



Title: Natural Wonders v02 (Theme 1)
 Client: League of Conservation Voters
 Length: :30 TV/Digital

Video:	Audio:	
<p>Grand, slow, and regal b-roll throughout Open with stunning wide shots of the Alaskan arctic</p> <p>The Alaskan Arctic</p>	<p>[Voiceover, nature documentary style]: The Alaskan Arctic ... one of America's great natural wonders.</p>	<p>“Arctic Alaska, in particular the North Slope, is a place like no other.” “Slicing through the top quarter of the Alaska map, the Arctic Circle marks the boundary of perpetual light. North of the line, the sun won’t set on summer solstice. But somehow the breezy, treeless tundra of Barrow has a more arctic feel than Fort Yukon, also poleward of the line but home to dense spruce forests and Alaska’s all-time high temperature of 100 degrees [...]. Land of Extremes is full of reasons why arctic Alaska, in particular the North Slope, is a place like no other.” (University of Alaska Fairbanks, 06/12/14)</p> <p>In Alaska’s North Slope, “one Caribou exists for every square kilometer between the Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean.” “Caribou are probably the most visible of the large animals living on the North Slope. The authors calculated that one caribou exists for every square kilometer between the Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean. Caribou ‘were essential for the existence of humans’ in the interior of the North Slope for thousands of years, the authors wrote. After both the Western Arctic and Central Arctic herds crashed from about 300,000 to 15,000 animals from 1890 to 1900, the Nunamiut Inupiat Natives began to abandon their camps in the foothills and mountains. ‘By 1920 there were essentially no human residents in the interior of the North Slope,’ the authors wrote. That area remained quiet until caribou herds recovered in the 1930s, and, in the late 1960s, the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay brought many humans northward.” (University of Alaska Fairbanks, 06/12/14)</p> <p>“Nearly 5 billion birds migrate to Alaska from around the world.” “Weeks and months before the landscape greens up for the summer, birds begin to return to Alaska in breathtaking numbers. Nearly 5 billion birds migrate to Alaska from around the world, according the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.” (<i>Anchorage Daily News</i>, 05/23/23)</p>



<p>Animal b-roll, matching each mention</p>	<p>A wildland, spectacular in its diversity: home to polar bears and the largest caribou herds on Earth; where birds from all seven continents nest.</p>	<p>“Nearly 5 billion birds migrate to Alaska from around the world.” “Weeks and months before the landscape greens up for the summer, birds begin to return to Alaska in breathtaking numbers. Nearly 5 billion birds migrate to Alaska from around the world, according the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.” (<i>Anchorage Daily News</i>, 05/23/23)</p> <p>“Arctic Alaska, in particular the North Slope, is a place like no other.” “Slicing through the top quarter of the Alaska map, the Arctic Circle marks the boundary of perpetual light. North of the line, the sun won’t set on summer solstice. But somehow the breezy, treeless tundra of Barrow has a more arctic feel than Fort Yukon, also poleward of the line but home to dense spruce forests and Alaska’s all-time high temperature of 100 degrees [...] Land of Extremes is full of reasons why arctic Alaska, in particular the North Slope, is a place like no other.” (University of Alaska Fairbanks, 06/12/14)</p> <p>In Alaska’s North Slope, “one Caribou exists for every square kilometer between the Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean.” “Caribou are probably the most visible of the large animals living on the North Slope. The authors calculated that one caribou exists for every square kilometer between the Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean. Caribou ‘were essential for the existence of humans’ in the interior of the North Slope for thousands of years, the authors wrote. After both the Western Arctic and Central Arctic herds crashed from about 300,000 to 15,000 animals from 1890 to 1900, the Nunamiut Inupiat Natives began to abandon their camps in the foothills and mountains. ‘By 1920 there were essentially no human residents in the interior of the North Slope,’ the authors wrote. That area remained quiet until caribou herds recovered in the 1930s, and, in the late 1960s, the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay brought many humans northward.” (University of Alaska Fairbanks, 06/12/14)</p> <p>The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge “supports an impressive diversity of wildlife: caribou, polar bears, wolves, musk oxen and many species of migratory birds.” “Some places in our nation are simply too special, too sacred to drill. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, one of the last truly wild places, is among them. The refuge supports an impressive diversity of wildlife: caribou, polar bears, wolves, musk oxen and many species of migratory birds.” (<i>Washington Post</i>, 10/29/17)</p> <p>“Alaska birds migrate to six continents,” and for “many species, Alaska is the beginning point for flyways they will use their entire lives.” “Alaska birds migrate to six continents, following several different</p>
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<p>Scary oil/gas shots</p> <p>Devastate the Arctic</p>	<p>But oil and gas drilling would devastate this fragile habitat and its wildlife.</p>	<p>BLM: “Oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge” could “worsen the effects of climate change on species in the Arctic refuge,” and warns that of the “157 total bird species found in the area, 69 could become extinct in the next 85 years.” “Oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, when combined with the effects of climate change, could lead to animal extinctions, a federal report says. The Bureau of Land Management released its final environmental impact statement for oil and gas leasing on about 2,500 square miles of coastal plain in northeastern Alaska on Sept. 12. The plain is part of the 30,000-square-mile Arctic wildlife refuge. The leasing plan is expected to be finalized sometime in the early fall [...] The Bureau of Land Management released its final environmental impact statement for oil and gas leasing in ANWR.</p> <p>It says impacts of drilling could worsen the effects of climate change on species in the Arctic refuge.</p> <p>Of 157 total bird species found in the area, 69 could become extinct in the next 85 years.” (Weather.com, 09/17/19)</p> <p>Native Alaskan communities that live near the refuge are “really dependent on both caribou and waterfowl to sustain themselves and their families, they have a really hard time hunting when there's air traffic going by.” “This anecdotal evidence, she adds, comes from the Native Alaskan communities that live near the refuge. ‘Subsistence hunters who are really dependent on both caribou and waterfowl to sustain themselves and their families, they have a really hard time hunting when there's air traffic going by,’ Prof Boelman says. ‘They report having to just give up hunting a specific animal as soon as a helicopter or aeroplane goes by, because it just wakes the animal up - and that's a huge loss for them.’ ‘So we know it has an impact on the behaviour of the animals, and also</p>

		<p>that this then has an effect on the subsistence of communities. But also, what does that noise do to animals' stress levels? What does that do to their reproductive success?" (BBC, 08/19/20)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last time caribou herds “crashed” in the Western and Central Arctic, “the Nunamiut Inupiat Natives began to abandon their camps in the foothills and mountains. ‘By 1920 there were essentially no human residents in the interior of the North Slope.’ “Caribou are probably the most visible of the large animals living on the North Slope. The authors calculated that one caribou exists for every square kilometer between the Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean. Caribou ‘were essential for the existence of humans’ in the interior of the North Slope for thousands of years, the authors wrote. After both the Western Arctic and Central Arctic herds crashed from about 300,000 to 15,000 animals from 1890 to 1900, the Nunamiut Inupiat Natives began to abandon their camps in the foothills and mountains. ‘By 1920 there were essentially no human residents in the interior of the North Slope,’ the authors wrote. That area remained quiet until caribou herds recovered in the 1930s, and, in the late 1960s, the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay brought many humans northward.” (University of Alaska Fairbanks, 06/12/14)
<p>Heroic Biden b-roll</p> <p>Historic protections for the Arctic will safeguard a future for its wildlife.</p>	<p>That’s why President Biden’s historic protections for the Arctic will safeguard a future for its wildlife.</p>	<p>President Biden “has banned oil drilling on 13 million acres in the North Slope” and “expanded federal protections across millions of acres of Alaskan wilderness [...] blocking oil, gas and mining operations in some of the most unspoiled land in the country.”</p> <p>“Biden Shields Millions of Acres of Alaskan Wilderness From Drilling and Mining The administration has blocked a proposed industrial road needed to mine copper in the middle of the state, and has banned oil drilling on 13 million acres in the North Slope [...] The Biden administration expanded federal protections across millions of acres of Alaskan wilderness on Friday, blocking oil, gas and mining operations in some of the most unspoiled land in the country. The Interior Department said it would deny a permit for an industrial road that the state of Alaska had wanted to build through the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve in order to reach a large copper deposit with an estimated value of \$7.5 billion. It also announced it would ban drilling in more than half of the 23-million-acre National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, an ecologically sensitive expanse north of the Arctic Circle.” (New York Times, 04/19/24)</p>

		<p>41 million acres of lands and waters,” with some of the “biggest efforts in history to shield Alaskan land from drilling and mining.” “The Biden administration expanded federal protections across millions of acres of Alaskan wilderness on Friday, blocking oil, gas and mining operations in some of the most unspoiled land in the country. The Interior Department said it would deny a permit for an industrial road that the state of Alaska had wanted to build through the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve in order to reach a large copper deposit with an estimated value of \$7.5 billion. It also announced it would ban drilling in more than half of the 23-million-acre National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, an ecologically sensitive expanse north of the Arctic Circle. Together, the two moves amount to one of biggest efforts in history to shield Alaskan land from drilling and mining. They are expected to face challenges from industry as well as from elected leaders in Alaska, where oil and gas revenues make up much of the state’s budget and where mining is a main driver of the economy [...] Over the past several weeks, the administration has announced strict new emissions limits for automobiles; raised the cost to drill and mine on public lands while making it easier to conserve those federal lands; and issued a host of regulations to restrict toxic chemicals in the air and drinking water. Mr. Biden has also expanded the boundaries of several national monuments. ‘From safeguarding sacred lands near the Grand Canyon to protecting Alaskan treasures, my administration has conserved more than 41 million acres of lands and waters,’ Mr. Biden said. ‘But as the climate crisis imperils communities across the country, more must be done. My administration will continue to take ambitious action to meet the urgency of the climate crisis, protect America’s lands and waters and fulfill our responsibility to the next generation of Americans.’ The Interior Department has determined there should be ‘no action’ on a proposal to build a 211-mile industrial road through the Brooks Range on federal land that has been untouched by humans. Known as Ambler Road, the proposed two-lane gravel road would have crossed 11 rivers and thousands of streams before it reached the site of a copper deposit.” (<i>New York Times</i>, 04/19/24)</p>
<p>Final aerial of the Arctic</p> <p>Thank you President Biden</p>	<p>Thank you, President Biden, for protecting the wildlife of the Western Arctic.</p>	<p>President Biden “has banned oil drilling on 13 million acres in the North Slope” and “expanded federal protections across millions of acres of Alaskan wilderness [...] blocking oil, gas and mining operations in some of the most unspoiled land in the country.” “Biden Shields Millions of Acres of Alaskan Wilderness From Drilling and Mining The administration has blocked</p>