

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

BREAKFAST MEETING

Thursday, April 15, 2010

Founded 1975
 Executive Director
 Jason W. Brune
 2009-2010 Executive Committee
 Wendy Lindskoog, President
 Phil Cochrane, Sr. Vice President
 Stephanie Madsen, Vice President
 Tom Maloney, Treasurer
 L.F. "Len" Horst, Secretary
 Bob Berto
 Patty Bielawski
 Marilyn Crockett
 Steve Denton
 Eric Fjelstad
 Jeff Foley
 Stan Foo
 Paul Glavinovich
 Erec Isaacson
 Tom Lovas
 Dale Pittman
 Ethan Schutt
 Lorna Shaw
 John Shively
 Tiel Smith
 Scott Thorson
 Cam Toohey
Directors
 Greg Baker
 Dave Benton
 Jason Bergerson
 Allen Bingham
 Dan Britton
 Dave Carey
 Patrick Carter
 Dave Chaput
 Steve Connelly
 Bob Cox
 Allan Dolynny
 Paula Easley
 Ella Ede
 Mark Eliason
 Joe Everhart
 Carol Fraser
 Dan Graham
 Chuck Greene
 Scott Habberstad
 Mark Hanley
 Karl Hanneman
 Rick Harris
 Tom Henderson
 Paul Henry
 Becky Hultberg
 Teresa Imm
 Bill Jeffress
 Mike Jungreis
 Frank Kelty
 Kip Knudson
 Thomas Krzewinski
 Linda Leary
 Carri Lockhart
 John MacKinnon
 Mary McDowell
 Ron McPheters
 James Mery
 Denise Michels
 Lance Miller
 Lisa Parker
 Judy Patrick
 Charlie Powers
 Ralph Samuels
 Keith Sanders
 Mary Sattler
 Kenneth Sheffield
 Keith Silver
 Jeanine St. John
 John Sturgeon
 Dan Sullivan
 John Zager

1. Call to order – Tom Maloney, Treasurer
2. Self Introductions
3. Headtable Introductions
4. Program and Keynote Speaker:

**New Conservation Plan for ANWR:
Wilderness Status for Coastal Plain?**

Richard Voss, Refuge Manager, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
Helen Clough, Chief of Conservation Planning & Policy, USFWS

Next Meeting: May 6: TBD

Please add my name to RDC's mailing list

NAME/TITLE: _____

COMPANY: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE/FAX/EMAIL: _____

Ex-Officio Members
 Senator Mark Begich
 Senator Lisa Murkowski
 Congressman Don Young
 Governor Sean Parnell



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Region 7 - Alaska
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907)786-3309 (TDD Available)

News
10-10

April 6, 2010

Contact: Bruce Woods (907) 786-3695

Fish and Wildlife Service Announces it Will Begin Comprehensive Conservation Planning Process for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Update to 1988 Plan Will Include a Wilderness Review

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announced today that the Service is beginning an update of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge's 22 year-old Comprehensive Conservation Plan that will establish goals and objectives and include wilderness and wild and scenic river reviews. A comprehensive conservation plan is required for each national wildlife refuge, guides stewardship of the refuge and is normally updated every 15 years.

The planning process will begin with public meetings to discuss issues and future goals for stewardship of the Arctic Refuge. The Service will meet with the public this April and May in the following communities in Alaska: Anchorage, Arctic Village, Fairbanks, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik, and Venetie. There will also be a public meeting in Washington DC on May 4, 2010. Dates, times, and locations of the other meetings will be announced locally in advance. The meetings will help the Service identify issues and draft alternatives for future stewardship of the refuge. After evaluating public comments, the Service will release a draft plan for public review and comment in February 2011. Based upon a thorough review of comments, the Service will issue the final plan and record of decision in April 2012.

As part of the planning process for Alaska refuges, the Service may inventory, study, and possibly propose areas suitable for wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness areas preserve a landscape's natural conditions for the benefit and use of the American people. A wilderness area recommendation by the Service is forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration. Any new wilderness designation requires Congressional approval.

"The comprehensive conservation planning process gives the Service the opportunity to evaluate the needs of each refuge and the resources it serves, and to create a road map for meeting those needs. For this process to be complete, the leadership of every refuge should have the opportunity to work with partners and the public to determine if any lands are appropriate for inclusion in the wilderness system," said Alaska Regional Director Geoffrey L. Haskett.

"No decision has yet been made about the status of any lands in the refuge not currently designated as wilderness. If any lands are recommended for wilderness designation, they would be identified and vetted through extensive public consultation and review as part of the plan revision process and ultimately require congressional approval," said Haskett. "The Refuge's current CCP is more than 20 years old, and much has changed since then. New laws and policies have been enacted, climate change

has emerged as a concern, the Dalton Highway has opened to the public, and visitor use patterns have changed.”

The Service had postponed wilderness reviews of Alaska refuges as it awaited finalization of national refuge wilderness stewardship policy. This policy, finalized in November 2008, requires wilderness reviews for refuges outside of Alaska and provides the option for wilderness reviews for refuges within Alaska. The Service Director directed that wilderness reviews be included for Alaska refuges. Additional information about the planning process for Arctic Refuge is posted at <http://arctic.fws.gov/ccp.htm>.

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. We are both a leader and trusted partner in fish and wildlife conservation, known for our scientific excellence, stewardship of lands and natural resources, dedicated professionals and commitment to public service. For more information on our work and the people who make it happen, visit www.fws.gov.

-FWS-

RDC Testimony: HB 36 – Ballot Initiative Reform

April 13, 2010

Testimony delivered by Jason Brune, RDC Executive Director

Thank you Chairman French and members of the committee. For the record, my name is Jason Brune and I am the executive director of the Resource Development Council. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today in support of HB36. This bill is one of RDC's top priorities. I've also brought copies of today's editorial that ran in the Anchorage Daily News that endorses both this legislation as well as your SB284. Personally, I'd like to thank you for your leadership on this important issue Senator French.

Although we sometimes may question the appropriateness and the role of the petition process as a means of governing, RDC appreciates the democratic rights of Alaskans to change state law through the initiative process. However, as we have seen over the last several years, a number of proposed initiatives have been brought forward that do not have the best interest of the state nor its people in mind. Furthermore, tactics are often used in the signature gathering process that mislead the public and misconstrue the issues and impacts at play.

RDC believes that openness and transparency must be at the forefront of good government. The framers of our constitution were wise to put the initiative process into our constitution. Interestingly, Vic Fischer, one of the 55 delegates to the Alaska Constitutional Convention and a previous ballot initiative sponsor, spoke at the 2008 RDC Conference about the initiative process. "Believe it or not, I was one of the people who voted against the article on the initiative because, I argued strenuously at that time, that the initiative is a device that lends itself most to special interests – to groups that want to get something that they cannot get through the Legislature." Mr. Fischer's words were quite profound, and we have witnessed those special interests embracing the initiative process over the last decade. In just the past five years the Alaska business community has been the target of numerous punitive ballot initiatives pushed by anti-business and environmental interest groups unable to accomplish their goals through the legislative process.

Each of you who generously give of your time to make laws for this great state are required to disclose how you raise money and how you

spend money. Why shouldn't we hold those who are attempting to change state law through the initiative process to that same standard? And, why wouldn't we make them disclose the source of their funds while they are collecting 30,000 plus signatures statewide. This openness and transparency will bring into the light of day the agendas, hidden or not, of the initiative sponsors.

This bill will also require both public and legislative hearings for initiatives. This is a good idea. The process each of you as legislators go through to pass laws is extremely thorough. Unintended consequences of a piece of legislation are usually vetted through the numerous committee hearings, public testimony, and floor debates that a bill requires.

In conclusion, standards must be put in place to ensure a candid process and I applaud the House for overwhelmingly passing this bill. This is one of the most important bills to the state of Alaska and I urge your support of HB36. Thank you.

register | create a profile | log in | e-mail news

ALASKA'S NEWSPAPER



adn.com yellow pages Web Search powered by YAHOO!SEARCH

News Sports Outdoors Features Money Entertainment Opinion

Home | Alaska Newsreader | Obituaries | Archives

TV Listings | Movies | Music | Restaurants | Submit Event

Our view: Campaign disclosure

Lawmakers should make sure two good bills don't languish

Published: April 12th, 2010 07:14 PM
Last Modified: April 12th, 2010 07:15 PM

More ADN Editorial stories »

- Our view: Campaign disclosure
- Our view: LNG export
- Our view: School aid
- Who's up / Who's down
- Our view: That's a lot of bacon

The House has passed one bill. The Senate has passed the other. Each chamber should finish the work to guarantee an open elections process, one with all the money players identified and the issues laid out before everyone. The House approved House Bill 36, which covers initiatives. This bill:

Story tools

Comments (0)

E-mail a friend
Print
Share on Facebook
Digg this
Seed Newsvine
Send link via AIM
Tweet this

MY YAHOO!

Yahoo! Buzz

Font size : A | A | A

- Requires reporting of contributions and expenditures by groups and individuals backing or opposing a ballot initiative.
- Requires signature gatherers for an initiative to carry a copy of the initiative so that prospective signers could read just what it is the sponsors are trying to get on the ballot.
- Requires the lieutenant governor to hold at least eight public hearings, two in each of the state's four judicial districts, to include pro and con testimony on the initiative and public questions and comments.
- Requires review by an appropriate legislative committee of any initiative approved for the ballot. Lawmakers would have no authority to change or reject an initiative, but would hold hearings for testimony about the effects and costs of any initiative.

This is all to the good. Disclosure requirements will force all the moneyed friends and foes of an initiative to stand up and be counted. No anonymous donors. No front groups.

Formal hearings should provide a further vetting of initiatives and their consequences, with plenty of opportunity for open debate across the state.

Whenever lawmakers amend the initiative process, there's a natural wariness that they may be limiting the access of Alaskans to their constitutional right to the initiative process. That's not the case here. The more disclosure, the better. And the more public vetting of an initiative, the better.

ADVERTISEMENT

The Senate has approved Senate Bill 284, which covers campaign disclosures by corporations, unions and any other group that got a green light for campaign spending in the Supreme Court's January decision affirming corporate personhood. This bill:

- Requires corporations and other groups -- as "persons" -- to report what they're giving and what candidate or cause they support or oppose, and the names or principal officers of the groups or any donors to the group.
- Requires names and addresses of corporations and other groups behind a campaign ad.



- Requires full disclosure on any ads about who the top five contributors to that ad or group sponsoring it are -- in print that's readable or audio that's easily understood.
- Prohibits foreign nationals from contributing to Alaska campaigns.

In light of the Supreme Court decision, this is necessary legislation to keep Alaska elections open. The court amplified corporate power. The least Alaska can do in response is to make sure we can identify the sources of that power and their interests as we decide how to vote.

Both bills have strong support. The House initiative bill passed 35-5; the Senate disclosure bill passed 19-1. But Alaskans shouldn't take final passage and the governor's signature for granted. Good legislation has gotten lost before in the last days of deal-making before adjournment.

Lawmakers should make sure these bills become law.

BOTTOM LINE: Campaign disclosure laws should be on the books this spring.

Obama Helps Lower Millions of Mortgages
 Rates Hit 3.42% APR!
 Calculate New Mortgage Payment Now.
[SeeRefinanceRates](#)

Make Less Than \$45,000/Year?
 You May Qualify for a Grant to Go Back to School.
[SeeCollegeDegrees](#)

Refinance Now at 4.0% Fixed
 \$160,000 Mortgage for \$633/mo. Free. No obligation. Get 4 quotes.
[MortgageRefinance](#)

Ads by Yahoo!

Comments

UPDATE ON COMMENTS POLICY: Read before posting | Edit your profile and avatar »

By submitting your comment, you are agreeing to adn.com's user agreement.

RDC Testimony: SB284 – Campaign Expenditures

April 9, 2010

Testimony delivered by Jason Brune, RDC Executive Director

Thank you Chairman Ramras, and Members of the Committee. For the record, my name is Jason Brune and I am the executive director of the Resource Development Council. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today regarding SB 284.

RDC and its members have been intimately engaged in initiatives over the years. A few examples from recent history include the Cruiseship Head Tax initiative, the Gas Reserves Initiative, and the Clean Water Initiative.

The industries that were targeted by these initiatives have spent billions of dollars investing in this state. Each industry employs hard working Alaskans and each pays significant taxes to the state treasury. Be it fishing, tourism, oil and gas, or mining, RDC members have a vested interest in defending their investments. By doing business in Alaska, these businesses have demonstrated that they have a dog in any initiative fight and they should be allowed to participate in the process.

However, section 15.13.068 found on pages 5 and 6 appears to potentially impact an investor's ability to fight an initiative that targets them because they are a domestic subsidiary of a foreign corporation.

In the hearing before Senate Finance, Senator Huggins requested clarification from Leg/Legal on this issue. To this query, leg/legal replied, and I quote, "[This section] only applies to a domestic subsidiary, to the extent that a foreign national is making the decision or financing that domestic subsidiary's involvement in a state election. It does not prohibit domestic subsidiaries or domestic corporations with foreign parents from involving themselves in state elections if they're using money that was made in the state, made in the United States, and the decision to spend that money is made by American Nationals."

This response raised even more questions in my mind. I'll bring up a few specific examples. ConocoPhillips Alaska is an American company making money in the state and in the U.S. but their new president is a native of Norway. Would leg/legal's response preclude ConocoPhillips from defending itself against an initiative if he makes the decision to

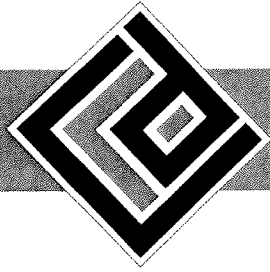
spend the money? How about Shell or BP, both of which are foreign companies, which have operations in Alaska, one of which is making money in this state, the other which is spending money, but is making money elsewhere in the United States. Who ultimately makes the decision to spend money to defend themselves against initiatives within their companies? What about cruise companies such as Carnival which owns Holland America and Westmark Hotels? How about mining companies? Some, such as Kinross which owns the Fort Knox mine in Fairbanks, or Teck, which partners with NANA on the Red Dog mine near Kotzebue. Both are Canadian companies, and indeed they are making money in Alaska. Finally, what about mining companies that are investing hundreds of millions of dollars in Alaska in exploration such as AngloAmerican, but they are not making any money either in Alaska or the United States. Are you telling me they can spend hundreds of millions of dollars, employing hard working Alaskans, but they can't defend themselves against an initiative that targets them?

For the record, each of the "foreign companies" I've previously mentioned, BP, Shell, AngloAmerican, Teck, Kinross, Carnival, and many more "foreign companies" are owned within the portfolios of our own permanent fund.

Finally, each of these companies helps fund my organization. How would my organization, or similar organizations, be allowed to participate in elections if they receive contributions from such companies?

The language of this bill should be clear, and not raise questions like I've brought up. I urge the committee to clarify the language or delete this section entirely.

In conclusion, RDC supports open disclosure and transparency in election campaigns. However, we are very much opposed to any law that would prohibit contributions allowing RDC members to fight initiatives that target their industries. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I'd be happy to answer any questions.



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

Founded 1975
Executive Director
Jason W. Brune
2009-2010 Executive Committee
Wendy Lindskoog, President
Phil Cochrane, Sr. Vice President
Stephanie Madsen, Vice President
Tom Maloney, Secretary
L.F. "Len" Horst, Treasurer
Bob Berto
Patty Bielawski
Marilyn Crockett
Steve Denton
Eric Fjelstad
Jeff Foley
Stan Foo
Paul Glavinovich
Erec Isaacson
Tom Lovas
Dale Pittman
Ethan Schutt
Lorna Shaw
John Shively
Tiel Smith
Scott Thorson
Cam Toohy
Directors
Greg Baker
Dave Benton
Jason Bergerson
Allen Bingham
Dan Britton
Dave Carey
Patrick Carter
Dave Chaput
Steve Connelly
Bob Cox
Allan Dolyunny
Paula Easley
Ella Ede
Mark Eliason
Joe Everhart
Carol Fraser
Dan Graham
Chuck Greene
Scott Habberstad
Mark Hanley
Karl Hanneman
Rick Harris
Tom Henderson
Paul Henry
Becky Hullberg
Teresa Imm
Bill Jeffress
Mike Jungreis
Frank Kelly
Kip Knudson
Thomas Krzewinski
Linda Leary
Carri Lockhart
John MacKinnon
Mary McDowell
Ron McPheters
James Mery
Denise Michels
Lance Miller
Mary Nelson
Lisa Parker
Judy Patrick
Charlie Powers
Ralph Samuels
Keith Sanders
Kenneth Sheffield
Keith Silver
Jeanine St. John
John Sturgeon
Dan Sullivan
John Zager

Ex-Officio Members
Senator Mark Begich
Senator Lisa Murkowski
Congressman Don Young
Governor Sean Parnell

March 25, 2010

Representative Reggie Joule
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol, Room 410
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Joule:

The Resource Development Council is writing to you about HB74 regarding the Alaska Coastal Management Program. As you know, our membership is extremely diverse and includes local communities and boroughs, including the North Slope and Northwest Arctic Boroughs, all of Alaska's Regional Native Corporations, as well as all of Alaska's major oil and gas, mining, seafood processing, and cruiseship companies. We are proud of this diversity and together, we try to grow Alaska through responsible resource development

RDC recognizes the importance of local input as development projects navigate the permitting system. However, we understand that under the current system, many of those providing that input feel their concerns are being left unheard. Clearly, the perception amongst many is that the current Alaska Coastal Management Program is broken.

At the same time, RDC industry members need clear, timely, and streamlined permitting systems. Prior to the changes that occurred to the program in 2003, the program had open-ended timelines for decision making, contained requirements that were duplicative or overlapping of those of state and federal requirements, resulting in significant conflicts and misinterpretations, and extensive geographic reach of the coastal zone boundaries, oftentimes extending significantly inland. This lack of predictability and clarity clearly frustrated many, from districts to permittees, and likely precipitated the changes that occurred.

For each of the last three years, the RDC Board has met with the Bush Caucus and offered to try to facilitate an improved program that would be a win-win for all involved. We have extended the same offer to the North Slope Borough, Senator Begich, and others. We believe a compromise can be reached.

There is near unanimous agreement in the RDC membership that local input is imperative, but that it should not be allowed to trump state or federal processes, effectively giving veto power to the districts. There is a way to solve this problem. However, we do not believe that HB74 is the solution. We commit to working with you, key RDC stakeholders, and other legislators, now or during the interim, to develop a system that is a win-win for all entities.

Sincerely,

Jason Brune
Executive Director

April 8th, 2010

The Honorable Gary Stevens
President, Alaska Senate
State Capitol Room 516
Juneau AK, 99801

The Honorable Mike Chenault
Speaker, Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801

Cc: House Resources Committee; Senate Finance Committee

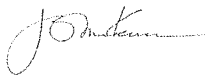
Senator Stevens and Representative Chenault:

The associations listed below represent companies that employ tens of thousands of Alaskans in high-paying jobs depending on resource development.

Each of our organizations is concerned about pending legislation that would drastically change the Alaska Coastal Management Plan (ACMP), jeopardizing long-term investment in resource development projects and costing Alaskans jobs and business opportunities. Senate Bill 4 and House Bill 74 would most certainly delay indefinitely, if not completely derail, responsible resource development across our state.

With each of our industries coping with rising unemployment in the current economy, we join in urging you not to pass any legislation that alters the current ACMP and further aggravates Alaska's serious economic challenges. We endorse the creation of a task force of affected stakeholders to evaluate concerns which have been raised about the current ACMP. The task force could make recommendations to the next legislature on how to address those concerns without giving up state sovereignty and without harming responsible resource development.

Respectfully,



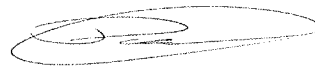
Associated General Contractors



Alaska Trucking Association



Alaska Miners Association



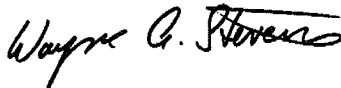
The Alliance



Alaska Oil and Gas Association



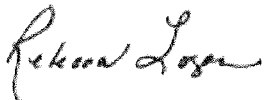
Resource Development Council



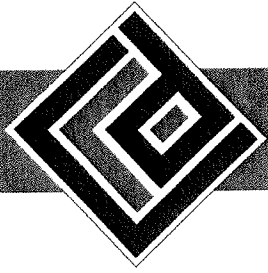
Alaska State Chamber



Council of Alaska Producers



Associated Builders and Contractors



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

Founded 1975

Executive Director

Jason W. Brune

2009-2010 Executive Committee

Wendy Lindskoog, President

Phil Cochran, Sr. Vice President

Stephanie Madsen, Vice President

Tom Maloney, Treasurer

L.F. "Len" Horst, Secretary

Bob Berto

Patty Bielawski

Marilyn Crockett

Steve Denton

Eric Fjelstad

Jeff Foley

Stan Foo

Paul Glavinovich

Erec Isaacson

Tom Lovas

Dale Pittman

Ethan Schutt

Lorna Shaw

John Shively

Tiel Smith

Scott Thorson

Cam Toohey

Directors

Greg Baker

Dave Benton

Jason Bergerson

Allen Bingham

Dan Britton

Dave Carey

Patrick Carter

Dave Chaput

Steve Connelly

Bob Cox

Allan Dolyunny

Paula Easley

Ella Ede

Mark Eliason

Joe Everhart

Carol Fraser

Dan Graham

Chuck Greene

Scott Habberstad

Mark Hanley

Karl Hanneman

Rick Harris

Tom Henderson

Paul Henry

Becky Hultberg

Teresa Imm

Bill Jeffress

Mike Jungreis

Frank Kelly

Kip Knudson

Thomas Krzewinski

Linda Leary

Carri Lockhart

John MacKinnon

Mary McDowell

Ron McPheters

James Mery

Denise Michels

Lance Miller

Lisa Parker

Judy Patrick

Charlie Powers

Ralph Samuels

Keith Sanders

Mary Sattler

Kenneth Sheffield

Keith Silver

Jeanine St. John

John Sturgeon

Dan Sullivan

John Zager

Ex-Officio Members

Senator Mark Begich

Senator Lisa Murkowski

Congressman Don Young

Governor Sean Parnell

April 9, 2010

Mr. P. Michael Payne
Chief, Permits, Conservation and Education Division
Office of Protected Resources
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20190-3225

Re: Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on the Effects of Oil and Gas Activities in the Arctic Ocean, RIN 0648-XU06

Dear Mr. Payne:

The Resource Development Council (RDC) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze the impacts of issuing Incidental Take Authorizations (ITAs) pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection 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 governments, organized labor and industry support firms. Our purpose is to encourage a strong, diversified private sector in Alaska and expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

RDC endorses the comments offered by the Alaska Oil and Gas Association (AOGA) and the American Petroleum Institute (API) in support of the issuance of ITAs for offshore exploration activities in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas off Alaska. In addition, RDC agrees with the comments AOGA submitted July 30, 2007 on the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS) that was initiated and later terminated after a four-year effort. Many of the comments in that letter are relevant to this new scoping process and should be taken into consideration.

As the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) prepares the EIS, RDC urges that it perform a balanced and objective review of science and peer-reviewed literature, including industry-funded research, on the effects of oil and gas operations in the marine environment and on marine mammals. The EIS should avoid speculating on potential effects and should base potential impacts on documented incidents or technical reports. The EIS should acknowledge the evidence in peer-reviewed literature, which indicates that seismic exploration operations have not affected the health or reproductive fitness of marine mammal populations. Studies to date have been consistent in their conclusions on this topic.

The government has played a leading role in scientific studies on the environmental effects of offshore oil and gas activities. The National Academy of Sciences has produced three reports focused on environmental science for offshore oil and gas, two of which had particular focus on Alaska waters. The Minerals Management Service has spent more than \$600 million on scientific studies on offshore areas, with about half of the funding directed to Alaska. The industry has also played a leading role, allocating millions of dollars for major scientific programs that supplement the research of government agencies.

RDC members support monitoring and scientific data collection that contributes to the ongoing successful recovery of the Bering, Chukchi and Beaufort Seas (BCB) bowhead whale stock. Our members also support voluntary negotiated agreements with North Slope whalers to ensure that conflicts between oil and gas activities and the subsistence hunt are avoided. However, our members do not support regulatory restrictions that would substantially burden or even preclude responsible development of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) resources, especially when such restrictions are not based on sound science and are without any demonstrable benefit to any species. Unfortunately, most of the proposed alternatives contained in the DPEIS contained such restrictions. RDC would not support measures in the new EIS which are burdensome yet unnecessary, scientifically unsupported, and based on an implausible worst-case scenario.

As noted in AOGA's July 2007 comments on the DPEIS, the effects of seismic exploration in the Arctic, particularly with respect to the BCB stock of bowhead whales, have been the subject of numerous detailed analyses by the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and the NMFS. Each successive analysis has reviewed available information regarding seismic impacts and the status of the BCB Seas population and concluded there have essentially been no impacts over the period of time involved.

The AOGA 2007 comments stated: "What has changed in these analyses over time are: (i) increasingly unrealistic assumptions about the extent of expected survey activity (referred to in the DPEIS as the 'foreseeable level of activity'), (ii) increased significance accorded to speculative impacts for which there is no supporting data, (iii) decreased significance accorded to the highly credible scientific data demonstrating the continued health and growth of the BCB stock and the insignificant effects of seismic activity, (iv) decreased significance accorded to feasibility and practicability, and (v) increased stringency of proposed restrictions on seismic survey activity. Coupled with misperceptions of the underlying statutory standards, these trends have culminated in a worst-case scenario impacts analysis presented in the DPEIS, which stacks unreasonable assumptions one on top of another in efforts to support scientifically unwarranted and impracticable restrictions designed to mitigate highly improbable impacts. If MMS and NMFS proceed with regulatory actions premised upon the statutory misperceptions and speculative worst-case scenario effects analysis contained in the DPEIS, its decisions will likely be contrary to law."

The new EIS should craft realistic operating scenarios for future oil and gas activity and should not focus on unrealistic worst-case scenarios.

With regard to the imposition of 120 dB and 160 dB exclusion zones as mitigation measures for the benefit of bowhead whales, there is a lack of scientific evidence to support the implementation of such zones. In fact, there is no evidence that oil and gas exploration activities have resulted in a reduction of any marine mammal stock. The 120 dB and 160 dB exclusion zones cannot be reconciled with decades of data regarding the sustained health of the stock.

RDC members have serious concern with safety issues surrounding the 120 dB and 160 dB safety zone requirements identified in some of the past DPEIS alternatives. Both zones cannot be safely and effectively monitored. Aerial monitoring of these zones are unsafe due to their enormous size and the extreme and unpredictable weather conditions in this remote area. These exclusion zones present significant and unwarranted safety risks and are impracticable. The EIS should consider important safety and other relevant factors in its analysis of 120 dB and 160 dB safety zones. Despite statutory obligations, previous

analyses, including the DPEIS, contained little discussion and no actual analysis of feasibility issues. NMFS and MMS should consider only those measures that are implementable, which the agencies have defined to mean “feasible in the technical, environmental, economic and social senses.” (2006 PEIS at 13). Unfortunately, previous documents made no attempt to quantify costs, evaluate the availability of technologies, identify risks, or otherwise consider the feasibility of the 120/160 dB safety zone requirement or of time/area closures. This oversight should not occur in the new EIS.

Both NMFS and MMS have confirmed that the BCB Seas stock is adequately protected through the use of a 180 dB exclusion zone. With the use of the 190/180 dB exclusion zone and other routine mitigation and monitoring, our members are confident there will be no adverse impacts to the BCB Seas stock of bowhead whales.

With regard to cumulative impact analysis, while RDC understands such analysis is an important component of the NEPA process, we do not believe there is compelling data supporting a limit on the number of ITAs. Not only are marine mammals thoroughly protected under existing laws and mitigation measures, industry operations in the Alaska Arctic have had no negative impact on polar bears and other marine mammals. Overly restrictive measures and a limitation on ITAs would discourage industry investment, future exploration, and production of energy resources from the Arctic – with no added benefit to marine mammals. The agency should exercise its best judgment in granting ITAs. In addition, RDC recommends that the EIS provide for a categorical exclusion section that identifies activities not requiring ITAs.

RDC does not support including non-oil and gas activities in the Arctic into the cumulative impact analysis. The focus of the EIS is to study potential impacts of oil and gas activities. Other activities outside the industry do not fit in this EIS analysis. Likewise, the cumulative impact analysis should not take into account impacts occurring outside Alaska on marine mammals, given activities that may impact them abroad (for example, Russia) are managed under different laws and regulatory regimes, and may not be subject to the extensive mitigation measures we have in place in Alaska. Again, this is outside the scope of the EIS.

RDC is confident oil and gas production from the Chukchi and Beaufort can move forward in an environmentally-sensitive and responsible manner through a strong and proven regulatory regime, seasonal operating restrictions as needed, and reasonable mitigation measures to avoid conflicts with other resource users.

In addition to the issues raised up to this point in these comments, the EIS should consider and acknowledge the following important national interests:

- First, demand for energy in the U.S. and abroad will continue to grow. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts that by 2025, demand for oil will increase by 39% and demand for natural gas will rise by 34%. The EIA also estimates that oil and natural gas will account for nearly two-thirds of the energy consumed in 2025.
- Second, if oil and gas resources are not developed and produced domestically, they will be imported from abroad, increasing our reliance on foreign sources. Benefits of developing domestic oil and gas resources should be considered. OCS production will help grow and sustain our economy, create jobs and generate local, state and federal revenue – all while protecting the environment. Moreover, new natural gas production from the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas would enhance the economic viability of the proposed natural gas pipeline from Alaska to the Lower 48.
- Third, Alaska has vast oil and gas resources in the OCS that can and should play a major role in meeting future needs and offsetting production declines from mature basins. Current estimates

indicate the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas contain 122 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of natural gas and 25 billion barrels of oil. These estimates may actually prove to be conservative as the Alaska OCS is largely under explored and estimates have not incorporated the use of new seismic and computer modeling technology.

- Fourth, new offshore development and environmental protection are not mutually exclusive. OCS development has an outstanding safety and environmental record spanning decades. Development has coexisted with other industries, including fishing, in the North Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and Cook Inlet. With regard to the Alaskan OCS, exploration is not new. Approximately 30 wells have been drilled in the Beaufort Sea and five in the Chukchi Sea. Since 2005, the federal government has collected over \$3 billion for leases in these waters. These facts should be acknowledged in the EIS.

In conclusion, RDC members in the oil and gas industry have a track record of responsible development and protection of marine mammals. They are committed to maintaining this record while providing additional domestic energy, jobs and economic activity for America. As you know, it takes oil companies many years – 20 years in some cases – to develop leases once they are acquired. Long-term business decisions are made on the assumption that permits will be issued and responsible oil and gas development will be allowed to occur on those leases under reasonable mitigation measures that protect the environment. This includes timely and predictable issuance of ITAs for those companies investing in Alaska and producing needed oil and gas resources for America.

We urge NMFS and MMS to address in the EIS the concerns and recommendations identified in these comments, as well as the comments submitted by AOGA (April 2010 and July 2007) and API (April 2010). Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the preparation of the EIS.

Sincerely,



Carl Portman
Deputy Director

**Testimony of Carl Portman
Resource Development Council
Susitna Matanuska Area Plan
Tuesday, March 30, 2010**

The Resource Development Council Development Council (RDC) appreciates the opportunity to testify on the draft Susitna Matanuska Area Plan. RDC's comments begin with the following premise: the plan should implement the state's constitutional and statutory policies to develop its resources, making them available for maximum use, and consistent with the overall public interest. The planning area has vast natural resources, including timber and minerals, and responsible development of these resources would diversify and expand the local and state economy, create new jobs and generate additional government revenues.

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 governments, organized labor and industry support firms. Our purpose is to encourage a strong, diversified private sector in Alaska and expand the state's economic base through the responsible development of our natural resources.

In addition to making natural resources available for maximum use, the plan must ensure resource management allows for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as timber harvesting, that environmental and preservation concerns are balanced with development opportunities to support the local and state economy, and that public access to state land is provided. Moreover, the plan must protect valid existing uses and rights, and preserve multiple use resource development opportunities on lands most suitable for development.

Forestry

Extensive forest resources exist within the planning area. In fact, approximately 685,000 acres have been classified "Forestry" in this plan. RDC supports designating forestry as the primary use on these lands. Considering the fact that trees are a renewable resource and that the region and state economy would benefit from a more diverse economy, the plan should encourage the sustained-yield harvest of these lands. Such harvests would also improve forest health and vigor.

Harvesting timber resources in the Susitna Valley on a sustained yield basis would provide for important economic opportunities and stability in the forest products industry. A critical factor for such stability is the designation of large blocks of forest lands for timber harvesting, which this plan proposes.

Moreover, the plan recommends consideration be given to the creation of a state forest in the planning area. RDC supports this concept of a "working forest" as such a forest would provide a more vigorous approach to the management of forest stands and represent a long-term commitment to maintaining a significant timber supply. A

working forest should emphasize active management of forest lands to provide wood for commercial and personal uses.

Another factor in building stability in the forest products industry is a reasonable regulatory and permitting regime that allows for economic timber sales. In our view, there is no need for additional, restrictive standards beyond what is already in place under current riparian protections and state law. As a result, the plan should not impose additional requirements on forest harvesting.

Material Sites

The state should continue to make available to public and private users sufficient, suitably located materials sites to meet long-term economic needs for material resources.

Subsurface Resources

Areas considered to have mineral potential and for which mining is considered an appropriate use, should remain open to mineral development. The plan should not create any new mineral closing orders beyond those imposed by the 1985 plan. In order to preserve future development opportunities and expand the economy, all remaining state-owned lands outside the 1985 closures should remain open to mineral entry.

Oil and Gas Resources:

Oil and gas resources are likely present within the planning area. The land use designations of the plan are multiple use in character and should not preclude future oil and gas development. As with development of forest and mineral resources, new oil and gas exploration, development and production would enhance the region's economy and create new jobs.

Coal Resources:

While coal potential within the planning area is generally considered low to moderate, recent advances in technology and changes in the economics of extraction may increase this level to high in those areas where coal is buried at depth. This plan should not impose requirements on coal exploration and extraction beyond those cited in statute and regulation. All areas, except those within areas closed to such activity in legislatively designated areas, should remain open to coal leasing, exploration, development and extraction.



Division of Mining, Land & Water

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

State of Alaska > Natural Resources > Mining, Land & Water

Susitna Matanuska Area Plan

Public Review Draft - Public Meetings and Comment Period

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has revised the state land use plan for over 9 million acres of state land in the Susitna and Matanuska river valleys. This public review draft (PRD) of the Susitna Matanuska Area Plan (SMAP) is available for review until **May 5, 2010**. Public meetings will be held at the locations and dates **below**.

The SMAP revises the majority of the 1985 Susitna Area Plan (SAP), encompassing most of the land within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Not included in the SMAP is the area generally between Palmer and Willow which is covered by the 2008 Southeast Susitna Area Plan, the Hatcher Pass Management Plan (currently under revision), and the Knik River Public Use Area. Also not included is the northeast corner of the borough, the area of land accessed from the Denali Highway, and Lake Louise. These regions are still guided by the 1985 SAP. For more detail of the planning area, refer to the website below.

The SMAP designates primary uses on state land, provides general management guidelines for a variety of land uses and resources, and identifies specific management intent for individual units of land. Half of the state land has been designated for wildlife habitat. This land will be retained in state ownership and managed to support fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitats. About 800,000 acres is designated Minerals and will be managed primarily for the mineral resource. Forestry is the designation for about 700,000 acres and will be managed to support forest resources and other related uses. Another 700,000 acres is designated for Settlement and is intended to provide a pool of land for future state land sales. The remainder is designated for a variety of land uses including coal, public recreation, agriculture, and water resources. A Land Classification Order (LCO) will be adopted with this plan which classifies each unit of land consistent with the land use designation. The effect of the approval of this LCO is to classify all of the land within the SMAP boundary, both legislatively designated and general state land. The classification corresponds to the designations and corresponding acreages noted above.

The draft plan, LCO, maps and other information can be found **here**, or, you can request a copy from the address **below** to be

Land Planning Index

- › Planning Unit Home
- › Area Plans
- › Easement Atlases
- › Management Plans
 - › Other Management Plans
 - › Div. of Forestry Plans
 - › Div. of Parks Plans
- › Special Use Area

Area Plans Index

- › Bristol Bay Area Plan
- › Central / Southern Southeast Area Plan
- › Copper River Basin Area Plan
- › Juneau State Land Plan
- › Kenai Area Plan
- › Kodiak Area Plan
- › Kuskokwim Area Plan
- › Northern Southeast Area Plan
- › Northwest Area Plan
- › Prince of Wales Island Area Plan
- › Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Amendment
- › Prince William Sound Area Plan for State Land
- › Southeast Susitna Area Plan
- › Susitna Area Plan
- › Tanana Basin Area Plan
- › Upper Yukon Area Plan
- › Yakataga Area Plan

either emailed as an attachment or mailed as a CD.

Paper copies of the plan will be available for review by early March at local libraries, DNR's Public Information Center at 550 W 7th Ave. in Anchorage, at the Matanuska-Susitna Borough office at 350 E Dahlia Ave. in Palmer, or by request using the contact information listed below.

Please come to one of the following public meetings to learn about the plan and its recommendations for land use and guidelines. Following a presentation there will be an opportunity for the public to comment on the recommendations found in the plan.

Town	Date	Time	Location
SKWENTNA	Thursday, March 18	2:00-5:00 pm	Skwentna Roadhouse
WILLOW	Monday, March 22	7:00-9:30 pm	Willow Community Center, Mile 70 Parks Highway
TALKEETNA	Tuesday, March 23	6:00-8:30 pm	Talkeetna Elementary School, 13798 E Vtrns Way
TRAPPER CREEK	Wednesday, March 24	6:00-8:30 pm	Trapper Creek Elementary School, 6742 Petersville Rd
GLACIER VIEW	Thursday, March 25	1:00-4:00 pm	Long Rifle Lodge, Mile 102 Glenn Hwy
SUTTON	Thursday, March 25	6:00-8:30 pm	Sutton Public Library, Mile 0.1 Jonesville Rd
ANCHORAGE	Tuesday, March 30	6:00-8:30 pm	Atwood Building, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 240
WASILLA	Wednesday, March 31	6:00-8:30 pm	Cottonwood Public Safety Building (Fire Station 65), Seward Meridian and Palmer-Wasilla Hwy

Comments can also be sent directly to the address below. To receive full consideration comments must be received by DNR before **5:00 pm on May 5, 2010**.

Contact- Mail: DNR, Division of Mining, Land & Water
Resource Assessment and Development
550 West 7th Ave, Suite 1050
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3579
Phone: (907) 269-8534, or, Fax: (907) 269-8915
Email: ray.burger@alaska.gov

The State of Alaska, DNR, complies with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Individuals with disabilities who may need auxiliary aides, services or special modifications to participate in the review may contact the above number, email or the TDD

269-8411.

There are 11 million acres of land within the area plan boundary and 9 million of these are state owned. Since 1985 the legislature has designated 3 million acres as special purpose lands such as the Nelchina Public Use Area and the Susitna Recreation Rivers. There have also been land conveyances to the borough, Mental Health Trust, University and private individuals and this plan will not affect these lands. These and other changes to the state's population and economy make it desirable to revise the plan to reflect current conditions.

Planning is a way of sorting through the possibilities for using state land, choosing those with the greatest benefits for all Alaskans, and involving the public in the process. The planning process provides a link between the citizens and the agencies charged with managing their land.

Developing plans for state land is challenging because people have differing ideas of how state land can best be used. Also, not all desired uses of state land are compatible in the same place at the same time. Through resource planning, DNR works with the public to determine where the important resources are and how the land can be used for the maximum public benefit. In the planning process all resources are considered and evaluated. Wherever possible, guidelines are established that allow for multiple use.

Susitna Matanuska Area Plan Public Review Draft

All files can be viewed using Acrobat Reader 7 or higher.

Complete Document with Maps (10 MB)

Note: Color maps (#s 3-3 thru 3-12) are 11 x 17 inches.

Map 3-1: Planning Boundary and Regions (190 KB)

Complete Text (2.6 MB)

10 Color Plan Maps - Low Resolution (2.1 MB)

Preface (45 KB)

Includes: Title Page / Overall Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction (135 KB)

Includes: Introduction and Background / Summary of Purpose of the Plan / Description of the Planning Area / Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan / Update of the Original Susitna Area Plan / Planning Area / How the Plan is Organized / Why This Plan Was Developed / The Mandate / What the Plan Will Do / How This Plan is Used / Public Participation in Planning Process / Process of Plan Preparation / Who Developed the Plan? / Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area / What the Plan Won't Do / Planning Period / Summary of Plan Actions / Management Intent / Land Use Designations / Management Guidelines / Classifications / Summary of Plan Implementation

and Modification

Chapter 2: Areawide Land Management Policies (765 KB)

Includes: Introduction / Agriculture / Coordination and Public Notice / Cultural Resources / Fish and Wildlife Habitat / Forestry / Instream Flow / Material Sites / Recreation and Scenic Resources / Settlement / Shorelands and Stream Corridors / Subsurface Resources / Public Access

Chapter 3: Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit (1.5 MB)

Includes: Introduction / Plan Structure / North Parks Highway Region / South Parks Highway Region / Petersville Road Region / Sunflower Basin Region / Susitna Lowlands Region / Mount Susitna Region / Alaska Range Region / Glenn Highway Region / Chugach Mountains Region / Talkeetna Mountains Region / Legislatively Designated Areas / Navigable Rivers and Lakes

Individual High Resolution Maps (11 x 17 inch)

- Map 3-3 (810 KB)
- Map 3-4 (1.2 MB)
- Map 3-5 (1.1 MB)
- Map 3-6 (885 KB)
- Map 3-7 (810 KB)
- Map 3-8 (470 KB)
- Map 3-9 (360 KB)
- Map 3-10 (830 KB)
- Map 3-11 (550 KB)
- Map 3-12 (500 KB)

Chapter 4: Implementation and Recommendations (105 KB)

Includes: Introduction / State Land Classifications / Relationship of Land Use Designations in the Plan to State Land Classifications / Public Trust Doctrine / Leasing of State Land / Classification Order / Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications to State Lands not Identified in the Plan Text or Plan Maps / Survivor Designations and Classifications / Alaska Coastal Management Program / Municipal Entitlement / State Land Selections / Mineral Orders / Legislatively Designated Areas / Generally Allowed Uses / Types of Plan Changes

Appendices (80 KB)

Includes: Glossary / Land Classification Order

2009 Scoping Materials:

Area Plan Map

- Matanuska Scoping Map - Ortho
- Matanuska Scoping Map - Topo
- Northern Susitna Scoping Map - Ortho
- Northern Susitna Scoping Map - Topo
- Southern Susitna Scoping Map - Ortho



Peg and Jules Tileston Award

A joint award of The Alaska Conservation Alliance and the Resource Development Council

Nominations are due by May 15, 2010

The Alaska Conservation Alliance and the Resource Development Council (RDC) both agree that economic development and environmental stewardship are not mutually exclusive goals. The Tileston award was created to acknowledge individuals and/or businesses that create solutions and innovations advancing both goals. The “Tileston Award” is named in honor of two long-time Alaskans, Peg and Jules Tileston, who worked on seemingly different sides of conservation and development issues but who always agreed “that if it is in Alaska, IT MUST BE DONE RIGHT!”

Opposites may attract, but it takes communication, patience, respect, and a healthy sense of humor to create a sustainable, lasting, and constructive relationship. Peg and Jules Tileston have these qualities in abundance. Married for over 50 years and with three children, Peg and Jules learned how to balance their divergent perspectives successfully—and, in the process, develop a better definition of what’s “Right” for Alaska—by talking together, respectfully hearing what the other had to say, and finding common ground on which both could agree.

With such different career tracks and professional interests, an outside observer could wonder at the lasting success of Peg and Jules’s marriage. Jules studied biology, geology, and ecology as an undergraduate and graduate student, while Peg majored in physical education and history. After working with the Department of Interior leading the wild river studies in Alaska, Jules went on to serve as the Deputy State Director for Lands and Renewable Resources for the Bureau of Land Management, where, among other items, he was the BLM Lead for federal exploration of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. At the same time, Peg was on the National Board of Directors for the Sierra Club, co-founded and served as board president of Trustees for Alaska, was one of the “founding mothers” of the Alaska Center for the Environment, and co-founded the Alaska Conservation Foundation. In the 1980s and ‘90s Jules worked with the Department of Interior during planning and construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and later served as director of the Division of Mining and Water Management for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Meanwhile, Peg continued to serve on the ACE and ACF boards as well as the Alaska Women’s Environmental Network steering committee, and started a weekly electronic calendar of conservation-related events called “What’s Up.” Questions on topics such as where and how mines should be permitted and the Trans-Alaska Gas System EIS process prompted spirited discussions. As the Tileston children agree, it made for interesting dinner table conversation. And yet in spite of—or perhaps because of—the Tileston’s contradictory experiences and perspectives, the issues worked on by one were improved and advanced because of the other’s input.

The conservation community and the development community stand to learn from the example set by the Tilestons. We will get further by working together starting early in the process; by engaging in open, honest, and—above all—respectful dialogue; and by identifying together the overarching vision of how a successful project can and should balance environmental conservation and responsible resource development.

As Alaskans we may occasionally disagree on how things should happen, but, like the Tilestons, we can all agree that if it is in Alaska, IT MUST BE DONE RIGHT.

2009 joint recipients: Kinross – Ft. Knox and the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game; City of Unalaska with Alyeska Seafoods, Westward Seafoods, and Unisea Inc.

2008 recipient: Alaska Board of Forestry



Peg and Jules Tileston Award

A joint award of The Alaska Conservation Alliance and the Resource Development Council

Nominations are due by May 15, 2010

Nomination forms can also be found online at tilestonaward.com.

Vision: Conservation and Business Working Together

Purpose: To recognize that economic development and environmental stewardship are not mutually exclusive goals. To encourage partnerships and solutions that fuse economics and environmentalism and make Alaska a place we wish to live.

Criteria: The following criteria will be used to determine award recipients

1. Crafted a solution to a resource management or development issue seen as a win by the development and conservation community;
2. Designed a project to avoid, minimize or innovatively mitigate an environmental effect (impact or consequence) while maintaining its economic viability;
3. Pioneered or advanced a technological solution to address a conservation concern.

Nomination questions:

Project/Solution Name _____ Nominator's Name _____

Description of Project/Solution (500 words maximum) _____

Explain how this project/solution benefits economic development in Alaska (250 words maximum): _____

Explain how this project/solution benefits conservation in Alaska (250 words maximum): _____

People, communities, corporations, and others directly and indirectly affected by this project/solution: _____

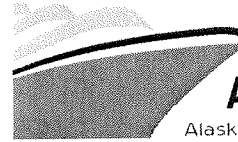
Persons who can attest to economic and environmental benefits of this project/solution: _____

Attach letters of recommendation (if available).

Questions? Contact:

Caitlin Higgins, Alaska Conservation Alliance, Executive Director (907) 258-6174, caitlin@akvoice.org
Jason Brune, Resource Development Council, Executive Director (907) 276-0700, jbrune@akrdc.org

ACT NOW!



ALASKA ACT
Alaska Alliance for Cruise Travel

Dear Alaska Business Partner:

With the decision from the cruise industry to move portions of their fleet and their marketing dollars out of Alaska, we now must look ahead with creative minds to keep our Alaska tourism businesses viable. We believe we cannot sit back and wait for the Alaska Legislature, Governor's office, or anyone other than ourselves to affect change that will bring our industry back to life. **PLEASE PASS THIS TO ALL OF YOUR EMPLOYEES!**

To advance our goals, we are developing a new support group called the Alaska Alliance for Cruise Travel (AlaskaACT) We are not the cruise lines, rather we are a group of local Alaska businesses.

Our Mission Statement is simple:

Alaska Alliance for Cruise Travel is an Alaskan statewide, non-profit, membership-funded organization made up of business and individuals benefiting from cruise travel. Through AlaskaACT, these stakeholders will work together to promote accurate information and support responsible development and growth of Alaska Tourism and the Cruise Industry.

In addition to these activities our organization's efforts are focusing on the following goals:

- Create a positive business environment in Alaska for the cruise and tourism industries
- Encourage the Alaska Legislature and Administration to work toward a resolution of the current legal issues between the State and the cruise industry
- Oppose inequitable taxation directed at the cruise industry
- Support equitable environmental laws for the cruise industry
- Commit its resources to advancing the restoration and stability of the Cruise Industry *in the best interest of Alaska, and Alaskans.*
- Encourage accurate and honest reporting by the media
- Educate Alaskans about the economic benefits and positive environmental effects of the cruise industry on Alaska
- Support the cruise industry in their efforts to protect and preserve the environment through reasonable and attainable legislation

Please sign up today at www.alaskaact.com

(You will receive an email that will ask you to confirm your registration.)

AlaskaACT Steering Committee

John Litten, Sitka Tours, Spokesman for AlaskaACT
Bob Berto, TEMSCO Helicopters/CLAA
Jason Brune, Resource Development Council
Tim Cerny, Fountainhead Development Corporation
Gary Danielson, White Pass & Yukon Route
Bob Dindinger, Alaska Travel Adventures

Ken Dole, Promech Air/Waterfall Group
Carol Fraser, ARAMARK
Steve Hites, Skagway Street Car
Holly Johnson, Wings Airways/Taku Glacier Lodge
Paul Landis, CIRI Alaska Tourism Corporation
Bill MacKay, Alaska Airlines

Follow us on Twitter: AlaskaACT

Alaska Alliance for Cruise Travel - 121 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 250 Anchorage, AK 99503

**The Alaska Coal Association
Proudly Presents the 18th Annual
Coal Classic Golf Tournament
Wednesday, June 16, 2010
Anchorage Golf Course - 7:00 am Start**

Proceeds benefit Alaska Resource Education (formerly AMEREF)

[Sponsorship Form \(pdf\)](#)

Sponsors (as if April 14, 2010)

Team Sponsors

Arctic Controls, Inc.
Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc. (two teams)

Beverage Cart Sponsors

BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc.
ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc.
ExxonMobil
Kinross - Ft. Knox
Pebble Partnership
Petroleum•News
Teck Alaska

Breakfast Sponsors

BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc.
ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc.
ExxonMobil
Kinross - Ft. Knox
Pebble Partnership
Petroleum•News
Teck Alaska

Goodie Bag Sponsors

ERM
Kinross - Ft. Knox
Petro Marine Services
Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.

**Help make this event a success by
sponsoring today!**

Lunch Sponsors

BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc.
ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc.
ExxonMobil
Kinross - Ft. Knox
Pebble Partnership
Petroleum•News
Teck Alaska

Hole Sponsors

Arctic Controls, Inc.
BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc.
ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc.
Energy & Resource Economics
ExxonMobil
Kinross - Ft. Knox
Pebble Partnership
Petroleum•News
Teck Alaska
Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.

Commemorative Sponsor

Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.

Par 3 Poker Sponsor

Pebble Partnership

Photo Frame Sponsor

Hole-In-One Sponsor

Cigar Sponsor

Golf Ball Sponsors

Driving Range Sponsors

Prize Sponsors

Hecla Greens Creek
Kinross - Ft. Knox
Pebble Partnership
Temsco Helicopters
Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.



Alaska Coal Association

Presents the 18th Annual

Coal Classic

Golf Tournament



Wednesday, June 16, 2010 at Anchorage Golf Course

Breakfast, Registration & Hosted Driving Range 6:00 am, Shotgun Start 7:00 am

Proceeds benefit Alaska Resource Education (formerly AMEREF)

Alaska Resource Education is an industry-state partnership whose mission is to provide Alaska's students with the knowledge to make informed decisions related to mineral, energy, and forest resources.

Alaska Resource Education is a 501(c)(3) non-profit, tax ID #92-0117527

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

_____ \$400 Breakfast Sponsor

_____ \$500 Beverage Cart Sponsor

_____ \$600 Lunch Sponsor

_____ Donate a door prize!

Prize/item description: _____

_____ \$200 Driving Range Sponsor

_____ \$300 Hole Sponsor

_____ Specialty Item Sponsor*

_____ Donate goodie bag items!

*Item of your choice with your logo and AK Resource logo, given to each golfer. Call 907-276-0700 ext. 4 for details.

REGISTRATION FORM

_____ \$1,000 Team (four golfers)

_____ \$300 Individual Golfer

Great prizes and lunch included!

Team Name _____

Golfers _____

Contact person _____

Address _____ City/State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

VISA/MC _____ Expiration _____ 3 Digit Code _____

Return this form with your check payable to Alaska Resource Education
4141 B Street, Suite 402, Anchorage, AK 99503 • Fax 907-276-5488 • golf@akresource.org

To guarantee your slot, please register by Wednesday, June 2, 2010