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2015-2016

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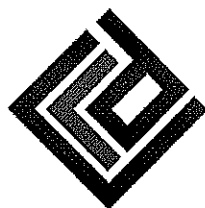
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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

BREAKFAST MEETING

Thursday, January 21, 2016

1. Call to order – Ralph Samuels, President
2. Self Introductions
3. Head Table Introductions
4. Staff Report – Marleanna Hall, Executive Director
5. Program and Keynote Speaker:

Pogo Mine: Ten Years of Success

Chris Kennedy
General Manager, Sumitomo Metal Mining Pogo LLC

Next Meeting: Thursday, February 4th:

TBA

Sign up for RDC e-news online!
This breakfast packet and presentation may be found online at:

akrdc.org



TOURISM



FISHERIES



OIL & GAS



MINING



FORESTRY

ANILCA APPEAL

**John Sturgeon v. National Park Service
Help Alaska Win!**

RDC strongly encourages its members to help support John Sturgeon in his U.S. Supreme Court lawsuit protecting Alaska's rights to manage state lands and uphold the intent of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). This is a 100 percent public interest lawsuit and the first ANILCA case to be heard before the Supreme Court since the law was enacted 35 years ago. The verdict in this case is tremendously important to Alaska.

John's lawsuit is all about the special provisions of ANILCA that are suppose to protect Alaskans from federal overreach. To be clear, his lawsuit is much more than a moose hunter being able to use his hovercraft on state-managed navigable waters. It's all about federal overreach. It's about the federal government keeping the promises it made in ANILCA. It's also about access to lands rich in natural resources and who should have the right to make management decisions over state and Native lands – owners of the land or the federal government.

The Supreme Court had over 2,000 appeals for his first term for 2016. John's case was one of 13 the court decided to hear.

Ultimately, the Court's verdict will have long-term implications on resource development, fish and game management, and land rights in general as outlined in an amicus brief filed in support of the case by RDC and other groups. Oral arguments will be held in Washington, D.C. on January 20. More background information, including the amicus brief filed by RDC and other organizations, can be found [here](#).

John is a long-time RDC board member and willingly took this case on to draw a line in the sand against federal overreach and protect Alaska's interests. It's costing him a small fortune as his expenses are mounting with total costs expected to reach between \$650,000 and \$700,000. Please consider donating to John's case today.

- **Tax deductible donations can be made by check or online at [Alaska Outdoor Council](#) and a [Go Fund Me](#) page has been set up as well. Links are provided at [akrdc.org](#).**
- **You may also mail a check directly to Mr. Sturgeon's legal team at:
Attn: Sturgeon Trust
Ashburn & Mason, 1227 W 9th Ave #200, Anchorage, AK 99501**

This is a critical case for Alaska and we must prevail. Thank you for your support of Alaska's states rights.

ACTION ALERT
Support the Hilcorp Liberty Project in the Beaufort Sea
Comment Deadline Extended: Tuesday, January 26, 2016

Overview:

Hilcorp Alaska, LLC is currently pursuing the necessary permits and authorizations to develop the Liberty reservoir several miles offshore the central North Slope. The first major step in this process is the approval of the Development and Production Plan (DPP). Hilcorp recently filed the plan with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). A public comment period on the plan has closed. However, BOEM has extended a public comment period on the preparation of a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) on the plan to Tuesday, January 26, 2016.

The Liberty oilfield contains one of the largest potential sources of new light oil production on the North Slope, with an estimated 80-130 million barrels of recoverable oil. Development of Liberty will help offset declining light oil production on the North Slope and contribute to increasing the life span and efficiency of Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS).

New oil is needed to keep the pipeline operating efficiently now that throughput is less than 25 percent of capacity. An additional 60,000-70,000 barrels of oil per day from Liberty will be an important addition to keeping the pipeline operational for decades to come.

The Liberty field would produce oil from an existing lease in the Beaufort Sea using a man-made gravel island. Artificial islands in the Beaufort Sea date back to the mid-1970s. In the last 40 years, 18 islands have been responsibly constructed for exploration and development of oil and gas.

Liberty is well past the exploration phase and the DPP outlines how the oil from the reservoir will be developed and produced. The oil will be shipped by pipeline into existing infrastructure on the North Slope and into TAPS.

The initial discovery of Liberty occurred in the 1980s after an artificial island was built in 1981 and 1982 to support exploratory drilling. Hilcorp's Liberty DPP can be viewed at:
<http://www.boem.gov/Hilcorp-Liberty/>

Action Requested:

BOEM is accepting public scoping comment on the preparation of the DEIS on the Liberty DPP up to January 26, 2016.

PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) FOR LIBERTY DPP

<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/09/25/2015-24391/outer-continental-shelf-alaska-region-beaufort-sea-planning-area-liberty-development-and-production>

Supporting the EIS process

Responsible development in the Beaufort Sea has been heavily studied and achieved in recent years. It's important for regulators to take note that Hilcorp's Liberty DPP incorporates existing and recently compiled data as well as lessons learned from the initial EIS drafted in 1999 in response to a submission by BP. The key components of Hilcorp's newly submitted plan for Liberty are based on the very same concepts approved in the prior EIS. Those areas include but are not limited to: proposed island location, gravel island construction, method of construction, on-island drilling and processing facilities, pipeline route to shore.

Points to consider in your comments:

- The Liberty oilfield contains one of the largest potential sources of new light oil production on the North Slope, with an estimated 80-130 million barrels of recoverable oil.
- Development of Liberty will help offset declining light oil production on the North Slope and contribute to increasing the life span and efficiency of TAPS.
- New oil is needed to keep the pipeline operating efficiently now that throughput is less than 25 percent of capacity. An additional 60,000-70,000 barrels of oil per day from Liberty will be an important addition to keeping the pipeline operational for decades to come.
- Artificial islands in the Beaufort Sea date back to the mid-1970s. In the last 40 years, 18 islands have been responsibly constructed for exploration and development of oil and gas off the Alaska coast.
- Hilcorp will utilize the construction and operational technology perfected at Alaska's other offshore facilities. It's proven to be a safe and effective means for oil and gas development in the Arctic. Like Liberty, the majority of the artificial islands were constructed in shallow water depths less than 20 feet.
- Alaska has a 30-year record of safely operating offshore in the Arctic. Endicott, the first offshore development on the North Slope, has been in operation for almost three decades, and now there are three other offshore fields in production: Northstar (2001), Oooguruk (2008) and Nikaitchuq (2011).
- As the first Outer Continental Shelf oil project in the U.S. Arctic, Liberty will provide important tax and economic benefits to the federal government, the State of Alaska and North Slope Borough. It will generate well-paying construction and permanent jobs for Alaskans. It will create opportunities for many Alaska businesses.
- In its recent report, the National Petroleum Council said the U.S. should immediately begin oil and gas exploration and development in the U.S. Arctic or risk a renewed heavy reliance on imported oil in the future. In order for the U.S. to keep domestic production high and imports low, oil companies should move forward with new Arctic development. If development proceeds, production could come on line around the same time that Lower 48 production is projected to decline sharply.

Comment Deadline: Tuesday, January 26, 2016

2016 Resource Development Council Policy Positions

TOP LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

- Advocate to limit unrestricted general fund spending to a sustainable level.
- Advocate for tax policy and incentives that enhance the State of Alaska's competitiveness for all industries.
- Support efforts to bring more accountability to the appeals and litigation processes for community and resource development projects.
- Encourage the State to promote and defend the integrity of Alaska's permitting process and advocate for predictable, timely, and efficient state and federal permitting processes based on sound science and economic feasibility.
- Support policies to encourage new exploration and development of Alaska's mineral and energy deposits, as well as enhanced production from existing operations.

General Issues

Fiscal Policy & Planning

- Advocate for tax policy and incentives that enhance the State of Alaska's competitiveness for all industries.
- Advocate for implementation of a comprehensive, responsible, and long-range state fiscal plan.
- Advocate to limit unrestricted general fund spending to sustainable level.
- Support some use of the Permanent Fund earnings as part of a fiscal plan.
- Oppose efforts to enshrine the Permanent Fund Dividend in the Alaska Constitution.
- Encourage and support foreign and domestic private sector investments in Alaska's resource industries and manufacturing.

Access

- Advocate for increased access to and across public lands for resource and community development.
- Advocate for multiple-use of public lands.
- Advocate for the state's rights on navigable waters and submerged lands.

Regulation/Permitting

- Support efforts to bring more accountability to the appeals and litigation processes for community and resource development projects.
- Encourage the state to promote and defend the integrity of Alaska's permitting process.
- Encourage the state to use all available avenues to ensure reasonable and predictable decision making under the CWA Section 404 permit program including establishment of an industry/state government working group to identify and implement Alaska solutions to wetlands mitigation.
- Advocate predictable, timely, and efficient state and federal permitting processes based on sound science and economic feasibility.
- Provide adequate resources to permitting agencies for personnel, research, and science.
- Support the State of Alaska's efforts to challenge unwarranted Endangered Species Act listings and proposed critical habitat designations.
- Support reasonable mixing zones for resource and community development.
- Support efforts to reduce federal interference and devolve more authority to the states.

Infrastructure

- Support transportation and power projects that enhance resource and community development activities.
- Encourage development of new electrical generating and transmission systems to provide stable sources of electricity for economic development and existing consumers.
- Support efforts stimulate investment in power and transportation infrastructure by catalyzing private partnership investment through the public-private-partnership (P3) model.

Education

- Support programs, including the Alaska Resource Education program, to educate students and the general public on responsible resource development activities in Alaska.
- Support efforts to provide for a skilled and trained Alaska workforce necessary to support resource development industries.

Industry Specific Issues

Oil & Gas

- Support tax policies that establish a competitive tax structure and incentives to increase the exploration, production and development of all Alaska's oil fields (new and existing).
- Support policies to establish a competitive tax structure and legislative and administration efforts to increase the commercial viability of developing Alaska's natural gas resources.
- Advocate for access to and development of oil and gas resources on federal lands; including the coastal plain of ANWR, NPR-A, and the Alaskan OCS.
- Advocate for federal revenue sharing and/or community impact assistance to maximize benefits of OCS development to Alaska.

Mining

- Encourage the expansion and increased production from existing deposits as well as new exploration and responsible development of Alaska's mineral resources.
- Advocate for continuation and expansion of airborne geophysical mapping and the on-the-ground follow up work required to realize the full benefits of the program.
- Support the State's efforts to maintain control of reclamation bonding.

Fisheries

- Support policies that ensure healthy, sustainable commercial, sport and subsistence fishery resources; access and markets for Alaska fishermen, sport charter businesses and coastal communities; including a reasonable and stable regulatory environment.
- Support funding of fisheries and marine mammal research.
- Encourage programs that not only manage but in fact enhance the State's fisheries resources.

Forestry

- Advocate for a reliable and economical long-term state and federal timber supply.
- Support funding and enforcement of the Alaska Forest Practices Act.
- Encourage funding of forest management initiatives that address long-term forest health and reforestation.

Tourism

- Advocate for a positive business environment to promote continued growth of the cruise and tourism industries in Alaska.
- Advocate for equitable environmental laws for cruise ships.
- Advocate for additional aircraft landing sites and reduced restrictions on over-flights.
- Support South Denali infrastructure development to provide for a variety of visitor experiences and help accommodate future visitor needs in the region.
- Advocate for the reinvestment of a portion of visitor industry-related revenues to market Alaska as a destination.

Energy

- Support simplified leasing and efficient permitting of non-conventional fuel resources to encourage development of the state's resources and provide energy to local areas.
- Support utilization of Alaska's coal resources for value-added industries and power generation in addition to export to international markets.
- Support efforts to diversify Alaska's energy sources, including known renewable energy options.



For Immediate Release:
January 13, 2016

EPA IG Report Whitewashes Serious Bias at Agency

Anchorage, AK -- Pebble Limited Partnership (PLP) CEO Tom Collier expressed disappointment at the release of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Inspector General's (IG) report today, stating the federal agency continues to minimize the seriousness of its own misconduct with respect to the Pebble Project, while sweeping under the rug the complicity of its most senior officials. Collier called upon Congress to continue its oversight of the agency's actions.

"The EPA Inspector General's report is an embarrassing failure on its part to understand what several congressional committees, an independent federal judge in Alaska, and an independent review by a former Senator and cabinet secretary have already found – that EPA acted improperly with regard to Pebble and was biased in its actions," said Collier. "We expect Congress will continue its investigation into the breadth of misconduct we have uncovered through the limited information that has been made publicly available."

Collier said Pebble has long been concerned that the Inspector General could 'whitewash' its investigation into EPA's behavior with respect to the Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment and subsequent action to preemptively veto Pebble under Section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act. In anticipation of this outcome, PLP retained former US Senator and Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen – a respected public figure with a national reputation for integrity in government – to conduct an independent investigation into EPA's actions last year.

"Based on a limited number of documents received through FOIA (Freedom of Information Act), we were able to place in front of the IG incontrovertible evidence that EPA had reached final decisions about Pebble before undertaking any scientific inquiry, that it had inappropriately colluded with environmental activists, that it had manipulated the scientific process and lied about its intentions and actions both to us and to US Congress. Just as importantly, our record shows that these abuses reach to the highest offices within the agency," said Collier.

Collier further noted that the IG only reviewed three employees' emails, issued only one subpoena (to an attorney, which was not complied with) and has glossed over important portions of the record. For example, in stating EPA complied with peer review guidelines, the IG omits any acknowledgment or critique of the peer review of the 2nd Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment report, which clearly did not comply with agency Peer Review guidelines.

"After an analysis of thousands of documents and discussions with more than 60 stakeholders, I conclude that EPA's actions were not fair to all stakeholders," Cohen wrote in his October 2015 *Report of An Independent Review of The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Actions in Connection With Its Evaluation of Potential Mining In Alaska's Bristol Bay Watershed*. "The statements and actions of EPA personnel...raise serious concerns as to whether EPA orchestrated the process to reach a pre-determined outcome."

Cohen concluded that EPA was wrong to undermine long-standing federal regulatory and permitting processes in seeking to veto Pebble before a project had been proposed or permits applied for. He also called the conduct



of EPA officials into question, stating "...if I were responsible for leading this agency, and I speak from experience having been a Secretary of Defense, these issues would cause me to ask questions about the integrity of the process used here."

That the Inspector General has not investigated EPA's actions at Pebble as deeply as Secretary Cohen recommended does not represent a final judgment in the matter.

A lawsuit brought by Pebble in US federal court charges EPA with violating the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) by inappropriately colluding with environmental activists in its scientific review and regulatory action against Pebble. PLP won a preliminary injunction in the FACA case last year, a judgment that reflects the federal court's view that it has a 'likelihood of success on the merits' of its case, and is now preparing for trial.

In addition, a series of US Congressional committees – including House Science, Space & Technology and House Oversight & Government Reform – continue to investigate EPA actions at Pebble, with additional committee hearings expected in the months ahead.

"We are by no means through making our case that EPA acted inappropriately and perhaps illegally with respect to Alaska's Pebble Project," Collier said. "We will have the opportunity to depose as many as 35 senior EPA officials, insiders and others in the environmental community as part of our FACA discovery, and we continue to gain new information and fresh insights through the investigative efforts of Congress. This issue is just too important to be swept under the rug – not only for us and for the State of Alaska, but for the integrity of objective, science-based decision making in this country."

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For more information, please contact Mike Heatwole:
907-339-2600



For Immediate Release
16-3-TR

Date: January 15, 2016

Teck Alaska Files Legal Complaint Over Severe Tax Hike

Anchorage, AK – Teck Alaska ("Teck"), operator of the Red Dog Mine in northwest Alaska, has filed a complaint in the Superior Court for the State of Alaska over a tax increase that Teck estimates could more than triple its annual payments as of 2016. This tax increase may impact the competitiveness and longevity of the mine, putting jobs and economic activity at risk.

For over 25 years, Red Dog has provided annual contributions to the Northwest Arctic Borough (NAB) under a negotiated Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) agreement, which averaged about US\$11.5 million per year over the past five years; more than double the average borough tax payment for an Alaskan mine. However, as of January 1, 2016, in place of a negotiated PILT the NAB has levied a substantial severance tax. If legal, this tax would increase the payment to an estimated US\$30-40 million per year over the next five years; about seven times greater, on average, than the next highest municipal taxes paid by any other mine in the state.

"This tax increase could impact the longevity of Red Dog and put the jobs, revenues and economic opportunity it creates in the region at risk," said Henri Letient, General Manager, Red Dog Operations. "This massive tax hike could not come at a worse time, as the mining industry is in the midst of the biggest downturn in decades. All we are asking is for the Borough to come to the table and negotiate a reasonable payment that supports the region and the continued operation of Red Dog."

The complaint filed by Teck requests an injunction against enforcement of the severance tax and a requirement for the Borough to meet with Teck to negotiate a new payment agreement.

Red Dog is the largest private-sector employer in the NAB, with about 715 jobs in the region being mine-related, and about US\$75 million in wages paid each year. Annually, Red Dog spends about US\$160 million on goods and services within Alaska. Since mining began, about US\$140 million has been provided to the NAB; over US\$880 million has been provided to state government agencies and over US\$695 million has been provided to federal government agencies.

More information is available at www.reddogalaska.com

About Teck Alaska

Teck Alaska is a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited, a diversified resource company committed to responsible mining and mineral development with major business units focused on copper, steelmaking coal, zinc and energy. Its shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbols TCK.A and

TCK.B and the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TCK. Learn more at www.teck.com or follow @TeckResources.

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Investor Contact:

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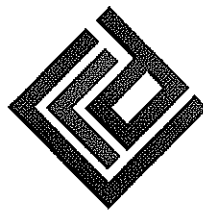
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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

January 18, 2016

Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office
2600 Cordova Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99503

Via email to: mhtlo@alaska.gov

To Whom It May Concern:

The Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (RDC) is writing in support of the Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office Executive Director's determination that it is in the best interest of the Alaska Mental Health Trust (MHT) and its beneficiaries to complete a negotiated ground lease of certain Trust land to Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc. (UCM).

RDC is a statewide business association comprised of individuals and companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, forest products, tourism and fisheries industries. RDC's membership includes Alaska Native Corporations, local communities, organized labor, and industry support firms. RDC's purpose is to encourage a strong, diversified private sector in Alaska and expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

RDC supports issuance of a ground lease (#9200635) to UCM for access and transportation of coal connected with the State of Alaska, Division of Mining, Land, and Water, Coal Regulatory Program permitted Wishbone Hill Coal Project, Permit Numbers 01-89-796 and 02-89-796.

The 25-year lease, will provide the MHT a \$13,110 minimum annual payment, with potential for more if a project on the land comes to fruition.

The lease proposes to improve and maintain access across 95 acres of Trust land along an existing pioneer mine access road for the planned mine haul road. Under the Coal Regulatory Program permits, UCM will need to restrict public access within the proposed lease area for the purposes of public safety and to maintain compliance with the active Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Air Quality Control Minor Permit (AQ1227MSS04) regarding the permitted Ambient Air Quality Boundary.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Sincerely,

Marleanna Hall
Executive Director

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Marleanna Hall

2015-2016

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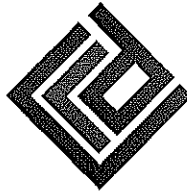
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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

January 15, 2016

U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
Chair, Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
304 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Murkowski:

The Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.(RDC) is writing to offer the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee our perspective on the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and suggestions for improvements to this landmark act. The 35th anniversary of ANILCA's passage is also an excellent occasion to address implementation of the law and its impact on Alaska.

RDC is an Alaska-based business association comprised of individuals and companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, forest products, tourism and fisheries industries. RDC's membership includes Alaska Native Corporations, local communities, organized labor, and industry support firms. RDC's purpose is to encourage a strong, diversified private sector in Alaska and expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

In 1980, after nine years of debate and struggle, Congress passed ANILCA, setting aside more than 104 million acres of federal lands in Alaska in conservation system units (CSUs). This sweeping law enlarged the federal acreage dedicated to conservation purposes in the state to 148 million acres, constituting 70 percent of all national park lands in America, 80 percent of wildlife refuge acreage, and 53 percent of designated Wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Federal Wilderness in Alaska, if combined into one block, would make the 11th largest state in the U.S. To put the 49th state's federal Wilderness into another light, it is larger than each of the following states: Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, New York and Washington. It is bigger than the combined size of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

The passage of ANILCA had significant impacts on Alaska and its local communities that still cannot be fully quantified. For example, it placed known mineral deposits and mineral belts within conservation unit systems, and drew boundaries that blocked natural transportation routes, essentially foreclosing development of deposits on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land, state, and Native-owned lands. Specifically, some of the best state-owned mineral lands in the southern Brooks Range will only have value if transportation corridors are permitted through federal units.

Ironically, twenty-plus years before the passage of ANILCA, Alaska statehood was won on the expectation that development of the state's vast natural resources would build and sustain a healthy economy in the north. In early statehood debates, many politicians in Washington, D.C. doubted Alaska could build an economy and contribute to the union. Alaskans prevailed in its statehood aspirations after the discovery of oil.

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Phone: 907-276-0700 • Fax: 907-276-3887 • Email: resources@akrdc.org • Website: akrdc.org

However, Alaskans feared then, as many still do today, that if future development were blocked, the state could lose its ability to support itself. Since statehood in 1959, Alaska's economy has grown immensely, largely due to the development of the North Slope's oil fields, which are located on state land. Oil and gas production in the Cook Inlet region of Southcentral Alaska, as well as the development of major metal mines across the state, and the development of a sustainable timber based economy in southeast Alaska underpinned local economies, sustaining thousands of Alaskan families. Likewise, responsible development of coal and world-class fisheries contributed to the economy.

Alaska's vast national parks and open lands have also attracted millions of visitors to the state, building tourism into a major seasonal industry. While giving credit to the state's parks and refuges, many Alaskans do believe federal management is too restrictive and has held back potential growth in other industries, including tourism.

For example, unlike Lower 48 parks and refuges, the vast majority of the Alaska units have no road access and few facilities such as campgrounds and visitor centers. Alaska's limited road system reaches only five of 17 National Park Service areas in the state. Access to those five areas is extremely limited. To get to the other 12 parks, visitors must fly in at a high cost. With the exception of high-end private lodges, there are no public facilities such as campgrounds and hotels in those parks.

Aside from the narrow Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) corridor, it is impossible to cross the vast Alaska mainland from north to south or east to west without entering a restrictive CSU. While the extensive network of conservation units has preserved a great portion of Alaska, the cumulative overlay of federal land withdrawals has posed a challenge to reach natural resources on lands surrounded by these units, despite a provision in ANILCA addressing access corridors inside CSUs. These units also pose a challenge to the future construction of surface transportation corridors and power grids to connect Alaska's towns and villages, most of which remain isolated and accessible only by air, which itself is often unreliable due to poor weather.

ANILCA Special Provisions

In addition to adding more than 104 million acres to existing CSUs in Alaska, ANILCA contained numerous unique provisions to address Alaska's needs for economic development on state and private lands, for transportation and utility infrastructure, and to protect continued uses of federal lands by Alaskans for subsistence, recreation, and commercial opportunities. As President Carter said upon signing ANILCA, "*[this] strikes a balance between protecting areas of great beauty and value and allowing development of Alaska's vital oil and gas and mineral and timber resources.*"

ANILCA's special provisions included ensuring the ability of all non-federal landowners to develop and access their lands outside and within the CSU boundaries, ended the use of the Antiquities Act for large federal land withdrawals, and confirmed state management of its fish, wildlife, and water resources on all lands in the state. ANILCA required management plans for each of the CSUs that the federal agencies completed with extensive consultation with the public, state, and Native corporations in the 1980s. These plans and related rulemaking memorialized 'the deal'; i.e., recognized federal management authority only applied to federal lands, established a process to authorize transportation and other infrastructure, and confirmed the state's primacy in management of fish, wildlife, and waters. The Alaska Land Use Council, composed of heads in Alaska of the federal and state agencies and Native interests, reviewed all such management plans and regulations for consistency with ANILCA and sat at a common table to resolve issues.

The 'deal' under siege

Now, 35 years after passage of ANILCA, inventive federal agency and judicial interpretations are incrementally and individually acting to diminish these unique provisions. Regulations and policies technically cannot trump

law, but, since the Alaska Land Use Council sunset in 1990, no forum provides a mechanism to address resolution except those rare instances Congress steps in. Judicial review is lengthy, expensive, and often gives deference to the federal agencies without recognizing the balance of interwoven ANILCA provisions. This vacuum in oversight leaves the agencies to reinterpretations through policy and regulatory changes that erode ANILCA's protections. The following illustrate some current examples:

- ***In 1996 rulemaking, the National Park Service (NPS) expanded its authority to state waterways:*** In ANILCA, Congress limited application of federal rules to federal lands, and the 1980s Alaska park and refuge management plans reflected this understanding. In 1996, NPS revised its nationwide regulations to broadly expand their authority onto state-owned navigable waters based on reinterpretation of a 1976 Act. NPS began enforcing its national regulations on state-owned lakes and rivers: e.g., limiting Alaska residents from using state-authorized subsistence fishing methods (nets in Lake Clark, fish wheels in the Copper River), required permits for commercial dog team tours on the frozen Yukon River; threatened to cite state officers for using personal watercraft to conduct enforcement on the state-owned Naknek River; regulating boat storage and mooring buoys in Lake Clark; and threatened to cite a hunter on a state waterway for use of a state-authorized airboat to access traditional hunt areas outside the park – he later sued.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Sturgeon v. Masica* dramatically expanded NPS authority to non-federal lands, including state and Native corporation lands. Amicus briefs filed by Alaska Native corporations, State of Alaska, and many others believe Congress through ANILCA exempted non-federal lands from park and refuge unit regulations to assure state and Native corporations full rights to develop their lands under the Statehood Act and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Nationwide park regulations now applying to mining and oil and gas development on Alaska inholdings essentially renders the protection of ANILCA Section 103 meaningless. The federal court's decision is contrary to the plain language of ANILCA, ignores the context under which Section 103(c) was enacted, undermines the congressional promises of ANILCA, and will have wide ranging consequences for interests that depend on the development and use of inholdings in Alaska. After nine years and great expense, this hunter's suit will be heard January 20, 2016 by the U.S. Supreme Court. We are hopeful the Supreme Court will reverse the Ninth Circuit Court's decision.

- ***Based on the 2014 Ninth Circuit Court decision in Sturgeon v. Masica (above), on October 26, 2015, NPS proposed regulations that eliminate the exemption for oil and gas operations in Alaska, thus applying the national Part 9 mining regulations to development on non-federal lands:*** NPS proposes [80 FR 206, 65572] to apply its national mining regulations to any oil and gas development of the two million acres of non-federal lands and subsurface estate in national park units in Alaska, which have been exempt under ANILCA for 35 years. The rulemaking recognizes the ANILCA guarantee of access to inholdings under Alaska-specific regulations at 43 CFR Part 36, but that guarantee may be hollow if the Supreme Court upholds NPS regulation of activities on non-federal land.
- ***ANILCA struck a balance between preservation of land and allowing development of Alaska's vital oil, gas, mineral, and timber resources to sustain the economy, yet a wave of new land withdrawals threaten to destroy this balance.*** Despite the fact that most federal lands in Alaska are either closed to development or severely restrict such activity, federal policymakers are moving to close millions of additional onshore and offshore acres in Alaska to resource development. In just a two-week period in early 2015, the federal government converted 12.2 million acres within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) into *de facto* wilderness and permanently withdrew 9.8 million additional acres in the offshore Arctic from energy development. This came after the U.S. Department of the Interior removed approximately half of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) from oil and gas leasing.

- ***BLM is in the process of designating Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) across Alaska, including 685,000 acres in the Eastern Interior's Fortymile Mining District, curtailing or prohibiting future access and development.*** ACECs can be managed more restrictively than CSUs under ANILCA, including wilderness. The designation and application of ACECs has been highly subjective and unjustified, especially considering the BLM's mandate to manage lands for multiple uses. ACECs designations have occurred without the incorporation of sound science or a compelling body of research and information to justify the need for such closures, especially given the sharp decreased availability of public lands available for responsible resource development. As noted in the December 3, 2015 testimony of the Citizens Advisory Commission on Federal Areas (CACFA), "this overly unilateral and overly employed approach to land use designation ignores the ecological, social and legal context in Alaska, and is strongly reminiscent of 'land freezes' which prompted Congress to require significant restraint."

Overall, ACECs in Alaska can be hundreds of thousands to over a million acres in size, set in place through a designation process lacking serious consideration of scale or scope. RDC believes use of ACECs in Alaska is occurring well beyond congressional intent under the Federal Land Management Policy Act (FLMPA). This and more has occurred in conjunction with a series of major federal rules – from significant expansion of "Waters of the United States" to the Environmental Protection Agency's climate regulations that will bring additional costs and severe consequences for future energy and mining development in Alaska.

- ***The implementation of the Roadless Rule in the Tongass and Chugach National Forests clearly violates the spirit and intent of the 'no more' withdrawal intent of ANILCA.*** The Roadless Rule circumvents the spirit and intent of ANILCA by not explicitly calling roadless areas a new CSU, but in essence achieving the same outcome of limiting virtually any activities. Application of the Roadless Rule in Alaska completely obliterated one of ANILCA's cherished promises: that Congress' careful balance between the national interest in conservation and Alaska's social and economic needs should not be disturbed. The loss of this foundational premise has resulted in severe economic impacts to local communities in Southeast Alaska and has sharply curtailed responsible and sustainable timber harvests in the nation's largest national forest. Before the Roadless Rule was put in place in 2001, the forest products industry in Alaska provided thousands of well-paying jobs to local residents. Today the industry accounts for only several hundred.
- ***Federal agency study and recommendation for new wild and scenic rivers designations in Alaska violates ANILCA's 'no more clause.'*** Federal land managers have routinely ignored Section 1326(b), a key provision of ANILCA which states that "no further studies of federal lands in the State of Alaska for the single purpose of considering the establishment of a conservation system unit ... or for related or similar purposes shall be conducted unless authorized by this Act or further Act of Congress." Federal agencies have commonly navigated around Section 1326(b) by conducting wilderness and wild and scenic river reviews in conjunction with updating land management plans. The agencies claim that because the studies are conducted in conjunction with management plan revisions, they are not conducted "for the single purpose" of establishing a new conservation system unit. Moreover, area and rivers reviewed and recommended for designation are protectively managed until Congress acts, or indefinitely if Congress does not act. BLM has been conducting wild and scenic river reviews in all of its land management plans in Alaska and the number of rivers involved is astonishing. RDC agrees with CACFA that these and similar reviews violate ANILCA. Wild and scenic rivers and wilderness areas are conservation system units, and Section 1326(b) prohibits studies, which consider the establishment of conservation system units unless authorized by ANILCA or Congress. Federal agencies claim Section (d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides the authority to conduct "agency-identified" reviews,

but Section 1326(b) requires congressional authorization. Moreover, internal agency policies require any rivers studied for potential recommendation are protected indefinitely.

Added on top of previous land withdrawals, the federal government is now either blocking or making it most difficult for responsible development to move forward on most resource-rich lands in Alaska. New withdrawals and a number of additional federal rules are hindering the ability of Alaskans to produce energy, minerals, and timber for America. Such actions also undercut Alaska's economy and deprives the state of much needed revenue. It also deprives Alaskans of jobs to support their families.

New federal land withdrawals violate Alaska protections under ANILCA

The new wave of federal land withdrawals is in direct conflict with special protections afforded to Alaska under ANILCA. In exchange for withdrawing so much of Alaska from multiple-use management, Congress attempted to accommodate the unique characteristics of Alaska and the Alaskan way of life in writing ANILCA. Congress included numerous exemptions for Alaskans, known as the "Alaska Protections." As noted earlier, these provisions were for access and continued use of valid existing rights, lands and resources. These special provisions were to allow access to inholdings and provide continued use of federal lands for recreation, hunting, and the pursuit of economic prosperity.

More than 20 million acres of combined private and state lands are located within the boundaries of CSUs in Alaska, and millions more acres can only be accessed by crossing these units. The private lands include surface and subsurface land conveyed to Alaska Natives under ANCSA. As noted, recognizing these and other unique circumstances, Congress wrote the Alaska protections to provide for traditional uses and ensure that the state and Native corporations could use and develop their lands under ANCSA and the Statehood Act to sustain the economy and for the *economic benefit* of the Alaska Native people.

Access was at the core of the protections – access to Native corporation lands, access to Native allotments, access to homesteads, and access to state-owned lands. Access was such a big issue that one major section of the act, Title XI, focused entirely on new access routes where none existed before. ANILCA also reaffirmed valid existing rights to access historic trails, private in-holdings, and existing cabins.

To some, the most important special protection in ANILCA was the 'no more' clause, which stated that no more land in Alaska shall be withdrawn for conservation purposes without the approval of Congress. As noted earlier, the clause was included in the law to protect Alaska from additional land withdrawals in the future. Section 101(d) of the act states that the need for more parks, preserves, monuments, wild and scenic rivers, and refuges in Alaska has been met.

Additional protections in ANILCA covered subsistence activities, including hunting and fishing, and allowing for motorized travel on federal lands for subsistence and traditional activities. Additionally, miners with existing claims could continue to develop and mine their claims if they could meet all the necessary requirements. Yet in the four decades ANILCA has been in place, the state, as well as miners and others have clashed with federal land agencies, claiming managers have broken promises granted under the act to preserve access and valid existing rights. They contend access and resource development have been challenged, and in some cases, outright stifled by a constricting tangle of federal restrictions, policies, and regulations. Unfortunately, many of the promises and protections have not been kept.

As noted, more than 40 million acres of Alaska have been withdrawn or proposed for protection over the past seven years, including half of NPR-A and almost all of ANWR through proposed wilderness designations, clearly undercutting the 'no more' clause. Nearly 15 million acres have been removed from the timber base in Alaska's two national forests, leading to the demise of the forest products industry.

Clearly, there has been a lack of balance in ANILCA's implementation, especially with regard to land withdrawals and access to CSUs. The most glaring example is Section 1002 of ANILCA, which outlined a process by which the state could extract petroleum from the coastal plain of ANWR, an area comprising only eight percent of the refuge. Today, the state is seeking access to only half of the 1002 area, or just four percent of the refuge. However, the state has been consistently denied access to the 1002 area to responsibly develop a potential of 10 billion barrels of oil, which could refill TAPS, Alaska's economic lifeline. This area is approximately 60 miles east TAPS, which is currently running at three-quarters empty. TAPS low throughput, which is a big contributing factor to a current \$3.5 billion state budget deficit, is not for a lack of resources, but a lack of access to the resource. To sustain their livelihoods and prosper, Alaskans need access to the resources that ushered in statehood more than 50 years ago – resources such as oil, gas, minerals, and timber.

Federal Rulemaking eroding ANILCA provisions

RDC is concerned with the broad range of issues and potential consequences of recent federal rulemaking, including rules by the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service that will essentially undo many of the ANILCA protections for public uses of federal lands, inholdings and adjacent lands, and waterways on a much larger scale than is evident by reviewing each rulemaking independently. The NPS rulemaking on wildlife changes the closure process for all public uses and grants discretion to superintendents to restrict activities without the public process envisioned by Congress in ANILCA. Combined that and other actions with the expansive interpretation of the Ninth circuit court on Park Service authority to regulate activities under its national regulations on private and state lands within exterior boundaries of the park units, virtually no current development activities would be allowed in the future on non-park lands within the park boundaries.

General Recommendations

RDC appreciates the willingness of the Committee to review ANILCA, and encourages the Committee, through legislation, to take whatever steps it can to make clear that ANILCA must be implemented as intended by Congress, not as federal agency personnel wish it were written. Federal land managers must restore balance in the implementation of laws and stop changing the interpretation of ANILCA to achieve their own agenda. The following steps should be taken to restore balance and Congressional intent:

- National regulations and policies, including Resource Management Plans and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, must recognize and comply with ANILCA's unique provisions and the Alaska Protections. The implementation of FLMPA and other agency organic acts should be considered amended by ANILCA and should be interpreted consistently with the Congressional intent of ANILCA.
- Federal authorities must adhere to the 'no more' clause, which prohibits the President from using the Antiquities Act to create new monuments in Alaska without congressional approval. There should be no additional land withdrawals in Alaska since ANILCA already struck a balance between preservation and the multiple use of lands for commercial and economy-sustaining activities.
- The word 'withdrawal' in Section 1326 of ANILCA should be defined as specifically recommended by the Alaska Miners Association in its January 15, 2016 letter to the committee:

Section 1326 of ANILCA is amended by adding a new subparagraph (c) to read: Consistent with the Congressional intent expressed in Section 101 (d) and notwithstanding 16 U.S.C. 1702(j), for the purposes of Section 1326 (a) the terms "withdraw," "withdraws" and "withdrawal" shall mean any agency action or inaction that has the effect of designating public land in Alaska as: a Wilderness Study Area; a Wild and Scenic River; an Endangered Species Act habitat area; or any

land use designation, made pursuant to the Federal Land Policy Management Act or the National Forest Management Act or any other planning statute, that has the effect of prohibiting or limiting resource uses allowed before the day of passage of this Amendment or impeding access to or inhibiting the development of: renewable energy projects (including hydropower), mining (including exploration), oil and gas (including exploration), or timber harvest.

- Federal agencies shall expend no funds to apply conservation system unit regulations to management of navigable waters, which are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska.
- All existing logging roads, public trails, and historic access roads and trails established by public use prior the 1960s land freeze should be recognized on federal lands, including those asserted as RS2477s by the State of Alaska.
- Access to inholdings must be allowed as guaranteed under the law.
- The federal government must provide continued use of federal lands for recreation, hunting, subsistence and traditional use, and the pursuit of responsible resource development to sustain the Alaska economy.
- The Mining in the Parks Act should not apply in Alaska.
- The Alaska Land Use Council as described in ANILCA Title XII should be re-established and charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the promises of ANILCA are kept.
- ANILCA education opportunities should be expanded to systematically inform and educate federal land managers and others in Alaska and Washington, D.C. about the law, including historical context and current relevancy.

Conclusion

In review, the success of Alaska's resource industries, including Alaska Native corporations, the bedrock of Alaska's economy, is dependent on a series of promises and protections made by Congress that provide access to natural resources. These promises started with the Alaska Statehood Act, continued with ANCSA, and culminated with ANILCA. These acts collectively allow the state and Native corporations to identify, select, and receive lands that provide the resources necessary to build the state's economy and serve the interests of Alaskans.

More than just confirming access, ANILCA ensures that state, Native corporations, and other private owners will have adequate and feasible access to their lands across federal units. Moreover, ANILCA Section 103(c) ensures that any state, Native corporation, or other private lands, including selected lands within reserved federal CSUs, will not be treated as part of those units and will not be subject to the regulations applicable solely to public lands within those units.

Federal agencies are re-interpreting various Acts and drafting revised management policies to justify pursuit of federal regulations that undermine ANILCA's special provisions and protections with wide-ranging consequences for not only business and economic interests, but the states' abilities to fulfill its fish and wildlife conservation responsibilities.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer RDC's perspective and reflections on ANILCA and suggestions for improvements to the law.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carl Portman", written in a cursive style.

Carl Portman
Deputy Director

Cc: U.S. Senator Dan Sullivan
Congressman Don Young
Governor Bill Walker

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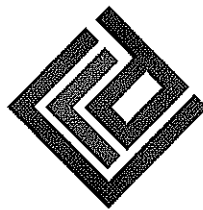
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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

January 8, 2016

Bureau of Land Management
Glennallen Field Office
Attn.: Constantine
P.O. Box 147
Glennallen, AK 99588-0147

Re: Plan of Operations for the Palmer Project

To Whom It May Concern:

The Resource Development Council (RDC) is writing to urge the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to approve the Plan of Operations (PoO) for the Palmer Project near Haines.

RDC is a statewide business association comprised of individuals and companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, forest products, tourism and fisheries industries. RDC's membership includes Alaska Native Corporations, local communities, organized labor, and industry support firms. RDC's purpose is to encourage a strong, diversified private sector in Alaska and expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

The Palmer Project proponent, Constantine Metal Resources, Ltd., has proposed a 2.5 mile road that follows the general path of an existing cat trail from 1977, and re-establishes road access to the core area of activities. The road, which follows a natural path through the valley and has been designed to avoid and minimize environmental impacts, will bring the total disturbance to over five acres, triggering the need for a PoO and National Environmental Policy Act review by BLM.

The Palmer Project which has already begun and will continue to benefit the local economy through exploration spending which will increase as the project advances. The project will also benefit the community and state through job creation. It is estimated 300 workers will be needed when the mine goes to full operation.

The selected route was designed by qualified experts who reviewed the aquatic biology, cultural resources, geotechnical engineering, rock geochemistry, water quality, wildlife, and wetlands data to design a road that is safe, responsible, and will meet regulatory requirements.

Data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has shown that the waterways within the road area are all non-fish bearing. No fish are present and no fish habitat will be disturbed.

Additionally, the road will offer better access for exploration, environmental, and geotechnical studies, and will also improve the safety of workers.

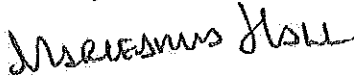
121 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 250, Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: 907-276-0700 • Fax: 907-276-3887 • Email: resources@akrdc.org • Website: akrdc.org

When the road is approved, it will include a reclamation plan to return the area to a natural setting and a bond will be in place. Furthermore, the proposed activities at the Palmer Project are all consistent with the land use management plans in the area – Borough, State, Alaska Mental Health Trust, and BLM plans.

Alaska has a long history of mining despite the limited infrastructure and access in our state. Approval of this PoO will encourage investment and further activities in the area. RDC urges the BLM to approve this plan in a timely manner.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marleanna Hall", written in a cursive style.

Marleanna Hall
Executive Director

January 4, 2016

Eric B. Fjelstad
EFjelstad@perkinscoie.com
D. +1.907.263.6973
F. +1.907.263.6473

**VIA MAIL AND EMAIL
DNR.APPEALS@ALASKA.GOV**

Mark Myers
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1400
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Appeal of Reservations of Water for Mulchatna and Stuyahok Rivers

Dear Commissioner Myers:

We represent the Council of Alaska Producers ("CAP"), the Alaska Miners Association ("AMA"), the Resource Development Council ("RDC"), and the Alaska Oil and Gas Association ("AOGA") (collectively, "the Groups") with respect to decisions made by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water, Water Resources Section ("DNR") granting water reservations for the Mulchatna and Stuyahok Rivers ("the Rivers"). The reservations were granted to the Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership ("SWASHP")¹ and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game ("ADF&G").

CAP is a non-profit trade association formed in 1992 and serves as a spokesperson for the large metal mines and major metal developmental projects in the state. Bringing together mining companies with interest in Alaska, CAP represents and informs members on legislative and regulatory issues, supports and advances the mining industry, educates members, the media, and the general public on mining-related issues, and promotes economic opportunity and environmentally sound mining practices.

AMA is a non-profit membership organization established in 1939 to represent the mining industry in Alaska. AMA is composed of more than 1,800 members that come from seven statewide branches: Anchorage, Denali, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan/Prince of Wales,

¹ SWASHP identifies its "active partners" as Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Bristol Bay Heritage Land Trust, Bristol Bay Native Association, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service (Lake Clark National Park and Preserve), NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, The Nature Conservancy, The Conservation Fund, Trout Unlimited, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Bristol Bay Campus. See <http://www.southwestsalmon.org/home-2/partners/> (last viewed Jan. 2, 2016).



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True North Mine Reclamation Project - Interior Alaska, 2014 photo

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- Arctic Mining Technology
- Arctic Transportation
- Arctic Policy
- Arctic Engineering Innovations

The conference will also offer practical courses and technical sessions for mining professionals including:

- Advances in Geochemistry, Geoscience and Geophysics
- GPS & GIS Fundamentals & Applications
- Large Mine Permitting 101
- Placer Mining 101: Industry basics
- Wetlands Management: Ecology, regulations, mitigation
- Minerals Processing
- MSHA - Surface Refresher
- MSHA - Underground Refresher
- Latest updates on mining policy and projects in Alaska.

We hope you will join us to learn more about Alaska's Mining industry, and the most recent developments in arctic engineering and research.

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How Do Exports and Foreign Investment Benefit the Alaskan Economy?



Michael Zehr, Federal Policy Adviser, **Consumer Energy Alliance**

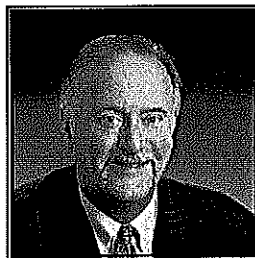
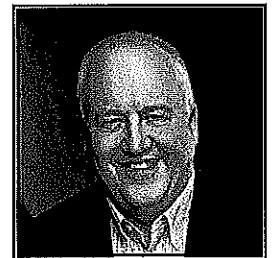
Topic: *"Energy Consumer Perspectives in an Age of American Energy Abundance and Regulatory Expansion - How will today's energy policies impact American competitiveness?"*

Consumer Energy Alliance is the voice of the energy consumer. They provide consumers with sound, unbiased information on U.S. and global energy issues. Their affiliates comprise a range of sectors from the energy industry, academia, small businesses, conservation groups to travel-related industries.

Marcus Hartley, President & Senior Economist, **Northern Economics**

Topic: *"The Statewide Economic Review and 2016 Forecast"*. Hartley will report on the state's major industries, their contribution to Alaska's economy, and how they will perform in 2016.

Northern Economics has over 30 years of experience in Alaska and beyond providing clarity for their clients through impartial analysis. They seek challenging work in which they use creativity, knowledge, and experience to solve complex issues.



Greg Wolf, Executive Director, **World Trade Center Anchorage**

Topic: *"Export Resources, Import Capital"*. Wolf will report on Alaska's major export markets, export commodities and services, and the impact of exports and foreign direct investment on Alaska's economy.

World Trade Center Anchorage is a private membership organization whose mission is to help Alaskans to succeed in the global marketplace for trade, commerce, and investment.

Date: February 2, 2016

Location: Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

Time: 12:00 - 1:30pm (doors open at 11:30)

Cost: \$50/\$550 single seat/table (10 seats)

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Most of the Arctic, like most of the world, is commonly owned. With ownership comes the obligation to manage our resources for the benefit of the total. To do that, we must understand the reality, the richness, and the responsibility of the North.

— Governor Walter J. Hickel, Founder


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February 29-March 1, 2016 8:00 am to 4:30 pm
BLM Campbell Creek Science Center * Anchorage, Alaska

DETAILS

Course content: This two-day ANILCA Training brings together numerous subject matter experts to provide an overview of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA), including:

Summary of Alaska's land history from Territorial days through ANILCA to present

- Context of ANILCA's passage – including major constituents, issues of the day, and the "Great Compromise"
- Overview of ANILCA statutory provisions by Title or Section
- Key access provisions of ANILCA, including access for traditional activities, subsistence, inholdings, and transportation & utility systems
- Subsistence on federal lands
- Wilderness reviews and management
- ANILCA implementation, including federal land planning
- Case studies

Presenters: Federal agency representatives and others with extensive ANILCA experience.

Materials included: Copy of ANILCA & Amendments; presentation documents; Alaska in Maps - A Thematic Atlas; and portable USB drive with relevant laws, regulations and other supporting documents. Discussion sessions on ANILCA issues take place both days during lunch – lunch, coffee, and continental breakfast provided.

Recommended for: Federal agencies with ANILCA implementation responsibilities, state and local land and resource managers, Native corporations, rural residents and inholders, as well as community leaders, policy makers, consultants, the academic community and the interested public.

Objective: Upon completion of the training, attendees have a greater understanding of this



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

Membership Form

RDC is a statewide business association comprised of individuals and companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, forest products, tourism and fisheries industries. RDC's membership includes Alaska Native Corporations, local communities, organized labor, and industry support firms. RDC's purpose is to encourage a strong, diversified private sector in Alaska and expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

To view a list of current members, please visit akrdc.org/corporate/

Name: _____ Title: _____

Company: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Mobile: _____

Email: _____ Website: _____

(corporate members only)

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Membership Levels

	Corporate	Individual
Platinum	\$3000 and up	\$500 and up
Gold	\$1500	\$300
Silver	\$750	\$150
Basic	\$500	\$75

Please select the category in which your organization should be classified:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications/Technology | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Consulting | <input type="checkbox"/> Timber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communities | <input type="checkbox"/> Media | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade/Business Organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering/Environmental | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Corporations | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil and Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Industry Services | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government | <input type="checkbox"/> Support Services | |

Membership Amount \$ _____ ☐ Please Invoice Me ☐ Check Enclosed

Charge my card: _____ Exp. Date: _____

RDC is classified as a 501(c)(6) non-profit trade association. Membership dues and other financial support may be tax deductible as an ordinary business expense, but not as a charitable contribution. 15.9% of RDC support is non-deductible.



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