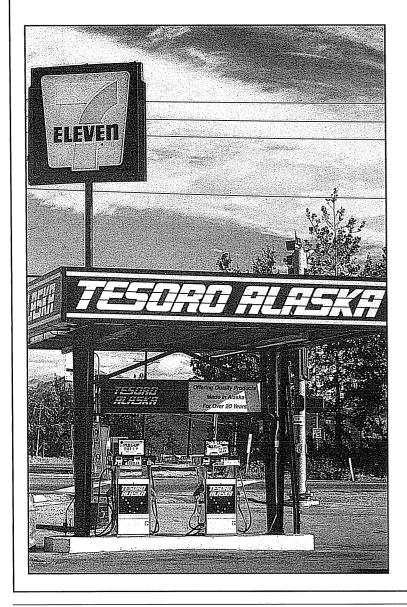
Tesoro Alaska

Alaska's Petroleum Products from Tesoro



As you travel around our state, you'll see a lot of our eight stars of gold. These stars give Alaskans a special spirit, an energy all their own. And that special spirit, that Gold Star Energy, goes into every petroleum product that Tesoro makes, whether its gasoline or diesel fuel. Because it's all made here in Alaska, by Alaskans.

So, as you're seeing the sights, stop in at one of over 100 Tesoro stations around Alaska. We'll fill you up with some Gold Star Energy all your own.

Resource Development Council 121 W. Fireweed, Suite 250 Anchorage, AK 99503

Bulk Rate U.S. Postage PAID Anchorage, AK Permit No. 377



June 1992

A monthly publication of the Resource Development Council, Inc.

1991-92 Annual Report

Accomplishments highlight RDC's past 12 months

Editor's Note: RDC held its 18th Annual Meeting in Anchorage June 5. The following report on RDC's 1991-92 activities and accomplishments was prepared for the meeting by Acting Director Debbie Reinwand.

It is always difficult to highlight the numerous large and small victories of each year - RDC is involved in so many diverse issues and outreach projects that to review all the activities would require a book! But, there are a number of critical events and policy issues that RDC has taken a front and center role

in that RDC members should be aware of and in many cases, brag about.

- Our executive director Becky Gay was selected by Governor Walter Hickel to head the state's first ANWR advocacy campaign, with a budget of \$3 million. It should be noted that RDC was instrumental in lobbying for that money and thus, was gratified that one of our own key staffers was selected to run the ANWR effort.
- RDC as an organization has remained active in the ANWR effort,



RDC's Annual Meeting banquet included exhibits aimed at informing the young about resource development in Alaska.

(Hal Gage photo)

sending staff members to conferences and editorial board meetings outside Alaska to inform and educate. In addition, RDC participated in the formation of a new grassroots advocacy group called Arctic Power! This non-profit group was formed for the sole purpose of achieving congressional and presidential approval of ANWR exploration, drilling and production. RDC Acting Director Debbie Reinwand serves on the board, along with RDC board members Bill Schneider, who is first vice president of the new group, Barbara Post, Dan Rowley, John Forceskie, John Rense, Uwe Gross, John Miller, Dick Barnes, Sharon Anderson, and Robert

During 1991 and the first six months of 1992, RDC has been highly active in education efforts, legislative lobbying, testimony presentation and outreach.

(Continued to page 2)



Over 50 children and 150 adults attended RDC's Annual Meeting banquet. The banquet included a special children's program which emphasized resource education.
(Hal Gage photo)

been reached since AMEREF's founding in 1982. more than 1,000 teachers. An estimated 150,000 students have 500 kits are now being used in 50 of Alaska's 54 schools districts by state agencies and involves people from the mineral industry. Over AMEREF program is designed by teachers, promoted by established geology and minerals and their essential role in modern society. The kits to private and public schools for enhancing awareness of minerals and energy resources. AMEREF has provided resource AMEREF was established to help students learn about Alaska's (AMEREF) 10 years ago and serves as its Executive President. Alaska Minerals and Energy Research Education Foundation advancing resource education in Alaska. Blackwell founded the Individual Outstanding Resource Education Award for his efforts in John Blackwell of Anchorage was presented with the



the corporate education award for Koncor Forest, Products. students, teachers and industry executives. John Sturgeon received

Resource Review

the forest cycle and send it to Koncor. contest where children were invited through newspaper ads to color launched other educational programs, including an Earth Day seedlings have been planted by first-graders. Koncor has also curriculum to complement the First Tree Program. To date, 15,000 provided with educational materials to assist them in creating a seedling of their own to plant and care for. In addition, teachers are and in villages stretching from Kodiak Island to Yakutat, receives a Tree Program, each first-grader in the Anchorage School District ADC Annual Meeting Banquet June 5 in Anchorage. Under the First President of Koncor Forest Products, accepted the award at the Education Award for its popular "First Tree Program." John Sturgeon, Development Council's 1992 Corporate Outstanding Resource Koncor Forest Products was presented with the Resource



programs which offer materials and opportunities that involve John Blackwell was key in establishing AMEREF's far-reaching

(6 agad mort baunitnod)

Thursday breakfast forums

... sthbildbid DAA

source Review continues to be a mainstay for distributing from congressional leaders in Washington, D.C. The Reas a landmark piece and RDC received input on the issues impact of legislation and regulations. The series was hailed Prudhoe Bay, and a special two-part series on the economic included ANWR, the Forest Practices Act, the future of a new masthead and other features. Topics for 1991-92 have communications director Carl Portman, was redesigned with got a facelift early in 1992. The newsletter, long the arena of The monthly newsletter of RDC, the Resource Review,

. reet to list ant ni agnitaam ant babnatts Committee sponsored a table of high school students, who Quality Act; and a wide variety of other topics. The Executive Prince William Sound Recreation Area; Impacts of the Water National Parks; Bottomfish Allocations; Two views on the ing; Alaska Tourism; Citizen Advisory Councils; Mining in the Lands; the Inuit Circumpolar Conference; Commercial Fish-System; Prudhoe Bay Consolidation; Mental Health Trust mative speakers. Topics for 1991-92 included Alaska's Park tember through May, featured a variety of high-quality, infor-RDC's weekly breakfast meetings, which run from Sep-

121 W. Fireweed, Suite 250, Anchorage, AK 99503, the Resource Development Council. RDC is located at Resource Review is the official monthly publication of

permission provided appropriate credit is given. Material in the publication may be reprinted without

June 1992 / RESOURCE REVIEW / Page '

OZZZ CINOS

Carl Portman

Writer & Editor

Bill Schneider

Kyle Sandel

Rex Bishopp

. Paul S. Glavinovich

RDC's message.

Nancy Davis Staff Assistant Kimberly R. Duke Administrative Assistant. Michele Hendrickson Member Services. Director Carl Portman Communications Director, Debbie Reinwand Acting Director

Past President

Vice President

I reasurer .

based, diversified economy while protecting and enresources in an orderly manner and to create a broadment organization working to develop Alaska's natural largest privately funded nonprofit economic develop-The Resource Development Council (RDC) is Alaska's

John Rense Executive Committee Officers

A productive 12 months at RDC

(Hal Gage photo) ensuing activity is predicted to be the fight of the century. the Endangered Species Act. Many interests are working to either amend or kill the Act. The a crowd of over 200 people at the RDC Annual Meeting banquet on the reauthorization of Robert Gordon, Director of the National Wilderness Institute in Washington, D.C., addressed

the organization's financial base. tact with members, and strengthening 1992-93 as a way of maintaining conwere well-received and will continue in views on RDC's role. The meetings for input and direction, and assess their

Legislative efforts

RDC's lobbying efforts were: impact on a number of bills. Included in sages, etc., RDC was able to make an bership through public opinion mesnumber of issues, and the general memstaff and board members to testify on a 17th Alaska Legislature. By utilizing by RDC during the recently-concluded A number of issues were tracked

ported the appropriation. for the FY 93 campaign. RDC sup-Governor Hickel requested \$2 million State AWWR Campaign Funding:

mately \$1.3 million from the FY 92 ated \$500,000 and rolled over approxi-Action taken: The legislature appropri-

individuals to file lawsuits against alallowed third-party organizations and opposed this bill, which would have enforce environmental laws: RDC HB 29 - Allowing citizen lawsuits to

(Continued to page 3)

resource sectors presented. range of the program as well as the AMEREF, and ultimately broaden the able to continue the current mission of to move into this arena, and hopes to be Alaska School Districts. RDC is pleased

by the culinary arts students of UAF. Alaska, Fairbanks, with food prepared leaders was held at the University of with more than 100 Fairbanks business rose-growing business. A luncheon AMAX Gold), the Bowl Factory and a Alaska, Fairbanks Gold, Inc. (now Interior businesses including MAPCO Ridge home. RDC toured a number of held a cocktail party at their Chena parents of RDC staffer Kim Duke, who to Fairbanks by Bud and Chris Duke, Drew. Board members were welcomed members Drs. William Wood and Jim cent years, this trip was hosted by board best-attended board gatherings in refor a meeting in Fairbanks. One of the October, RDC's board took to the road • Fairbanks Board Meeting: In late

companies that contribute to RDC, ask meet with CEO's and executives of primary goal of the meetings was to assist in fundraising activities. The effort for the executive committee to dent Rense spearheaded an outreach Member Outreach Meetings: Presi-

1991-92 Annual Report

(Continued from cover)

the past 12 months: organization's primary activities during Following is a synopsis of the

Education and outreach

from across Alaska. namic speakers and a broad audience ence brought together diverse and dy-49th state. The well-attended conferwhile attempting to do business in the specific Alaska resource producers face latter session detailed problems that titled "Tell Us Where It Hurts." The and a particularly provocative session "Fossil Fuel Power: A Continuing Meed," Energy Mix: Visions for the Future," and the Devil Meet Face-to-Face," "The ing sessions on "Politics: Development nars during the two-day period, includtrum of topics were covered in semion December 4-5, 1991. A broad speclemma," was presented in Anchorage source Production and Political Di-"The Power Puzzle: Solving the Re-• RDC's 12th Annual Conference:

tending the meeting. derness Institute, addressed those at-Robert Gordon, Jr., of the National Wiltured at the Anchorage Hilton. Speaker from many resource sectors were feapages 5 and 7). Educational exhibits announced (see related stories on ners of the RDC essay contest were oring book was unveiled, and the winand an individual. An official RDC coltion awards, presented to a business featured RDC's first resource educaof Resource Education," the gathering education. Titled "A Gala Celebration the June 5, 1992 annual meeting was 18th Annual Meeting: The focus of

state Department of Education, and vices for AMEREF, working with the council will provide management sera managment contract with RDC. The tion voted on May 21, 1992, to enter into Energy Resource Education Foundaof Directors of the Alaska Minerals and • AMEREF Management: The Board

Page 2 / RESOURCE REVIEW / June 1992

RDC addresses multitude of issues

(Continued from page 3)

to Alaska shippers.

Action taken: SB 102 did not pass.

•HB 584/SB 469 - Mental Health Trust Amendments: RDC joined forces with the mining community and other resource developers to support an amendment that would restore approximately 500,000 acres of original mental health trust lands to the trust, and provide an income stream for mental health programs from the state general fund. The amendment would have removed litigation currently filed that is precluding new development and investment in major resource projects.

Action taken: The bills did not pass.

• HB 467 - "Economic benefit" in a subsistence economy: This bill, which was opposed by RDC, would have allowed individuals to sue, alleging cultural and subsistence lifestyles had been impacted by development, and requesting damages. The bill was primarily aimed at buttressing a case against Exxon by fishermen and Prince William Sound villages, and was deemed unnecessary in a March Attorney General's opinion.

Action taken: HB 467 died in House Rules.

◆ SB 330/HB 373 - Taxation of resources "in-place:" RDC supported passage of these bills, which would permanently exempt natural resources in place from municipal property taxation.

Action taken: Bill passed the Legisla-



RDC board members Jim Cloud and Paul Glavinovich share a laugh with Steve Borell of the Alaska Miners Association at RDC's 12th Annual Conference in December.

ture and is on the governor's desk.

• SB 302-Exploration incentive credits: Supported by groups like RDC and the Alaska Federation of Natives, this legislation would have encouraged drilling and exploration on state lands, and provided a limited tax credit for those firms engaging in the exploratory work. Action taken: The bill died in its final committee of referral, House Finance, after a series of controversial amendments by Rep. Kay Brown, in the Resources committee.

Alaska Wetlands Coalition

The AWC hosted not one, but two congressional staff trips in July and August of 1991. The first trip included House staff members, while the Senate staff were invited to participate in the second trip. The staff members were overwhelmed by the vastness of Alaska's wetlands and impressed with the people they met. Tour stops included Anchorage, Juneau, King Salmon, Prudhoe Bay, Kotzebue, and Red Dog Mine. A 1992 trip is planned for mid-July with more than a dozen House and Senate staffers to Juneau, Ketchikan, Thorne Bay, Nome and Anchorage.

AWC's technical advisors in Washington, D.C. tracked federal legislation and policies on the "no net loss wetlands" issue, and provided testimony when needed. The coalition provided extensive input on HR 1330, and revisions to the federal delineation manual. Reinwand presented the AWC's comments at a February 4, 1992 briefing with officials from the Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, state officials and Sen. Frank Murkowski.

One of the most significant actions taken by the federal government occurred in January, 1992, when the Corps and EPA issued a clarification of the Clean Water Act, Section 404, MOA on mitigation. The memo, which the AWC worked for extensively, specifically notes Alaska's unique situation, and said "avoidance, minimization and com-



The Alaska Wetlands Coalition, which RDC spearheads, hosted two congressional staff trips in July and August 1991. The tours included North Slope wetlands.

pensatory mitigation may not be practicable where there is a high proportion of land which is wetlands." It was the determination of the EPA and Corps that "This footnote makes it clear that there are areas, including many locations in Alaska, where it may not be practicable to restore or create wetlands; in such cases compensatory mitigation is not required under the guidelines."

Public testimony

RDC board members and staff provided public testimony on mining, oil and gas, tourism, and timber issues during the past year. Highlights include:

- RDC Vice President Paul Glavinovich presented RDC's testimony in Fairbanks on proposed changes to the federal Mining Law of 1872.
- RDC Board Member Scott Thorson gave RDC's comments on the Yukon Pacific Corporation's LNG Project at a hearing in Anchorage.
- •RDC Board Member Lynn Chrystal of Valdez presented the council's testimony on ANWR legislation before a meeting in Anchorage of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries subcommittee.
- Tourism Division Director Don Follows provided comments at a hearing on the Glacier-Winner Creek ski area proposal, and presented RDC's remarks on the South Slope Denali Visitor Complex.
- RDC also commented on amendments to the Tongass Land Management Plan; the Chugach Land Management Plan; and the Forest Practices Act. (Continued to page 7)

RDC elects new officers

RDC board members attending the June 5 Annual Meeting are from left to right Mark Begich, Dan Keck, Howard McWilliams, Henry Springer, Rex Bishopp, Rocky Miller, Dorothy Jones, Phil Holdsworth, Tom Cook, Roger Herrera, John Miller, Uwe Gross, Dan Rowley, Acting Director Debbie Reinwand, Wilbur O'Brien, Bill Schneider, Barry Thomson and John Hall. Seated are Jim Dore, Secretary Scott Thorson, Treasurer Kyle Sandel, President Paul Glavinovich, Past President John Rense and Vice President Jim Cloud.



A long-time Alaskan minerals and resource management specialist has been elected President of the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

Paul S. Glavinovich, President of Thor Gold Alaska, Inc., and a director of Solomon Resources Ltd., was elected to the one-year term at the Council's Annual Meeting June 5 in Anchorage. Other new officers include Senior Vice President Kelly Campbell, Partner, Details, Inc., and Second Vice President Jim Cloud, Vice President, National Bank of Alaska. Scott Thorson, Marketing Manager of Northern Air Cargo, was elected Secretary and Kyle Sandel, Senior Manager of KPMG Peat Marwick, Treasurer.

A long-time board member of RDC, Glavinovich has over 25 years of experience in the mining industry. He has been involved with mineral exploration and development projects throughout North, South and Central America and Western Europe.

Born and raised in Nome, where his father was involved in the gold dredging operations there, Glavinovich graduated from the University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Mines in 1961. Following three years of military service and a brief stint with Pan American Petroleum Company, Glavinovich returned to UAF and obtained a Masters degree in 1967. He then worked for the U.S.S.R. & M Company from bases in Fairbanks and Salt Lake City. He left his position of Assistant Chief

Geologist to join Noranda Exploration in Anchorage in 1974.

As District Geologist for Alaska, Glavinovich was a direct participant in the exploration and development of the Greens Creek Mine. In 1982, Glavinovich moved to Denver as Manager, U.S. Exploration for Noranda. He returned to Alaska in 1985 and established his own business as minerals consultant and mine developer.

Newly-elected members of the Council's Executive Committee include Jim Davis, Dave Parish, Scott Thorson and Elizabeth Rench. Re-elected were Rex Bishopp, Kelly Campbell, Jim Cloud, John Forceskie, Mano Frey, Paul Glavinovich, Uwe Gross, Roger Herrera, Dan Keck (Sitka), John Miller, John Rense, Kyle Sandel, Bill Schneider, Jerome Selby (Kodiak), R.D. Stock, William Thomas (Juneau), and Lyle Von Bargen (Valdez).

New appointments to the statewide board of directors include Anchorage residents Will Abbott, Ray Barnds, Gene Burden, Jim Dore, Scott Goldsmith, Lisa Haas, Robert Hatfield, Howard McWilliams, Bill Noll, Ken Peavyhouse and Henry Springer. Other new members include Larry Daniels of Girdwood, Richard Foster of Nome, Jamie Parsons of Juneau and Mitch Usibelli of Healy.

Honorary directors are Phil Holdsworth of Juneau and Dr. Bill Wood of Fairbanks.

Activities and accomplishments... (Continued from page 2)

leged polluters, <u>and</u> to collect damages and legal fees.

Action taken: HB 29 died in the House Finance Committee.

• HB 540/SB 270: Oil spill response action contractor legislation. The original intent of this legislation was to limit the liability of response action contractors who engage in contracts to clean up the release of hazardous substances. RDC supported this concept and lobbied in favor of HB 540 as introduced by Rep. Bill Hudson.

Action taken: The final version of HB 540, approved by both

houses, does provide limited liability, however, it includes a controversial provision requiring Alyeska to clean up all spills in Prince William Sound.

◆SB 102 - Pacific Ocean Resources Compact: This bill would have authorized participation by the state of Alaska in an interstate compact commission to oversee and regulate ocean activities. RDC opposed the bill based on the fact that it would provide duplicative regulatory authority over ocean transportation, and would likely increase the business costs

(Continued to page 6)

June 1992 / RESOURCE REVIEW / Page 3

Elizabeth and Cathryn Posey look over a collection of rocks at the Alaska Minerals and Energy Education Foundation exhibit at the RDC Annual Meeting. AMEREF's farreaching educational programs have reached over 150,000 students since its founding by John Blackwell in 1982. (HalGage Photo)

RDC Annual Meeting

A family affair



Cassandra Rense enjoyed visiting with Smokey Bear, who was representing the Alaska Forest Association at the RDC Annual Meeting banquet. Smokey, along with other characters, informed the young about the role natural resources play in modern life.

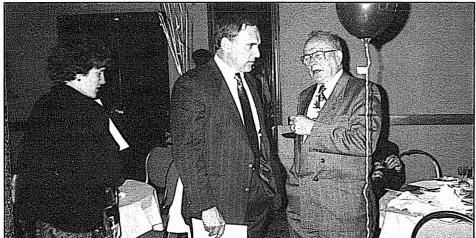
(Hal Gage Photo)



Newly-elected President Paul Glavinovich presents outgoing President John Rense with a plaque for his outstanding service. (Hal Gage Photo)

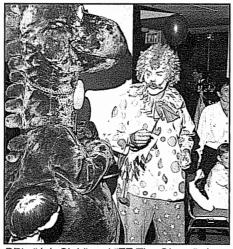


RDC staff includes Staff Asst. Nancy Davis, Admin. Asst, Kim Duke, Communications Director Carl Portman, Acting Director Debbie Reinwand and Member Services Michele Hendrickson.



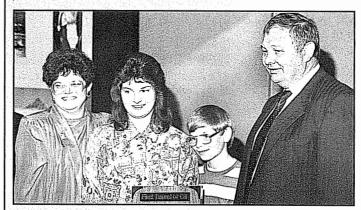
Newly-elected board member Jamie Parsons (left) of Juneau meets with long-time board member Rex Bishopp.

(Hal Gage photo)



BP's "Job Slob" and "ZZ The Clown" share some laughs with the kids. (Hal Gage photo)

Karen Foster, Alyssa Dragnich win RDC's essay contest



Karen Foster, a sophomore at Service High School, was awarded a \$500 U.S. Savings Bond by RDC for her winning essay in the High School category. Joining Karen are Jan and Curtis Foster, along with brother, Greg. (Hal Gage photo)



Alyssa Dragnich, a 7th grader at Hanshew Middle School, was selected the winner of the Junior High category. Pictured with Alyssa is her mother, Marci. (Hal Gage photo)

Three important reasons for developing ANWR oil

by Karen Foster

What would life be without telephones, tape, toothbrushes, and toilet seats? To maintain these petroleum products in our everyday life, we need to develop the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Opening ANWR would sustain our lifestyles, improve our economy and protect our nation's security.

One argument for not developing ANWR is to preserve the lifestyle of animals residing there. What some opponents forget is that people are animals too. If animals have the right to use the land, mankind has the right to use the resources.

Petroleum provides many jobs and more than 3,000 different products. The petroleum industry brings billions of dollars into the United States. If full development would affect no more than 1/8 of one percent of the Coastal Plain and has a 19% chance of commercial success, it is in our best interest to explore ANWR.

The United States imports over 50% of its consumed oil. The domestic oil industry is in sharp decline, including the 25% of national production originating from Prudhoe Bay. Dependence on foreign oil damages our nation's security. We should develop potential domestic sources.

Opening ANWR to development would secure our lifestyle, strengthen our economy, and safeguard our nation's security.

The significance of resource development to Alaska's economy

by Alyssa Dragnich

The development of Alaskan resources is vital to its economy for one main reason: Jobs! Everything else branches out from here.

Alaska does not have a state income tax due to the amount of money from oil production. In fact, Alaska citizens get a Permanent Fund Dividend. Instead of paying to live here, we are getting paid. This provides an incentive for people to move to and stay here.

Mining the coal from the Usibelli Coal Mine provides high-paying, constant jobs for people around the community. The timber industry provides about 6,000 jobs, even though only 6% of Alaska's forests are logged. Alaska is one of the world's largest suppliers of salmon and seafood is the main reason for the existence of some communities such as Kodiak and Homer.

But the most important thing resource development does is to open up all kinds of jobs. Supermarkets, banks, restaurants and much more are up here because of all the people that work in the above industries. If there were fewer of these workers, there would be less people overall because the stores simply wouldn't have enough business and therefore jobs would be lost.