

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

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## **BREAKFAST MEETING**

Thursday, May 16, 2013

- 1. Call to order Phil Cochrane, President
- 2. Head table Introductions
- 3. Staff Report Rick Rogers, Executive Director
- 4. Program and Keynote Speaker:

# Regulations, Reorganization and Resources: Why We're in the News

Chris Aadnesen, President, Alaska Railroad Corporation

**Next Upcoming Meeting:** 

Breakfast forums will resume September 5.

Wednesday, June 26: **RDC's 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting Luncheon**, Dena'ina Convention Center, Doors open at 11:15 a.m., program begins at Noon. Features David Holt, President, Consumer Energy Alliance, and Janet Weiss, President, BP (Exploration) Alaska, Inc.

Please add my name to RDC's mailing list:

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#### Action Alert • Comment Deadline May 31, 2013

EPA Releases Revised Bristol Bay Assessment

#### Overview:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released a revised assessment of the Bristol Bay region. This revised draft attempts to assess the effects of a potential mining project, without the project plans.

In 2010, the EPA was petitioned to use its authority under Section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to preemptively veto any dredge or fill permits in wetlands associated with mining and the Pebble Project in Southwest Alaska. Tribes closer to the project asked EPA to refrain from such action until a formal permit application has been submitted and the permitting process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) initiated. Having never used its authority preemptively, the EPA decided instead to conduct a watershed assessment to help "inform its decision" on the issue. The EPA study began in February 2011, and completed the assessment on an area the size of West Virginia in less than one year. Previous watershed assessments conducted on smaller areas have taken years to complete.

The CWA does give the EPA authority to veto other agencies' approval of permits, however, it is unprecedented that the EPA would prepare its watershed assessment in advance of any permit application. Moreover, the agency has rarely used its veto authority and never in advance of permits being issued by other agencies.

In its revised assessment, the EPA states it is "Based on the mine scenarios," not on actual mine plans. The assessment focuses on the effects of a mining project that has not been proposed, and for which key engineering solutions, environmental safeguards, and mitigation measures have not been provided. This is a deeply flawed speculative approach.

Senator Lisa Murkowski has said the EPA's assessment "Attempts to prejudge any mining project before the full details of that proposal are submitted to the EPA for review is unacceptable. The permitting process exists for a reason and a federal agency can no more ignore the established process than can an applicant."

In response to the release of the assessment, Senator Mark Begich said, "I remain opposed to any pre-emptive decision on the Pebble mine. While the project needs to meet a high hurdle – protecting the world's largest and most valuable salmon run - developers should be allowed to present their project and it should succeed or fail on its merits."

The State of Alaska, many statewide business associations, including RDC, and Native village and tribal organizations in the area have opposed the EPA assessment until there is a formal permit application to properly evaluate the project, and a thorough environmental impact statement is completed. The public comment period will run through May 31.

A copy of the revised assessment is available online at: http://www2.epa.gov/bristolbay

#### **Action Requested:**

Please submit written comments discouraging the EPA from preemptively vetoing projects in the Bristol Bay area. Tell the EPA to stop undermining existing regulatory processes and avoid setting a dangerous precedent for development. Investment in Alaska should not be jeopardized by federal overreach. Further, request an extension of the comment period to adequately allow for public review of the document. To view RDC's request for an extension, visit: http://www.akrdc.org/alerts/2013/bristolbayassessmentextensionrequest.html

Submit comments online: Reference Docket #EPA-HQ-ORD-2013-0189: http://www.regulations.gov

Send an email to: ORD.Docket@epa.gov, include Docket #EPA-HQ-ORD-2013-0189 in the subject line.

Fax to: 202-566-9744, include Docket #EPA-HQ-ORD-2012-0276 in the subject line.

Mail to:

Office of Environmental Information (OEI) Docket (Mail Code: 28221T)

Docket # EPA-HQ-ORD-2013-0189 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Washington, DC 20460

#### Points to consider in your comments:

- The assessment undermines existing processes. The EPA has indicated, "Should specific mine projects reach the permitting stage, the assessment will enable state or federal permitting authorities to make informed decisions to grant, deny, or condition permits and/or conduct additional research or assessment as a basis for such decisions," which undermines existing agency responsibilities on both the state and federal level.
- The revised assessment does not address many of the questions and concerns submitted by Alaskan stakeholders.
- The revised assessment continues to use a hypothetical mine, and periodically refers to outdated mining techniques, which is significantly flawed.
- The assessment and potential 404(c) actions against the Pebble Project are premature. The project has not yet been finalized and no permit applications including detailed plans and environmental mitigation strategies have been submitted to government agencies, nor has the NEPA process been initiated. As a result, the current assessment and any preemptive action would deprive government agencies and stakeholders of the specific information, science, and rigorous reviews that would come out of the multi-year NEPA process.
- Every project, no matter the size or location, should have an opportunity to be reviewed under existing legal processes. In the case of mining, there are more than 60 major permits and hundreds more from local, state, and federal agencies that must be successfully obtained. If the process determines a project as designed cannot protect the environment and other resources, it will not advance. The process will not permit one industry or resource to advance at the expense of another.
- Any 404(c) action outside the existing permitting process would be an extreme case of federal overreach and an
  assault on Alaska sovereignty. The Pebble mineral deposit is not located on federal land, nor inside a refuge or
  park. It is located on state land designated for mineral exploration. The State of Alaska depends on the
  responsible development of natural resources on its lands to diversify and support its economy.
- Until an application is filed describing the project in detail and an Environmental Impact Statement is completed, the EPA is prematurely determining adverse impacts based on hypothetical assessments and inapplicable modeling.
- The EPA spent less than one year assessing 20,000 square miles, an area about the size of New Jersey and Maryland combined. The short time frame of the study is insufficient and outside the context of a permit application. In contrast, the Pebble Partnership has spent eight years and expended more than \$120 million to study the ecosystem in a smaller area around the deposit, while the EPA has in only one year with limited resources, conducted a draft assessment over a much larger area. The EPA should either revisit the assessment, giving their study the due time to develop into a comprehensive analysis, or drop the assessment process altogether.
- The governor and congressional delegation all support due process and fair consideration of the project. The State Attorney General has asked the EPA to stop its work on the assessment process until there is a permit application in front of the federal government.
- The assessment and potential actions would undermine existing regulatory processes and set a dangerous precedent for future projects. If the EPA preemptively stops projects before they enter the permitting process, any large project could be at risk. Preemptive action by the EPA could become a new tool opponents use to stop projects, or at a minimum, introduce significant uncertainty and delay, chilling Alaska's business climate.
- The comment period should be extended to adequately allow for public review of the document. The 30-day comment period in place is insufficient and should be extended by 120-days to allow commenters ample time to provide feedback.
- The content of the assessment is vague and flawed, and cannot be addressed, adequately reviewed and commented on in such a short amount of time.



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Ex-Officio Members Scnator Mark Begich Senator Lisa Murkowski Congressman Don Young Governor Sean Parnell May 9, 2013

Office of Environmental Information (Mail Code: 28221T) Docket #EPA-HQ-ORD-2013-0189 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460

Via email to ORD.Docket@epa.gov

Re: Docket #EPA-HQ-ORD-2013-0189

To Whom It May Concern:

The Resource Development Council (RDC) is writing to request the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) extend the comment period for the Revised Draft Bristol Bay Assessment (BBA) by at least 120 days.

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 comment period ending May 31, 2013 should be extended to adequately allow for public review of the document. The 30-day comment period in place is insufficient and should be extended at least 120 days to allow commenters ample time to provide feedback. The comment period does not provide sufficient time to fully consider responses for such a technical and lengthy document.

Additionally, RDC requests the EPA provide a detailed breakdown of the changes made to the previous draft to develop the current draft. The EPA has noted 233,000 comments were received, but does not clearly indicate responses to the comments by showing changes or reasons why changes were made. RDC urges the EPA to outline responses to previous comments, and clarity on how those comments impacted the current draft of the BBA.

It is one of RDC's top priorities to promote and defend the integrity of the permitting process and advocate for predictable, timely, and efficient state and federal permitting processes based on sound science and economic feasibility.

RDC is also writing to reiterate that an assessment of the Bristol Bay area must be objective and thorough. The findings of this assessment must also be based on extensive study, sound science, and a project applicant's formal plans and proposed mitigation measures, as the EPA is likely to base key decisions about mining in Bristol Bay upon the outcome of it.

Lastly, RDC continues to be concerned the EPA is conducting the assessment to pre-empt a project in the area (the Pebble Mine) that has not yet applied for any development permits. The existing state and federal permitting process will not be done in haste, as it is stringent and thorough. The hurried public review of the assessment in one month is irresponsible for a project of such magnitude.

An extension of the comment period will greatly enhance the public's ability to respond with meaningful and substantive comments. RDC intends to submit formal comments on the draft Bristol Bay Assessment at a later date. Thank you in advance for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,
Marcanus Hou

Marleanna Hall

**Projects Coordinator** 

# AJOC EDITORIAL: Opponents of tax reform still don't get it

#### ANDREW JENSEN, MANAGING EDITOR

On the opposite page you'll find that Rep. Les Gara has his knickers in a twist over the spurt of positive news flowing from the North Slope in the aftermath of the latest legislative session that ended with passage of a comprehensive oil tax reform bill.

A few days after Senate Bill 21 passed on the final day of the session April 14, ConocoPhillips said a rig was en route to the Kuparuk River field on the North Slope; Brooks Range Petroleum declared a goal for a 2014 production start-up at its small Mustang field; and the Spanish major Repsol announced three successful test wells drilled this past winter near the Colville Delta, and that two of them look promising for development after the tax change.

All of the companies praised the passage of SB 21 as an important step in the economics of these developments going forward and, naturally, this hasn't sat well with the opponents of tax reform who are no rookies at playing PR themselves.

It is more than mildly amusing to observe these folks get so self-righteous while they brand tax reform a "giveaway" and proclaim a negative first quarter earnings report from ConocoPhillips as proof ACES works.

Sen. Bill Wielechowski accusing Gov. Sean Parnell of spreading "propaganda"?

Please. An amoeba has more self-awareness.

Of course we are not naïve enough here to believe there is no political timing to these announcements or comments about SB 21—of course there is — but we are certainly not gullible enough to believe that ConocoPhillips mobilized an additional rig for the Slope earlier this year in the belief that ACES would continue.

The most casual observer knew that oil taxes would be cut in some manner this session after the Alaska voters spoke in the 2012 elections and broke up the Bipartisan Majority blocking Parnell's signature policy goal in the Senate. The only question would be by how much.

Let's examine that for a moment.

Under SB 21, eliminating the punitive progressivity formula reduces revenue by \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 2015, the first full year of the regime.

However, raising the base tax rate to 35 percent and limiting capital expenditure credits raises \$1.725 billion to fully offset the elimination of progressivity and then some.

Where the fiscal hit happens — which assumes no new production from either legacy fields or new fields — is in the per barrel tax credit ranging from \$0 at high prices to \$8 at low prices.

This is the smartest way to issue credits. The companies get credit for what they produce, not for what they spend. Alaska receives no tax revenue from barrels that aren't produced; but neither do the oil companies receive tax credits for not actually increasing production.

There's a phenomenon that happens under highly progressive tax systems like ACES, with its investment tax credit system, called "gold-plating." Essentially, companies have an incentive to maximize expenses because as prices fall, the state absorbs a greater and greater share of the costs and takes less and less for every \$1 drop in prices because expenses remain a constant or increase.

So while opponents of tax reform routinely point to job and spending numbers on the Slope as proof ACES works, they do so while blithely ignoring the fact that production has not kept pace.

Those who claim Parnell is giving away tax dollars are, in fact, cheerleading for a program in which the state is footing the bill for companies to maintain the status quo of decline.

Under the per-barrel credit of SB 21, companies get tax credits for performance by increasing production. The upside for the companies is they get to keep more of their revenue, which has coincidentally been proven over time to be the surest economic incentive to grow.

In Gara's defense of ACES, he bizarrely points to the ConocoPhillips move at Moose's Tooth as having the goal of reducing the Kuparuk field decline from 6 percent per year to a 3 percent decline per year. Like Wielechowski's backhanded congratulations to ConocoPhillips every quarter even when production and profits fall, the small-mindedness is astounding.

The goal isn't simply to decline at a slower rate. The goal is to stop declining and move to growth. And unlike the days of rock bottom oil prices in the late 1990s and early 2000s, companies now have every reason to produce more.

One of the most absurd criticisms of SB 21, however, is that it doesn't require companies to spend their Alaska profits in Alaska. This is the greatest evidence of all that the opponents of making Alaska a competitive oil jurisdiction just don't get it.

What if other countries or states mandated that Shell or Repsol couldn't spend their profits in Alaska? Despite Alaska sitting on top of the globe more connected to the international community in most ways than to the rest of the U.S., these critics still think they can craft such a regime that would restrict the capital decisions of multi-national corporations with options.

The correct path is to make Alaska hospitable enough that it's better for the majors and the up-and-comers to not only make profits here, but to reinvest here.

Maintaining hostile postures and punitive taxes in the midst of a friendly regime oil boom in the Lower 48 is the worst choice our state could make.

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Effort to repeal new oil tax law clears its first hurdle

#### Group fights move to repeal oil-tax cut

Published: May 13, 2013

By LISA DEMER - Idemer@adn.com

To sign or not to sign.

An oil industry group wants Alaskans to think hard about whether to put their names on petitions seeking to put a measure on the 2014 ballot that would repeal the oil tax cuts passed this year by the state Legislature.

The group "We Are Alaska" is coming out against the referendum with radio ads, a Facebook page and Twitter feed. It is being funded by the Alaska Support Industry Alliance. The Alliance is a trade organization with some 500 member groups that support the oil industry and employ people such as engineers, drillers and electricians, but also bankers, caterers and educators. The career and technical education department of the Anchorage School District is listed as an Alliance member, for instance.

There are now organized efforts on both sides of the emerging ballot battle.

"It's to provide the other side of the story," Alliance general manager Rebecca Logan said -- that many jobs and much government spending in Alaska stems from oil revenue.

Explorers and producers are specifically barred from joining the Alliance, whose members employ 30,000 people directly and another 20,000 indirectly, Logan said, referring to an economic profile done recently by the McDowell Group.

"Behind every barrel of oil there are jobs," the narrator says on the We Are Alaska radio ads, which are airing in Anchorage.

About 95 percent of the state's general fund revenue comes from oil proceeds. It pays for everything from troopers and teachers to road repairs and snow plowing. Besides the industry support workers, many of Alaska's 15,000 state employees have salaries or wages paid in part with oil money, she said.

"Their jobs depend on a thriving oil industry," Logan said. While the cut in oil taxes will mean a hit to the state treasury, industry boosters say it should be short term because if more oil is produced, there will be more oil to tax.

Senate Bill 21 was pushed by Gov. Sean Parnell to encourage oil companies to invest in Alaska and stem a long-term slide in production. The governor plans to sign the bill into law at an Anchorage Chamber of Commerce luncheon on May 21, the chamber announced Monday.

Referendum backers began collecting signatures this month to repeal the legislation. They argue it's a giveaway, especially to the major oil producers, ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil and BP, and cuts taxes without requirements for more investment or oil production. They need to collect signatures of more than 30,000 registered voters by July 13 on petitions that support putting the measure on the August 2014 ballot.

The tax-cut critics have organized as "Vote Yes -- Repeal the Giveaway." Pat Lavin, an attorney and one of the referendum leaders, said he anticipated opposition, just not this early while they were still in the signature-gathering stage.

The Vote Yes group received petition booklets from the state on April 30 and has collected roughly 8,000 signatures already, Lavin said. To put the referendum on the ballot, they must collect signatures in at least 30 of the 40 House districts. They've got volunteers in far flung places already, he said.

"We wound up getting booklets out to Adak," Lavin said.

Logan said her group is not trying to discourage people from signing the booklets. She expects the referendum backers will collect enough signatures. They want people to realize that a cut in oil taxes should spur job growth and won't just mean more money for the oil companies, she said.

The We are Alaska group formed last year and worked to defeat Democratic senators in the bipartisan coalition that in 2011 and 2012 stymied the efforts of Parnell and many Republicans in the Legislature to revamp a Palin-era tax structure.

Known as Alaska's Clear and Equitable Share, or ACES, it progressively increased the state share as oil prices increased. The new measure, which doesn't have a catchy name, contains the barest link between higher taxes and higher oil prices. The state expects to collect \$800 million to \$1 billion less than it did under ACES by 2017, without new oil production.

If the referendum makes it to the ballot and passes, the state will revert to the ACES tax structure.

#### ADN.com

Next Story >

Paul Jenkins: Begich, Murkowski deserve credit for gun law votes

# Paul Jenkins: Initiative to repeal revamped oil tax wrongheaded

Published: May 4, 2013

By Paul Jenkins - comment

In the coming days, you will run into earnest, misguided people at shopping centers or grocery stores who will beg you to sign a petition putting on next year's primary ballot a measure that would scrap the Legislature's revamp of Alaska's oil tax law -- even before the ink dries.

The reform -- stalled for years by a Democrat-driven Senate coalition -- cuts the state's rapacious tax on the North Slope oil industry to spur lagging investment and production. More oil, after all, means more state revenues.

Opponents laughably mischaracterize the reform, Senate Bill 21, as an unconstitutional "giveaway" promising nothing in return. They are being intentionally obtuse. They want oil taxes high to pay for even more unaffordable government. The problem? Their model is unsustainable. More tax equals less oil equals less revenue. Simple. It already is happening.

With half its economy and a third of its jobs oil-dependent, Alaska is locked in do-or-die competition with oil provinces around the globe for industry investment. As production climbs elsewhere, it is fading here. Alaska now is third in U.S. production - trailing Texas and North Dakota and barely leading California. Investment driven off by Alaska's Clear and Equitable Share oil tax is going elsewhere.

Because of that tax, former Gov. Sarah Palin's brainchild, large North Slope companies are not investing in new oil. What spending there is pays for maintenance and infrastructure. Most of that has been underwritten by generous cash tax incentives in ACES. Production is down. Trans-Alaska oil pipeline throughput -- where Alaska gets 90 cents of every dollar it spends -- is slipping by 6 percent a year. The line itself may be jeopardized because of waning throughput.

Alaska next year will take in hundreds of millions of dollars less in revenues because of production declines, and already is dipping into its cash reserves. If oil prices plunge, it will be worse.

In addition to all that, we see headlines, such as one in this newspaper last week, that confirm Alaska no longer is the belle of the ball. "USGS: 7.4B barrels of oil possible in ND, Mont." The Associated Press story said the oil was in two massive shale formations - "nearly double the amount previously estimated for the region."

Yet, incredibly, inexplicably, die-hard North Slope oil industry critics and the tiresomely predictable Left believe the best thing to do in this highly competitive, volatile environment where revenues already are drying up is to embrace again the very tax structure that has us hurtling toward the bottom of the barrel. Go figure. And they want more than 30,000 Alaskans to abandon all reason and common sense, ignore the clear economic storm warnings and sign petitions to cut off their noses to spite their faces.

It is hard to believe anything could hurt Alaska more. The populist petition drive, which likely already is stalling new investment, is feeding on greed and unchecked hatred -- and money from who knows where. It is a political end run; a dodge to avoid the grindingly slow fuss and muss of legislative checks and balances and a way for special interests to lose the argument and still game the system without having to prove up.

Somebody should demand initiative backers explain how Alaska will remain afloat in the long run if they succeed. How would they spur North Slope production? What would they do when Alaska's cash reserves run out? Or the pipeline runs dry? Or oil prices drop? How would they generate jobs for Alaskans when production and price graph lines run off the bottom of the page? How will they fund government they so love? Or underwrite half the economy? Why would they not let the new tax work and see whether production increases? It always can be changed.

In a state boasting its share of leftists, Palinbots and government-lovin', anti-oil industry crazies, the question may get on the ballot. None of us should ignore that. Tim Bradner, on KAKM's "Anchorage Edition," correctly characterized the petition as a "wild card" in next year's elections. It is that and more. It could have political consequences in the primary and general elections -- and fiscal effects far into the future. It could put Democrat Mark Begich in a tough spot with the Left.

A successful initiative vote would return Alaska to the short-sighted, spend-now fiscal train wreck of the past.

Absolutely nothing could be worse for Alaska's future.



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Hans Neidig Lisa Parker Judy Patrick

Glenn Reed Mike Satre Keith Silver

Lorali Simon

John Sturgeon Jan Trigg

Charlie Powers

Ex-Officio Members Senator Mark Begich Senator Lisa Murkowski Congressman Don Young Governor Sean Parnell Jon Kurland Assistant Regional Administrator for Protected Resources Alaska Region NMFS

Alaska Region NMFS Attn: Ellen Sebastian P.O. Box 21668 Juneau, AK 99802

May 13, 2013

Via http://www.regulations.gov

Dear Mr. Kurland:

The Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (RDC) is writing to comment on the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) for the Alaska harbor seal.

RDC is a statewide, non-profit, membership-funded organization founded in 1975. The RDC membership is 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.

The Alaska harbor seal is protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and RDC believes additional protections are unnecessary. Furthermore, mitigation measures are already in place to protect harbor seals from the effects of vessel activity in glacial habitats.

The MMPA protects the harbor seal from harassment, including protection from impact to the seal's migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. NMFS' ANPR indicates the seals need protection from disturbances while the MMPA already prohibits disturbances.

For example, mitigation measures are in place in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, where cruise ship approaches to seals are regulated by the U.S. National Park Service. Adding an additional layer of bureaucracy is unnecessary. Additional regulations may impact tourism and nature viewing activities, from cruise ships to zodiacs to kayaks, with no evidence demonstrating that vessel traffic is impacting the harbor seal.

Any additional measures to protect harbor seals from the effects of vessel activity in glacial habitats will likely impact the visitor industry, with little to no added benefit to the harbor seal.

Given the comments in the ANPR, RDC is concerned NMFS is setting the groundwork for new restrictions in glacial fjords before hearing from Alaskans and other stakeholders. Depending on the type of restrictions, there could be a substantial impact upon many tourism businesses and Alaskans across the state.

Should NMFS' findings lead to development of additional, yet unnecessary, regulation of the harbor seal, RDC urges NMFS to develop measures that minimize impacts to ocean users, and work with these users going forward on this important issue.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,
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Marleanna Hall

**Projects Coordinator** 



Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

# 8th Annual Meeting Luncheon

Wednesday, June 26, 2013 • Dena'ina Convention Center • Noon

Keynote presentation

# America's Energy Renaissance: Why You Should Care



**David Holt** President, Consumer Energy Alliance Houston, Texas



### **Building A Strong Business** And A Strong Future

Tamet Weiss President 382 Exploration (Alaska) line

#### **Sponsorship Opportunity**

The RDC Annual Meeting is one of the largest business events of the year! Sponsorship supports vital advocacy work, legislative and government agency testimony, and other activities. Our members consider their involvement in RDC an investment in Alaska and their long-term interests. Sponsorship promotes your company and demonstrates your commitment to growing our economy. RDC appreciates your consideration of the sponsorship options inside this packet. Thank you!



#### **David Holt**

President, Consumer Energy Alliance Houston, Texas

David Holt is President of Consumer Energy Alliance (CEA), serving in this position since January 2006.

Formed to support the thoughtful utilization of all domestic energy resources, CEA has become the "voice of the energy consumer," working to improve domestic energy security and reduce consumer energy prices. CEA seeks to improve

consumer understanding of national energy policies, including the impact domestic energy resources have on the overall economy, the necessity of reducing reliance on imported oil and natural gas, maintaining reasonable energy prices for consumers, and continuing diversification of American energy resources.

With regional and state chapters in 20 states, from Florida to Alaska, CEA is a participant in helping to shape broad consensus in support of an "all of the above" approach to energy policy. Mr. Holt is a recognized energy expert, regularly appearing before the media and contributing articles and opinion pieces throughout the country.

Mr. Holt has served as a Professor with Norway's Nordland University Graduate School of Business, Master of Science in Energy Management Program, in cooperation with the International Institute of Energy Policy & Diplomacy at the MGIMO University in Moscow, Russia. He serves as Co-Chairman of the Greater Houston Partnership's Energy Collaborative Marketing Subcommittee. He is also a member of the Texas Bar Association and the Houston Bar Association.

# Janet Weiss President, BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc.

Janet Weiss was appointed President of BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc., in February after serving as Regional Vice President, Resources, accountable for resource progression and subsurface activities, as well as for IT. In her new role, she is responsible for BP's oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities in Alaska, as well as its interests in the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

Ms. Weiss has held engineering and executive posts in both Alaska and in the Lower 48. Beginning her career in Alaska in 1986, she worked as a process engineer, reservoir engineer, petroleum engineer, and reservoir engineering advisor. Her executive appointments include VP of Special Projects for BP Exploration & Production and VP for Unconventional Gas Technology. She has also led BP's Western Wyoming businesses and Base Operations for the Gulf of Mexico Shelf.



Oil and gas



Mining



Fishing



Forestry



Tourism

# 38th Annual Meeting Luncheon

Wednesday, June 26 • Dena'ina Convention Center

# Sponsorship Opportunities

Our ability to work effectively on the issues is linked to the support we receive from our members. RDC appreciates your consideration of these sponsorship options. Thank you!



**DENALI** \$5,000

Denali, "The Great One," reflects the highest level of commitment and tribute to RDC and its 38 years of helping grow Alaska through responsible resource development.

- Table of eight at the luncheon
- Premium seating
- Most prominent recognition at the event and in the official program.



GOLD

\$2,000

- Table of eight at the luncheon
- Prominent seating
- Recognition at the event and in the official program.



SILVER

\$1,000

- Table of eight at the luncheon
- Recognition at the event and in the official program.

YES! Count on my support for RDC's advocacy and educational efforts

Deadline for submitting logo and being listed in Annual Meeting Program is Friday, June 14th.

DENA	LI \$5,000	GOLD	\$2,000		SILVER	\$1,000
Company Name						
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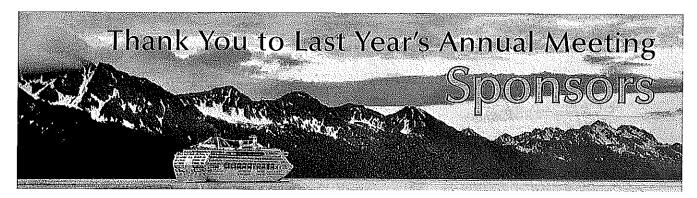


Sponsorship publicly underscores your support of RDC's broad-based efforts to enhance Alaska's prosperity and economic future. Thank you!

**Contact: Carl Portman** 

Phone: 907-276-0700, ext. 2, email: cportman@akrdc.org Fax: 907-276-3887

or pay online at akrdc.org



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## What Is RDC Doing For You?

#### 2012-13 Major Issues & Projects

- Revisions to Alaska's oil production tax structure
  - Referendum on oil production tax reform
- Alaska Coastal Management Program Ballot Initiative
- Proposed 2012-2017 Five-Year Plan for OCS Leasing Program
  - OCS Lease Sale 193 SEIS
- OCS Drilling Plan and Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan
  - DEIS on Effects of Oil & Gas Activities in the Arctic Ocean
  - National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Integrated Activity Plan
    - Point Thomson Project
    - ANWR Comprehensive Conservation Plan Revision
  - Shadura oil and gas project in Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
- Endangered Species Act: Polar bear, Cook Inlet beluga whale, Steller sea lion, Ringed & Bearded Seals
  - ESA Draft Policy on Interpretation of the Phrase, "Significant Portion of its Range"
    - Sealaska Lands Bill
    - Emission Control Area
    - Alaska Alliance for Cruise Travel (AlaskaACT)
    - Cruise ship access to Glacier Bay National Park
    - Equitable wastewater discharge regulations for cruise ships
      - · Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning
      - National Ocean Council Ocean Policy
        - Eastern DPS Steller Sea Lion
      - Steller Sea Lion Biological Opinion
        - Donlin Gold Project
          - Pebble project
      - Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment
        - · Bristol Bay Area Plan
      - Eastern Interior Land Management Plan
      - Greens Creek Mine tailings permit renewal
      - Wishbone Hill Health Impact Assessment
        - Chuitna coal project
        - Canyon Creek Coal exploration leases
          - Kensington Mine APDES permit
            - Jumbo Dome Mine project
            - Critical minerals legislation
        - Susitna-Watana Hydroelectric Project
          - Native 8(a) Business Program
            - Wood bison
        - Forest Service National Planning Rule
    - Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan Revision
      - Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan
        - State & federal timber sales
        - Proposed Susitna Valley State Forest
          - Izembek Land Exchange
        - Federal/State legislative & regulatory policy
          - Alaska Railroad track extensions
            - State long-term energy plan
          - RDC Board Legislative Fly-In Juneau
    - 2012 Community Outreach Tour Ketchikan and Prince of Wales Island

#### **Membership Benefits & Special Events**

- Resource Review newsletters
- Email Updates & Action Alerts
- · Corporate member links at akrdc.org
- Public forums & membership networking opportunities
- Annual conference on Alaska resources
- · Annual Report to the Membership

#### Log onto akrdc.org

- Presentations and videos from RDC public forums
- Newsletters from 1978—present
- Action Alerts and Issue Updates
- Industry White Papers
- Online event registration and membership enrollment
- Links to RDC corporate member websites



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### The Alaska Coal Association

**Presents the 21st Annual** 

# **Coal Classic**

#### **Golf Tournament**

Wednesday, June 12, 2013 at Anchorage Golf Course Breakfast, Registration & Hosted Driving Range 6:00 am, Shotgun Start 7:00 am Proceeds benefit Alaska Resource Education

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 ID #92-0117527

\$400 Breakfast Sponsor		\$200 Driving Range Sponsor
\$500 Beverage Cart Sponsor		\$300 Hole Sponsor
\$600 Lunch Sponsor		Specialty Item Sponsor*
Donate a door prize!		Donate goodie bag items!
Prize/item description:	*Itom of u	our choice with your logo and AK Resource logo, given to r. Call 907-276-5487 for details.
REGIST	RATION	FORM
\$1,000 Team (four golfers)		\$300 Individual Golfer
Great pr	izes and lunch inc	cluded!
<del>-</del>		
Team Name		
Team Name  Golfers  Contact person		
Golfers		
Golfers		
Golfers Contact person Address Phone VISA/MC	City/State Email 3 Digi	Zipt Code
Golfers	City/State Email 3 Digi Expiration 3 Digi ur check payable to Alasl	zipt Codeta Resource Education



"To keep on doing business, the modern company still needs a franchise from society, and the terms of that franchise still matter enormously." John Micklethwait and Adrian Wooldridge, *The Company: A Short History of a Revolutionary Idea*\*

#### Discounted Registration Ends May 31, 2013

United States Association for Energy Economics (USAEE)
32nd Annual Conference
Anchorage, Alaska - Hotel Captain Cook
July 28-31, 2013

Updated program enclosed.

The first time in Alaska, the conference will bring together a diverse group of international and U.S. experts from private enterprise, government, and academia.

The USAEE has over 1,000 members. The affiliated International Association for Energy Economics (IAEE), has 4,000 members in over 100 countries. This will be a unique opportunity to discuss and debate the energy economic issues germane to Alaska and the Arctic, as well as other international areas.

Further information about the conference, including online registration, can be found at <a href="http://www.usaee.org/USAEE2013/">http://www.usaee.org/USAEE2013/</a>.

The USAEE Conferences are funded largely by sponsorships. Details on sponsorship opportunities follow.

For further information please contact Roger Marks of the Anchorage Chapter of the Association, conference program chair, at 907-250-1197 or <a href="mailto:rogmarks@gmail.com">rogmarks@gmail.com</a>