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BREAKFAST MEETING

Thursday, May 5, 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:

Point Thomson Update

Cory Quarles, Alaska Production Manager ExxonMobil

Next Meeting: Thursday, May 19th:

2016 Alaska Tourism UpdateJohn Binkley, President, CLIA-Alaska

Sign up for RDC e-news online!

This breakfast packet and presentation may be found online at:

akrdc.org



TOURISM



FISHERIES



OIL & GAS



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FORESTRY

News Release

EXonMobil

Exxon Mobil Corporation 5959 Las Colinas Boulevard Irving, TX 75039-2298 972 444 1107 Telephone 972 444 1138 Facsimile

Contact: ExxonMobil Media Relations (972) 444–1107

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE APRIL 22, 2016

ExxonMobil Starts Production at Point Thomson

- Production to reach up to 10,000 barrels per day of natural gas condensate
- Project demonstrates ExxonMobil commitment to developing North Slope natural gas
- Alaskans and Alaska-owned companies played critical role in project development

IRVING, Texas – ExxonMobil said today it has started production at its Point Thomson project, the first company-operated project on Alaska's North Slope.

Central pad facilities are designed to initially produce about 5,000 barrels per day of condensate and 100 million standard cubic feet per day of recycled gas. The recycled gas is re-injected for future recovery. At full rate production, the facility is designed to produce up to 10,000 barrels per day of natural gas condensate and 200 million cubic feet of recycled gas. It is anticipated to reach that level when the west pad well is online in a few months.

The Point Thomson reservoir holds an estimated 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and associated condensate – a high-quality hydrocarbon similar to kerosene or diesel. The resource represents 25 percent of the known gas on the North Slope. Potential future development will depend on a range of factors such as business considerations, investment climate, and the fiscal and regulatory environment.

"The successful startup of Point Thomson demonstrates ExxonMobil's project management expertise and highlights its ability to execute complex projects safely and responsibly in challenging, remote environments such as the North Slope in Alaska," said Neil W. Duffin, president of ExxonMobil Development Company.

ExxonMobil and the working-interest owners have invested approximately \$4 billion in the development of Point Thomson production facilities through 2015. About 100 Alaskan companies have contributed to the success of the project, and thousands of people worked onsite and around the state during peak construction activity.

"Our strong partnership with Alaskans and Alaska-owned companies played a critical role in helping to complete this major project," Duffin said. "It further reinforces our commitment to pursuing the development of Alaska's natural gas resources."

Point Thomson is located on state acreage along the Beaufort Sea, 60 miles east of Prudhoe Bay and 60 miles west of the village of Kaktovik.

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April 22, 2016

Ms. Kelly Hammerle Five Year Program Manager Bureau of Ocean Energy Management 45600 Woodland Road, VAM-LD Sterling, VA 20166

RE: Proposed 2017-2022 OCS Oil & Gas Leasing Program and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (BOEM 2016-0003)

Dear Ms. Hammerle:

On behalf of the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (RDC), I am writing to urge the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) to finalize the Proposed 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil & Gas Leasing Program (Proposed Program) and a Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS) that includes the Alaska Arctic OCS without any further exclusions or restrictions.

RDC is an Alaska-based business association comprised of individuals and companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, timber, tourism, and fisheries industries, as well as Alaska Native corporations, local communities, organized labor, and industry support firms. RDC's purpose is to link these diverse interests together to encourage a strong, diversified private sector in Alaska and expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

With regard to the DPEIS, RDC strongly supports Alternative A, which includes new lease sales in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas, as well as Cook Inlet. Alternative A represents 41 percent of the estimated contributions to the overall amount of the OCS barrels of oil equivalent expected to be produced, nearly equal to the entire Gulf of Mexico potential. Conversely, we are strongly opposed to the Reduced Proposal Alternatives B1b (Beaufort Sea) and B2b (Chukchi Sea), which would remove more than 8 million acres of the most prospective areas from future lease sales. This would essentially have the same impact of having no leasing in these program areas.

Specifically, the Cross Island Environmentally Important Area, including virtually all of the area north of Prudhoe Bay and 12.2 percent of the geologic plays in the Beaufort Sea, would close promising prospects near existing infrastructure, which could minimize future impacts and extend the life of existing facilities.

In recent years, the federal government has removed over 42 million acres of Alaskan waters from potential leasing. Combined with other recent actions that have raised regulatory uncertainty and discouraged prospects for Alaskan development, further reductions in the potential leasing area would compromise the long-term energy and

economic security of Alaska and the nation. Moreover, it is premature to exclude additional acreage at the DPEIS stage, given more specific environmental information and review will be considered at later decision stages, and further closures and new restrictions in the Alaska region may make Arctic development economically impractical.

Through decades of Arctic experience, industry has shown that impacts to both onshore and marine mammal subsistence activity can be avoided and mitigated through close cooperation and communication with primary subsistence users. Moreover, major investments in research in the Arctic OCS over decades by industry, government, and academia provide a solid foundation for responsible development that minimizes risks to other resources and the environment. Furthermore, industry and regulators continue to adapt to the challenges of operating in the Arctic and new technologies will further ensure that development and environmental protection can coexist in the region. Operators have taken great strides to implement lessons learned and enhance prevention and response capabilities. Through smart planning, Arctic offshore energy development and subsistence lifestyles can be compatible.

Alaskans recognize the vital role oil and gas development plays in our state's economy and more than 72 percent of residents support offshore development in the Arctic. One cannot overstate the importance of oil and gas to Alaska. Oil production accounts for more than one-third of the economic activity in the state. It provides and funds thousands of private and public sector jobs, as well as critical public services. It's clear that Alaskans and our state's economy would benefit significantly from increased oil production. In fact, the very concept of Alaska's statehood is predicated on the development of our natural resources.

More than five decades ago when Alaska statehood was debated, many politicians in Washington, D.C. doubted this northern territory could build an economy and contribute to the union. Alaskans joined together to convince Congress that development of Alaska's vast resources could establish and sustain a strong private sector economy. Washington responded by adding a 49th star to the American flag. We remind federal policy makers that Alaska was allowed to join the union because of the expectation that the development of our natural resources would sustain our economy.

Now, more than 50 years later, Alaska's economic lifeline, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), is starved for oil. It's not because we have depleted our natural resources. In fact, there is more oil in place onshore and offshore the North Slope than what we have developed since statehood. The challenge is achieving access to the resource.

TAPS has played a critical role in our nation's energy security, carrying more than 17 billion barrels of oil to West-Coast markets. It is a critical and strategic link to the nation's long-term energy security. However, throughput in TAPS peaked at 2.1 million barrels per day in 1988 and the pipeline is now running at three quarters empty. With its enormous resource potential, the Alaska OCS likely contains enough oil to at least double TAPS throughput, extend the longevity of the pipeline, and sustain our state's economy for decades.

It is vital that the United States maintain opportunities to develop offshore oil and gas, particularly in the resource-rich Beaufort and Chukchi seas. The region holds an estimated 27 billion barrels of oil and 132 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. It would constitute the eighth largest oil resource in the world, ahead of Nigeria, Libya, Russia, and Norway. Development of these immense energy resources would create an estimated 54,700 jobs and \$193 billion in government revenue.

As the Proposed Program notes, the Arctic areas are especially promising to help meet the country's long-term energy needs. Energy development in the U.S. Arctic would also significantly bolster the nation's influence in a

strategically critical area, bring much needed infrastructure to the region, and provide additional response capabilities in an area where shipping and other activities are increasing. Moreover, OCS development would also reduce economic risks for the proposed Alaska LNG Project, a clean energy priority of the Obama administration.

RDC and many Alaskans share President Obama's view that America needs to conserve more and put new emphasis on renewable and alternative energy. By doing so, the nation can ultimately break its heavy reliance on fossil fuels. However, America still needs to pursue oil and gas production, given the fact it will take decades before renewable energy becomes a dominant energy source. Moreover, Alaska OCS production will be needed to offset a projected sharp decline in shale production in the coming decades.

For the benefit of Alaskans as well as businesses and consumers across the country, RDC respectfully urges BOEM to continue to include leasing opportunities in the Chukchi and Beaufort seas, as well as Cook Inlet, in the final plan. Given the extensive areas that have been removed from leasing in recent years, RDC strongly opposes additional exclusions and closures – actions that will have the same effect of closing an area to leasing. We also support efforts to expand revenue sharing to all states with adjacent offshore oil and gas activity, including Alaska. Revenue sharing would ensure Alaska is adequately positioned to bear the costs related to offshore development and have access to the same benefits as other states with offshore activity.

RDC appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Proposed Program and DPEIS.

Sincerely,

Carl Portman
Deputy Director



ACTION ALERT

Comment on the Nanushuk Project Comment Deadline: Extended to May 31, 2016

Overview:

Armstrong and Repsol E&P USA, Inc. are proposing to develop the Nanushuk project, located approximately 52 miles west of Deadhorse and seven miles northeast of Nuiqsut. The conventional onshore field, utilizing proven arctic technology, is east of the main channel of the Colville River. The field could ultimately prove to be one of the largest on the North Slope.

Up to 76 production and injection wells would be drilled in multiple phases from three drill sites. Construction would include the Nanushuk Pad, which would include a central processing facility; additional drill sites and an operations center pad. A tie-in pad would be constructed adjacent to an existing Kuparuk facility. The project would include 11 miles of gravel infield roads and a 14-mile gravel access road to provide all-season ground transportation between the Nanushuk Pad and the existing road system at Kuparuk.

During construction, up to 600 employees will be housed in temporary camps. Construction is expected to take four years with a minimum of five years of development drilling. First oil is expected three to four years following issuance of all permits, and the project could produce up to 120,000 barrels per day. Assuming timely regulatory approval, the Nanushuk project could bring in \$5 billion in new investment activity over six years.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to identify and analyze the potential impacts associated with the development of the Alpine C and Nanushuk reservoirs, including construction and operation of the proposed project. The Corps will be evaluating a permit application for work under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The EIS will be used to support the permit decision in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Part of the EIS process will be to identify reasonable alternatives and document potential positive or negative environmental effects of the proposed project.

Additional information on the project is available at: http://www.nanushukeis.com/projects/nanushukeis/index.html

Requested Action:

Submit written comments in support of the project to Ms. Janet Post, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Division CEPOA-RD, P.O. Box 6898, JBER, AK 99506-0898; by email: janet.l.post@usace.army.mil, or online: NanushukElS.com.

Deadline for submittal of written comments has been extended to May 31st.

Points to consider for your testimony:

- The \$5 billion Nanushuk prospect is an important and positive development for Alaska and could be one of the most significant discoveries on the North Slope since the discovery of the Alpine oil field.
- Alaska's economic lifeline, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), is now running at three-quarters empty.
 The Nanushuk project has the potential to produce up to 120,000 barrels of oil per day, significantly
 increasing TAPS throughput and revenues to the State of Alaska.

- State and local spending of taxes and royalties paid by the oil and gas industry directly creates jobs in the public sector and indirectly creates jobs throughout the private sector.
- The project would generate significant long-term business and economic activity and up to 600 North Slope construction jobs for Alaskans. In addition, 60 direct jobs would be created in Anchorage and two rigs supporting development for five years each would generate 120 to 150 jobs per rig, and more through fabrication, logistics, and indirect jobs. For each direct oil industry job, 20 additional jobs are generated in the Alaska economy.
- The Nanushuk project is located near existing industry infrastructure, minimizing potential environmental impact.
- Thanks to continuing improvements in technology, practices, and oversight, the oil industry has
 demonstrated that North Slope energy development and environmental stewardship can and do coexist.
- Industry has a proven track record of responsible development in environmentally-sensitive areas, protecting the environment, wildlife and subsistence needs of local residents.

Deadline: May 31, 2016

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Ex-Officio Members Senator Lisa Murkowski Senator Dan Sullivan Congressman Don Young Governor Bill Walker

Doug Ward Sinclair Will



April 22, 2016

The Honorable Don Young 2314 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: H.R. 3650

Dear Congressman Young:

I am writing on behalf of the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (RDC) to express support for H.R. 3650, which authorizes states to select and acquire certain National Forest System lands to be managed and operated by the state for timber production and other multiple use purposes.

RDC is an Alaskan, non-profit, business association comprised of individuals and companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, timber, tourism and fisheries industries. Our membership also includes Alaska Native regional and village corporations, local governments, organized labor and industry support firms. RDC's mission is to help grow Alaska's economy through the responsible development of natural resources.

Specifically, RDC joins the State of Alaska, Alaska Forest Association, Southeast Conference, Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce, and the business community in Southeast Alaska in advocating for the establishment of a state-owned two million acre forest from the 17-million acre Tongass National Forest, which the State was unable to select under the Alaska Statehood Act. Ironically, at statehood, the federal government would not allow Alaska to select land from the Tongass in order to guarantee an adequate supply of timber to an emerging forest products industry in the region. If Congress authorizes a state forest to be owned and managed by Alaska, the timber industry in the region could be revitalized and investment would be encouraged to allow the existing industry to survive and new timber facilities to be built.

In order to restore and sustain a viable timber manufacturing industry in Southeast Alaska, at least one million acres of timber must be managed on a sustained yield basis. Since the commercial timber stands are not contiguous in Southeast Alaska, a two million acre forest is needed to allow responsible timber management, which includes not only timber harvesting, but also fish and wildlife habitat buffers, municipal watershed protections, recreation areas, and other multiple uses.

The industry has done several analyses to determine the economy of scale necessary to have a competitive, sustainable manufacturing industry. That is why we are supporting the establishment of a two million acre state forest in the region.

121 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 250, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 Phone: 907-276-0700 • Fax: 907-276-3887 • Email: resources@akrdc.org • Website: akrdc.org Over the past 25 years, Southeast Alaska has lost two pulp mills, five large sawmills and thousands of family-wage jobs. Similar job losses have occurred in support businesses. Overall, more than 90 percent of the industry's 3,000 direct jobs have been lost.

The Alaska Timber Task Force has recommended a two million acre state forest be established and managed by the State as the best way to insure a reliable, adequate timber supply. This recommendation is also supported by the Alaska Legislature. RDC was encouraged to hear your own expression of support for this state forest.

The State has already prepared a draft selection of lands that might comprise the state forest. We understand that the management of these lands would provide tens of millions of dollars of net revenue for the State, in addition to the restoration of about two thousand jobs in the region. The legislative options for acquiring these lands include purchase over time through net revenue sharing, land selections pursuant to the Statehood Act, as well as other options.

In 1980, as noted earlier, a fully integrated industry operated on a full-time basis in Southeast Alaska and provided 3,000 direct jobs and an estimated 2,000 indirect jobs. Many of the indirect support businesses have closed and all have been damaged by the decline in timber harvest in the Tongass. Manufacturing integration has been crippled, and with the loss of the pulp mills, the region no longer has a facility that can utilize pulp logs or residual chips from the local sawmills. Ketchikan alone has lost its pulp mill, three sawmills, and over 1,500 family-wage jobs. Similar job losses have occurred across the region.

The federal timber harvest averaged about 450 million board feet (mmbf) of saw logs plus 70 mmbf of utility logs annually in 1980. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) statutorily reduced and set the Tongass harvest level at 450 mmbf (net saw log volume) annually. In 1990, Congress replaced the ANILCA timber target with direction to the Forest Service to sell enough timber to satisfy the market demand and took away the automatic timber program funding provided by ANILCA. Over the last 35 years, the Forest Service has reduced the maximum allowable timber sale level to 267 mmbf, and is now working to reduce the harvest level to less than 50 mmbf. In recent years, the Forest Service has made available approximately 30 mmbf of timber annually via its timber sales process. This is well below market demand and is crippling what is left of the region's forest products industry.

The Forest Service is now amending its land management plan to allow harvesting of only "young growth" timber, which is loosely defined as 'previously harvested lands.' This plan will reduce the federal timber harvest even lower. Moreover, the Alaska Forest Association has warned there is no manufacturing facility in Southeast Alaska which can process this young growth timber, which will mean that all timber harvested under this "young-growth" plan will have to be exported, further reducing jobs. Further, there is insufficient young growth acreage at this time to sustain a manufacturing industry and if the existing young-growth stands are harvested prematurely as currently planned by the agency, the timber yield from the young trees will be reduced by more than half, severely compromising the future of the industry in Southeast Alaska.

For the last two decades, the federal government has been unable to implement its own timber sale plans. As a result, many people both in the region and around the state now support the establishment of a two million acre State Forest in Southeast Alaska from portions of the Tongass. This forest would be managed by Alaskans in accordance with the rules established by the Alaska Forest Practices Act.

Timber harvesting in Southeast Alaska over the last hundred years has not had a negative impact on fish or wildlife habitat. In addition, logging roads have greatly increased recreation access. Meanwhile, Congress has already set aside in perpetuity about half of the timberlands in the region. What is needed now is access to sufficient timber to support our Southeast Alaska timber manufacturing industry.

In conclusion, RDC wholeheartedly supports legislation authorizing states to select and acquire National Forest System lands to be managed by states and their residents. Such legislation is absolutely key to the revival of a forest products industry in Southeast Alaska, which would greatly benefit local communities and help diversify a struggling Alaskan economy.

Sincerely,

Carl Portman Deputy Director

cc: Alaska Congressional Delegation



AOGA 50th Anniversary Celebration & Conference DENA'INA CENTER| TIKAHTNU BANQUET HALL MAY 25, 2016

EVENT SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Swanson River Sponsor \$5,000 **Limited number available**

In honor of the oil field that led to Alaska's statehood, we offer the Swanson River sponsorship at \$5,000. Like its oilfield namesake, this sponsorship is the headliner for an event dedicated to the past, present, and future of our oil and gas industry.

- Ten individual registrations to the conference (\$2,500 value)
- Full-page ad in the conference program
 - Due May 13, 2016. Ads are full page, 5.5"x 8". Send ad and logo to AOGA at erkmann@aoga.org
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This sponsorship acknowledges the huge economic benefit the legendary Prudhoe Bay field has provided to Alaska for decades. By anyone's definition, Prudhoe Bay has exceeded expectations in terms of oil production and longevity. This sponsorship levels promises the same: results and exposure.

- Five individual registrations to the conference (\$1,250 value)
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Pipeline Sponsor \$1,000

Just like the Trans Alaska Pipeline has been a source of pride and wonder for generations of Alaskans, this sponsorship level provides visibility for companies and organizations that share the pride of Alaska's oil and gas industry.

- Two individual registrations to the conference (\$500 value)
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- Sponsor Recognition in all conference communications
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AOGA 50th Anniversary Celebration & Conference

MAY 25, 2016 | DENA'INA CENTER AGENDA, as of 4/25/16

7:00 am	Exhibit hall opens. Breakfast buffet available in Exhibit hall
7:30 am	Morning keynote: A global perspective on energy: where does Alaska fit in? Industry Leaders panel sponsored by Caelus Energy Alaska and BP Exploration Alaska and the Alaska Support Industry Alliance Contractor of the Year for Safety Performance Award Confirmed speakers include Jim Musselman, President/CEO of Caelus Energy, and Andy Hopwood Chief Operation Officer of Upstream Region and Strategy for BP
9:00 am	Exhibitors break
9:30 am	Petroleum and Politics: Can energy policy be bipartisan? Confirmed speakers include Ed Goeas, President/CEO of The Tarrance Group; Celinda Lake, President of Lake Research Partners; and Matt Larkin of Dittman Research
10:30 am	Industry Update
11:00 am	Exhibitors break
11:30 am	Keynote luncheon speaker: Fueling the Future Sponsored by Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and the Project of the Year Award for Environmental Stewardship/ Innovation, sponsored by Stoel Rives Confirmed speaker: Atul Arya, Senior Vice President, Energy Insight, IHS; and remarks by Governor Bill Walker
1:00 pm	Exhibitors break
1:30 pm	Arctic Opportunities Confirmed speakers include: Thomas Mack, President of Aluet Corporation; Matt Ganley, VP of Media &External Affairs for Bering Straits Native Corporation; Hugh Short, President/CEO of Pt Capital; moderated by Tara Sweeney, Chair of the Arctic Economic Council
2:30 pm	Polar bears, sage grouse, and lesser prairie chickens, oh my! The science and law behind the Endangered Species Act Confirmed speakers include Jeff Leppo, Managing Partner for Stoel Rives
3:00 pm	Exhibitors break
3:30 pm	Debating the Moral Case for Fossil Fuels and the Marilyn Crockett Lifetime Industry Achievement Award Confirmed speakers include Alex Epstein, author of The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels, and members of the UAA Debate Team
4:30 pm	Cocktail reception
5:30 pm	Conference close

Alaska Resource Education

Presents the 24th Annual

Coal Classic



sponsored by the Alaska Coal Association



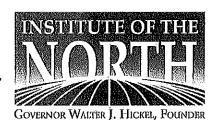
Wednesday, June 8, 2016 at Anchorage Golf Course

Breakfast, Registration & Hosted Driving Range 6:00 am, Shotgun Start 7:00 am Alaska Resource Education's mission is to educate students about Alaska's natural resources. Alaska Resource Education is a 501(c)(3) non-profit, tax 1D #92-0117527

REGISTRATION FORM

Great p	rizes and lunch included!	
\$1,100 Team (four golfers)	\$300 Individual Golfe	er
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	CONTROL SERVICE	

We invite you to participate in the upcoming Alaska Dialogue on Devolution, May 20-21 at the Alyeska Resort in Girdwood.



The Dialogue will address:

- The implications of the Legislature's fiscal decisions for Alaska's communities this ADN-article (http://www.adn.com/article/20160424/decline-alaska-revenue-sharing-leaves-communities-vulnerable) provides some good insight.
- The opportunities for the state to leverage federal resources, or for local and tribal governments to more efficiently deliver services the state now provides.

While the format has evolved over the years, the intent is the same - to inform policy and engage Alaskans in developing creative, meaningful solutions to the challenges ahead. Inspired by processes in Greenland and the Northwest Territories, participants in this summer's Alaska Dialogue will develop a framework for strategically implementing a devolution process at multiple levels (federal to state or tribal, and state to local or tribal). Attending will be state agencies, local and tribal governments, and business and political leaders.

Confirmed speakers include:

- . Attorney General Craig Richards, and Pat Pitney, Office of Management and Budget
- Ed Fogels and Sara Longan, Department of Natural Resources
- Andrea Sanders, First Alaskans Institute; and Matt Mead, Landye Bennett
- John Havelock, historian and former Attorney General
- Gunnar Knapp, Institute of Social and Economic Research, UAA
- Katherine Eldemar, Division of Community and Regional Affairs, State of Alaska
- and many more

Reserve your room at Alyeska Hotel by calling <u>1-800-880-3880</u>

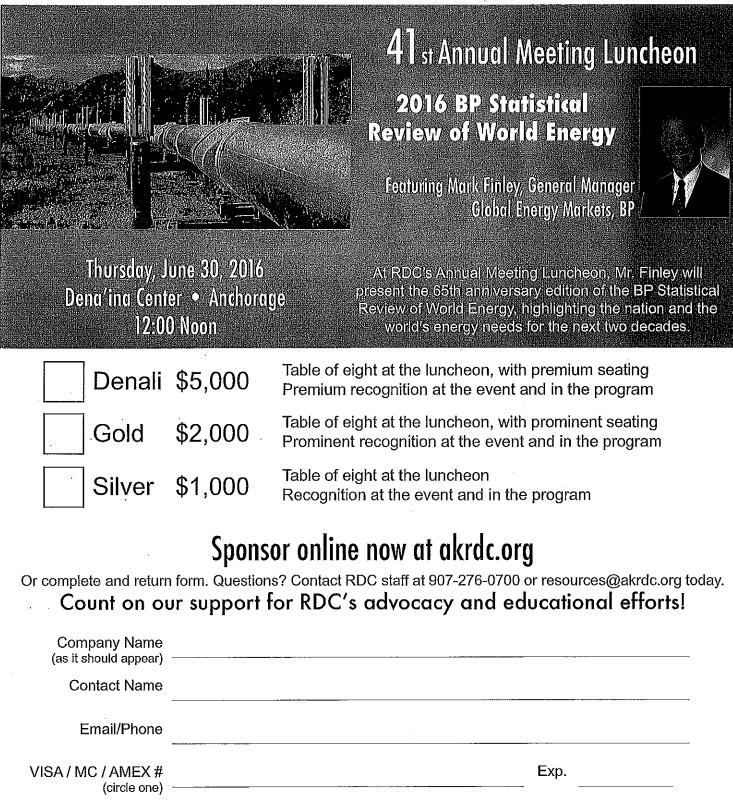
*If you've already registered, please forward this invitation to a colleague.

Devolution is the transfer of power from one level of government to a lower level. In this case, we will explore 1) federal to state or tribal; 2) state to local or tribal; and 3) power sharing agreements. Topics will range from assumption of increased responsibilities to co-management of resources, and to cooperative arrangements between local and tribal governments. Critical questions include:

- At what level of government is a service most efficiently delivered?
- How are the tradeoffs between efficiency and effectiveness managed, or sovereignty preserved?
- Are there barriers at higher levels of government, which, if removed, would increase efficacy?
- How does the state, or local and tribal government, build capacity in such a way as to assume additional responsibilities?
- How is the principle of maximum local self-government implemented?
- How does the current fiscal environment drive this discussion, or is influenced by its outcomes?
- What current conditions or future scenarios create urgency?
- How is the transfer of power resourced, or leveraged for greater resources?

Again, we hope you will join us! Register online: http://www.institutenorth.org/calendar/events/alaska-dialogue-on-devolution/





Deadline to be listed in the program is June 17th. Submit your logo to resources@akrdc.org by June 17th. Sponsorships available through June 29th, however, tables are not guaranteed after June 22nd.

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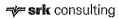












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