



ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

“For far too long, lawmakers and environmental groups have been successful in overriding the needs of the local communities and the nation by keeping the Coastal Plain of ANWR off-limits. The 2018 budget resolution allows for opening of the 1002 Area to oil and gas development, which will bring much-needed jobs into our communities and state. I join dozens of other leaders in my region who support the responsible development of a small portion of ANWR’s Coastal Plain.”

– Rex A. Rock Sr., ASRC president and CEO



ASRC's mission is to actively manage our businesses, our lands and resources, our investments and our relationships to enhance Iñupiaq cultural and economic freedom – with continuity, responsibility, and integrity.

Established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) is headquartered in Utqiagvik (Barrow), Alaska, with administrative and subsidiary offices located in Anchorage and throughout the United States. ASRC is owned by and represents the business interests of approximately 13,000 Iñupiat Eskimo shareholders from the villages of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atkasuk, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, Utqiagvik and Wainwright.

Under ANCSA, the Iñupiat people were required to give up the rights to approximately 50 million acres of land out of the 55 million acres that encompass the North Slope. ASRC was granted the right to only select approximately 5 million acres on the North Slope. These lands were considered “left over” lands since our selections came after the State selected Prudhoe Bay, and the Federal government withdrew large swaths of land for refuges, national petroleum reserves, and for other uses.

ASRC and Kaktovik Iñupiat Corporation (KIC), the Native Corporation for the Village of Kaktovik, own more than 92,000 subsurface and surface acres, respectively, in or adjacent to the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, also commonly known as the 1002 Area. These lands hold significant potential for onshore oil and gas development. However, as a result of Section 1003 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), these important economic resources remain off limits until a further act of Congress, which is one of the reasons why ASRC supports the opening of the 1002 Area for responsible oil and gas exploration and development.

By adhering to the traditional values of protecting the land, the environment and the culture of the Iñupiat, ASRC has successfully adapted and prospered in an extremely challenging economic climate. Under the terms of both ANCSA and ANILCA, the unique character of these lands, founded in federal Indian law and the most significant Native claims settlement in U.S. history, must be recognized by Congress and the Federal government in making any land management decisions. ASRC is committed to increasing the economic and individual development opportunities within our region, and to preserving the Iñupiat culture and traditions.

ASRC has been the largest locally-owned and operated business in Alaska for 23 consecutive years. The Corporation continually seeks to grow and diversify in order to sustain the benefits we provide to our Iñupiat Eskimo owners, as mandated under ANCSA. Today, ASRC has approximately 12,000 employees throughout Alaska and the Lower 48 and successfully operates six diverse lines of business.

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Oil discovery at Prudhoe Bay in the late 1960s served as the catalyst to settle aboriginal land claims in Alaska. The United States Congress passed ANCSA, which extinguished the title rights of Alaska Natives to their ancestral lands. President Richard Nixon signed ANCSA into law on December 18, 1971, creating 12 Alaska land-based regional corporations, divided up by regions.



ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (ANWR) Potential

In Alaska's remote northeast corner lies the 1.5 million acres of the Coastal Plain of ANWR. Known for its tremendous potential for oil and gas resources, ANWR is located less than 100 miles east of Prudhoe Bay, North America's largest oil field.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the Coastal Plain is believed to hold a mean estimate of 10.4 billion barrels of recoverable oil. The 1002 Area was specifically set aside by Congress as a study area because of its potential to hold significant amounts of recoverable oil and gas.

ASRC owns title to 92,000 acres of subsurface rights in or adjacent to the 1002 Area, with Kaktovik Iñupiat Corporation owning title to the surface rights.

ANWR HISTORY

What we now know as ANWR was originally established in 1960, when President Eisenhower's Secretary of the Interior, Fred Seaton, signed a public land order establishing the 8.9 million acre Arctic National Wildlife Range. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed ANILCA into law. This Act doubled the size of the Range, renamed it the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and designated eight million acres (most of the original Range) as wilderness.

A majority of ANWR was set aside in protected status, Section 1002 of ANILCA set the Coastal Plain aside for further assessment of its oil and gas potential and its fish and wildlife attributes.

After years of assessment, in 1987 the Department of the Interior recommended that the Coastal Plain be opened to responsible oil and gas development. Since completion of that report, numerous wells have been drilled and oil fields discovered near ANWR.

Recognizing the unique status of the Coastal Plain, even a Democrat controlled Congress and President Carter had the opportunity to designate it as Wilderness and failed to make this designation. ANWR holds the greatest North American potential for onshore development where technology, regulations and mitigation standards are the most stringent in the world.

Carefully regulated, these lands represent the best chance to participate in the benefits generated through oil exploration and development inside ANWR. Simply put, it can provide the needed employment and business opportunities, as well as healthy living conditions for our communities, while at the same time helping to secure America's energy future.

THE NUMBERS	
19.6	ANWR – 19.6 million acres
8%	1002 Area – 1.5 million acres; 8% of the refuge
10.4	10.4 billion – barrels of technically recoverable oil (mean estimate) ¹
1.45	1.45 million – barrels/day at daily peak production ²
<1%	2 thousand – acre infrastructure development restriction; less than 1% of total refuge
\$440	\$440 billion – total government revenue ³
130,000	55,000 - 130,000 – new jobs created ⁴

1. U.S. Geological Survey: Economics of 1998 U.S. Geological Survey's 1002 Area Regional Assessment: An Economic Update; <https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2005/1359/OF2005-1359.pdf>. 2. House Committee on Natural Resources: <https://naturalresources.house.gov/anwr/>, November 3, 2017. 3. House Committee on Natural Resources: <https://naturalresources.house.gov/anwr/>, November 3, 2017. 4. House Committee on Natural Resources: <https://naturalresources.house.gov/anwr/>, November 3, 2017. 5. U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA): <https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=33&t=6>, FY 2016. 6. U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA): <https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=33&t=6>, FY 2016. 7. U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA): <https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=727&t=6>, FY 2016. 8. The Balance: <https://www.thebalance.com/u-s-trade-deficit-causes-effects-trade-partners-3306276>, November 3, 2017. 9. The Balance: <https://www.thebalance.com/u-s-trade-deficit-causes-effects-trade-partners-3306276>, November 3, 2017. 10. Statewide survey conducted by The Cromer Group, October 2017.

ENERGY SECURITY

The United States is the world's largest consumer of oil. Studies suggest that America will continue to consume oil for the next few decades in ever increasing amounts, resulting in a substantial and sustained drain on our country's economy.

- **The U.S. uses more than 7 billion barrels of oil/year⁵**
- **That's approximately 20 million barrels/day⁶**

- **In 2016, the U.S. imported more than 10 million barrels/day⁷**
- **Oil and natural gas imports cost us \$144 billion in 2016⁸**
- **That's approximately \$395 million/day⁹**

Opening the 1002 Area strengthens our national security by decreasing our dependence upon foreign sources of oil from regions hostile to the United States.

SUPPORT FOR OPENING ANWR



The majority of Alaskans¹⁰



The Alaska State Legislature



100% of Alaska Governors since 1980



100% of Alaska Congressional delegates since 1980



The majority of North Slope tribal and village leadership

THE PEOPLE OF THE ARCTIC

Iñupiaq, *The Real People*

The history of our people reaches back thousands of years and serves as the foundation upon which we continue to build ASRC to benefit future generations. As Iñupiaq, we rely on the teachings of our ancestors and live by the values passed on through countless generations. Iñupiaq values guide us in actively managing our businesses, lands, resources and business relationships. Our core values are the cornerstone of our success as a community and a corporation. They are combined with disciplined business practices to deliver high levels of performance and returns. Surviving and thriving in one of the harshest environments on earth since long before Gortex, Iñupiaq know hard work at a cultural level. In our faces you can see the strength, determination and a spark of inventiveness that flows from the very roots of the Iñupiaq culture.

All across the North Slope, including the Coastal Plain, our lands contain sod-house ruins and graves of our ancestors. These sites can be traced from thousands of years back to the memory of people alive today.

Kaktovikmiut, *The People from Kaktovik*

Kaktovik sits on the coastal edge of ANWR adjacent to the Coastal Plain, and near the Canadian border. There is no road access to Kaktovik, and the only year-round access to the community is through air travel. Even then, flight service is limited due to extreme snow and wind conditions. The community is serviced by one airline and roundtrip tickets to Fairbanks, over 300 miles away, cost north of \$1,000.

Kaktovikmiut are the only inhabitants within the 19.6 million acres of the Refuge, and are the indigenous inhabitants of the region. They rely on the bounty of the land and find sustenance within ANWR. The bowhead whale, caribou, Dall sheep, muskoxen and the fish of the region are a vital food source to the Kaktovikmiut. It is in the best interest of Kaktovikmiut to sustain wildlife populations. The bountiful wildlife surrounding their community fills the freezer and puts food on the table, to be enjoyed throughout the year.