

DOWNLOAD PDF SHOULD DRILLING BE PERMITTED IN THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE? (AT ISSUE)

Chapter 1 : NPR Choice page

Nov 19, Á· Here are five things you should know about the debate over oil and gas drilling in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Post to Facebook Congress moves to 'drill, baby, drill' in Alaska's ANWR.

This lesson asks students to conduct a role-play debate that discusses whether or not oil drilling should be allowed in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. To avoid such content, be sure to record the PBS broadcast version off-air or request the "broadcast version" of the film from the POV lending library. The film also has a scene showing the skinning and evisceration of a rabbit, plus a few shots that show young people drinking alcohol. Please preview before showing the film in its entirety in your classroom. POV documentaries can be recorded off-the-air and used for educational purposes for up to one year from the initial broadcast. Use viewing skills and note-taking strategies to understand and interpret video clips. Work in groups to research and develop an argument from the perspective of a specific stakeholder affected by the debate question. Mount a rebuttal to a challenge question posed by the teacher following each presentation. Discuss which groups of stakeholders presented the strongest arguments. Now the caribou calving grounds in Northeastern Alaska have become threatened, as the U. Home to members of the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, the remote town has a population of about aboriginal people and is accessible only by air, water or an arduous journey via Ski-Doo or dogsled. Central to the culture of the Gwitchin is the Porcupine Caribou herd, whose calving grounds lie primarily in the 1. Not only is this coastal plain the birthplace of the Porcupine Caribou, but it is home to denning polar bears, wolves, grizzly bears and, in the summer months, over different species of migratory birds. The Gwitchin and other Native peoples are fighting U. Other Natives support oil drilling because of the jobs it could bring to their financially strapped tribes. The Bush administration also favors drilling, arguing that the amount of oil believed to lie under the tundra could bolster U. To help you know what to point out, please review this map oldcrow. Tell students that Old Crow is the home of approximately Vuntut Gwitchin, a Native people whose culture centers around the Porcupine Caribou herd. Each spring and fall, more than , Porcupine Caribou cross the Porcupine River near Old Crow as they travel to and from their calving grounds in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Gwitchin people hunt these caribou and use all parts of the animal for food, tools, medicine, clothing and craft items. The Gwitchin say the caribou are essential to their way of life, and they are extremely concerned that this lifestyle might disappear because oil companies want to start drilling for oil in the calving grounds of the Porcupine Caribou. Show students a video clip length: This clip includes the shooting and carving up of a caribou. Focus student viewing by having them take notes on why the man in the clip thinks drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a bad idea. After watching the video, ask students to summarize in their own words why the Gwitchin people value the caribou. Next, show a brief Flash movie www. The clip is narrated by an Inupiak man who lives in the small town of Kaktovik in the coastal area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Ask students to take notes on why the narrator believes oil drilling in the ANWR would be beneficial to his people and the U. As a class, list who would benefit from opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling. Who might be harmed by it? Students should use the notes they took while watching the clips to help identify this list of stakeholders. Next, take some index cards " one for each student in the class " and write one stakeholder e. Create at least three index cards for each stakeholder. Then, let students randomly draw an index card and form a small group with others who drew the same stakeholder cards. Explain that each group will research and develop arguments for a classroom debate on whether or not the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge should be opened for oil drilling. Students may wish to begin their research using the sites listed in the Resources section of this lesson plan. After each presentation, ask the group a challenge question and give them one minute to respond. Afterwards discuss if those for or against oil drilling in the ANWR presented the strongest arguments. Contributions made to their teams during the debate activity. How well they used persuasive techniques to present and support their positions in the debate. Consider using this classroom debate rubric [http:](http://) Then, do

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one or more of the following activities: Discuss what traits Junior and his father have in common. How does their relationship change over the course of the film? How does each of these men change individually? Have students create a short video, slideshow or poster display that illustrates characteristics of their own relationships with their parents and how those relationships have changed over time. Point out what people in the film such as Steve, their visitor at the cabin say about the impact of increasingly warmer seasonal temperatures. Discuss what the people of Old Crow would lose if global warming changed their natural surroundings. Ask students to identify one thing they can do today to help the environment. Name the skills that Junior and his father needed to know in order to be self-sufficient and survive in the harsh Arctic environment e. You could remind students about how important it was for them to be able to fix their own Ski-Doo's by watching the film clip, " Zen and the Art of Ski-Doo Maintenance " length: Discuss what skills would be important for students to know in order to be self-sufficient in their lives. What skills would be important to know for emergency situations? Have students create plans for acquiring the skills identified. Discuss the pros and cons of living in an isolated community like Old Crow. Watch the film clip, " Life in Old Crow " length: What balance should there be between adopting modern practices and preserving traditional culture? How do factors like technology and geographical features shape culture? Research the Gwitchin people or another culture to confirm or refute student ideas.

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Chapter 2 : POLL: Should drilling in the Arctic Refuge be allowed? » Focusing on Wildlife

Should Drilling Be Permitted in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge? (At Issue) Item Preview.

Print this page For 37 years, the Refuge Association has fought to keep this refuge closed to oil and gas development. In landmark legislation, an agreement was struck to open Prudhoe Bay for oil and gas exploitation and to expand the Arctic Refuge to In the coastal plain of the refuge, Congress mandated a study to determine whether the area should be wilderness or opened for oil and gas development. While there is oil in the coastal plain, experts agree that oil and gas development in this area would permanently and irreversibly disrupt the ecological integrity of the refuge. Abundant Wildlife The Arctic Refuge is home to an incredible array of biodiversity. While the Arctic Refuge is perhaps best known for its resident polar bears, this landscape is also one of the few places on Earth where polar, brown grizzly , and black bears can be found coexisting. Polar bears could possibly go extinct in our lifetimes. Only 30, or so bears exist today, and roughly 50 bears come into the Arctic Refuge each year in September, with denning beginning in the late fall. These bears are part of the Southern Beaufort Sea population, which numbers about animals. The USFWS says the Arctic Refuge is the only national conservation area where polar bears regularly den and the most consistently used polar bear land denning area in Alaska. The refuge is critical habitat for these animals, particularly as concerns mount over species loss due to the reduction of sea ice due to climate change. More than species of birds utilize the Arctic Refuge, and whether or not you have visited the refuge, odds are good that you have seen one of these migratory species in your own backyard. Birds migrate from the Arctic Refuge to every state and territory in the United States, and some even venture to other continents! This remote corner of Alaska is truly connected to all ends of the Earth. Hundreds of thousands of caribou roam the Arctic Refuge, comprised of several distinct herds. Along with the species mentioned above, wolves, muskoxen, and a multitude of other species of wildlife can be found in the Arctic Refuge. For a more complete list, check out the U. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the remaining acres to maintain their wilderness characteristic. In , President Obama issued a formal recommendation to Congress that the entire refuge be protected as wilderness. Ever since the Arctic Refuge was set aside for protection in , it has enjoyed broad bipartisan support from the American people. It is up to all of us to ensure our Arctic Refuge remains permanently protected to safeguard its irreplaceable landscapes that its wildlife call home. The ground beneath the Arctic Refuge, like much of Alaska, is believed to contain oil and natural gas reserves. Drilling equipment and accompanied infrastructure would devastate the fragile Arctic landscape and harm refuge wildlife. Any leaks and spills, large or small, would exacerbate these damages and forever impair this American wilderness. We cannot go back on that promise now. ANILCA, a landmark conservation law passed in , allowed the State of Alaska to determine which of its lands would be utilized for natural resource extraction e. Today, pro-drilling advocates are seeking to renege on this agreement and drill for oil on lands agreed and codified into law would be set aside for permanent protection. When it comes to the Arctic Refuge, we believe there is simply no room to compromise “ we already did. The Trump Administration has made their intentions for the Arctic Refuge unquestionably clear. We know refuges better than anyone else. We are a trusted resource for lawmakers when it comes to Refuge System issues, and our successful advocacy record speaks to our effectiveness on Capitol Hill. We partner with Friends groups in all 50 states, volunteers across the Refuge System, private businesses, and other conservation groups to make the most impact we can. The threat to the Arctic Refuge is more real than it has ever been. We have to act now, and we have to act together, if we are to protect it. The Arctic Refuge belongs to all Americans, and this shared resource must not be irreversibly tarnished so that a select few can earn a quick profit. The Refuge Association has been fighting to defend the Arctic Refuge for decades “ and we have no intention of backing down now. Permanent link to this article: NW, Suite Washington, D.

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Chapter 3 : Debate: The United states should permit drilling in ANWR | www.nxgvision.com

In my opinion drilling shouldn't be Allow in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge because it is more of an environmental issue. Due to the fact that oil and gas exploration and development in the (ANWR) would have a major effect on the water resource.

The Refuge is also an important part of a larger international network of protected arctic and subarctic areas. Plumes of pollution from Prudhoe Bay have been detected nearly miles away. The ruined Louisiana coastline and multibillion economic losses due to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill demonstrate we are just as vulnerable as ever. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. Overturning drilling restrictions uniquely sets a precedent of ignoring the Precautionary Principle whenever economically expedient. This means the environmental impact extends beyond the immediate effects of ANWR and into all ecosystems at risk due to economic factors. These rates are especially bad outside of the area. Unlike existing areas of oil development on the North Slope, ANWR supports a relatively large number of maternal polar bear dens, a substantial population of migratory snow geese, and higher numbers of muskoxen. The Coastal Plain has much fewer fresh water sources making the water supply more vulnerable to pollution from mining[10].

B International Relations Turn: The Refuge borders international waters to the north and Canada to the east. Many of its species migrate to places ranging from North America to distant continents. ANWR is one of the last true wildernesses on the planet and thus has symbolic as well as scientific value for people around the world. Violating international law encourages hostile countries to do the same, with disastrous consequences: Current international institutions are inadequate to the challenges of globalization. The United States has a unique capacity to foster peace and stability in the world, but OPEC could easily neutralize any price advantage. A few percentage points does not give us a secure oil supply. And again, we are still dependent on OPEC to the extent that they can efficiently control the price of oil. Additionally, we won't see any decreased dependence until The EIA puts it at Turns out most of the oil will go to foreign countries and the U. Consumers in China and Japan, not the U. With a big find, China and Japan will be able to increase imports from a dependable supplier - the U. It is simple geography. Pro essentially pulled this number out of thin air. During that time we could find less risky reserves or undergo an unpredictable energy tech revolution, making ANWR unnecessary. These are federally protected lands. Additionally, the source that says native Inupiat support drilling is just a website that lists reasons to drill ANWR saying they do. Oil development in the birthplace and nursery grounds of the Porcupine River Caribou Herd would hurt the caribou and threaten the culture and way of life of my people and the viability of our communities. Indeed, that is indisputable. Con only argues that the estimates may be less than the study I cited suggests. The economic impact of ANWR changes depending upon the state of the economy. The economy is now worse than at the time of any previous study, so the benefit is more important. Con claims that there would be no economic impact for ten years. If they were not all blocked we would be energy dependent. No single action is going to fix our dire economic straits, but we should do everything reasonable that helps. Con did not give a reason why only the proven reserves of ANWR when history shows that actual exploration and development typical results in more than five times the recovery. Exploratory drilling in ANWR has been systematically blocked, and even collecting new seismic data is blocked. That minimizes our knowledge of how much is really there. Look at empty land in the summer time and count all the spiders you see. So how many do you think you will see? Statistically, empty land has about 70, spiders per acre. There is nothing unusual about initial estimates of oil reserves being low; they are always low. Con argues that the price of oil will not drop if ANWR is developed. It makes domestic production ever more important. Saudi Arabia does worry about the price of oil, because they are exporting. We should strive to be exporters as well, and failing that to import as little as possible. It makes no difference where the oil from ANWR is shipped. Less tanker travel means less danger of spills. That misses

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the point. Californians are more environmentally aware of the value of redwoods than the rest of the country. Outside interference is completely unnecessary to preserve redwoods because Californians are better able to make the decision. Alaskans are more aware of their environment than the outsiders who are ready to make the decisions. Consider what right others have to make your decisions? Any claim by others is based upon you not knowing the facts or being unqualified to make the decision. Lacking those justifications, your rights ought to prevail. International relations would be improved Con argues that "marine pollution" might possibly affect migratory birds that would violate a treaty with Japan. The potential for marine pollution comes from oil tanker spills. It is not plausible that Japan would claim that oil shipment by tanker be banned. Vast safety improvements have been made since the Exxon Valdez spill, [20]. International shipping, outside of US control. More generally, it is not plausible that international treaties forbid developing acres of ANWR. Nothing done will have a measurable impact on any species. What birds are going to refuse to migrate? No specific impact is even alleged. Con does not dispute that the world would be a much better place politically if the US were not so dependant on oil from the Middle East. For example, sanctions against Iran have been ineffective because Europe and China want Iranian oil. That has a value beyond the value of the oil. There is little environmental risk Con cites a study that claims lower birth rates of caribou near Prudoe Bay. I doubt the study because there is no physical cause identified, and photos show caribou grazing contently near the Prudoe Bay site. First, the drilling area is minuscule, of the Second, if the claim is true there is still no likely effect on the caribou population because the population is determined by the food supply and the numbers of predators. Caribou hunting is legal in Alaska, with 22, of the , animals harvested each year. Another paper published in , in the journal Biological Conservation, showed the size of the caribou herd that uses the oil fields has increased dramatically from about 5, animals to more than 23, since the oil fields were first developed. Con provides no evidence that even the few polar bears in the area are threatened, only that bears exist. The claim is a total of 1. The average is gallons, well within clean up capacity. Spills mostly occur near the small areas of activity which are continuously monitored and have clean up crews at hand. No spills causing significant damage are cited. Oil seeps naturally out of the sea bottom, about , tones per year in North American waters alone.

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Chapter 4 : Why Drilling Shouldn't be Allow in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

The Arctic National Wildlife refuge is one of the last intact landscapes in America, and home to 37 species of land mammals, 8 marine mammals, 42 fish species, and more than migratory bird species.

Due to the fact that oil and gas exploration and development in the ANWR would have a major effect on the water resource. The reason drilling is an issue because it can alter the character of an ecosystem. For example Arctic ecosystem is characterized by many complex interactions, and changes to one component may have secondary but significant effects on other ecosystem components. Another reason drill is an issue because of factor that comes into play when drilling occurs such as oil spills, contaminated waste, and other sources of pollution have had measurable impacts on an environment. These disasters have displayed that there is no safe way to drill for oil and gas in the Arctic refuge, no way to guarantee wildlife will not be harmed by resource extraction in the refuge and no way to ensure the Arctic refuge will be protected for future generations and if Congress allows oil and gas exploration on the coastal plain there are costly consequences that wildlife have to endure. Oil drilling presents a potential risk of oil spills; in the Arctic the impacts of such spills could be catastrophic. Spills are more dangerous here because the combination of a colder climate, slower plant growth rates and longer animal life spans hinder recovery efforts. Additionally, no technology currently exists for cleaning oil from sea ice in the Arctic waters. Due to drilling it could affect the environment and cause climate change that impact the biodiversity as a whole. The argument I present is that is that oil is a non-renewable resource. Which means once oil and gas is extracted from the land, it will be gone forever. A wildlife refuge could be disturbed by humans, with animal lives possibly changed in the process. The drilling may not yield much of anything. It could take years or decades before any significant amount of oil is ready for use. I believe the effects of climate change connecting with the associating of drilling in varies ways, have negative effect on the ANWR some worse than others. There are a variety of climate change feedback that can either amplify or diminish the initial forcing. Some parts of the climate system, such as the oceans and ice caps, respond slowly in reaction to climate forcing, while others respond more quickly. Things the ANWR can do to prevent climate change is protect the north slope of the refugee from oil drilling that disrupts and brings the risk of oil spills. Another thing they could do is maintain areas outside the refuge so, that animals have some place to go if they need to move. The most important thing they can do is invest more into research to find out exactly what is in sorted for the animals of the refugee and figure out what they can do to best help them survive. An increase in global climate change is reduce emissions to avoid dangerous climate change and as a result improve overall air quality and public health; shift America away from an over reliance on fossil fuels to a clean energy economy. Recognize and minimize any economic impacts resulting from regulating dangerous greenhouse gases; and ensure that vulnerable communities and ecosystems are not disproportionately impacted by climate change, while fostering international emissions reductions commitments.

Chapter 5 : Debate: Oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge - Debatepedia

Should Drilling Be Permitted In The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge? (At Issue Series) Paperback - April 30, by David M. Haugen (Editor).

Chapter 6 : Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge by Eleanor Mees on Prezi

Her plan would open up portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil leases, allowing oil companies to start extracting oil from this vital natural resource. And last week, the bill cleared an important hurdle at the Senate Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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Chapter 7 : Arctic Refuge drilling controversy - Wikipedia

No. Vocal Democrats on the Issue: 57% of Democrats oppose allowing oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, according to February, poll data. Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA), has "led the opposition" to drilling in the Senate, according to the Seattle PI.