

Founded 1975

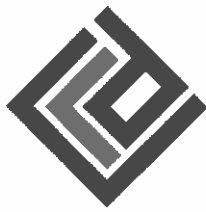
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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

BREAKFAST MEETING

Thursday, November 1, 2018

1. Call to order – Eric Fjelstad, RDC President
2. Self Introductions
3. Head Table Introductions
4. Staff Report – Marleanna Hall, Executive Director
5. Program

Stand for Alaska – Vote NO on 1
Kim Reitmeier, Executive Director, ANCSA Regional Association
Vince Beltrami, President, Alaska AFL-CIO
Kara Moriarty, President & CEO, Alaska Oil & Gas Association

Next Meeting:
November 14-15th
39th Annual Alaska Resources Conference
Dena'ina Convention Center
Register Today before rates go up!

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akrdc.org



TOURISM



FISHERIES



OIL & GAS



MINING



FORESTRY

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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

October 31, 2018

Ms. Terri Marceron
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
161 E. 1st Avenue, Door 4
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Draft Land Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Marceron:

The Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (RDC) appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Revised Chugach National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Revision (CLMP) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

RDC is a statewide non-profit business association comprised of individuals and companies from Alaska's oil and gas, mining, forest products, fisheries and tourism industries. RDC's membership also 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.

Introduction

RDC has wide ranging concerns regarding the future management of the Chugach National Forest. Our concerns can best be addressed through the implementation of a true multiple-use mandate, which has been a cornerstone of Forest Service policy. This mandate sets national forests apart from national parks and refuges. Our national forests were established under a working forest model. Unlike the national parks that were created for preservation, the national forests were established under the authority of the Organic Administration Act of 1897 to conserve water flows and to furnish a continuous supply of timber and other resources for the American people. The notion of the working forest has been with us for over a century.

As our nation grew and demands on our forests increased, additional acts of Congress refined but did not supersede the Organic Act. The 1960 Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act added outdoor recreation, range, fish, and wildlife to the balance of national forest uses. The 1976 National Forest Management Act (NFMA) established a framework for forest planning, however, nowhere did Congress alter the fundamental mandate to balance multiple use, including water, timber, mining, recreation, range, fish, and wildlife.

Multiple use includes more than recreation, subsistence, and wildlife habitat. RDC recognizes these uses are important, but urges that they must and can coexist with

responsible resource development. The Chugach should be managed for all multiple uses, including recreation, commercial, tourism, mining, timber production, and other resources, especially given the fact Alaska contains 70 percent of the nation's national park lands, 80 percent of its national wildlife refuge acreage and 53 percent of federal Wilderness. These units, like most of Alaska, are primarily roadless and wild. The Chugach should not be managed as a national park where preservation is an overriding management priority. RDC believes that true multiple uses as outlined above should be reflected in the plan revision as the Chugach should truly be a land of many uses. Unfortunately, the draft forest plan revision and DEIS falls well short of this mandate.

In the DEIS, all the alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, would designate more than a million acres of federal Wilderness in the forest. Alternatives C and D would designate nearly 2 million acres. Moreover, the No Action Alternative would designate at least 74% of the forest in Primitive and Semi-primitive non-motorized classification. Alternatives B through D would designate up to 76 percent in Primitive and Semi-primitive non-motorized recreation. The revised management plan and DEIS would leave less than 1 percent of the nation's second largest national forest in Roaded classification and 2 percent in Roaded natural classification. We find these classifications disturbing and disappointing. Under the revised management plan, there is really no true multiple-use management remaining in the Chugach.

Timber production/harvest

Although the Organic Administration Act provides that timber production is a key statutory mission of the National Forest System, the Chugach is the largest national forest in the nation with no Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and with no Forest Service timber program. This is inappropriate and unacceptable. The Chugach provides no timber for local wood product businesses, even though it is a fully capable of doing so. The revised forest plan contains conflicting standards and guidelines that essentially prevent an ASQ. The revised plan does not provide for any level of timber production and considers it unsuitable across the entire forest. RDC strongly disagrees with this assessment and considers it a glaring example of how the revised forest plan is biased and predisposed to non-development designations. Sustainable and responsible commercial timber harvesting is no more discretionary than habitat preservation, ecosystem management, watershed protection, and recreation.

There is a need for a small, viable timber program in the Chugach consistent with management of the forest prior to 2002. The availability of small timber sales in Southcentral Alaska in recent years has enabled small operators to expand operations. However, many of these businesses are struggling in part due to the lack of a suitable timber supply, but not due to a lack of resource.

Prior to 2002, the ASQ in the Chugach was approximately 75 million board feet (mmbf) annually with 58 mmbf coming from sawlog and 17 mmbf from utility. The 2002 plan included alternatives with an ASQ from 0 to 163 mmbf annually. RDC requests that a final plan allow for an annual ASQ to help supply local demand for timber. An annual ASQ of 30-50 mmbf would impact a very small portion of the 5.4 million acre forest over the next 100-plus years, but would provide timber for local mills, help stimulate the economy, and provide jobs for Alaskans.

The revised forest plan should also allow for specific actions to restore forest health and reduce the risk of wild fire. It should include measures for ecological restoration on the Chugach, which has seen forest ecosystems convert to grass and sedge ecosystems in the wake of beetle outbreaks. The re-introduction of an ASQ would aid in restoration work and possibly support biomass production or other commercial endeavors in the region. A program of scheduled timber sales should be provided to meet a predetermined allowable sale quantity.

The revision should also provide for modern silviculture practices to encourage natural regeneration.

Forested portions of the Chugach should be managed toward a varied species composition and different age classes to reduce the risk of large beetle infestations in the future and help restore long-term forest health.

Mining and minerals access

Mining is an important multiple use in the Chugach. There are many areas within the Chugach National Forest that contain valid, active mining claims, and many more that may have moderate to high mineral potential. Yet mineral entry and mining is insufficiently and inconsistently addressed in the revised plan. The right to "reasonable access" to locatable minerals is authorized by the 1872 Mining Act and recognized in the Preamble to the Roadless Rule (66 Federal Register 3244 at 3253). However, the Preamble states that "reasonable access" includes access by helicopter and non-motorized transport.

There are no criteria by which the Forest Service official determines when a road is needed to support mining exploration and development. This leaves "reasonable access" determinations to the discretion of the Forest Supervisor. RDC believes this is subjective and provides uncertainty about whether advanced exploration, which requires road access, will be allowed to move forward. This, in turn, will impact a decision whether or not to spend the money to begin serious exploration of a claim.

Because of the cost of helicopter access and the limitations of non-motorized transport in Alaska, road access is needed to actually realize the right to "reasonable access" to locatable minerals in the Chugach. Exploration requires an ever-increasing level of investigation to add certainty to resource/reserve information to support financing in public markets. The Security and Exchange Commission requires greater certainty of resource/reserve estimation than initial exploration can provide.

However, without roads, only initial exploration data can be obtained. Helicopter access limits the size of rig and volume of core that can be extracted. While NQ (1.9 inch diameter) core can be obtained with lighter drills, HQ (2.5 inch diameter) or PQ (3.4 inch diameter) core is necessary for higher certainty of assay and structure. These larger drills and cores require road access.

Larger core and underground drilling cannot occur without road access to move equipment to the site. Large tonnage metallurgical test mill 'bulk' samples require road access to move it to a port. This cannot be accomplished without roads. Exploration budgets would shoot up dramatically – by millions to tens of millions – to fly in large rigs, underground excavation equipment, camps, personnel, infrastructure, emergency response, environmental controls, etc.

This deters investment in costly exploration in the Chugach, in particular for costly advanced exploration and the opportunity to develop a mine.

The Forest Service uses 36 C.F.R. Part 228 (a) to authorize locatable mineral Plans of Operations (PoO) on non-IRA lands within National Forests. An operator presents a draft PoO, which includes roads if the operator determines the need for road access to the mining claim. The PoO is analyzed through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. If an operator meets the Part 228 (a) criteria it will be permitted to access the locatable mineral by road.

This is not inconsistent with the Roadless Rule, which states that for all National Forests:

Determination of access requirements for exploration or development of locatable minerals is governed by the provisions of 36 C.F.R. Part 228.

The difference is that in applying 36 C.F.R. Part 228 to the Chugach the forest plan must recognize that the prohibitive cost of helicopter access and the limitations of non-motorized access for mining on the Chugach. In other terms, failure to approve road access in the Chugach represents a constructive denial of access to locatable minerals. Accordingly, the revised forest plan should make it clear that road access will be approved anywhere in the Chugach if the PoO meets the Part 228 (a) criteria.

Furthermore, no additional areas should be withdrawn from mineral entry unless they are closed to mining by the Secretary of Interior under the federal Land Management Policy Act and statutorily closed to mining by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The Forest Service does not have authority to close areas to mineral entry, which is reserved to the Secretary of Interior, that are merely being considered for inclusion into a conservation system unit. Much of the forest has yet to be adequately explored for its mineral values. Closing an area to mineral entry forecloses future exploration and development opportunities.

New hydropower sites

Future hydropower and support facilities will be subject to the prohibition on road construction. See 66 Fed. Reg. at 3256: "The final rule retains all of the provisions that recognize existing rights of access and use. Where access to these facilities is needed to ensure safe operation, a utility company may pursue necessary authorizations pursuant to the terms of the existing permit or contract." It is unclear whether future facilities fall within that exception.

The summary of Roadless Rule costs and benefits displayed in Table 1 indicates that for "[s]pecial-use authorizations (such as communications sites, electric transmission lines, pipelines)," existing facilities are not affected but "future developments requiring roads [are] excluded in inventoried roadless areas unless one of the exceptions applies."

There is a reference in the Rule's Preamble regarding application of § 294-14 (a) to continued access to *existing* facilities operated by utilities:

The final rule retains all of the provisions that recognize *existing* rights of access and use. Where access to these facilities is needed to ensure safe operation, a utility company may pursue necessary authorizations pursuant to the terms of the *existing* permit or contract.

Because there is no mention of *future* utilities, or any mention of hydropower, the application of the *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* canon of construction, would mean that the 2001 Roadless Rule does not allow new roads for such development.

The response to comments discussion in the Preamble leads to the same conclusion that road construction in support of future hydropower projects is prohibited in IRAs:

Comment on Existing Authorized Activities. Some respondents were concerned about the impact of the rule on special uses and requested clarification regarding the ability to construct or maintain roads in inventoried roadless areas to access electric power lines or telephone lines, pipelines, hydropower facilities, and reservoirs.

Response. Section 294.14(a) of the proposed rule stated that the rule would not suspend or modify any *existing* permit, contract, or other legal instrument authorizing the use and occupancy of the National Forest System lands. *Existing authorized uses* would be allowed to maintain and operate within the parameters of their current authorization, including any provisions regarding access.

Finally, Table 1, which summarizes the costs and benefits of the Final Rule, describes the impact of the Final Rule on "Special Use authorizations (such as communications sites, electric transmission lines, pipelines)" as follows: "Current use and occupancies not affected, future developments requiring roads excluded in inventoried roadless areas unless one of the exceptions applies."

The forest plan should clarify whether access to hydropower sites and their related infrastructure are prohibited by the Roadless Rule. If not, the forest plan should specifically state that access to future renewable energy projects, including hydropower, and their transmission infrastructure is authorized by the plan throughout the forest.

Access by road is often required for energy projects, and many hydro projects are major construction projects that require heavy machinery and equipment. In many cases a road for access from tidewater to the hydropower site would be required. If road access is denied where IRAs exist between tidewater and a hydropower site, such facilities will not be able to be built.

Further, the cost to maintain a transmission line that is constructed without road access is significant. The rights-of-way (ROW) for such lines have to be maintained and brushed continually. Any structures would have to be inspected on a frequent basis. With road access, this work can be done by a crew in a vehicle. Without road access, this work will likely need to be helicopter supported at a higher cost.

Accordingly, the revised forest plan should make it clear that road access for hydropower and other forms of renewable energy and their transmission infrastructure will be approved anywhere in the Chugach if the PoO meets criteria similar to those set out in 36 C.F.R. Part 228 for mining.

Access

Currently approximately 99 percent of the Chugach is roadless. Roadless areas, as well as Wilderness and Wild and Scenic River designations, make access permits more difficult, thereby resulting in greater restrictions. Despite future needs, Wilderness designations would prevent the Forest Service from providing additional access, whether for resource extraction, forest health, recreation, or tourism. Less access to the public lands essentially means fewer multiple uses for the public and industries that provide products for consumers and jobs for local residents.

Access to timber, mining, renewable energy, recreation, and inholdings should not be precluded. The revised forest plan must explicitly acknowledge congressionally guaranteed rights of access to surface and subsurface lands conveyed to Alaska Native Corporations within the forest boundaries. The revised forest plan should be abundantly clear that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and ANILCA guarantee access to these lands to achieve the goals of ANCSA, a fair and just land settlement that addresses the real economic and social needs of Alaska Natives.

Moreover, improved access for destination tourism opportunities must be provided for in the revised forest plan. The plan should place a growing emphasis on how to accommodate a larger number of visitors, not just on how to limit or block access.

Since much of the forest is roadless, helicopter overflights and landings should be allowed in a variety of areas. Statistics show helicopter flightseeing and landings are among the most popular and highest-rated activities for Alaska visitors. Helicopters often afford the only viable access to remote areas. It is often the only way for the physically impaired, aged or a traveler on a tight time schedule to experience remote, rugged lands up close.

Wild & Scenic Rivers and Wilderness designations

RDC opposes new Wild and Scenic River designations in the Chugach as they are overly restrictive and would diminish multiple-use access, and potential mining and timber production activity. These single-purpose designations are not needed and could very well be used as a tool to block economic development, including activity on Native corporation land. As noted earlier, the Chugach is a national forest with a multiple-use mandate, not a national park or refuge.

RDC also opposes the designation of Wilderness in the Chugach. RDC believes strict management for Wilderness is neither appropriate or necessary. ANILCA was intended to resolve the issue of what lands in Alaska should be designated Wilderness. Beyond the Nelle Juan – College Fjord Wilderness Study Area, additional Wilderness suitability studies and recommendations are not allowed in Alaska under ANILCA Section 708(b).

As previously noted, Alaska already contains 57 million acres of federally-designated Wilderness – 53 percent of all federal Wilderness in the U.S. In addition, the state contains other vast national park and refuge lands that remain in their original state. Alaska also includes vast acreage of state parks, putting it at the top of the list for acreage preserved under state conservation units.

Further, consideration of federal conservation system units, including Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers, is not consistent with ANILCA. Section 101(d) which states that the need for future conservation system units in Alaska has been obviated by the ANILCA withdrawals and Section 102(4) includes Wilderness in the definition of a CSU. In addition, Congress recognized that for Alaska to “satisfy the economic and social needs of the State of Alaska and its people” access is essential. This point is acknowledged in Section 1326(a), which states that administrative closures, including the Antiquities Act, of more than 5,000 acres cannot be used in Alaska. Section 1326(b) adds emphasis to the “No More” clause in noting that federal agencies must first seek the permission of Congress before even studying lands in Alaska for Wilderness consideration.

The areas of the Chugach that are currently being managed as Wilderness should be re-evaluated and a more flexible management regime applied. Wilderness designations limit recreational and multiple use opportunities, impair access, and prohibit resource development. They would also hinder access for future generations and restrict tourism. These designations represent an economic opportunity cost.

Furthermore, no lands with existing valid mining claims, approved mining activities, and legal access routes to valid mining claims should be given a non-development management prescription. These lands are especially not suitable for Wilderness and Wild and Scenic River designations and such designations would preclude future mining and other multiple use activities that are not compatible with the Wilderness Act. All forest lands that are open to mineral location and entry under the federal mining law should not be considered suitable for Wilderness, nor should they be proposed for Wilderness designation.

Furthermore, the Forest Service should not consider existing intensive motorized recreation areas such as snow machine corridors as suitable for Wilderness. These areas have a long history of allowing motorized uses and have attracted thousands of motorized enthusiasts over the years.

The cumulative socio-economic impacts of numerous withdrawals and proposed withdrawals of land from multiple-use management is not addressed in the plan. There should be a no net loss in the economic resource base. The Forest Service, in its revised forest plan, does not, but should balance increases in land withdrawals with increases in resources available for multiple use. The current draft falls well short of such a balance.

Roadless Rule

ANILCA repeatedly recognizes that Alaska is truly different from the Lower 48 states. Congress struck a balance in with ANILCA providing protection for the national interest in scenic, natural, cultural, and environmental values on public lands in Alaska and securing adequate opportunity for the economic and social needs of the State of Alaska and its people. The Roadless Rule application to Alaska has disrupted that balance, resulting in an unworkable framework for proper multiple-use management of national forests in the state.

The legal uncertainty surrounding the federal Roadless Rule and its impact in Alaska on the forest products industry, mining, and renewable energy development is good reason to pursue an Alaska-specific roadless rule. RDC supports the Forest Service's development of a state-specific Alaska Roadless Rule for the Tongass. In addition, RDC supports a subsequent rulemaking applying a state-specific roadless rule for the Chugach. As noted, the federal Roadless Rule applies to 99 percent of the Chugach. Most Native corporation economically-viable lands are adjacent to or surrounded by roadless areas. Additionally, subsurface estate within the forest boundaries where the surface estate is owned by the Forest Service, is classified as inventoried roadless areas. In most cases, Native corporations have no practical means of access to their inholdings or subsurface estate except across roadless areas. This stifles investment in economic and resource development opportunities.

RDC believes the economic health of the region would be strengthened if the Chugach is removed from the federal Roadless Rule and managed as originally intended. We believe that tourism, fishing, mining, energy development, and a regional forest products industry can coexist in the forest and benefit the entire Southcentral Alaska region.

Conclusion

While RDC appreciates and values recreation, tourism, salmon fisheries, and wild renewable resources, the Chugach National Forest offers much more to local communities and economies and should be managed to include other multiple uses such as timber harvesting, mining, energy development, and broader access for these activities and recreation. The Forest Service should include a reasonable and sustainable ASQ in the Forest Plan. Rulemaking should apply an Alaska-specific Roadless Rule to the Chugach. Given the Roadless Rule is intertwined into the revised management plan for the Chugach, the U.S. Department of Agriculture should pause the current revision process should the department move forward with a proposed rulemaking.

RDC appreciates the opportunity to comment on the revised plan and DEIS and share our view on the future management of the forest.

Sincerely,

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

Carl Portman
Deputy Director



Alaska Ocean Leadership

AWARDS

Who is your

Ocean Hero?

Nominations open through December 3rd

The Alaska Ocean Leadership Awards were established as annual awards to encourage and give recognition to outstanding achievements related to ocean sciences, education and resource management in Alaska.

Alaska Ocean Leadership Awards

To be awarded at the Alaska Marine Gala ~ February 16, 2019

**Walter J. & Ermalee Hickel's
Lifetime Achievement Award**

Stewardship and Sustainability Award

Marine Research Award

Marine Science Outreach Award

Hoffman - Greene Ocean Youth Award



THE ALASKA
*Marine
Gala*

For information please contact
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2019 Alaska Ocean Leadership Awards

Walter J. & Ermalee Hickel's Lifetime Achievement Award

\$500 cash prize

Sponsored by: Governor Walter J. and Ermalee Hickel

Awarded to an individual or institution that has made an exceptional contribution to management of Alaska's coastal and ocean resources over a period of 20 or more years.

2010 Recipient: Senator Ted Stevens and Dr. Vera Alexander

2011 Recipient: Dr. Clarence Pautzke

2012 Recipient: Caleb Pungowiyi

2013 Recipient: Clement V. Tillion

2014 Recipient: Stan Stephens

2015 Recipient: Al Burch

2016 Recipient: Captain Ed Page

2017 Recipient: Dorothy Childers

2018 Recipient: Mead Treadwell

Stewardship and Sustainability Award

Sponsored by: Jason Brune

Awarded to an industry initiative that demonstrates the highest commitment to sustainability of ocean resources.

2010 Recipient: The Marine Conservation Alliance

2011 Recipient: Shell Alaska Venture

2012 Recipient: North Pacific Fishery Management Council

2013 Recipient: Holland America Line

2014 Recipient: Pollock Conservation Cooperative Research Center

2015 Recipient: Alyeska Pipeline's Vessel of Opportunity Program

2016 Recipient: SeaShare

2017 Recipient: ConocoPhillips

2018 Recipient: Major Marine Tours

Marine Research Award

\$500 cash prize

Sponsored by: Drs. Clarence Pautzke and Maureen McCrae

Awarded to a scientist, team of scientists or an institution that is acknowledged by peers to have made an original breakthrough contribution or a career spanning achievement in any field of scientific knowledge about Alaska's oceans.

2010 Recipient: Dr. Gordon Kruse

2011 Recipient: Dr. Jeremy Mathis

2012 Recipient: Jan Straley

2013 Recipient: Drs. Katrin Ilken, Brenda Konar,
Russ Hopcroft and Bodhil Bluhm

2014 Recipient: Dr. Tom Weingartner

2015 Recipient: Drs. Jacqueline Grebmeier and Lee Cooper

2016 Recipient: Dr. Gunnar Knapp

2017 Recipient: Dr. Stanley "Jeep" Rice

2018 Recipient: Dr. John "Craig" George

Marine Science Outreach Award (Formerly Ocean Literacy and Ocean Media Awards)

\$500 cash prize

Sponsored by: Alaska Ocean Observing System

Awarded to a person, team or organization that has made an outstanding contribution to ocean literacy via formal or informal education, media or other communications about Alaska's marine ecosystems.

Ocean Literacy

2010 Recipient: Kenai Fjords Tours Marine Science Explorer Program

2011 Recipient: Elizabeth Trowbridge - CACS

2012 Recipient: Kurt Byers & Sea Grant Staff

2013 Recipient: Bonita Nelson

Ocean Media

2010 Recipient: Elizabeth Arnold

2011 Recipient: Marine Conservation Alliance

2012 Recipient: Deborah Mercy

2013 Recipient: Thomas Litwin and Lawrence Hott

Marine Science Outreach

2014 Recipient: Laurie "Poppy" Benson

2015 Recipient: Benjamin Carney

2016 Recipient: Susan Saupe

2017 Recipient: Phyllis Shoemaker

2018 Recipient: Paula Cullenberg

Hoffman-Greene Ocean Youth Award

\$500 cash prize

Sponsored by: Dale Hoffman

Awarded to an individual or team of Alaskan youth ages 12-19 who has displayed a dedication to promoting the understanding and stewardship of Alaska's oceans.

2013 Recipient: Ahmaagak Sweeney

2014 Recipient: Pribilof Student Marine Research Student Team

2015 Recipient: Alisa Aist

2016 Recipient: Sofia Astaburuaga Larenas

2017 Recipient: Cade Emory Terada

2018 Recipient: Kyrstyn Kelly

- On Occasion -

Ocean Ambassador Award

The Ocean Ambassador Award was created to recognize an individual or organization that has made outstanding contributions in promoting public awareness and appreciation of Alaska's oceans, coasts, and marine ecosystems.

2015 Recipient: Ray Troll

2016 Recipient: Arliss Sturgulewski

2018 Recipient: V Rae

39th Annual Alaska Resources Conference
Dena'ina Convention Center, Anchorage, AK

Wednesday, November 14th

- 7:00 a.m. Registration/Check-in/Exhibits Open**
Eye-Opener Breakfast in Exhibit Area – Sponsored by Wells Fargo
- 8:00 Opening Remarks**
Eric Fjelstad, RDC President, Managing Partner, Alaska Office, Perkins Coie LLP
Governor, State of Alaska
- Industry 2018 in Review and 2019 Outlook**
Fisheries: Glenn Reed, President, Pacific Seafood Processors Association
Forestry: Owen Graham, Executive Director, Alaska Forest Association
Mining: Karen Matthias, Executive Director, Council of Alaska Producers
Oil & Gas: Kara Moriarty, President and CEO, Alaska Oil and Gas Association
Tourism: Scott Habberstad, Director of Sales and Community Marketing, Alaska Airlines
- Alaska Economic Trends**
Neal Fried, Economist, Alaska Department of Labor
- 10:00 Networking Break – Sponsored by ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc.**
- 10:30 The Nanushuk and Torok Oil Plays: A Game Changer on the North Slope**
David Houseknecht, Project Chief, Energy Resources Program for Alaska, U.S. Geological Survey
- North Slope Renaissance**
Joe Marushack, President, ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc.
- 11:30 Networking Break**
- Noon Keynote Luncheon: Sponsored by Northrim Bank**
Wayne Westlake, President, NANA Regional Corporation
Kim Reitmeier, Executive Director, ANCSA Regional Association
- 1:30 p.m. Staying Competitive: Working to Unlock 40 More Years in Alaska**
Janet Weiss, President, BP Alaska
- Innovation in Industry: Powering Alaska's Future**
David Wilkins, Senior Vice President for Alaska, Hilcorp Alaska LLC
- Pursuing New Opportunities on the Western North Slope**
Keiran Wulff, President, Oil Search Alaska
- 3:00 Networking Break**
- 3:30 Global Energy Trends and Where Alaska Fits**
Dr. Ian Mead, Assistant Administrator for Energy Analysis, U.S. Energy Information Administration
- The Arctic: Frontier of Opportunity**
Speaker name forthcoming
- 4:30 VIP Networking Reception – Hosted by ExxonMobil**
open to conference registrants and speakers

Thursday, November 15th

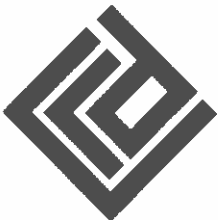
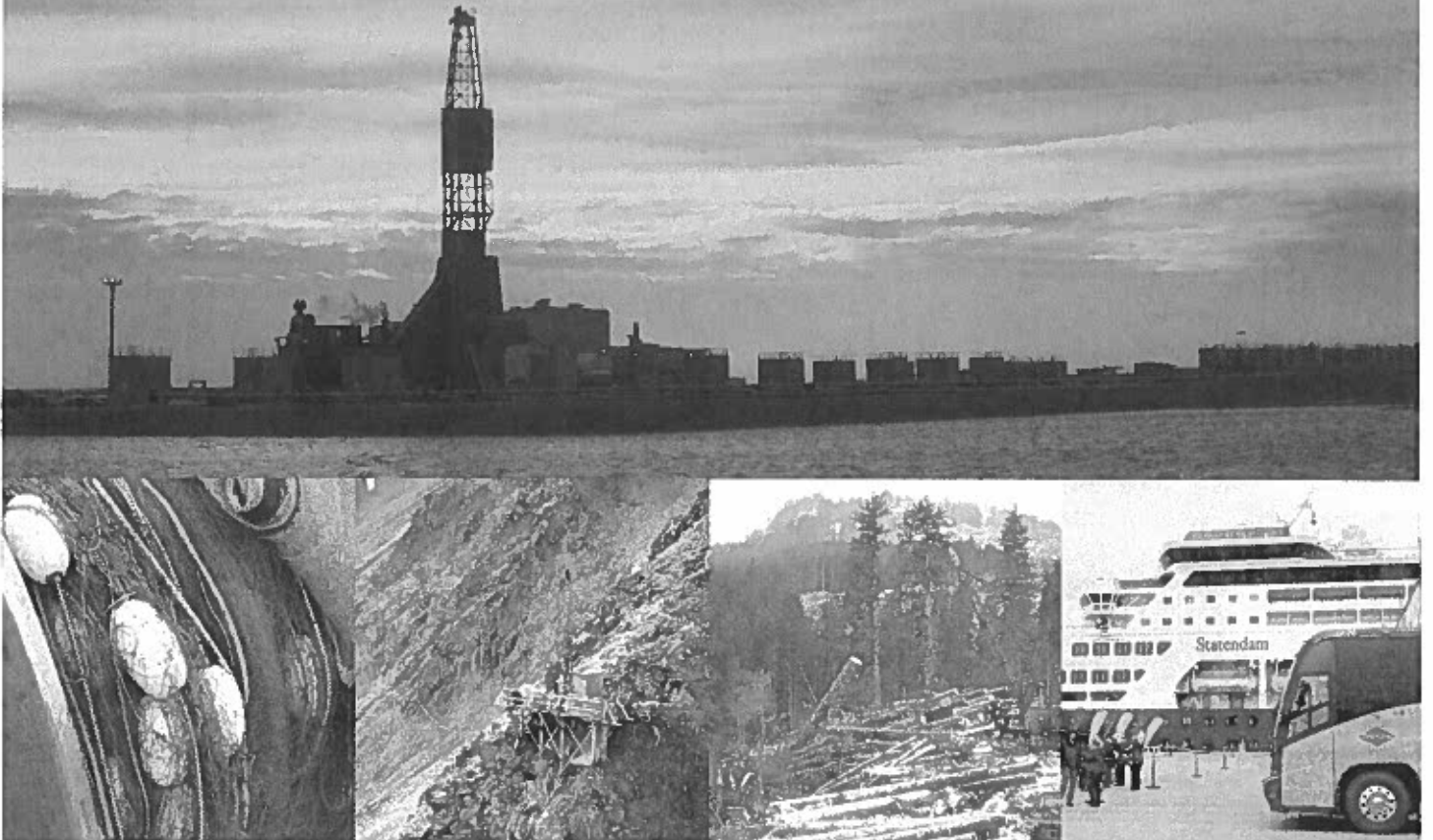
- 8:00 a.m. Exhibits Open**
Eye-Opener Breakfast in Exhibit Area
- 8:30 Alaska LNG Project: Forward Movement**
Keith Meyer, President, Alaska Gasline Development Corporation
- Modernizing the Endangered Species Act**
Bradley Oliphant, Senior Counsel, EER Group, Perkins Coie LLP
- The Future of Compensatory Mitigation in Alaska**
David Hobbie, Chief, Regulatory Division, Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- 10:00 Networking Break – Sponsored by Stoel Rives LLP**
- 10:30 Alaska's Mineral Resource Commodities: A Ten-Year Outlook**
Dr. David Hammond, Principal Mineral Economist, Hammond International Group
- The Donlin Gold Project: A Big Step Forward**
Richard Williams, Vice President, Engineering and Development, NOVAGOLD
- 11:30 Networking Break**
- Noon Keynote Luncheon: Sponsored by Holland America Line**
A Conversation on Shared Values and Setting A Course for the Future
Brad Tilden, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Alaska Air Group
Janet Weiss, President, BP Alaska
- 1:30 p.m. The Potential for Nuclear Power in Alaska**
Maria Korsnick, President and Chief Executive Officer, Nuclear Energy Institute
John Hopkins, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, NuScale Energy LLC
- Rising Activity on the North Slope in 2019 and Beyond**
Stephen Hillier, Senior Vice President, Jacobs
Tom Walsh, Geophysicist and Managing Partner, Petrotechnical Resources of Alaska
Scott Odell, District Manager – Alaska, Halliburton
- 3:00 Grand Raffle Drawing**
Send-off Champagne Toast

Agenda as of October 22, 2018. Please check akrdc.org for updates to this program.

39th Annual ALASKA RESOURCES CONFERENCE

akrdc.org

November 14-15, 2018 // Dena'ina Center // Anchorage



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

SPONSOR & EXHIBIT OPPORTUNITIES

Economists are predicting Alaska's recession will end within months and exciting new opportunities across the state's resource development sectors are on the horizon. Meanwhile, streamlining of the federal regulatory process is encouraging and ongoing development and production in Alaska's resource industries continue to provide jobs, income, and revenues – all signs of increasing economic strength.

The **39th Annual Alaska Resources Conference** will provide timely updates on new opportunities, projects and prospects, address key state and federal public policy issues, and feature the latest forecasts and updates on Alaska's resource development industries.

Over 800 people are expected to register and attend Alaska's most established and highest profile resource development forum of the year. Attendees will include decision-makers from across all resource industries, support sectors, Native corporations, federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as educators and students. Don't miss out! Please join RDC as we look to a new year of opportunity!

ALASKA RESOURCES CONFERENCE

Event Sponsorship & Exhibit Opportunities

Platinum Sponsor \$5,000

- Ten individual registrations to the conference (Up to \$4,750 value)
- Half-page space in the conference program*
- Sponsor recognition in conference communications and the *Resource Review* newsletter
- Display of your company logo on screens at the conference**

* Due Monday, October 29th, send to resources@akrdc.org. Dimensions: 7.25"w x 4.5"h.

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- Six individual registrations to the conference (Up to \$2,850 value)
- Quarter-page space in the conference program*
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- Display of your company logo on screens at the conference**

*Due Monday, October 29th, send to resources@akrdc.org. Dimensions: 3.5"w x 4.5"h.

General Sponsor \$2,000

- Four registrations to the conference (Up to \$1,900 value)
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- Display of your company logo on screens at the conference**

Underwriter \$1,250

- Two registrations to the conference (Up to \$950 value)
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- Display of your company logo on screens at the conference**

**Logos due to resources@akrdc.org by Friday, November 2nd

Exhibitor \$1,200 (Corporate Member), \$1,500 (Non-corporate member)

DON'T MISS OUT! SOLD OUT LAST SEVEN YEARS!

- Exhibit space at the conference*
- Includes one conference registration (Up to \$475 value)
- Recognition on program insert
 - Reserve early as space is limited. Exhibits sell quickly.
 - Payment due in full by October 31st

**Return sponsorship form by Friday, November 2nd
to be listed in the official program.**



Specialty Sponsorship Opportunities

All specialty sponsorships receive special recognition and display of company logo!

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Luncheon Sponsor (Wednesday or Thursday) \$6,000 each SOLD OUT!

Largest attraction of the conference featuring keynote speakers and networking lunch.

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Every attendee's first stop! A warm buffet with a wide variety of breakfast fare.

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The conference stops for these popular breaks. Advertise your company with our specially-designed breaks!

Wednesday Afternoon Break \$5,000

Network at an old-fashioned ice cream social event – a big crowd pleaser! Your logo displayed during the break.

Thursday Send-Off Toast \$4,000 SOLD OUT!

Champagne and sparkling cider provide an elegant conclusion to Alaska's premier conference on resource development. Sponsor is welcome to deliver closing toast.

Centerpiece Sponsor \$2,500 SOLD OUT!

Personalized arrangements provided by the sponsor at each table.

Espresso Cart Sponsor \$3,500 SOLD OUT!

A big hit among conference attendees. Your company logo on every cup!

Charging Station Sponsor \$3,500 SOLD OUT!

A high visibility stop during the conference for attendees needing to charge their phones and tablets.

RDC Grand Raffle

Donate a prize of your choice for the popular drawing held at the close of the conference.

Please fill out the following information and email to resources@akrdc.org. RDC will send an invoice or gladly accept credit card payments. Questions? Call 907-276-0700.

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