RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

BREAKFAST MEETING

Thursday, March 3, 2011

1. Call to order – Len Horst, Vice President
2. Self Introductions
3. Headtable Introductions
4. Staff Report – Jason Brune, Executive Director
5. Marc Langland – Make Alaska Competitive Coalition
6. Program and Keynote Speaker:

State of the Airline in the State of Alaska:

An Update on Alaska Airlines

Joe Sprague, Vice President of Marketing, Alaska Airlines

Next Meeting: March 3: Cynthia Carroll, Chief Executive, Anglo American

Please add my name to RDC's mailing list:

NAME/TITLE: ______________________________

COMPANY: ______________________________

ADDRESS: ______________________________

CITY: ________________ STATE: ______ ZIP: ____

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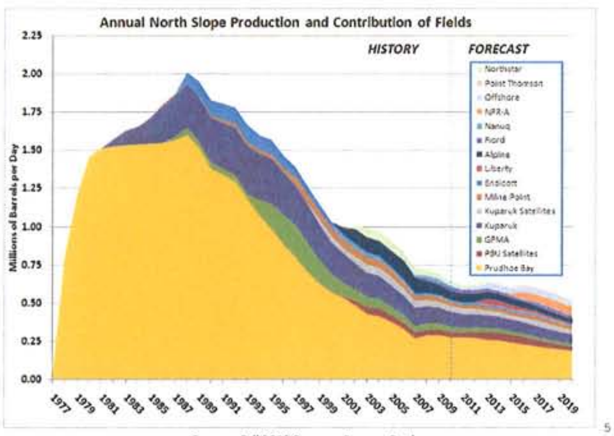
121 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 250, Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2035
Phone: 907-276-0700 Fax: 907-276-3887 Email: resources@akrdc.org Website: www.akrdc.org

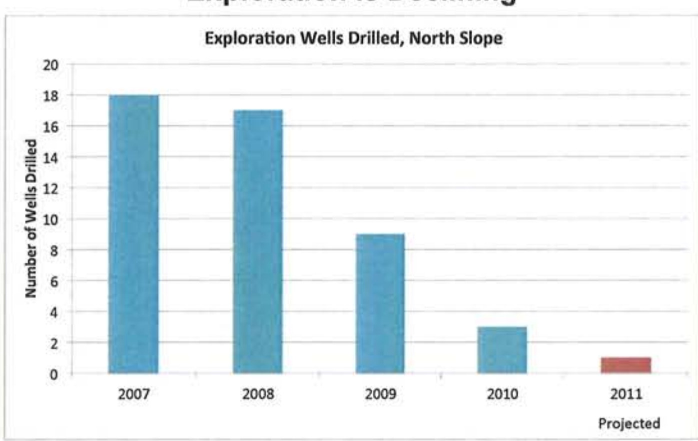
We're Being Trumped By ACES

Production is Declining



Source: Fall 2010 Revenue Sources Book

Exploration is Declining



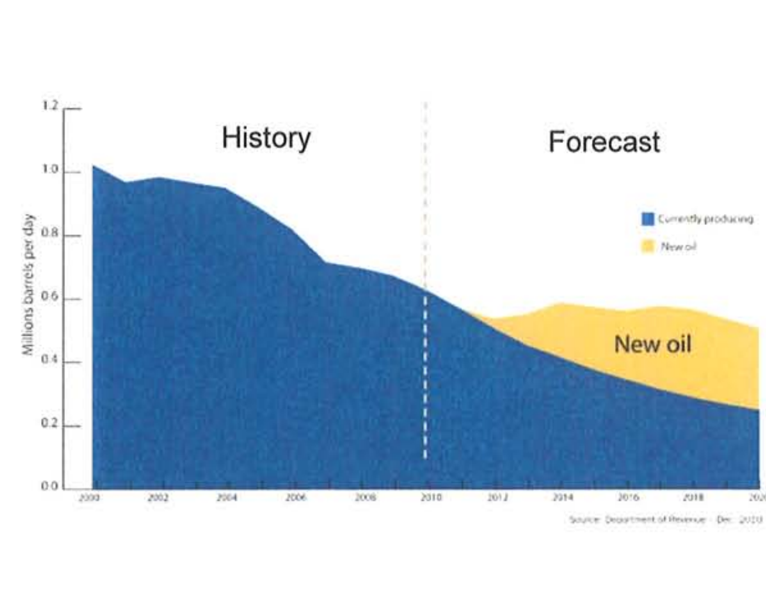
Source: Alaska Oil & Gas Conservation Commission and Alaska Department of Natural Resources

We need to drill to pay the bill

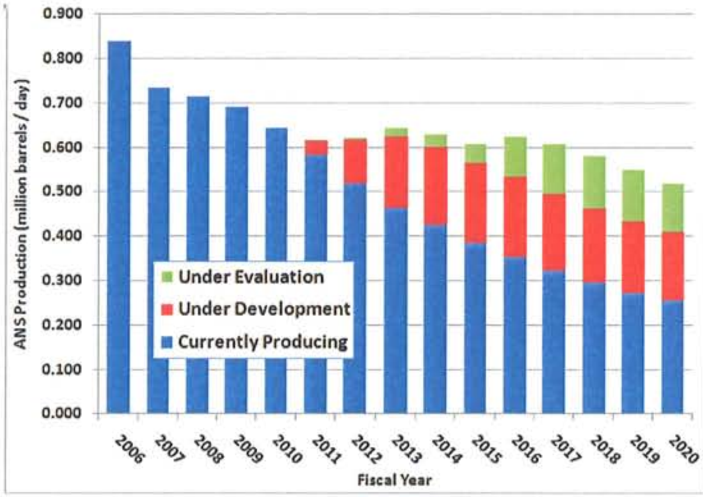
- The North Slope production decline has accelerated since the enactment of ACES in November 2007. In 2010 production declined 48,000 barrels, a 7% drop from the previous year.
- Exploration activity on the North Slope has fallen sharply from 18 wells in 2007 to only one well outside existing discoveries in 2010.
- Only 110 development wells were drilled on the North Slope in 2010, compared to 142 in 2005. Development drilling is critical to sustaining production from existing fields.
- The average monthly employment in the oil and gas industry fell to 11,800 jobs in 2010, a loss of 1,000 over the 2009 monthly average, according to the January 2011 edition of *Alaska Economic Trends*. This represented a 7.8% decline, the largest drop of any sector.
- *Alaska Economic Trends* stated: "The outlook for the oil patch in 2011 is uncertain, though it appears maintenance such as replacing pipe and old infrastructure will dominate."
- Alaskans are very concerned about the decline in oil production and investors see taxes as way too high to encourage new exploration or development in existing core fields. We must take a leap of faith by lowering taxes now to make Alaska a compelling place for industry to invest.
- Alaska is now the highest taxed oil region in North America. When combined with other factors, Alaska is among the highest cost regions in the world.

- Alaska cannot tax its way into prosperity. To sustain its economy, Alaska needs to encourage new investment to get more oil in the pipeline.
- The current production tax is a disincentive to invest here, especially when oil prices are high, given the progressive surcharge which captures most of the upside for the state and not the investor who risked 100% of the capital. As a result, Alaska becomes less competitive at high oil prices, and investors have turned indifferent to investing here whether oil is $70 or $120 a barrel.
- Lower taxes will lead to increased investment in exploration, which will ultimately result in higher revenues to the state over the long term. Conversely, the more Alaska taxes companies to produce a commodity, the less it will produce here, and the more it will produce elsewhere.

Without New Investment, Oil Production Falls More than 50% by 2020



Investment Needed In New & Old Fields Alike



Source: Fall 2010 Revenue Sources Book

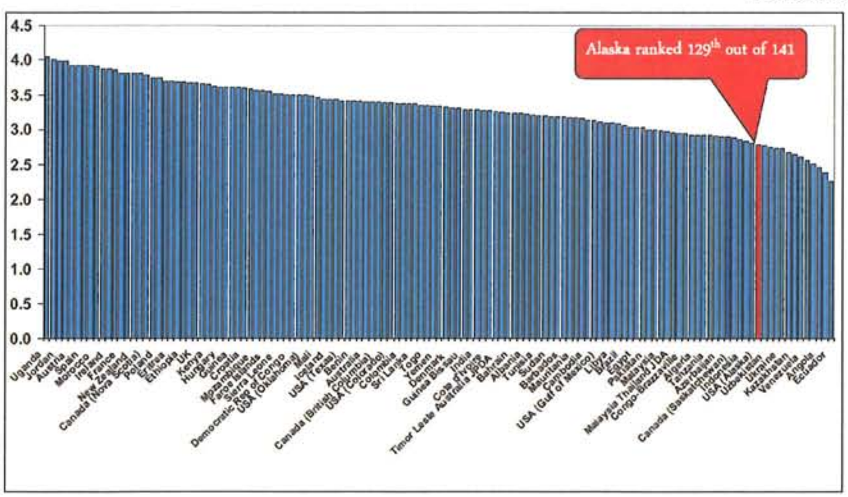
• An accelerated TAPS throughput decline could lead to the premature shut down of the pipeline, stranding billions of dollars in state royalty payments, which exceeded $2 billion in 2010 alone.

• With an annual production decline of 7%, which the state incurred last year, TAPS could be non-functional within 5 to 10 years. How would the state pay for essential public services and meet long-term obligations if this were to happen?

• There is no denying that lower tax rates could reduce revenue flowing into state coffers in the short term, but it is clear Alaska is competing in a global market and in the long term this reduction will make the state a more desirable place to invest, which ultimately will lead to higher revenues.

• Alaska's current oil production tax will result in less revenue to the state in the long term as critical investment dollars needed to slow the decline in North Slope production are directed to other projects outside Alaska with better rates of return.

Wood MacKenzie: Alaska's Fiscal Terms Rank 129 of 141



History has shown the more you tax something, the less you get of it

• More than 50% of total North Slope production in 2020 is forecasted to come from new oil, but most of that production will require huge investment from industry that is currently not occurring, despite high oil prices.

• The state is forecasting oil production could fall to 386,000 barrels per day in 2015 and 255,000 bpd in 2020. Significant investment is needed to stem the current and forecasted decline.

• We need to do more than just grow the state's savings accounts because a strong private sector will do more over the long term to sustain Alaska's economy. The state cannot save or tax its way to prosperity, nor can a savings account replace the oil industry.

• Billions of barrels of oil remain on the North Slope and offshore in the Arctic, but the resources are challenging and expensive to develop. Since 2003, the decline in production in Texas has been virtually arrested, demonstrating that mature energy regions with the right fiscal terms can mitigate decline.

• Alaska needs 2 to 3 fields like Eni's Nikaitchuq each year to help stem the decline. Decreasing taxes will help encourage more exploration so more projects like Nikaitchuq are in Alaska's future.

• Critics of lowering taxes claim capital expenditures have gone up since 2007. Investments primarily went up because of needed maintenance and repairs, as well as TAPS reconfiguration, activity in federal waters, Point Thomson, and pre-ACES sanctioned exploration and development.

• It is imperative our lawmakers act now to improve Alaska's business climate. Cutting taxes will move the needle and draw major investment back to Alaska.

• In the area of fiscal terms, a key element the state can control, the Fraser Institute ranked Alaska 34th of 38 in North America, and in a Wood MacKenzie study, Alaska's fiscal terms ranked 129th of 141 globally.

Resource Development Council Action Alert:
Proposed 2012-2017 Five-Year Plan for Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program
Public Hearing in Anchorage, February 25, 2011, 7 pm

Overview:

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) provided notice in April 2010 of its intent to prepare a Programmatic EIS for the proposed OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2012-2017 and request for comments. The notice also announced that scoping meetings would be held during June and July in coastal states, including Alaska. Subsequently, on June 30, 2010, Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar announced that the scoping meetings would be postponed because of the need for BOEMRE to focus on reviewing and evaluating safety and environmental requirements of offshore drilling in response to the Deepwater Horizon incident and that a new comment period would later be announced.

On December 1, 2010, the Secretary announced an updated oil and gas leasing strategy for the OCS. The new strategy will focus on leasing in areas with current active leases. As a result, the Western Gulf of Mexico, Central Gulf of Mexico, and the Cook Inlet, Chukchi Sea, and Beaufort Sea will continue to be considered for potential leasing in the 2012-2017 Program. However, the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and the Mid and South Atlantic planning areas are no longer under consideration for potential lease sales in the five-year program.

Alaska has significant OCS opportunities in the Beaufort and Chukchi seas. This public hearing will gauge public opinion in Alaska on the development of offshore oil and gas resources. This is an important hearing and could well determine Alaska's economic course for decades to come. Economic studies have confirmed OCS development has the potential to sustain Alaska's economy for generations.

Requested action:

RDC members are strongly encouraged to attend the Anchorage hearing, which will be held Friday, February 25 at BOEMRE Regional Offices, 3801 Centerpoint Drive, Conference Room at 7 p.m. Tell Washington that you support expanded future offshore leasing in Alaska.

The comment deadline is **March 31, 2011.** All comments received during the public comment period that closed on June 30 and all comments received during the new comment period will be considered by BOEMRE. Even if you provided written comments last summer on the Plan, please present brief oral testimony at the Anchorage hearing this month. Your attendance is vital!

For those submitting written comments, please send them to: Mr. J.F. Bennett, Chief Branch of Environmental Assessment, BOEMRE, 381 Elden Street, Mail Stop 4042, Herndon, Virginia 20170-4817, or online at http://ocs5yeareis.anl.gov.

Join us in our effort as we build public support for offshore oil & gas exploration and development. For those who do not have the time to draft their own comments, feel free to use the sample text at the link below:
http://consumerenergyalliance.org/calls-to-action/tell-the-obama-administration-that-we-need-jobs/

Points to consider for your testimony

• Urge the BOEMRE to ensure the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed 2012-2017 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Leasing Program moves forward in an efficient manner and that it does not further exclude areas offshore Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico from responsible oil and gas development.

• In establishing a robust 2012-2017 OCS oil and gas leasing program, the BOEMRE must balance environmental and economic considerations and ultimately decide to move forward with responsible offshore oil and gas development. Exploration and production can and should proceed in a safe manner.

• The Alaska OCS constitutes one of the world's largest untapped energy resources with an estimated 27 billion barrels of oil and 132 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in place. By comparison, total production from the North Slope since 1977 has been approximately 15.5 billion barrels. Essentially, Alaska holds the eighth largest oil reserves in the world ahead of Nigeria, Libya, Russia and Norway.

• The Chukchi Sea is considered the nation's most prolific, unexplored offshore basin in North America.

• The Alaska OCS could produce 1 to 2 million barrels per day, boosting current U.S. production by 20 to 40 percent. At today's oil prices of $90 a barrel, slashing imports that much would reduce the nation's trade deficit up to $65.7 billion a year. Last year, when oil averaged $78 a barrel, the U.S. sent $260 billion overseas for crude, accounting for nearly half of the country's $500 billion trade deficit.

• BOEMRE should not hold lease sales unless it truly intends to allow exploration in a reasonable and timely manner. In February 2008, lease sale 193 on tracts in the Chukchi Sea netted taxpayers more than $2.6 billion in bonus bids. However, companies seeking to drill on those tracts have been unable to drill due to numerous regulatory and permitting delays. Companies spending billions of dollars on leases and subsequent billion of dollars preparing to drill should be able to move forward in an efficient, responsible, safe, and certain manner.

• The responsible development of potentially immense oil and gas deposits in the Arctic would significantly boost Alaska's economy, extend the life of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, improve the economic viability of the proposed natural gas pipeline from the North Slope to the Lower 48, reduce America's reliance on foreign energy, create tens of thousands of new jobs and generate hundreds of billions of dollars in federal, state and local government revenues.

• According to a new study by Northern Economics and the University of Alaska, an annual average of 54,700 new jobs would be created and sustained through the year 2057 from the Alaska OCS, with 68,600 during production and 91,500 at peak employment. A total of $145 billion in new payroll would be paid to employees through the year 2057, including $63 billion to employees in Alaska and $82 billion to employees in the rest of the U.S.

• A total of $193 billion in government revenue would be generated through the year 2057, with $167 billion to the Federal government, $15 billion to the State of Alaska, $4 billion to local Alaska governments, and $6.5 billion to other state governments.

• In the Arctic, industry has invested significant resources to develop comprehensive response plans in the event of an oil spill. In Alaska, Shell currently maintains a highly specialized fleet and specialized containment equipment, as well as a large workforce of highly trained people.

• There has never been a blowout in the Alaska OCS or the Canadian Arctic. Thirty wells have been drilled in the Beaufort and five in the Chukchi – all without incident. These wells were drilled in the 1980s, utilizing older technology compared to what exists today.

• The North Slope and the offshore are now perhaps the most studied energy basins in America. MMS has spent more than $300 million on studies in Alaska and in the past decade the agency has funded over 250 studies here, with the majority of those focused on the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas.

• Access to Alaska's OCS resources may be a key element in the economic feasibility of the proposed natural gas pipeline from the North Slope to the Lower 48, one of President Obama's top energy priorities. Additional gas reserves beyond those already discovered are needed to make the project economic.

• For every barrel of oil America refuses to develop domestically, it will have little choice but to import an equal amount from overseas – where different environmental regulations often apply.

• Offshore oil and gas production in Alaska can occur in a responsible manner under a strong regulatory system, seasonal operating restrictions as needed, and mitigation measures to avoid conflicts with other resource and subsistence users.

• Sharing federal royalty payments from production in federal waters with coastal states and local communities is critical, as it significantly benefits local governments, promotes national economic interests and generates additional, new federal revenues by increasing state and local participation. Such sharing facilitates a closer partnership among federal, state and local agencies.

• Given demand for energy will rise as the economy recovers, America must continue to pursue new oil and gas development, even as the nation slowly transitions to the new energy sources of the future.

• While we strive to develop and utilize alternative and renewable sources of energy, we will still rely on oil and natural gas for transportation, electricity, manufacturing, consumer goods and several other uses that are part of our everyday lives. Even more, our economy depends on the millions of jobs and billions in revenues offshore production generates.

February 15, 2011

Russia Embraces Offshore Arctic Drilling

By ANDREW E. KRAMER and CLIFFORD KRAUSS

MOSCOW — The Arctic Ocean is a forbidding place for oil drillers. But that is not stopping Russia from jumping in — or Western oil companies from eagerly following.

Russia, where onshore oil reserves are slowly dwindling, last month signed an Arctic exploration deal with the British petroleum giant BP, whose offshore drilling prospects in the United States were dimmed by the Gulf of Mexico disaster last year. Other Western oil companies, recognizing Moscow's openness to new ocean drilling, are now having similar discussions with Russia.

New oil from Russia could prove vital to world supplies in coming decades, now that it has surpassed Saudi Arabia as the world's biggest oil producer, and as long as global demand for oil continues to rise.

But as the offshore Russian efforts proceed, the oil companies will be venturing where other big countries ringing the Arctic Ocean — most notably the United States and Canada — have been wary of letting oil field development proceed, for both safety and environmental reasons.

After the BP accident in the gulf last year highlighted the consequences of a catastrophic ocean spill, American and Canadian regulators focused on the special challenges in the Arctic. The ice pack and icebergs pose various threats to drilling rigs and crews. And if oil were spilled in the winter, cleanup would take place in the total darkness that engulfs the region during those months.

Last week, Royal Dutch Shell postponed plans for drilling off Alaska's Arctic coast, as the company continued to face hurdles from wary Washington regulators.

The Russians, who control far more prospective drilling area in the Arctic Ocean than the United States and Canada combined, take a far different view.

As its Siberian oil fields mature, daily output in Russia, without new development, could be reduced by nearly a million barrels by the year 2035, according to the International Energy

Agency. With its economy dependent on oil and gas, which make up about 60 percent of all exports, Russia sees little choice but to go offshore — using foreign partners to provide expertise and share the billions of dollars in development costs.

And if anything, the gulf disaster encouraged Russia to push ahead with BP as its first partner. In the view of Russia's prime minister, Vladimir V. Putin, BP is the safest company to hire for offshore work today, having learned its lesson in the gulf.

"One beaten man is worth two unbeaten men," Mr. Putin said, citing a Russian proverb, after BP signed its Arctic deal with Rosneft, the Russian state-owned oil company. The joint venture calls for the companies to explore three sections in the Kara Sea, an icebound coastal backwater north of central Russia.

The BP agreement touched off little public reaction in Russia, in part because the environmental movement is weak but also because opposition politicians have no way to block or hinder the process.

The Arctic holds one-fifth of the world's undiscovered, recoverable oil and natural gas, the United States Geological Survey estimates. According to a 2009 report by the Energy Department, 43 of the 61 significant Arctic oil and gas fields are in Russia. The Russian side of the Arctic is particularly rich in natural gas, while the North American side is richer in oil.

While the United States and Canada balk, other countries are clearing Arctic space for the industry. Norway, which last year settled a territorial dispute with Russia, is preparing to open new Arctic areas for drilling.

Last year Greenland, which became semi-autonomous from Denmark in 2009, allowed Cairn Energy to do some preliminary drilling. Cairn, a Scottish company, is planning four more wells this year, while Exxon Mobil, Chevron and Shell are also expected to drill in the area over the next few years.

But of the five countries with Arctic Ocean coastline, Russia has the most at stake in exploring and developing the region.

"Russia is one of the fundamental building blocks in world oil supply," said Daniel Yergin, the oil historian and chairman of IHS Cambridge Energy Research Associates. "It has a critical role in the global energy balance. The Arctic will be one of the critical factors in determining how much oil Russia is producing in 15 years and exporting to the rest of the world."

Following the template of the BP deal, Rosneft is negotiating joint venture agreements with other major oil companies shut out of North America and intent on exploring the Arctic continental shelf off Russia's northern coast. That includes Shell, its chief executive said last month. Rosneft's chief executive, Eduard Y. Khudainatov, said other foreign oil company representatives were lining up outside his office these days.

Artur N. Chilingarov, a polar explorer, has embodied Moscow's sweeping Arctic ambitions ever since he rode in a minisubmarine and placed a Russian flag on the bottom of the ocean under the North Pole, claiming it for Russia, in a 2007 expedition.

"The future is on the shelf," Mr. Chilingarov, a member of Russia's Parliament, the Duma, said in an interview. "We already pumped the land dry."

Russia has been a dominant Arctic oil power since the Soviet Union began making important discoveries in the land-based Tazovskoye field on the shore of the Ob Bay in Siberia in 1962. The United States was not far behind with the discovery of the shallow-water Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska five years later.

What is new is the move offshore.

The waters of the Arctic are particularly perilous for drilling because of the extreme cold, long periods of darkness, dense fogs and hurricane-strength winds. Pervasive ice cover for eight to nine months out of the year can block relief ships in case of a blowout. And, as environmentalists note, whales, polar bears and other species depend on the region's fragile habitats.

Such concerns have blocked new drilling in Alaska's Arctic waters since 2003, despite a steep decline in oil production in the state and intensive lobbying by oil companies.

In Canada, Arctic offshore drilling is delayed as the National Energy Board is reviewing its regulations after the gulf spill.

But Russia is pressing ahead. The central decision opening the Russian Arctic easily passed Parliament in 2008, as an amendment to a law on subsoil resources. It allowed the ministry of natural resources to transfer offshore blocks to state-controlled oil companies in a no-bid process that does not involve detailed environmental reviews.

Until recently Russia regarded the Kara Sea, where BP and Rosneft intend to drill, as primarily an icy dump. For years, the Soviet navy released nuclear waste into the sea, including several spent submarine reactors that were dropped overboard at undisclosed locations.

Rosneft executives say their exploration drilling will not stir up radiation.

But in any case, Mr. Chilingarov, the advocate for Russian polar claims, said a little radiation was nothing to worry about. He said that his son was born on Novaya Zemlya, an Arctic testing site for nuclear weapons during the cold war, and is now "a bit taller than me."

"In small doses," Mr. Chilingarov said, "radiation is good for growth."

Andrew E. Kramer reported from Moscow and Clifford Krauss from Houston.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

February 14, 2011

Representative Eric Feige and Representative Paul Seaton
House Resources Committee
Alaska State Capitol

RE: Testimony before House Resources Committee, HB 105, Southern Southeast Alaska State Forest

Good afternoon. My name is Carl Portman, Deputy Director of the Resource Development Council. RDC supports House Bill 105, given expansion of the forest would help sustain the forest products industry, save jobs, and boost the economy.

The state land identified for inclusion into the new state forest has been consistently managed for timber harvest. A state forest designation over these lands would ensure they would remain in state ownership and contribute to the long-term viability of the forest products industry in Southeast Alaska.

RDC supported the creation of the Southeast State Forest because demand for state timber exceeds supply and local mills are dependent on a consistent supply to stay in business. The majority of the timber in Southeast Alaska is on federal land, but federal timber sales have declined sharply. Subsequently, the demand for state timber from local mills has increased significantly.

Much of the new state forest contains young second-growth stands. There is broad support for shifting timber harvesting in Southeast from old growth to second growth. The new state forest and the proposed additional parcels to it will help provide a sustainable timber supply to local mills and accelerate the transition to second-growth timber. Actively managed second-growth will provide more timber volume per acre on shorter rotations. The shift to second-growth harvesting can be accelerated and timber volume increased on state land by thinning these stands. However, thinning is a long-term investment and is only justified if the land will be available for timber harvesting.

In our view, the Southeast State Forest and the proposed additions to it are needed to help restore some sense of balance in Southeast Alaska, given approximately 95 percent of the Tongass National Forest is closed to logging. The Tongass itself comprises 94 percent of the land in Southeast Alaska. As a result, land management in Southeast is heavily weighted toward preservation and non-development uses. Of 17 million acres in the Tongass, only 663,000 acres are scheduled for harvesting over the next 100 years, and half of that acreage is second-growth timber cut decades ago. The annual harvest ceiling has been reduced to 267 million board feet, down from 520 million board feet under previous federal plans and mandates. Only 30 million board feet of timber has been harvested annually in recent years, less than 15% of the allowable cut. Timber harvests on these federal lands are likely to be constrained due to litigation and other federal issues.

With regard to state lands, the Department of Natural Resources manages over 159,000 acres of uplands in southern Southeast Alaska. Of these, approximately 48,472 acres would be included in the new expanded state forest. The remaining land is designated for other uses, including recreation, water resources, land sales, and fish and wildlife habitat, including 25,000 acres of legislatively designated state parks, refuges, and public use areas. When put in the proper context, a 48,000 acre state forest, which is open to logging and other multiple uses, accounts for less than one-third of the state land in Southeast Alaska and less than one half of one percent of the total land base in the region, which pails in comparison to the acreage closed to development.

With the Forest Service unable to provide the timber sales the industry needs to keep operating and with most federal land in the region now closed to development, the proposed additions to the State Forest are needed and would help sustain the forest products industry, save jobs and benefit the economy.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of HB 105.

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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

February 7, 2011

Representative Paul Seaton
House Fisheries Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 102
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: HB59 - Commercial Fishing Loan Act

Dear Representative Seaton:

On behalf of the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc., (RDC), I am writing in support of HB59 - Commercial Fishing Loan Act.

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.

Throughout the last several years, Alaskans have been struggling with high energy costs. Fuel costs and usage have escalated as fisherman are required to go further out for catch due to impacts from endangered species listings, critical habitat designations, marine protected areas, and fish movement. Opportunities to improve energy efficiency through state loans are important not only for the pocket books of the fisherman who harvest over half of this nation's total catch, but also for the environment—increased efficiency will likely lead to lower costs and ultimately decreased carbon emission. Encouraging such improvements/upgrades to be completed instate, as this bill provides, allows for even more benefits to be felt within Alaska.

We encourage the committee to vote in favor of this bill. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Marleanna Hall

Marleanna Hall
Projects Coordinator

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

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

February 11, 2011

Assistant Regional Administrator
Protected Resources Division, NMFS
Alaska Regional Office
Attn.: Ellen Sebastian
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, AK 99802-1668

Re: RIN 0648-XA046

To Whom It May Concern:

The Resource Development Council (RDC) is writing in response to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) notice of a 90-day petition finding and request for information on the eastern distinct population segment (DPS) of the Steller sea lion.

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 address NMFS' request published on December 13, 2010, RDC continues to support the delisting of the eastern DPS of the Steller sea lion. RDC concurs that the petition to delist the Eastern DPS is warranted, and encourages NMFS to take action without delay. This population is increasing and has been since the 1970s, and protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is no longer necessary.

In addition, RDC encourages NMFS to address the issues and questions raised by the Marine Conservation Alliance in a letter dated October 14, 2010. RDC believes it is imperative to address reasonable issues and requests before a sound decision can be made.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Marleanna Hall

Marleanna Hall
Projects Coordinator

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The Institute of the North's ANILCA Seminar
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939 W. 5th Avenue, Anchorage

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Take advantage of the 10% discount for RDC members!

Participants will gain an understanding of:

- Alaska's land history (especially Statehood and ANCSA) and ANILCA
- The key provisions of ANILCA, including exceptions written by Congress in ANILCA to guarantee the continuation of the Alaska lifestyle
- The intent of Congress and the "no more" clause
- Subsistence – ANILCA provisions and how it is managed today
- General hunting, fishing and trapping on federal lands
- Access to inholdings and across Wilderness Preserves in National Forests, Parks, Refuges and other Conservation System Units and the definition of "compatible with the purposes of a CSU"
- Navigable waters, submerged lands and RS2477s
- Wilderness Act exceptions in ANILCA
- ANWR and ANILCA
- Management planning and ANILCA
- ANILCA and the State of Alaska

$500 cost includes comprehensive ANILCA Study Guide and CD; lunches and continental breakfasts; as well as lively discussion with expert guest speakers

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- 35 participants minimum
- special hotel rates available
- parking permits provided

Contact: Nils Andreassen at (907) 771-2448 or nandreassen@institutenorth.org

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WALTER J. HICKEL, FOUNDER

Presented by the **Institute of the North**
509 West Third Avenue, Suite 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
www.institutenorth.org

INSTITUTE OF THE NORTH
WALTER J. HICKEL, FOUNDER

The Institute of the North / ANILCA Seminar

March 2 & 3, 2011
The Hotel Captain Cook
939 W. 5th Avenue, Anchorage

□ Mr □ Mrs □ Ms. ______________________________
Full name – first, middle initial, last

______________________ ______________________
Preferred informal first name *Title/function*

____
Company or Organization

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Business/Agency address *City* *State* *Zip*

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Business phone *Fax* *e-mail*

____
Residential/Cell phone

____ I would like to have the ANILCA Study Guide and CD in advance. Please advise me how and when I can obtain these materials.

(Optional) I heard about this seminar from ______________________

______________________ ______________________
Signature *Date*

DAILY SCHEDULE AND MEALS: Coffee will be available at 8 am, with sessions to begin each morning at 8:30 am and run until 4:30 pm. Lunch will be included.

FEES: Seminar, including ANILCA study guide, reference materials, two day parking permit and meals - **$500**

METHOD OF PAYMENT: Please make checks payable to **The Institute of the North**

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TEL: 907 / 771-2465
EMAIL lblas@institutenorth.org

PLEASE FILL OUT THE ATTACHED ASSESSMENT
ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF YOUR ANILCA BACKROUND AND YOUR AREAS OF INTEREST

This seminar was prepared for both those who know very little about ANILCA and those who work with its provisions on a regular basis. The following feedback will help us prepare for your participation.

____ I know very little about ANILCA and would like a general introduction to its history, its key concepts and the influence it has on major Alaska issues.
____ I know quite a bit about ANILCA but want to learn more.
____ I work with ANILCA issues regularly but need a deeper understanding of many of its provisions.

Specifically, I am interested in the following ANILCA related issues:

____ All of the issues listed below
____ The Alaska context – our history and visions
____ The battle for statehood, the Compact, and building an economy on the "commons"
____ The struggle leading to the passage of ANILCA, the mobilization of national conservation interests and the intent of Congress when the bill passed
____ The geographic context of the Conservation System Units
____ Management principles for the Conservation System Units (parks, etc.) in Alaska – revising management plans and the step-down planning process
____ Alaska exceptions written by Congress to enable the continuation of the Alaska way of life and a healthy economy
____ Access across Conservation System Units and to inholdings; the definition of "compatible with the purposes of a conservation unit" as it relates to access
____ Wilderness reviews and exceptions to the Wilderness Act in Alaska
____ Subsistence, including definitions of rural priority, customary trade and management
____ General hunting and fishing in National Parks and on other federal lands
____ The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the debate over the 1002 area
____ How ANILCA interfaces with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act – access, 17(b) easements, Native allotments, etc.
____ Who owns what, including navigable waters, submerged lands and valid existing rights including RS2477 rights-of-way
____ Recordable Disclaimers of Interest

Online registration is also available at www.institutenorth.org.

Thank you. See you in March!

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