have and should be designated as wilderness. It should be the last place to go for oil and gas.

We are writing today to let you know how very important it is to INCLUDE THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. We must preserve this critically important habitat for so many of our beautiful wild animals, many of which are already endangered.

NAME

ADDRESS

R-37 TRUDIE HARRIS 232 Skyland Dr. Columbia, SC  
DAVE HUFFMAN " " " " "  
Chuck Ledford 1102 Fairwood Dr. Columbia, S.C. 29209  
Vernon Ray Bristow 602 Woodberry Rd Lexington, SC 29072  
Clarkene Bruce 4618 Oakwood Rd, Columbia, S.C. 29204  
Joy SALTER 6228 N. TRENHOLM Rd. Columbia, S.C. 29206  
Mary Lynn Amick 409 Fireside Dr. Cola, SC 29210  
Gordon Amick 409 Fireside Dr. Cola SC 29210  
LOIS KEMICK 409 FIRESIDE DR COLA SC 29210  
Tam Hampton RT 5 BOX 357 Chapin S.C. 29036  
Robin Dow 1611 Hollywood DR, Cola SC 29205  
Tammy Bixby 126 A Pond Dr Lex SC 29072  
Hannalore Jensen Rt. 2 Box 273-D IRMO, S.C. 29063  
Irene VanStenberg 213 Travis Rd Lexington, S.C. 29072  
Shaun Knight Rt. 2 Box 124-D Gaston, S.C. 29053

cc: Interior Secretary Donald Hodel ✓  
Senator Strom Thurmond  
Senator Earnest F. Hollings  
Congressman Floyd Spence  
Defenders of Wildlife



## Madison Audubon Society Inc.

January 20, 1987

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Washington, DC

Dear People:

On behalf of our 2500 members in the Madison Audubon Society, I wish to protest the developing plans to open the areas of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas leases. In our opinion, this represents poor planning and poor stewardship of our national resources. It is Madison Audubon's understanding that the draft report has misleading deficiencies in its data. We believe that the resource assessment should be redone and time should be given for public input.

There is no national need for the marginal amount of energy which is projected to be available in this coastal area. Yet, the wildlife diversity is some of the richest on earth. Our interests are best served by the protection of this diversity. We strongly urge that you realize that the suggestion to open the coast to energy development is ill-advised and that you withdraw the plan.

Sincerely,

*Sharon Clark Gaskill*

Sharon Clark Gaskill  
President, Madison Audubon Society  
111 King Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

DONALD HODEL  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
18TH & C STREETS N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MR. HODEL,

OIL DRILLING IN A WILDLIFE REFUGE  
IS A BLASPHEMOUS ~~DEPT OF INTERIOR~~ ACT  
UPON NATURE AND THIS COUNTRY.

U 172 '86 DEC -1

NO! NO! NO! NO! NO! NO!

OFF OF THE  
EXECUTIVE

YOUR SUGGESTIONS OF INCREASED USE  
OF ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES AND  
REDUCTION IN OIL CONSUMPTION ARE  
WONDERFUL. PLEASE PURSUE THEM!

R-38 IF POSSIBLE, TAKE A TRIP INTO THE  
WILDERNESS AND SPEND SOME TIME BY  
YOURSELF WITH NATURE. YOU CANNOT  
HELP BUT COME AWAY WITH A GREATER  
APPRECIATION FOR THE NEED TO PRE-  
SERVE THE LAND IN ITS NATURAL STATE.

TAKE A STAND FOR CONSERVATION, NOT EXPLOITATION!!  
CREATE, DO NOT DESTROY!!

MOST SINCERELY,

  
STEVAN BOSANAC  
78 MARS  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94115

CC: WILLIAM P. HORN, ASST. SEC. OF INTERIOR  
GEORGE KELLER, CHEVRON

25 NOVEMBER 1986

## Oil Drilling Proposed for Alaska Refuge

Washington

The Interior Department, setting the stage for a battle with conservationists, tentatively proposed yesterday that oil drilling be allowed in a huge wildlife refuge on Alaska's arctic coast.

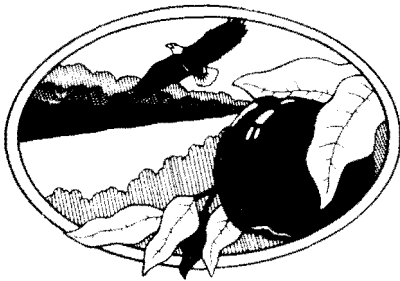
A draft report made public by the department's Fish and Wildlife Service recommended that the coastal plain within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge be opened for oil and gas development.

William P. Horn, assistant interior secretary for fish and wildlife, said that the wildlife refuge offers the possibility of "a supergiant oil field that does not exist anywhere else in the United States."

The report said the field's large oil and gas potentials are needed for the nation's economic well-being and for national security.

"The numbers say that there is a good prospect here of another Prudhoe Bay," Horn said. Prudhoe





**Carpenter St. Croix Valley Nature Center**

12805 St. Croix Trail • Hastings, Minnesota 55033 • 612-437-4359

December 9, 1986

Donald Hodel  
Department of the Interior  
Interior Bldg.  
C. Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

DEPT OF INTERIOR

1103 '86 DEC 15 AM 1:33

EXECUTIVE SECRET

Dear Secretary Hodel:

This letter is in response to the Interior Department's call for public comments on the draft report regarding oil and gas potential on Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Wildlife refuges are extremely important sanctuaries for all wildlife species. During a time when nature, as unaltered by man, is being pushed onto smaller and smaller parts of our planet, the refuge system becomes of the utmost importance.

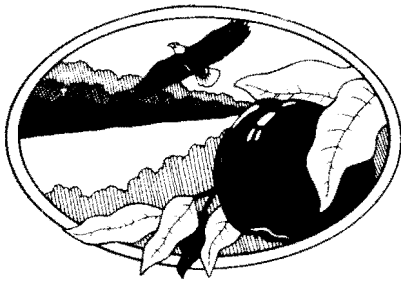
By opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling oil and gas, we are endangering wildlife in many ways.

First, in wildlife/man confrontations such as when a human or his property is injured by a bear, it is the animal which is removed or destroyed. If situations like this arose during construction or drilling exercises, how would the animal's refuge be upheld?

Secondly, by moving man and his machines onto the Refuge, the safety of refuges everywhere is in jeopardy. The refuge system becomes something which can be altered and twisted to meet the needs of people, instead of the plants and animals which should be the benefactors of the Refuge.

Furthermore, while Bill Horn stated that "Development must result in no unnecessary adverse effects, and unavoidable habitat losses should be fully compensated.", any habitat loss is an unnecessary adverse effect. After all the Refuge was set up for the wildlife. What would compensation do if an environmental catastrophe, like a major oil spill occurred? While the compensation may temper human concern, it could not return the habitat or restore ecological balance.

F-39



**Carpenter St. Croix Valley Nature Center**  
12805 St. Croix Trail • Hastings, Minnesota 55033 • 612-437-4359

page 2, continued

It is possible and somewhat easy to calculate the billions of barrels of oil and the trillions of cubic feet of gas which lies under the Refuge. What is not as easy to compute, but even more important, is the wealth in biological diversity, the long term effects of man's activity in the Arctic and the need for wildlife to have wilderness areas free from man's influence.

I urge you to recommend that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge be designated as wilderness. Please include my thoughts in your final report to Congress.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on this issue.

Sincerely,

Tom Lewanski  
Interpretive Naturalist

TL/lk

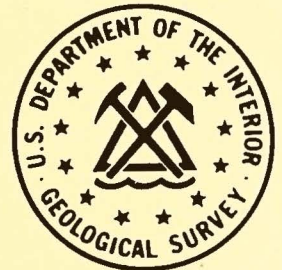
cc: J. Fitzpatrick, Director of CNC  
Congressman, Timothy Penny  
Congressman, Vin Weber  
Congressman, Bill Frenzel  
Congressman, Bruce Vento  
Congressman, Martin Sabo  
Congressman, Gerry Sikorski  
Congressman, Arlan Stangeland  
Congressman, James Oberstar

R-40





As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



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**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
DIVISION OF REFUGE MANAGEMENT  
MAIN INTERIOR BLDG., ROOM 2343  
18TH & C STREETS, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INT 423

