

“Live, Baby, Live” or “Drill, Baby, Drill”?

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These documents, which were prepared during the first four months of 2009, demonstrate that the gains in petroleum import reduction (i.e., reduced dependence on foreign oil) through 2030 from conservation far exceed those of exploring and drilling for oil in the Alaskan Arctic and on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

The first three presentations compare potential Alaska Arctic and Alaska OCS oil production through 2030 to the much greater import reductions through conservation that the U.S. Energy Information Administration currently estimates will be realized during the same period.

- [Oil Drilling on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Coastal Plain: Economic Perspectives on a Misguided Distraction from the Nation's Energy Crisis – Recent EIA Data Show Actual and Forecast Oil Imports Are Declining; Conservation Gains Far Outweigh Arctic Refuge Production Potential](#) (prepared for the Alaska Wilderness League, Jan. 22, 2009).
- [Economic Perspectives on Oil and Gas Drilling in the North Aleutian Basin: Recent EIA Data Show Dramatic Decline in Actual and Forecast Oil Imports; Conservation Gains Far Outweigh North Aleutian Basin \(Bristol Bay\) Oil Production Potential](#) (prepared for the World Wildlife Fund, Feb. 12, 2009).
- [Conservation Gains Far Outweigh Petroleum Potential Of Exploration on Alaska's Outer Continental Shelf](#) (prepared for Testimony submitted to the U.S. Interior Department on behalf of in Anchorage, Alaska, April 14, 2009).

The fourth document discusses mistakes made by Senator Lisa Murkowski's and her staff that undermine the credibility of the senator's estimates of potential Arctic National Wildlife Refuge production February 2009 proposal to attempt to discover and produce oil from beneath the Arctic Refuge Coastal Plain through the use of directional drilling from the perimeter of the Refuge.

- [Senator Murkowski's Arctic Refuge Directional Drilling Production Claims Exceed Generally Recognized Estimates of Arctic Refuge Production Potential, But Lack Credible Geotechnical Support Potential](#) (prepared for the Alaska Wilderness League, March 31, 2009).

(Thanks to the Alaska Wilderness League, the World Wildlife Fund and The Wilderness Society for support of this economic research. Thanks also to architect Edward Mazria and Grist Magazine for the title, “Live, Baby, Live,” which I borrowed from an October 2008 article in which Mazria reached similar conclusions regarding conservation gains that might be realized by establishing and meeting 2030 challenge targets for energy efficient building [<http://www.grist.org/member/1649>].)