

Chapter One: Executive Summary and Director’s Final Finding and Signature

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Chapter One: Executive Summary and Director's Final Finding and Signature

The State of Alaska is proposing to offer for lease all available state-owned acreage in North Slope Foothills areawide oil and gas lease sales from 2011-2020 (Map 1.1). The Director of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), Division of Oil and Gas (DO&G), has made a final finding that holding these lease sales is in the best interest of the state. The Director reviewed all facts and issues known or made known to him and limited the scope of the finding to the lease phase of oil and gas activities and the reasonably foreseeable significant effects of issuing leases (AS 38.05.035(e)(1)(A)). Conditions for phasing have been met under AS 38.05.035(e)(1)(C). The content of best interest findings is specified in AS 38.05.035(e), and topics that must be considered and discussed are prescribed in AS 38.05.035(g).

After weighing the facts and issues known to him at this time, considering applicable laws and regulations, and balancing the potential positive and negative effects given the mitigation measures and other regulatory protections, the Director has concluded that the potential benefits of lease sales outweigh the possible negative effects, and that North Slope Foothills areawide oil and gas lease sales will be in the best interests of the state of Alaska.

A. Description of the Lease Sale Area

The area of the North Slope Foothills lease sale contains approximately 7.6 million acres in 1,347 tracts ranging in size from 1,280 to 5,760 acres. Approximately 3.2 million of these acres are either Native-owned or Native-selected, and will not be included in the lease sales. The area consists of unleased, state-owned lands lying between the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), south of the Umiat Baseline and north of the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (Map 1.2).

The lease sale area is within the North Slope Borough (NSB) and is adjacent to and north of the community of Anaktuvuk Pass. The communities of Barrow, Kaktovik, and Nuiqsut are nearby, but outside of the lease sale area. In 2008, the population of the Borough was 6,615. Approximately 74% of Borough residents are Alaska Native or part Native.

Evidence of human occupation and use throughout the lease sale area has been documented. Additional details of the discoveries can be found at ADNR, Office of History and Archeology.

Climate conditions in the Arctic vary dramatically. Summers are generally mild and the three-month ice-free season is critical to biological productivity. In contrast, winters are severe, forcing many migratory species to migrate south.

The primary geologic hazards in or near the sale area include faults and earthquakes, permafrost and frozen-ground phenomena, mass movements, river erosion, flooding and slope movements. Although geologic hazards could damage oil and gas infrastructure, the measures in this final best interest finding, along with regulations imposed by state, federal, and local agencies, are expected to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those hazards.

The lease sale has areas located within Alaska's coastal zone (Map 1.3) and those areas are subject to the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). Currently, there is no approved coastal district plan in effect for the NSB. Future exploration, development, and production activities within the coastal zone that require additional authorizations will undergo separate coastal zone consistency analyses if and when they are actually proposed. Future activities must comply with the ACMP and, once the NSB's plan is in effect, the enforceable policies of the NSB Coastal Management Program.

B. Habitat, Fish, and Wildlife

The two primary ecoregions in the foothills are the Brooks Foothills, with rolling uplands, valleys, mountain ridges, and mesas, and the Brooks Range comprised of steep mountains, rocky ridges and slopes and alpine tundra. The ecoregions include terrestrial and freshwater habitats.

The terrestrial habitats support mammal wildlife species, including caribou, moose, muskoxen, and Dall sheep. The Central Arctic caribou herd migrates through the lease sale area, and portions of adjacent northern caribou herds have been observed in parts of the lease sale area. Brown bears and wolves have denning sites in the foothills area, and the moist tundra habitats provide nesting habitat for small mammals, including fox, wolverines and ground squirrels.

The area is seasonally inhabited by large numbers of migratory birds that breed, molt, migrate, and forage in the area each summer. Well over 100 species of birds visit the lease sale area and the adjacent lands of the northern region of Alaska. Some species, including the spectacled eider and Steller's eider, are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. There are other species that are candidates for threatened or endangered status, including the yellow-billed loon. The Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (GOA) is located within and also to the south of the lease sale area, and ANWR is a federal wildlife refuge adjacent to the lease sale area to the east.

The freshwater habitats range from small, intermittent streams to large rivers, and from small ponds to large lakes. The river systems identified in the Catalog of Waters Important for the Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes in the lease sale area are the Colville, Sagavanirktok, Ivishak, Nanushuk, Echooka, Saviukviayak, Itkillik, Anaktuvuk, Kanayut, Lupine, Ribdon and Canning rivers, portions of the Chandler River, and Accomplishment, Upper Section, Lower Section, Flood, Cobblestone, and May creeks. These river corridors are habitats for anadromous, amphidromous and resident fish species. Some common species are salmon, Dolly Varden, Arctic char, Arctic cisco, broad whitefish, Arctic grayling, burbot and lake trout.

C. Current and Projected Uses

The North Slope Foothills area provides important terrestrial and freshwater habitats for mammals, birds, and freshwater fishes. The fish and wildlife of the area provide the resources for subsistence fishing and hunting, for small sport fisheries, and for sport hunting and trapping. The communities of Anaktuvuk Pass, Nuiqsut, Barrow and Kaktovik, and other NSB residents utilize the foothills region year-round for hunting and harvesting. There are no commercial fisheries in the North Slope Foothills area. To a small extent, the area is used for recreation, tourism, and arctic research. Coal mining prospecting proposals have been submitted to ADNR, Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW) for approval. The primary industrial use of the area is oil and gas development.

D. Oil and Gas in the North Slope Foothills

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources has determined that the North Slope Foothills lease sale area has relatively high gas petroleum potential, and relatively low oil potential. This determination is based on a resource evaluation involving several factors including geology, geophysics, seismic data, and the exploration history of the area.

With the exception of the Umiat oil accumulation, discoveries in the lease sale area to date consist primarily of dry gas trapped in anticlinal fold structures. Exploration in the lease sale area may lead to discovery of natural gas, and less likely, related oil deposits. Oil and gas volumes discovered to date are currently best described as “sub-commercial resources” whose development potential is contingent upon constantly fluctuating economic factors and connection to markets. The lack of oil

and gas development infrastructure in the lease sale area is a major factor to be considered during development activities.

Oil and gas activities proceed in phases with the activities of each subsequent phase depending on the completion or initiation of the preceding phase. The lease sale phase is the first step in the process of developing the state's oil and gas resources after the Director issues a best interest finding. During the lease sale phase, the state conducts competitive areawide sales of oil and gas leases, offering for lease all available state acreage within the lease sale area. An oil and gas lease grants to the lessee the exclusive right to drill for, extract, remove, clean, process, and dispose of oil, gas, and associated substances; however, a plan of operations, subject to regulatory authorities and permits, must be approved before any operations may be undertaken on or in the leased area. The State has held 10 areawide lease sales for the North Slope Foothills since 2001.

In the exploration phase, information is gathered about the area's petroleum potential by examining surface geology, researching data from existing wells, performing environmental assessments, conducting geophysical surveys, and drilling exploratory wells. During the development phase, operators evaluate the results of exploratory drilling and develop plans to bring the discovery into production. Production operations bring well fluids and natural gas to the surface and prepare them for transport to the processing plant or refinery.

Transport of oil or gas would most likely be by a pipeline system, depending on the type, size, and location of the discovery. If commercial quantities of oil are found in the lease sale area, the oil will go to market via the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). In-field gathering lines will likely bring the oil from individual well sites to processing facilities for injection into TAPS.

Currently there are no natural gas pipeline systems serving the North Slope Foothills area. If established, the pipeline systems can carry natural gas, CNG (compressed natural gas), liquid natural gas (LNG), and other fractions of petroleum fluids and condensates. Transport of LNG or oil hydrocarbons can also be accomplished by vessels, if a marine terminal were established in a port in northern Alaska.

The Commissioner of ADNR may authorize the subsurface storage of gas to avoid waste or to promote conservation of natural resources. Subsurface storage of gas increases reliability of gas delivery to all sources of demand. The Commissioner has delegated the authority to authorize subsurface storage of oil or gas to the Director of the DO&G. Subsurface gas storage must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal statutes and regulations, and with any terms imposed in the authorization or in any subsequent plan of operation approvals, or in the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) Storage Injection Order.

If oil zones are discovered and developed, the risk of an oil spill exists any time crude oil or petroleum products are handled or transported. However, companies do not store large volumes of crude oil at their facilities in the North Slope region. Produced oil is processed and transported as quickly as possible, reducing the possible size of a potential spill.

The oil and gas industry has been actively exploring and producing North Slope resources for more than 30 years. In this time, the vast majority of oil, produced fluid, seawater, and other industry-related spills have been smaller than 10 gallons with very few larger than 100,000 gallons. Spill records from Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) show that there have been 24 large spills reported in northern Alaska from October 2007 to November 2009. There were no large oil spills reported in the lease sale area, but two large spills of drilling mud occurred to the north of Gubik Well #3 in January and March of 2008. The most recent spill of produced water, natural gas and crude oil occurred on December 29, 2009 about 1.5 miles from the Lisburne Production Center (LPC). The pipeline released about 1,091 bbl of crude oil, produced water, and natural gas, and cleanup goals were achieved in January 2010.

Recognition of the difficulties of containment and cleanup of oil spills has encouraged innovative and effective methods of preventing and responding to potential spills. Risks of an oil spill can be avoided, minimized, and mitigated through preventive measures, monitoring, and rigorous response capability. Some of the measures to prevent oil spills during the exploration, development, production, and transportation of crude oil are presented as mitigation measures in Chapter Six and Chapter Nine. Prevention measures are also described in the oil discharge prevention and contingency plans that the industry must prepare before beginning oil operations. If exploration and development take place, additional site-specific and project-specific mitigation measures may be imposed, as necessary.

E. Governmental Powers to Regulate Oil and Gas

All lease activities are subject to numerous federal, state, and local laws and regulations with which the lessee is obligated to comply. These government agencies have a broad spectrum of authorities to regulate and condition activities related to oil and gas; their roles in the oversight and regulation of oil and gas activities differ, although some agencies may have overlapping authorities. These agencies include the ADNR, ADEC, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), AOGCC; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (Corps); U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA); the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); and the NSB. The lessee is responsible for obtaining any additional authorizations, permits and approvals from other federal, state and local agencies for related activities, as needed. A discussion of governmental powers to regulate oil and gas is found in Chapter Seven.

F. Reasonably Foreseeable Cumulative Effects of Leasing and Subsequent Activity

Potential effects of oil and gas lease sales can be both positive and negative. Most potentially negative effects on terrestrial and freshwater habitats, fish and wildlife species, and their uses, effects on subsistence uses, and on local communities and residents can be avoided, minimized, or mitigated through mitigation measures. A full listing of mitigation measures can be found in Chapter Nine.

Leasing activities alone are not expected to have any effects, other than to lease subsurface oil and gas rights, and to generate initial revenue to the state. Potential post-lease activities could have cumulative effects on the area's terrestrial and freshwater habitats, wildlife, birds, fish and vegetation. The wildlife habitat impacts may affect caribou, bears, muskoxen, moose, other furbearers, and birds. The potential impacts include: construction activities, seismic surveys, habitat loss, disturbance, gas blowouts and oil spills. Some positive impacts may include insect relief and earlier availability of forage along roads. Potential impacts to terrestrial habitats, wildlife and birds are discussed in Chapter Eight, and mitigation measures are addressed in Chapter Nine.

Impacts to river corridors can affect the fish, and the overwintering and spawning habitat areas. The potential impacts include: degradation of stream banks and erosion; reduction of or damage to overwintering and spawning areas; habitat loss due to gravel removal; high impact facility siting; effects due to water removal; siltation; impediments to fish passage and migration; and fish kills due to oil spills or freshwater habitat contamination. Impacts to freshwater habitats and fish species are discussed in Chapter Eight, and mitigation measures are addressed in Chapter Nine.

Activities that can cause impacts to wildlife and freshwater habitats are: construction and use of petroleum development support facilities and roads; seismic surveys; environmental and other studies; excavation of material sites; construction of pipeline systems and access corridors; construction and maintenance of bridges and fish crossings; transportation of machinery and labor to

the sites; and drilling and production activities. Reasonably foreseeable effects are addressed in detail in Chapter Eight.

The water quality of the lease sale area may be impacted by exploration and development activities: discharges of drilling muds, cuttings, and produced waters; increased turbidity from construction of gravel structures, roads and pipelines; and oil spills. Turbidity could be affected by construction of gravel structures, roads and pipelines, and from pipeline repair. These could have short- and long-term negative effects on water quality and freshwater habitats. Water use from lakes, ponds or groundwater wells may be required for the construction and maintenance of oil and gas activities. The extent and duration of water quality degradation resulting from accidental spills would depend on the type of product, the location, volume, season, and duration of the spill or leak, and the effectiveness of the cleanup response. Spills or leaks could result from accidents, during refueling, or from corrosion of pipeline systems.

Oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities may produce emissions that potentially affect air quality. Gases are emitted to the air from power generation, flaring, venting, well testing, leakage of volatile petroleum components, supply activities and shuttle transportation. Air quality throughout the sale area is good. Although oil and gas activities may produce emissions that have the potential to affect air quality, federal and state air quality regulations are expected to avoid, minimize, and mitigate those potential effects, particularly the regulations of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671), 18 AAC 50, and AS 46.14. See Chapter Seven for air quality regulation information.

Potential post-lease activities that could have cumulative effects on subsistence uses of the lease sale area include seismic surveys, discharges from well drilling and production, construction of roads and support facilities, and ongoing disturbances from production activities such as pipeline activities, vehicle, boat, and aircraft traffic. In addition, gas blowouts and oil spills could potentially occur during development and production. Subsistence uses of the North Slope Foothills area depend on the area's terrestrial and freshwater habitats, and the wildlife, birds and fish resources found in these habitats. Therefore, potential cumulative effects from oil and gas exploration, development and production on the area's habitats and the animal, bird and fish populations, could also affect subsistence uses. Potential effects on subsistence uses include: increased or decreased access to hunting and fishing areas; and increased competition for nearby subsistence resources. The purpose of mitigation measures is to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to subsistence resources. Impacts to subsistence activities are discussed in Chapter Eight, and mitigation measures are addressed in Chapter Nine.

Impacts to sport fishing and hunting may occur in the lease sale area. These include seismic surveys, discharges from well drilling and production, construction of road and support facilities, and ongoing disturbances from production activities such as pipeline activities, vehicle, boat, and aircraft traffic. Petroleum development may also result in increased access to hunting and fishing areas. In addition, gas blowouts and oil spills could potentially occur during development and production and affect sport fishing and hunting activities. Impacts to sport fishing and hunting activities are discussed in Chapter Eight, and mitigation measures are addressed in Chapter Nine.

Historic and cultural resources could be affected by oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities. For example, historic and cultural resources may be encountered during field-based activities, and these resources could be affected by accidental oil spills, erosion and vandalism. The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology requires reporting of historical resources prior to disturbance. In the event that an increased amount of ground-disturbing activity takes place, the mitigation measures, lessee advisories, and regulations imposed by state, federal, and local agencies are expected to avoid, minimize, and mitigate effects to historic and cultural resources. Impacts to

historic and cultural resources are discussed in Chapter Eight, and mitigation measures and related lessee advisories are addressed in Chapter Nine.

G. Fiscal Effects and the Effects on Municipalities and Communities

Alaska's economy depends heavily on revenues related to oil and gas production and the government spending resulting from those revenues. Oil and gas lease sales generate income to state government through bonus-bids; subsequent oil and gas production activities can also generate additional income to the state through rents, royalties, production taxes, petroleum corporate income taxes, and petroleum property taxes. Total oil revenue for fiscal year (FY) 2009 totaled \$5.18 billion.

Alaska North Slope production peaked at 2.006 million barrels per day in FY 1988 and has declined steadily since then. The Alaska Department of Revenue (ADOR) anticipates volumes will decline by 6.6% in FY 2010 to about 0.65 million bbl per day. For FY 2011, ADOR projects a decrease in North Slope production to 0.619 million bbl per day. The ADOR expects oil prices to average \$76.13 per bbl in FY 2010, and \$80.15 per bbl in FY 2011.

The Alaska Permanent Fund also derives revenue from oil and gas production. Oil and gas royalties and revenues contribute to the fund where investments are held by the fund to generate interest income, and annual permanent fund dividends (PFD) are paid to eligible residents.

Many jobs in the NSB are directly or indirectly linked to the oil industry or to its support industries. The finances of the NSB depend predominately on tax revenues from oil properties. Although the NSB relies on oil revenues, many local residents also pursue a traditional and community-based economic life. Approximately 98% of all local property tax collections come from oil producers, an estimated \$235 million in 2009. For FY 2010/2011, property tax receipts are anticipated to be \$278 million.

The health status of NSB residents is determined by a wide array of factors, including genetic susceptibility, behavioral change, environmental factors, diet, and socio-cultural impacts. Under AS 38.05.035(g)(B)(x), the scope of review for this best interest finding is limited to effects of exploration, development, production, and transportation involving oil and gas or gas only. The state is currently developing a policy regarding Health Impact Assessments. Health Impact Assessment is a tool that seeks to identify potential lasting or significant changes, both positive and negative, of different actions on the health and social well-being of a defined population as a result of a program, project, or policy.

H. Mitigation Measures and Other Regulatory Protections

Mitigation measures address: facilities and operations; habitats, fish, and wildlife; subsistence and sport harvest activities; fuel, hazardous substances, and waste; access; prehistoric, historic, and archaeological sites; and local hire, communication, and training. Specific mitigation measures protect caribou, fish habitats and populations, bears, Dall sheep, brant, white-fronted goose, snow goose, tundra swan, king eider, common eider, Steller's eider, spectacled eider, and yellow-billed loon nesting and brood rearing areas. Subsistence and sport harvest activities are protected against interference through guidance for site selection and implementation of drilling and related development facilities. Fuel storage facilities and refueling are addressed with requirements for secondary containment and protection of floodplains. Waste reduction and proper waste disposal practices are required. Access to leased areas must be constructed to minimize adverse impacts. Prehistoric, historic and archaeological sites require mitigation activities and associated reporting. Local hiring, communication and training objectives are also addressed. Other regulatory requirements (lessee advisories) address other regulatory, permitting, or management authorities including: ADNR, Division of Coastal and Ocean Management (DCOM) and Office of History and

Archaeology; ADEC; ADF&G; the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; the Corps; PHMSA; USFWS; National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); and the NSB.

I. Director's Final Written Finding and Signature

The Director of the Division of Oil and Gas has made a final finding that holding annual North Slope Foothills areawide oil and gas lease sales from 2011-2020 is in the best interests of the state. AS 38.05.035(e) and (g) require that before an oil and gas lease sale, the Director determine whether the lease sale is in the best interests of the state; these statutes also specify what must be considered in making that determination. Annually, the DO&G issues a call for substantial new information that has become available since the most recent finding, and based on information received, the Commissioner determines whether it is necessary to supplement the finding.

This final determination is based upon a review of all facts and issues known, or made known, to the Director. The Director limited the scope of the finding to the lease sale phase of oil and gas activities and the reasonably foreseeable significant effects of the lease sales (AS 38.05.035(e)(1)(A)). Conditions for phasing were met under AS 38.05.035(e)(1)(C). At the lease sale phase, the type, location, duration, timing, or level of any exploration or development activity that might subsequently occur cannot be predicted precisely. Therefore, the Director has not considered possible specific effects of unknown future exploration, development, and production activities that are outside the scope of the finding. The effects of future exploration, development, and production will be considered at each subsequent stage, when government agencies and the public review permit applications for the specific activities proposed at specific locations in the area. However, the Director did consider, in general terms, the potential effects that may occur subsequent to leasing.

In making this final finding, the Director considered and discussed, as required by AS 38.05.035(g): the property description and location of the lease sale area; the petroleum potential of the lease sale area; the fish and wildlife species and their habitats in the area; the current and projected uses in the area, including uses and value of fish and wildlife; the governmental powers to regulate oil and gas exploration, development, production, and transportation; the reasonably foreseeable cumulative effects of oil and gas exploration, development, production, and transportation on the lease sale area, including effects on subsistence uses, fish and wildlife habitats and populations and their uses, and historic and cultural resources; lease stipulations and mitigation measures, including any measures to prevent and mitigate release of oil and hazardous substances, to be included in the lease, and a discussion of the protections offered by these measures; the methods most likely to be used to transport oil or gas from the lease sale area and the advantages, disadvantages, and relative risks of each; the reasonably foreseeable fiscal effects of the lease sale and the subsequent activity on the state and affected municipalities and communities, including the explicit and implicit subsidies associated with the lease sale; the reasonably foreseeable effects of oil and gas exploration, development, production, and transportation on municipalities and communities within or adjacent to the lease sale area; and the bidding method or methods adopted by the Commissioner.

Although the initial benefit to the state will be the primary effect of leasing itself, the Director recognizes that oil and gas exploration, development, and production subsequent to leasing could result in effects such as impacts to terrestrial and freshwater habitats, and effects to species of fish, wildlife and birds. Therefore, general mitigation measures are included that will avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential negative effects. These measures address facilities and operations; habitats, fish, and wildlife; subsistence and sport harvest activities; fuel, hazardous substances, and waste; access; prehistoric, historic, and archaeological sites; and local hire, communications, and training.

Lessees must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal codes, statutes, and regulations. Lessee advisories notify lessees of other regulatory requirements, including those administered by:

the ADNR DCOM; ADEC; ADF&G; ADNR Office of History and Archaeology; the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; the Corps; PHMSA; USFWS; NMFS; and the NSB. Additional project-specific and site-specific mitigation measures will be applied as appropriate to future authorizations.

The state has sufficient authority through general constitutional, statutory, and regulatory empowerments; the terms of the lease sale; the lease contract; and plans of operations and development to ensure that lessees conduct their activities safely and in a manner that protects the integrity of the environment and maintains opportunities for subsistence and other concurrent uses.

No activity may occur without further review and proper authorization from the appropriate permitting agencies, and all activities must comply with the ACMP if they are proposed within the ACMP boundary. When lessees propose specific activities, more detailed information, such as site, type, and size of facilities, will be known. In most cases, permit applications are public information, and most permitting processes include public comment periods. The ADNR may impose additional terms during the permitting process if additional issues are identified.

After weighing the facts and issues known to him at this time, comments received in response to the call for agency information, and applicable laws and regulations, and balancing the potential positive and negative effects given the mitigation measures and other regulatory protections, the Director concludes that the potential benefits of the lease sale outweigh the possible negative effects, and that North Slope Foothills areawide oil and gas lease sales will best serve the interests of the state of Alaska.

A person affected by this decision who provided timely written comments may request reconsideration, in accordance with 11 AAC 02. Any reconsideration request must be received by the 20th day after the date of issuance, and may be mailed or delivered to:

Daniel S. Sullivan, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1400
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Fax: 1-907-269-8918

Email: dnr.appeals@alaska.gov.

If reconsideration is not requested by that date or if the commissioner does not order reconsideration on his own motion, this decision goes into effect as a final order and decision on the 31st day after the date of issuance. Failure of the commissioner to act on a request for reconsideration within 30 days after issuance of this decision is a denial of reconsideration and is a final administrative order and decision for purposes of an appeal to Superior Court. The decision may then be appealed to Superior Court within a further 30 days in accordance with the rules of the court, and to the extent permitted by applicable law. An eligible person must first request reconsideration of this decision in accordance with 11 AAC 02 before appealing this decision to Superior Court. A copy of 11 AAC 02 may be obtained from any regional information office of the Department of Natural Resources.

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Kevin R. Banks, Director

May 26, 2011
Date

I concur with the Director that the North Slope Foothills oil and gas lease sales are in the state's best interest.

As 
Daniel S. Sullivan, Commissioner

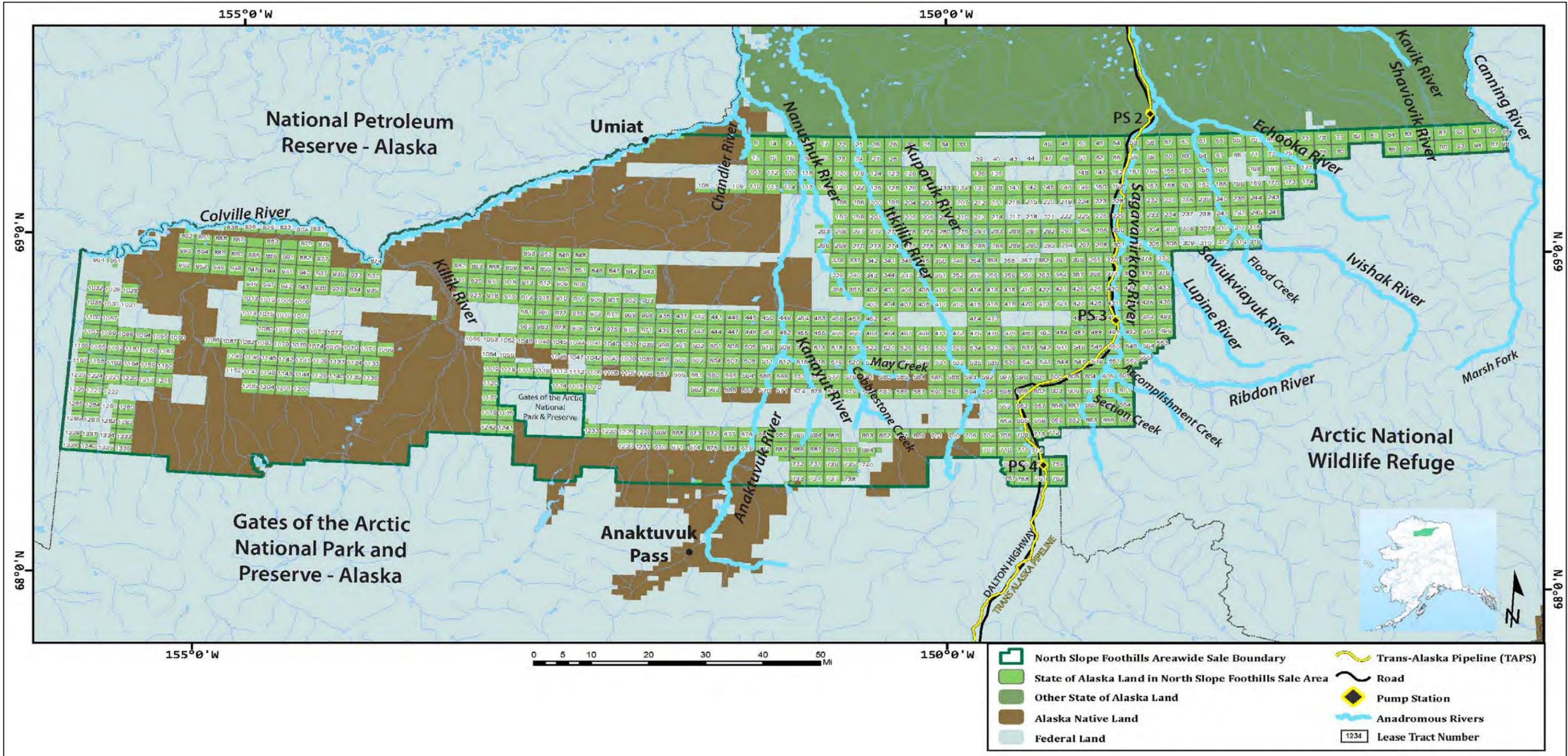
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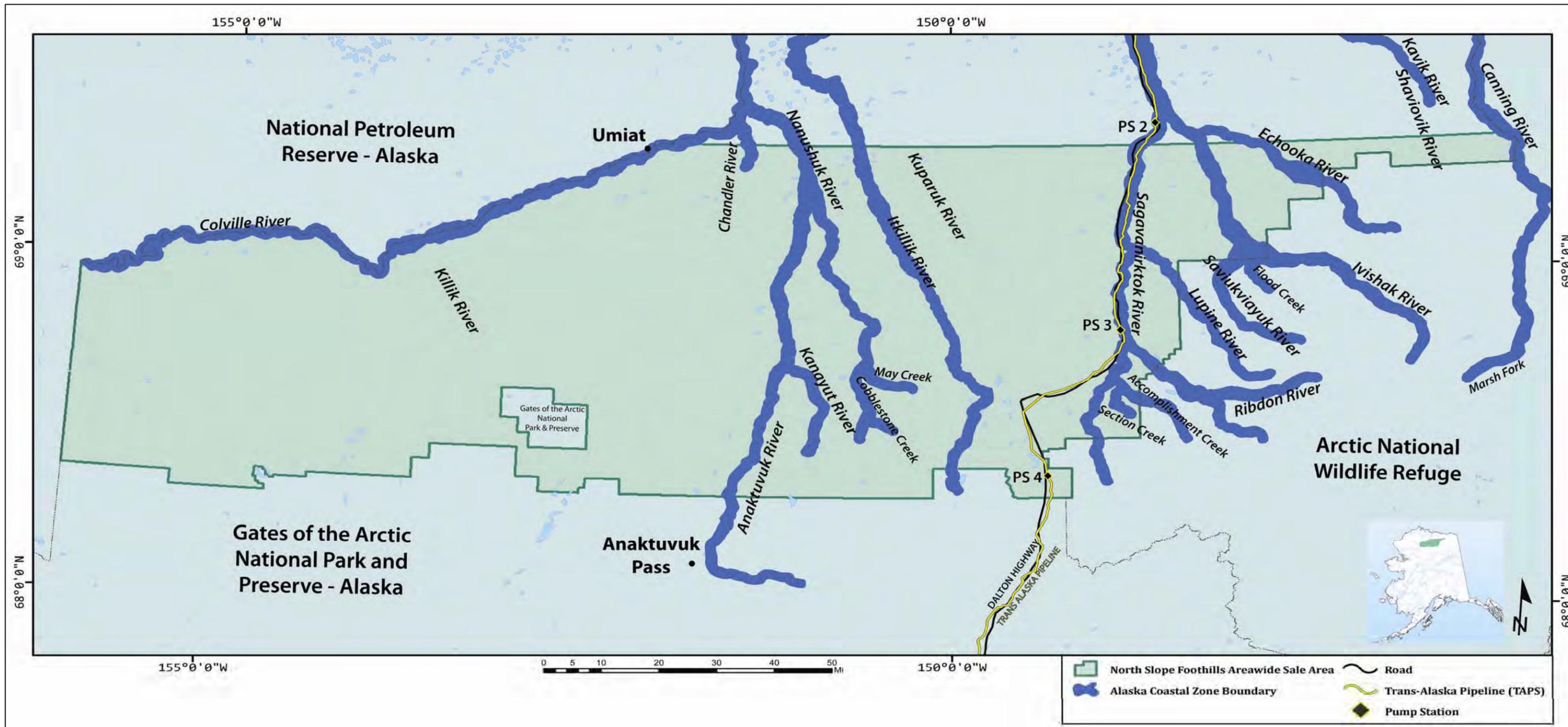
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K. Maps



Source: ADNR 2010.

Map 1.1. Tract map of the North Slope Foothills Areawide lease sale area.



Map 1.3. Alaska Coastal Management Program coastal zone boundary within the North Slope Foothills lease sale area.

