



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

BREAKFAST MEETING

Thursday, April 21, 2011

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1. Call to order – Tom Maloney, President
2. Self Introductions
3. Headtable Introductions
4. Staff Report – Jason Brune, Executive Director
5. Program and Keynote Speaker:

The Fort Knox Mine: 5 Million Ounces Strong
 Lauren Roberts, Vice President & General Manager,
 Kinross – Fort Knox Mine

Upcoming Meetings:
 Thursday, April 21: Over-Regulation by Federal Government
 Impeding Resource Development and Business
 Congressman Don Young, Noon, Denaina Convention Center

Thursday, May 5: Mining and Fish: Can't We Just All Get Along?
 Dan Graham, Project Manager, PacRim Coal LP

Thursday, May 19: 2011 Business Update & Major Project Status
 Chris Aadnesen, President, Alaska Railroad Corporation

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 Senator Mark Begich
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 Governor Sean Parnell



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

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Fort Knox Mine reaches milestones in gold production and worker safety

On April 6 Kinross poured the five millionth ounce of gold at its Fort Knox mine near Fairbanks. What makes this milestone so significant is that in 1996, when the mine opened, only 4.1 million ounces of gold were identified as proven and probable. Today's forecast has grown beyond the five million ounces produced to include more than three million ounces remaining in the ground.

This winter has marked several milestones for the mine. In addition to being Alaska's top producing gold mine, Fort Knox has achieved significant safety milestones. In December, the more than 500 employees at the mine surpassed four years without a lost time injury, and more than 4,000,000 man-hours in January.

Mine officials hail these milestones as a major achievement, and said the production and safety records reflected the dedication and commitment to safety among workers at Kinross' Fort Knox mine, the top-producing gold mine in Alaska.

"These records are truly a testament to the skills and commitment of our team at Fort Knox," said Lauren Roberts, Vice President and General Manager at the mine. "Four years with no lost time incidents is an incredible accomplishment in mining, where we move tons of material every day and utilize sophisticated equipment and machinery."

Roberts said the 5 million ounce milestone is a modern record in Alaska mining.

"We've demonstrated that outstanding performance and safe operations go hand-in-hand," Roberts said. "Teamwork makes all the difference, and our employees get all the credit for these accomplishments."

[Return to newsletter headlines](#)

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 18, 2011
2011-078

Contact: Julie Hasquet, Press Secretary
(907) 258-9304 office
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Begich Introduces Arctic OCS Coordinator Legislation
Goal is to speed, streamline development in Alaska's Arctic

To promote oil and gas development in Alaska's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and remove roadblocks halting development in the region, U.S. Sen. Mark Begich last week introduced legislation creating a federal coordinator for the Arctic OCS. Modeled after legislation the late Sen. Ted Stevens passed establishing a federal gasoline coordinator, the office would have the authority to work across the agencies currently delaying development in Alaska.

"I can best describe the situation as regulatory 'whack a mole' for developers in Alaska," Begich said. "Each time we have one mole beat down, another one pops up and derails the progress. But this isn't a game. It's about the future of Alaska and the energy security of our country."

Begich's legislation, the Outer Continental Shelf Permit Processing Coordination Act, S.843, creates a lease and permit coordination office for the Alaska Region of the Outer Continental Shelf. It requires the Secretary of the Interior to enter into memorandums of agreement with Commerce agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, other federal agencies involved in permitting activities, the State of Alaska and borough governments adjacent to active lease areas. The coordinator would work with all of these agencies to streamline development in the Chukchi and Beaufort seas, known to hold significant oil and gas reserves.

"With years of hard work and billions of dollars of investment by companies working in Alaska, we can delay no more," Begich said. "Gas prices get higher every day, the Middle East remains unstable, and the U.S. has to focus on moving forward with our own domestic energy resources. Alaska has the greatest potential in that area, and this legislation will help make it happen."

Begich announced the introduction of his legislation at a news conference in Anchorage today at the Resource Development Council. He was joined by Pete Slaiby, Shell Alaska Vice President; Mark Hylen, President of the Board of Directors for the Alliance; Geoffrey Haddad, V.P. Exploration and Land for ConocoPhillips Alaska; and Tom Malone, President of the Resource Development Council and more.

In addition to coordinating federal agencies' permitting in the OCS, the legislation would more quickly resolve litigation over the permits by narrowing appeal periods and moving jurisdiction to the federal District court in Washington, DC.

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Julie Hasquet
Press Secretary
Office of U.S. Senator Mark Begich
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E-newsletter signup: begich.senate.gov



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

RDC Letter: HB106 - ACMP Support

Submitted via email to the Alaska Senate

April 19, 2011

Subject: HB106

Dear Members of the Alaska Senate:

It is with great enthusiasm that I write today to remind the Senate of the amazing bridges that have been built in the past year. Last year at this time, representatives from nearly every statewide business association worked hard to stop a coastal management bill that had great support from the coastal districts. Members of the Senate expressed severe anger, and deservedly so, at the process not moving forward. It was a bad time.

Fast forward one year to last Friday night, when a new coastal management bill, HB106, was being discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives. After much effort by parties on all sides of this contentious issue, a compromise bill had been put forward. Letters of support for this legislation, as written, were sent by the Resource Development Council, Council of Alaska Producers, and Alaska Miners Association each of whom vigorously opposed last year's bill. A letter of support was also sent supporting the legislation, as written, by the North Slope Borough. Did each party think it was a perfect bill? Of course not, but each was willing to accept the bill, as written, as a compromise. All parties negotiated in good faith, respectful of the others' perspectives, and the product of the negotiations was a bill that passed unanimously out of the House.

As the Executive Director of the diverse Resource Development Council, I unfortunately often get caught in the middle of this very difficult issue. Resource development companies, local communities, Native Corporations, and many others call themselves members of RDC. This issue is one I am excited to have behind us. I remain encouraged at the opportunities before us, but would be lying if I told you I did not see trouble ahead. Last Sunday's hearing on this issue, and the potential amendments that could be brought forward as a result, could put us back to where we were last year. I do not want this to happen.

Please pass HB106, without amendment, as soon as possible. The bridges that have been built through this process are not bridges to nowhere. They are bridges to a future relationship of understanding and compromise.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with questions. Thank you.

Jason Brune
Executive Director

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RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Growing Alaska Through Responsible Resource Development

RDC Testimony: HB106 - ACMP, and email follow up

Testimony provided by Jason Brune, RDC

April 11, 2011

Chairman Stoltze, Chairman Thomas, members of the Finance Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. For the record, my name is Jason Brune and I am the executive director of the Resource Development Council (RDC). RDC's membership is extremely diverse and has members on every side of this contentious issue, including oil and gas and mining companies, Alaska Native Corporations, and local governments such as the North Slope Borough.

Our previous testimony before House Resources endorsed the 6-year extension proposed in the original bill. We also endorsed the Governor's four principles for potential changes to the program.

- (1. The ACMP must maintain a predictable process.
2. The ACMP must be maintained as a strong state program, where participant input is valued.
3. ACMP standards and enforceable policies must be objective, and must not duplicate or redefine existing authorities.
4. Coastal districts should be afforded a meaningful role for input on projects, but should not possess a veto decision over projects.)

Over the course of the last week, members of my Board held several meetings since the CS came forward from the Resources Committee. I also participated in a number of other meetings and conversations with other affected parties in the past week.

Let me be clear, we are not opposed to changes in the Alaska Coastal Management Program and indeed are committed to enhance local input and ensure coastal districts feel they have a meaningful role for input on projects.

Unfortunately, once again, this complex issue is being brought before us with less than 10 days to provide constructive feedback. This issue is way too important to my members to be dealt with without thorough review. Our members need predictability in their permitting process, and a number of the items in this CS have brought ambiguity to the process. As just one example, the new language states in section 17 (page 13, line 20) "and is not inconsistent with the statewide standards." Why not just say "is consistent with the statewide standards?" This type of language ambiguity brings a lot of concern and confusion to my members. Substantively, we have concerns with a number of sections, including section 12, section 14, and section 18.

Specifically regarding Section 12 we recommend the deletion of the language in subsection b (lines 20 and 21 on page 10) that states "unless the state or federal agency specifically objects." We also recommend the deletion of subsection d (lines 25-31 on page 10 and line 1 on page 11).

Regarding Section 14, page 12, section C (lines 15-18), we recommend the language be changed to, "shall be considered by the commissioners of the resource agencies within 45 days after the initial request for an elevation under this paragraph. If the decision is not rendered after 45 days, the commissioner of the department will have 10 days to render the final consistency determination and certification."

In section 18, clearly, special management areas need to be defined in much better detail.

And finally, we endorse the idea of having a Coastal Policy Board that comprises all of the affected parties, modeled after the Alaska Board of Forestry. Using this model, the Coastal Policy Board could be comprised of all of the entities that are included in the ACMP process. For example, 4 members from coastal districts and 4 members from the regulated community (fishing, mining, timber, and oil and gas). The Board of Forestry acts as a consensus minus one requirement. This ultimately forces compromise between all of the involved parties. The Board of Forestry is an award winning model that has been endorsed by the Alaska Conservation Alliance and RDC through winning the inaugural Tileston Award three years ago given jointly by both organizations. I believe this would be a great model for this committee to consider.

With that, thank you for the opportunity to testify today and I appreciate you taking comment on this very important issue.

April 11, 2011 Sent via email

Dear Members of the Finance Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning on HB106. As requested, I am attaching a copy of my testimony in the body of this email. Also, I would like to provide the statutory detail to the Board of Forestry model I referenced in the hearing.

AS 41.17.041. Board of Forestry.

- (a) The Board of Forestry is established in the division.
- (b) The board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor:
 - (1) a representative of a commercial fishermen's organization;
 - (2) a representative of a Native corporation established under 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq. (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act);
 - (3) a representative of an environmental organization;
 - (4) a representative of a forest industry trade association;
 - (5) a professional fish or wildlife biologist who is not employed in that capacity by a state, municipal, or federal government agency, except for university employment;
 - (6) a professional forester who is not employed in that capacity by a state, municipal, or federal government agency, except for university employment;
 - (7) a representative of a mining organization;
 - (8) a representative of a recreational organization; and
 - (9) the state forester, who serves ex officio and without a vote.
- (c) The state forester is the presiding officer of the board and shall, in consultation with the board, establish procedures for scheduling and organizing board meetings. Seven voting members of the board constitute a quorum. Each decision of the board requires the affirmative vote of each voting member present less one.
- (d) A board member who is unable to attend a meeting may designate an alternate who possesses the same qualifications as the board member.
- (e) The division shall serve as staff to the board. The department, the deputy commissioner, and the Department of Environmental Conservation shall provide technical staffing and information as needed by the board.

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www.ktuu.com/news/ktuu-legislature-study-nonresident-oil-gas-workers-20110418,0,2382325.story

ktuu.com

Lawmakers Fund Study on Nonresident Oil Workers

Current Tracking Classifications Leaves True Number Unclear

By Jackie Bartz

Channel 2 News

4:28 PM AKDT, April 18, 2011

ANCHORAGE, Alaska

During the final hours of this year's regular legislative session, the Senate Finance Committee approved up to \$200,000 to study employment opportunities in the oil and gas industry on Alaska's North Slope. In committee hearings, legislators heard complaints that Alaskans are being skipped over for jobs that are being given to nonresidents.

Oil companies testified they'd love to hire Alaskans, but there aren't many jobs. They say lost development opportunities because of strict rules and regulations in Alaska are sending companies to states like Texas and North Dakota.

"We can study this to death, while the contractors are leaving, the people who support the oil industry are leaving, the oil industry is leaving and that's unfortunate," said Jason Brune, Executive Director of the Resource Development Council.

After a series of lawsuits and permit issues, Shell Oil delayed plans to drill in the Arctic until the summer of 2012.

"A portion of those jobs would clearly come from in-state," said Shell Alaska Vice President Pete Slaiby.

The Alaska Department of Labor publishes a report of nonresidents working in Alaska twice a year, but there's a lot of debate about the numbers. The most recent study released shows that in 2009, 28.1 percent of oil industry employees were nonresidents. But Marilyn Crockett, Executive Director of the Alaska Oil and Gas Association, said the numbers don't accurately reflect the number of people in the oil industry.

"The industry actually has a really good local hire rate, it's higher than many industries here but it doesn't get reflected that way because of the different job classifications," said Crockett.

Under the Department of Labor's statistics, many jobs that are traditionally considered to be in the oil and gas industry are lumped into other categories like transportation or manufacturing.

"Alyeska, for example, is a transportation company," said Neal Fried, Economist for the Alaska Department of Labor.

The study approved by the Senate Finance Committee would try to break down those numbers and come up with a more accurate number of nonresidents who are working in the oil industry in Alaska.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

No. 11-065

Governor Parnell Seeks President's Support for Million Barrel Goal

April 12, 2011, Juneau, Alaska – Governor Sean Parnell sent a letter asking President Barack Obama to support the state's goal to increase the flow of oil through the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) to one million barrels per day in the next ten years. Governor Parnell announced the new throughput goal on March 30, the same day President Obama announced his goal to reduce foreign oil imports by one third by 2025.

Parnell expressed full support for the president's goal to reduce oil imports and he wrote the president that Alaska can play a crucial role by boosting oil production from the North Slope. However, Parnell wrote, the state needs federal movement to access federal lands that hold some of Alaska's most promising oil fields.

"More specifically, I am respectfully requesting that you direct your Secretaries of Interior and Energy, as well as your EPA Administrator, to work with our Alaska administration and the rest of the country to achieve the goals established," Parnell wrote.

Alaska remains a world-class hydrocarbon basin. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska's Arctic is estimated to hold 40 billion barrels of oil and 236 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Also, Alaska is a storehouse for billions of barrels of undeveloped heavy, viscous and shale oil. Yet the flow of oil through TAPS has declined and the development of many of Alaska's promising oil prospects, many of which are located on federal land or in offshore waters, have been delayed by federal agencies. TAPS is declining at a rate of about six percent annually, with throughput currently at about 640,000 barrels per day, down from two million barrels per day 20 years ago.

"TAPS is a critical component of our nation's energy infrastructure. As throughput declines, pipeline operational challenges increase, particularly during winter. Our goal of one million barrels a day through TAPS within a decade is vitally important," Governor Parnell wrote.

A copy of Governor Parnell's letter to President Obama is available at:
http://gov.alaska.gov/parnell_media/resources_files/ltrtopresidentobama.pdf

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Areas of Cook Inlet designated critical whale habitat

ENDANGERED: Business is restricted to areas near Port of Anchorage, Point MacKenzie.

By RICHARD MAUER
rmauer@adn.com

(04/09/11 22:07:35)

Federal fishery managers on Friday designated large stretches of Cook Inlet as critical habitat for endangered beluga whales, leading to an outcry from political and business leaders that the regional economy will be strangled.

"That means no construction, drilling or dredging," House Speaker Mike Chenault said in a statement. "We were hoping to see the benefit of state participation in (oil) drilling this summer. Now? It's out the window."

Not quite, said the federal supervisor in Anchorage who speaks for the National Marine Fisheries Service on the issue, biologist Brad Smith.

"We're the stewards of the whales," Smith said. "What we're trying to do is avoid any activity or actions that are contrary to their ability to recover. That certainly does not mean all activity stops."

The habitat designation is a requirement of the federal Endangered Species Act that was all but ordained once Cook Inlet belugas were declared endangered in 2008. It covers 3,013 square miles of shoreline and marine area, including all of Kachemak Bay, all of upper Cook Inlet north from about Clam Gulch, and the west side shoreline of lower Cook Inlet.

A sliver of shoreline and water, encompassing the Port of Anchorage and Point MacKenzie, was excluded from the designated habitat on national security grounds. Military areas north of the port were excluded because of a pre-existing environmental agreement between the Defense Department and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Biologists say the Cook Inlet beluga population is a distinctive stock of the small, toothed whale famously known for its white color, though the young are gray, perhaps for protection from predators like killer whales. Cook Inlet had an estimated 1,300 belugas in 1979, a number that had shrunk to an estimated 278 by 2005. A 2008 survey showed a gain to about 375 animals, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said in one of its reports on Cook Inlet belugas.

Smith, the federal biologist, said the only known cause for the decline was over-hunting. Natives in the Cook Inlet region, using aboriginal hunting rights, traditionally took a few whales every year with no effect on the population, Smith said. But in the 1970s and 1980s, he said, the migration of Natives from western and northern coastal areas of Alaska to Anchorage led to the unregulated hunting of perhaps 100 or more belugas a year, an unsustainable number.

By the time officials realized what was happening and hunting was banned, the population had declined to dangerously low levels, Smith said.

"We expected with the curtailment of the harvest that they would recover," Smith said. "It's disappointing they haven't."

State officials argued that the numbers were increasing and had urged the federal government to back off. Environmental organizations pressed for greater protection.

Once belugas were designated as threatened or endangered, the 1973 Endangered Species Act requires "we also address its critical habitat," Smith said. "It's a pretty basic concept that animals can't live without habitat."

Because of the range of concerns, the agency took an extra year to prepare its ruling, Smith said. The fisheries service received 135,463 individual comments, though 134,959 were on form letters, it said.

The goal of the rule isn't to lock up territory but to allow the species to recover, Smith said. Because belugas historically coexisted with the Cook Inlet oil industry and with dredging for the Port of Anchorage and other areas, there's no reason to prevent that activity from continuing, though officials might increase regulation of noise, discharges and other activity that could harass whales, Smith said.

In fact, captains of large ships and dredges report that belugas don't seem to care about their slow-moving presence, Smith said. It's small vessels, even jet skis, which maneuver quickly and erratically like killer whales, that cause problems for belugas, he said.

On the other hand, the city may have to improve its treatment of the sewage it dumps into Cook Inlet from Point Woronzof, Smith said. The city's disposal permit comes up for renewal this summer, and the EPA will have to take into consideration the effect of the lightly treated effluent on belugas, he said.

Bill Popp, president of the Anchorage Economic Development Corp., said he didn't think the critical habitat designation would halt economic growth but feared it would add another layer of permitting and bureaucracy to an already slow-moving federal regulatory process.

Years ago, Popp said, it took oil and gas ventures three to five years from the start of a project to reach production.

"That time frame is now seven to 10 years, and now, what will this do? Make eight to 11 years, nine to 12 years? It's more unnecessary delay and impediment," Popp said

Even if the federal government is efficient in its permitting, the designation will make it easier for opponents of a development project to bring a lawsuit, he said.

In one of its economic studies, NOAA optimistically said that the designation of critical habitat could actual improve conditions for the oil industry by making the area more attractive to workers.

"Employees of the industry may be willing to work in the area, in part, because of the natural beauty, environmental quality and outdoor recreational opportunities available," NOAA said, though it also acknowledged the benefit to industry of beluga habitat protection "is likely to be relatively small."

Reach Richard Mauer at 257-4345 or rmauer@adn.com.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

No. 11-064

Governor Parnell: NOAA Critical Habitat Decision Harms Cook Inlet Economy

April 8, 2011, Juneau, Alaska – Governor Sean Parnell issued a statement today following the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) announcement that 3,016 square miles of Cook Inlet will be designated as critical habitat for beluga whales.

"Today's announcement is another example of the federal government unnecessarily locking up Alaska land from development," said Governor Parnell. "The State filed comments on the beluga whale regarding the endangered species designation, the critical habitat designation and we filed suit to challenge the designation of belugas as endangered. Now that we have a final decision on critical habitat, we will review the decision and continue to fight these federal actions that destroy jobs and opportunities for economic development.

"No one cares about the Alaskan environment more than Alaskans. Despite the passage of legislation last year and the protestations of legislators who represent and live in these communities, and evidence that the beluga whale population is recovering, the federal government has taken this action. The likely result will be less resource development, less economic development, and fewer jobs at a time when the president recently called for increased domestic energy production. Presidential statements are one thing, but again the agencies continue to lock up land and hurt our families and Alaska communities."

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game expressed concern that vast areas of habitat were identified as critical despite their lack of important habitat features for beluga whales or documented use. "There is insufficient data to substantiate the designation of these vast areas of Cook Inlet as critical habitat for beluga whales," said Commissioner Cora Campbell. "Many of these areas lack the essential features identified as important to beluga whales."

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RESOURCES:

PRESS RELEASE: NOAA press release on critical habitat designation:

<http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/newsreleases/2011/cibelugahabitat040811.htm>

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