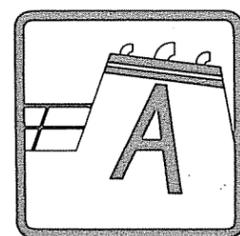


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Resource Review

January 1991

ANWR back on front burner, congressional debates heat up

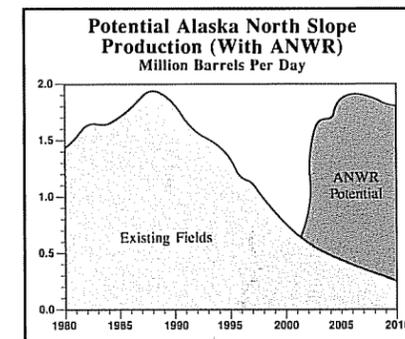
New development, wilderness bills introduced

Senators Frank Murkowski and Ted Stevens have introduced new legislation to open the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration.

The Murkowski-Stevens bill will be referred to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, beginning a slow and difficult legislative process that may not be resolved for months. Senator Bennett Johnston, D-LA, chair-

man of the energy committee, has promised prompt hearings on the legislation.

In 1989 the committee approved a refuge exploration bill, but the legislation died several days later when the Exxon Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound. The door has been opened for new legislation following the passage of a comprehensive oil spill prevention and cleanup bill last year. Moreover, the oil industry and the State of



The decline of Alaska's oil production can be reversed if ANWR's Coastal Plain is developed.

Alaska have enacted new programs for prevention, containment and cleanup of oil spills. A number of additional safeguards aimed at preventing a repetition of the 1989 oil spill are now in place.

However, the issue of opening
 (Continued to page 4)

A realistic look at energy alternatives

Even if Desert Storm is successful in forcing an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, a U.S. military presence on the Arabian Peninsula faces great danger and continuing conflict that is likely to increase the cost of energy resources above the price that might be established by a free market, according to Dr. Eli Bergman, Executive Director of Americans for Energy Security.

Speaking before the Resource Development Council's 11th Annual Conference in Anchorage, Bergman outlined a number of "continuing realities" that will contribute to regional instabili-

ties, including the competition of primacy in the region among several aspiring Arab states, the role of the Palestinian issue, the future of Lebanon, the sectarian rivalry between the various streams of Islam and the role of Iran.

The oil price surge in the wake of the Iraqi invasion has sent painful ripples through a fragile U.S. economy that experts say is now dropping off the edge into a deep recession. The retail and automobile industries have been hit hard. Airlines are struggling to cope with sharply increased fuel prices and New England households, where oil is the principal

heating fuel, are in for price spikes this winter.

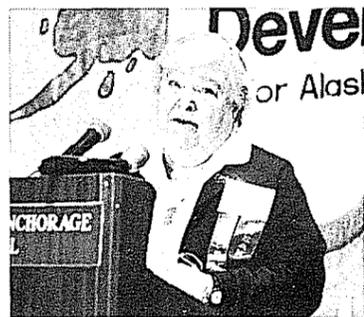
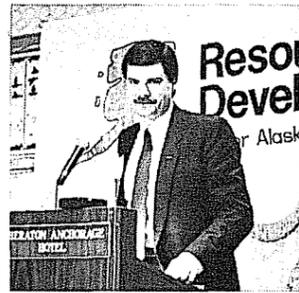
With these prospects and uncertainties, and dependence on Persian Gulf oil a continuing source of vulnerability, Bergman stressed it is in the nation's interest to seek alternatives that at least would moderate excessive dependence. Bergman defined alternatives as "anything that is a substitute for imported oil." The alternatives would include an array of options on the both demand and supply sides, including conservation and

(Continued to page 5)



RDC's 1990 Conference on Alaska's Resources

ENERGY GRIDLOCK: THE POLITICS OF THE ENVIRONMENT



The Resource Development Council (RDC) is Alaska's largest privately funded nonprofit economic development organization working to develop Alaska's natural resources in an orderly manner and to create a broad-based, diversified economy while protecting and enhancing the environment.

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Writer & Editor
 Carl Portman



Capitol Concerns by Debbie Reinwand Deputy Director

RDC board to visit Juneau, will address legislative agenda

January's winter winds will sweep a group of lawmakers, special interest representatives and other government-minded individuals into Juneau, and RDC will be there once again, with a substantial legislative agenda. Board members and staff will make a special trip on

January 28 and 29 to meet with newly-elected Governor Walter Hickel, as well as two former RDC presidents - Revenue Commissioner Lee Fisher and OMB Director Shelby Stastny. In addition, long-time RDC board member Gail Phillips will be sworn in as a delegate from the Kenai Peninsula in the House of Representatives. RDC looks forward to working with all its new and old friends in the legislative and administrative branches of government.

The Persian Gulf situation has brought renewed interest in oil exploration in the coastal plain of ANWR, and RDC is pursuing a legislative resolution urging Congress to authorize exploration and drilling, as well as administrative support for D.C. lobbying efforts and grassroots work in the Lower 48.

The wetlands issue is still simmering, with the state and other litigants who challenged the MOA on "no net loss" in the process of deciding whether to appeal the recent court decision upholding the MOA.

In addition, RDC will be championing a number of new and old causes in the legislature this year, including funding for reforestation, a broad multiple use policy, forest management agreements, and transportation proposals.

Updates on pending legislation, the addresses and phone numbers of key legislators and other information will be sent to RDC members in the coming weeks. We hope you can all help us influence the legislative process during the 17th Alaska Legislature!

RDC addresses long-range Tongass plan, advocates multiple use

A long-range plan for the management of the Tongass National Forest should not only call for measures to protect natural resources of the Southeast Alaska forest, but provide for a healthy and sustainable resource development economy in the region, according to advocates of multiple use in the nation's largest national forest.

Last month the Resource Development Council urged its statewide membership to submit comments to the U.S. Forest Service on the draft Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP). The plan sets a precedent that will guide national forest management and multiple-use in America's largest national forest.

The Resource Development Council is concerned that the forthcoming forest plan sets a precedent that will guide national forest management throughout the country and establish guidelines in the Tongass that will have a permanent negative impact on the economies of Southeast Alaska communities that rely on the largest national forest for a variety of income sources.

RDC favors maintaining the maximum timber cut mandated by Congress and maximum availability of lands for mineral exploration. The Council opposes the withdrawal of any new areas from mineral entry. In addition, RDC opposes new Wilderness additions, noting there are adequate protections for all nonwilderness areas in the Tongass.

"It is the position of the Resource Development Council that responsible resource development on national forest land requires multiple use, including timber harvesting, minerals extraction, commercial fishing and tourism, all of which can occur provided solid management practices are enacted in the region," noted Debbie Reinwand, RDC's Deputy Director.

In a letter to Regional Forester Mike Barton, Reinwand said the TLMP should address "balanced management for the Tongass and not be used as a tool to carve out further restrictive land designations that preclude Americans from enjoying the national forest and Alaskans from deriving a livelihood from the Tongass."

To date, 35% or 5.8 million acres of the 16.7 million acres in the Tongass are designated Wilderness. Only 56 percent of the forest — 9.4 million acres — is actually forested. And of that, only 3 million acres is outside protected Wilderness and suitable for logging and re-growth on a sustained yield basis.

Approximately 76 percent or 3.9 million acres of the 5.1 million acres of old-growth habitat will be protected under current plans. It is RDC's position that this vast portion of old-growth timber is more than sufficient for wildlife habitat, fisheries, natural and old-growth habitat.

About 93 percent of the Tongass is roadless, but in regions where logging is permitted, RDC supports public access and expansion of roads to benefit all uses.

Meanwhile, comments submitted by environmental groups on TLMP favor alternatives which call for drastic reductions in timber harvesting and maximum land withdrawals.

Congress passed legislation late last year protecting another one million acres of the Tongass from logging. Environmentalists called the legislation a balanced compromise, ending four years of congressional debate over how to manage the forest.

Multiple use advocates fear environmentalists are using the TLMP process to lock up more of the forest and make additional gains beyond the restrictive 1990 law.

Tindall believes in overall management of Alaska's forest

(Continued from page 3)

"The idea is that logging managed correctly is not destructive and can be beneficial to multiple use," Tindall tells audiences in a level voice that somehow evenly challenges the din of peripheral conversation in a large room.

Tindall, 63, is hardly what one might call a "hard core" developer.

Tindall easily accommodates other ideas and concepts, said Becky Gay, executive director of the Anchorage-based Resource Development Council. The forester works extensively with Gay's organization.

John Hall (RDC board member) describes Tindall, a friend for nearly 20 years, as "Dr. Einstein" because of his hair.

Hall, a fellow timber consultant living in Girdwood, is retired from the U.S. Forest Service.

While they agree more often than not, Tindall and Hall get into good natured arguments about issues. But Hall said he holds his Dr. Einstein in high esteem and credits the forester with persistence and dedication to his cause.

"He's been a moving force," Hall said. "The challenge is tremendous because through various legislation, environmental groups are out to lock it up."

The Susitna forest is a major chunk of real estate amounting to 4.7 million acres. Part of the Interior Alaska boreal forest, the trees consist of a smattering of birch, white spruce, cottonwood and gnarled black spruce.

Controversy erupted over the logging issue during the past three years as state regulators attempted to open the area to long-term sales and contracts for logging operations.

But the Susitna is merely one piece of the puzzle Tindall has been trying to put together for the past 10 years. Included are forest lands in the Tanana Valley and along the Yukon River up to the north. Another addition are native lands.

He took on the challenge of building up an industry where none of any significance existed. Hall said it was a big bite to take.

Logging and fabricating products with birch and spruce is now limited to 30 small-scale timber mills, a half dozen of which are commercially viable, making house logs and rough-sawn dimensional lumber. Other businesses include firewood harvesters.

"Dick Tindall has indeed led the edge of the wave," Gay said. She said his efforts may spur a relatively prosperous industry and a future strong segment of the railbelt economy.

Joe Henri, President of Southcentral Timber Development, Inc., and an RDC colleague, said Alaska could mimic the prosperous—and environmentally sound—managed forests of Scandinavia which produce some of the world's best furniture.

"It could be a tremendous industry," he said. "Although it would take an awful lot of effort, it could be extremely important to the economies of the Railbelt."

However, Henri said until Tindall became the industry's most visible proponent, nobody had thought much about timber in the Interior.

Tindall has a quiet but methodical style. He educates rather than argues, said John Galea, a former forester in Ketchikan.



Board member Dick Tindall currently serves as director of RDC's Renewable Resources Division. At right, Tindall joins Joe Henri, President of Southcentral Timber Development, Inc., at a forestry meeting in Anchorage.

"He's entered into a lot of debates on the issues affecting the industry," Galea said. "There's a number of things he had to wrestle with including showing people the benefits of planning and management over forces that would portray logging as rape and cut."

Galea said Tindall effectively explains logging's many benefits to all groups. "He goes for the overall management of the forest," he said.

Tindall sincerely believes the timber stands in Interior Alaska could support a whole new sector of the Alaska economy. He said likely candidates are new technology low pollutant pulp mills, plywood mills and big sawmills.

"My philosophy is to build on what we already have," he said. A priority in his plan is heavy emphasis on value-added products being made in Alaska.

Tindall moved to Anchorage in 1971. He was named head of BLM for southern Alaska, including the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. The job was a promotion.

He came to Alaska by way of coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Oregon. In both states, he worked for BLM. With his wife Margery, Tindall has four children and 11 grandchildren. None live in Alaska.

Tom Maloney, director of wood materials and engineering for Washington State University in Pullman, Washington, said he got to know Tindall two years ago at a symposium on wood products and new technology in Anchorage that Tindall helped organize. Since then, Tindall has kept in close contact, personally and by telephone.

Tindall says Maloney stays on the cutting edge of world events, new processes and is part of a network he retains to keep him informed.

Observes Tindall: "I'm not all that smart, but I know people who are."

Maloney disagrees. "(Tindall) has worked hard to be knowledgeable and that's most of the battle in this business."

Tindall was recently elected to the rank of fellow in the Alaska Chapter of the Society of American Foresters. The honor is the highest rung on the ladder in the organization, Hall said.

In the next few years, Tindall said he hopes to assist Alaska forest products companies in getting into the international market.

But instead of seeking overseas market, Tindall believes his next task is finding a perpetual source of timber. Without it, no bank will authorize a loan, he said. He predicts the native corporations which have substantial timber holdings, will be the first down the chute.

"You look at the other states that have developed their forests," Tindall said. "Their return goes into the billions of dollars. I think this will be resolved in Alaska."

One of the attributes Reeder likes best in Tindall is his dedication to returning logging lands to forest.

Said Reeder: "In many ways we're in agreement."

Energy conference a big success



Thoughts from the President

by William E. Schneider

The positive feedback we have received on our annual conference has been overwhelming. Why such a success?

Several months ago the RDC Executive Committee and staff began brainstorming ideas for the December 1990 conference. We agreed the major focus had to be timely and the speakers had to be the best we could find.

In retrospect, I believe "Energy Gridlock: The Politics of the Environment," reached both of these goals.

With the crisis in the Middle East, higher oil prices, a pro-development governor, the conference theme was not only timely, but right on target with the many headlines of 1990. The all-star line-up worked well into the energy gridlock focus.

Governor Hickel had only been in office two days when he flew to Anchorage to speak at the conference about his vision for development in Alaska. The reception to his new

direction for the state was very enthusiastic.

The gas line debate wasn't easy to put together, but it was definitely worth the effort. Bill Moses presented Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company's point of view while Jeff Lowenfels spoke from Yukon Pacific Corporation's perspective. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed their presentations and the lively question and answer session. This was the first time the two companies had agreed to share the podium with one another for such an event in Anchorage.

Dr. Allen Fitzsimmons of the U.S. Department of Energy and member of the White House Domestic Policy Council's Task Force on Wetlands, gave a candid report on where the DPC is headed on this critical Alaska and national issue.

The press and Mental Health Trust Lands panels were both informative with speakers focusing on real problems and solutions.

The 1990 conference was a big success because it is typical of RDC and what we do. RDC focuses on important issues that affect today's economy. Forget the theoretical stuff, we're a nuts and bolts organization.

RDC's strength lies in the diversity of its membership, from local government to basic industries. We work for the development of a common agenda with a benefit for all. That's what the conference was about and that is what RDC is about.

Tindall: trees are a renewable crop

RDC director is believer in state's forestry potential

By Imre Nemeth
The Anchorage Times

Editor's Note: This article originally appeared in The Anchorage Times on January 14, 1991. It is reprinted by permission in the Resource Review for the reading pleasure of RDC's statewide members. Richard Tindall serves as Director of RDC's Renewable Resources Division.

Loisann Reeder has often debated opposite Richard W. "Dick" Tindall. Reeder, a staunch environmentalist, says she likes the slightly built Tindall, whose pearly white hair has earned him the nickname "Dr. Einstein."

Tindall is a forester to the core. His debates with Reeder about timber harvests have lit up audiences in

small auditoriums all over the Matanuska Valley.

Reeder heads the Susitna Valley Association. She is determined to prevent large scale logging in her revered boreal forest.

Tindall endorses the opposing view. He envisions a viable value-added forest products industry emerging from Railbelt communities and fueled by a consistent supply of logs. He would like to see Alaska eventually compete with Sweden, Finland and Norway for high-end finely tuned lumber products and related goods.

By definition, Reeder's philosophy clashes with Tindall's.

Still, Reeder said she has learned to respect her opponent and even consider her opinions similar to his. Their differences emerge on economics, she said.

Alaska's timber industry regards Tindall as one of its most pivotal players in Southcentral Alaska. Lawmakers see him as a veteran forester, known for his

work and research in the formulation of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980.

Tindall takes himself much less seriously. He says he enjoys trees.

Forestry has been his lifelong ambition, and retirement from the Bureau of Land Management in 1982 enabled him to pursue it with renewed energy.

"At BLM, I became more of an administrator and less of a forester as years went by," he recalled.

Tindall says a managed forest is a reserve with which loggers can make a living and one in which visitors and campers can hike and wildlife can thrive.

As a forester, timber consultant and a former BLM Alaska section chief, his vision of a body of trees leans more toward that of a farmer cultivating an extremely valuable crop. In nature, stands of forest also are regulated, but by fire, he said.

Logging is the man-made formula, he said.

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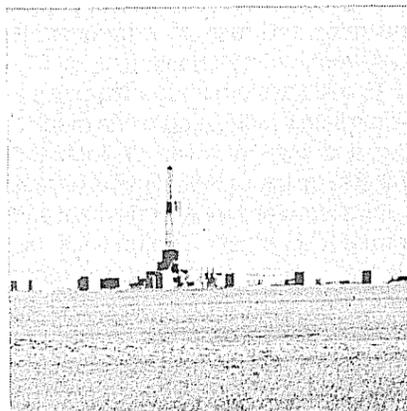
ANWR debate heats up

Proponents call for action

(Continued from cover)
the small strip of coastal land on the northern fringe of the Maine-sized refuge to oil development may well set off the most heated debate of the year in Congress. Some 92 percent of ANWR is already closed to oil and gas development, but environmentalists are demanding that the remaining area be designated Wilder-ness.

Geologists believe this area represents the best chance for a major domestic oil discovery for a nation that imports more than half of its oil. The Interior Department estimates the Coastal Plain of the refuge, east of the giant but declining Prudhoe Bay field, could yield over 9 billion barrels of oil, accounting for as much as 20 percent of America's future domestic oil production.

The upcoming ANWR congressional debates will be conducted against a backdrop of war in the Persian Gulf. Exploration proponents note that by developing the tremendous oil and gas resources that lie beneath the Coastal Plain, America can cut its dependency on foreign oil. Combined with current North Slope production, oil production in ANWR and offshore in the Alaska Chukchi Sea has the potential to more than offset U.S. imports from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.



North Slope production has become a vital part of America's energy equation, supplying 25% of domestic production.

Environmentalists say development of the Coastal Plain is impossible without spoiling the pristine character of the refuge and that the nation needs to conserve more energy.

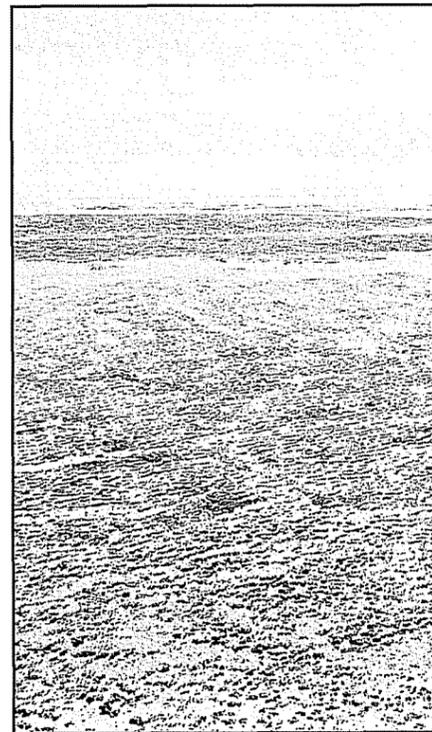
However, state and federal government sources note that less than one percent of the refuge would be disturbed by oil development. Moreover, development of ANWR reserves would probably result in a bigger incremental increase in domestic oil production than could be obtained from any other action. As a result, industry and government officials claim new oil sources, combined with conservation and alternative energy options, are the most reasonable approach to cutting the nation's reliance on foreign oil.

Time is now for action

The Resource Development Council is urging its membership to mail ANWR information to family, friends, employees, vendors and business associates in the Lower 48 states, asking them to contact their Congressman and Senators urging them to support oil and gas leasing on the Coastal Plain. Although a majority of Alaskans support oil and gas development in ANWR, environmental groups have been very effective in other areas of the nation in creating a negative climate toward oil development in Alaska. Members of the U.S. Congress will look to their constituents to provide direction on important issues such as national energy security.

RDC has published several ANWR resource documents, including the ANWR Facts brochure, a publication circulated extensively outside of Alaska and in classrooms. Some 80,000 copies are in circulation and a new printing is available for distribution. In addition, the next issue of the Resource Review will be dedicated exclusively to the ANWR issue and will make an excellent reference document on the issue. RDC urges its members to utilize its brochures and newsletters in educating others on the merits of energy development on the Coastal Plain.

RDC, the Alaska Coalition for American Energy Security and the Alliance have



The Coastal Plain of ANWR is a remote, windswept and treeless strip of land along the northern fringe of the refuge. Under a full development scenario, less than one percent of the Coastal Plain would be disturbed.

been working together to organize a grassroots campaign to reach community leaders in key Congressional districts in the Lower 48 on the need to open ANWR. Several states were targeted between October and December. More states will be added this year.

The trips feature special presentations on ANWR to persuade community leaders to work actively in their community for the opening of the Coastal Plain to responsible oil and gas development. In addition, the Alaska Coalition, with assistance from RDC, has staffed ANWR exhibits at trade shows and conferences throughout the United States to educate the general public on the issue.

With the passage of oil spill laws, an environmental predicate is in place. Events in the Middle East have shown the American public how the nation's reliance on foreign oil has created a dangerous dependence on imported oil. It's time to get the ANWR message beyond the Capitol beltway and out to the constituents in those districts where there is little ANWR support. RDC needs your help. The time to act is now! Call us today.

Alternatives to Persian Gulf oil needed to moderate nation's dependence on foreign oil

(Continued from cover)
more efficient use of all forms of energy, the maintenance of domestic oil production, the maximum substitution of alternative energy sources for petroleum and the development and commercialization of non-traditional energy resources and technologies.

Looking toward the future, Bergman identified conservation, coal and natural gas as the dominant alternatives.

"There is no prospect for early technological breakthroughs nor Star War solutions that would propel non-traditional alternatives such as solar power, fusion power or other renewable sources into major positions in the national energy mix during the next 20 years," Bergman said.

The Department of Energy projects continuing reliance on conventional energy sources such as oil, coal and natural gas through 2010. While the rate of growth exceeds that of other sources, the role of renewable sources such as hydropower, wind, solar, wood and geothermal in the total mix would increase only in the margin.

"There are claims that aggressive conservation programs utilizing available technologies would virtually eliminate the requirement for increased energy production to meet growing demand," Bergman said. "These positions...also maintain that any additional production requirements can be derived exclusively from renewable technologies."

While conservation projections could be acceptable in the abstract, they do not sufficiently account for structural and behavioral factors that would limit the potential contribution of conservation alternatives, Bergman noted. He explained, "if investment resources are not available in a period of economic decline, industries are less likely to make the outlays for state-of-the-art energy-saving equipment, even if it is available." On the household level, Bergman noted that consumers have

resisted investments in weatherization, more efficient heating and cooling equipment and longer-life lighting because of the costly upfront outlays. And despite the economic good sense of fuel efficient vehicles, there has been a reversion of consumer enchantment with more powerful, less fuel efficient automobiles.

The actual role of alternatives will be largely influenced by public preference and public policy, Bergman pointed out. While the Persian Gulf crisis has resurrected energy as a public concern, he said there is little evidence of public demand for specific action on energy issues. And in the current ranking of public priorities, energy choices are more likely to be the byproducts of environmental concerns.

Over the past decade, environmental issues have risen steadily in the rankings, and during the past three years have surged to the top five, Bergman said. He pointed to the passage of the Clean Air Act in the recent session of Congress as an ultimate expression of public demand and political response in the environmental sector. The legislation will bring higher cost for consumer and producer alike, but the political costs, both for the Bush administration and Congress, of not enacting this legislation were higher.

"The cross-currents of public opinion on energy and environmental issues will evolve over the next months, driven by energy prices, Persian Gulf developments and environmental accidents, if any occur," Bergman said. "But however energy priorities ebb and flow in the public mind, it is likely that environmental values will continue to dominate public attitudes and preferences."

In the prevailing climate of opinion, the Washington, D.C. energy expert predicted that "proposals for energy production and consumption will be assessed more for their environmental consequences than by their contribution to energy security."

He emphasized that an emerging energy strategy provides the U.S. with an opportunity to address U.S. vulnerability and correct it so the nation is not exposed to the liabilities of excessive oil dependence and the ultimate costs of armed conflicts stemming from such dependence.

"An effective strategy to improve the national energy outlook requires a set of targets, priorities and timetables; not a collection of options and wish lists," Bergman said. "By now the requirements should be apparent. The prospect of oil imports rising to 12 million barrels a day — 75% of our total consumption — is ominous."

As its central target, a national energy strategy would set a ceiling on the acceptable level of U.S. oil imports, perhaps 35% of total consumption, Bergman advised. Among the more obvious alternatives that might make significant contributions on the demand side in achieving the goal are tax incentives for energy conservation equipment, a significant increase in CAFE standards for passenger vehicles and a robust gasoline tax to encourage choices that favor fuel economy.

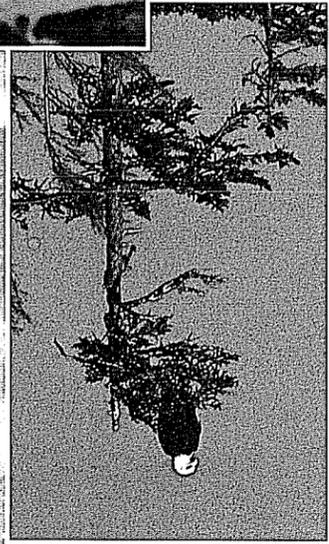
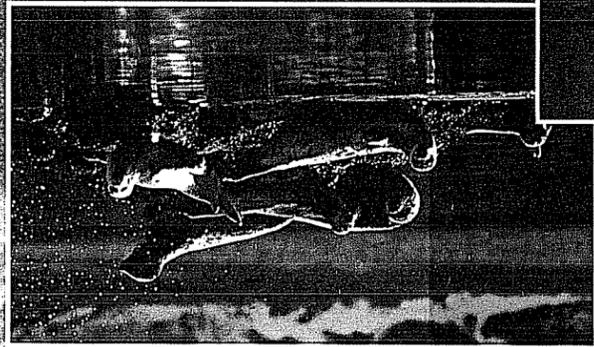
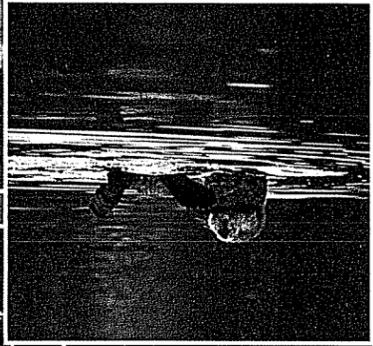
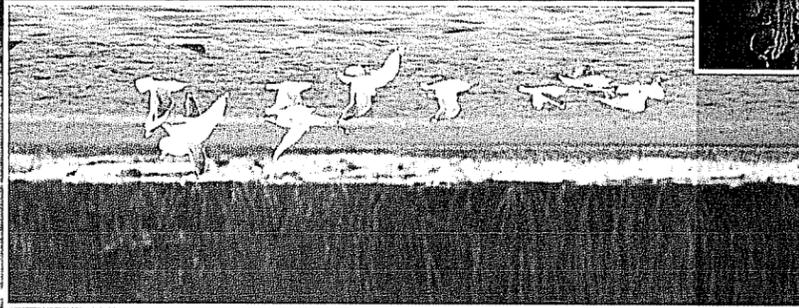
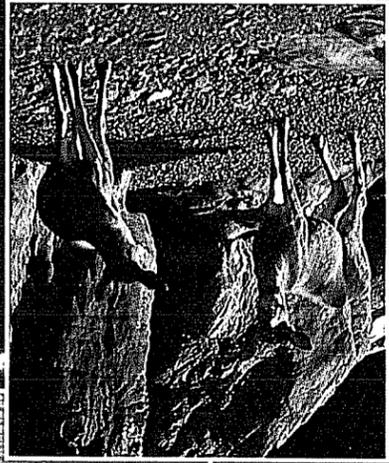
On the supply side, meaningful alternatives would include expansion of domestic oil and natural gas exploration and production, removal of unreasonable barriers to the transportation of natural gas and electricity to markets where they would be used if available, streamlining the process for licensing nuclear power plants and incentives to accelerate the commercialization of solar power.

"With the stakes so high, successful energy policy excludes government by public opinion poll," Bergman said. "The premium is on political leadership," he added. "The days and events ahead will reveal whether the political leadership in this country is prepared to draw down enough political credit to assume the leadership role and address the challenges."

EXXON

These photographs taken during the spring of 1990 along the Prince William Sound shoreline reveal an emergence of wildlife in areas impacted by the 1989 oil spill. Exxon's continuing clean-up operations in the Sound and Gulf utilize techniques that support natural environmental recovery and create minimal disturbance to the environment. Prince William Sound continues to offer visitors some of the world's most spectacular scenic and wildlife experiences.

Prince William Sound Spring 1990



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