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APPENDIX C MAJOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AUTHORIZATIONS ANTICIPATED FOR THE PROJECT

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Order Granting Section 3 Authorization, Authorization to Construct, Operate or Modify Facilities Used for the Export or Import of Natural Gas (Presidential Finding); FERC	2-3 yr.	Section 3 of NGA of 1938, as amended; Executive Order (EO) 10485, as amended by EO 12038; 15 USC § 717; 18 CFR §157	Designates FERC as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) lead federal agency and requires the applicant to be in compliance with all other federal requirements.	Applications for authorization to construct, operate, or modify facilities used for the export or import of natural gas. Includes the analysis by the Department of Energy for an LNG export license.	A	A	X	<ul> <li>Section 3(b) Application</li> <li>Application for Presidential Permit</li> <li>Sponsor Finances</li> <li>Financial and Corporate relationship</li> <li>Environmental Report</li> <li>Liquefaction Facility Map and Ownership</li> </ul>	Signal Si	ERC dictates the cheduling equirements for the IEPA EIS. ERC will use the Resource Reports to develop the EIS. DOE will complete their malysis and provide to the ERC for inclusion in the Section 3 license. Related, non-jurisdictional acilities will be required to be addressed in the Section 3 application for completion of the cumulative impacts malysis of the entire project, not just the Liquefaction facility. Each asset will be addressed to the same level of detail as the Liquefaction facility in each Resource Report
NEPA EIS; FERC Lead Federal Agency	2-3 yr.	Public Law 91-190, 42 USC §4321-4327, January 1, 1970, as amended; Council on Environmental Quality, 40 CFR §1502.9; 15 USC 719(h)(c)(3) Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (ANGPA);	NEPA is a national mandate for the protection of the environment; requires full consideration of reasonable project alternatives to minimize potentially adverse impacts to the human and natural environment, and provides public disclosure of the environmental impacts associated with federal actions.	NEPA is triggered by a "major federal action" such as the need for federal permits and approvals. A detailed statement of environmental effects of the project, in this case an EIS, is prepared by FERC; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviews and comments on the environmental document. Numerous	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Purpose and need</li> <li>Alternatives Description</li> <li>Information provided in the FERC Resource Reports used to develop Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences</li> <li>Evaluation of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. Upstream and midstream footprints and facility impacts will be addressed as cumulative impacts as non-</li> </ul>	• Find the control of	ERC will be the lead federal gency. ERC will coordinate with ther federal agencies that equire NEPA documentation rior to issuance of their espective permits.  evel of detail required for IEPA markedly differently nan for permits and onsultation required to chedule the work necessary

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		Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA, P.L. 96- 487).		other federal agencies could be designated as "cooperating agencies" during the development of the EIS.  At this time, ANGPA is only applicable for the Alberta option. ANGPA designates FERC as the lead federal agency for preparation of EIS for the entire project and requires all other federal agencies to coordinate their environmental analysis with FERC.  ANILCA not applicable unless USFWS Refuge, National Park, or wilderness area crossed or impacted by the Project.				jurisdictional related facilities.	to support the NEPA analysis separate from the detailed permitting.  • FERC has indicated the need for detailed, location specific subsistence, HIA, Traditional Knowledge, and other socioeconomic data.  • G&PA to monitor Congressional activities surrounding expanding ANGPA to address Alaska LNG export project.
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Special Permit	2-3 yr.	Hazardous Materials Safety and Security Reauthorization Act of 2005, 49 USC 5101 et seq. Pipeline Safety Regulations, 49 CFR 105-107, 171-180 49 CFR 190.341	Special Permits and Approvals to the Hazardous Materials regs. are issued by PHMSA, and can modify compliance with existing regs. for certain activities as long as safety is maintained. The PHSMA Special Permit process runs concurrently with the overall NEPA process and can take over a year to complete. New Special Permits are granted for two years, and renewals are granted for four years.	Special Permits are required for any actions that vary from what existing PHSMA regulations allow.		X		<ul> <li>Special Permit Enclosure A requires information on manufacturing quality controls, material specifications, engineering design factors, identification of hazards and demonstration the pipeline is capable of withstanding the stresses, operational conditions, and future maintenance, including in-line inspection.</li> <li>Special Permit Enclosure B requires a focused Environmental Assessment and a Risk Analysis</li> <li>Cost and safety justification</li> </ul>	The APP special permit application is on hold at PHMSA and would need to be closed and a new application filed for the new project.

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Section 404 Wetlands Dredge or Fill Permit, Section 10 Navigable Waters Permit, and Section 103 Ocean Disposal Permit; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	1-2 yr.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, § 10, 33 USC § 40; Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 404, 33 USC §1344; 33 CFR 320-330; Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) §103 (16 USC §1431 et seq.); 33 USC 1271	Prevents unauthorized obstruction or alteration of U.S. navigable waters (Section 10); authorizes USACE to issue permits (Section 404) for the discharge of dredge or fill material into federally designated wetlands and waters and for the discharge of dredge material into territorial seas (Section 103).	Section 404 permit is necessary for placement of fill of wetlands; Section 10 permit is necessary for dock improvements and dredging at West Dock and Nikiski, possibly major river crossings (e.g., Yukon River, Tanana River, etc.), Cook Inlet crossing and construction in navigable waters; Section 103 permit is necessary for transport and disposal of dredge material in marine waters; USACE adheres to NEPA guidelines for all permits.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Location</li> <li>Require and foot pad, ro</li> <li>Require dredge disposation</li> <li>In a tiel sedime dredgir biologic location if contains sedime</li> <li>Require procession</li> <li>Require Enviror Practic</li> <li>Section applica</li> </ul>	ption of project activity on information res identification of quantity other of fill material for the bads, and pipeline support res identification of quantity of ematerial, dredge, and all sites red fashion, requires testing of rents and water prior to rents and water prior to rents and water prior to rents and disposal locations, and amination found in the rents, elutriate testing. The sesting of the EIS responsible to the call complete to the cents, elutriate testing. The sesting responsible to the teast responsible to evaluate alternatives for edisposal	•	Dredged material in marine waters must be placed nearby the project footprint or in an ocean disposal site.  BP Exploration Alaska (BPXA) holds a 10-year permit for maintenance dredging at West Dock.  USACE can issue multiple permits for the same activity in the same area as long as one NEPA document covers all the permitted activities.
Ocean Disposal Site Designation; EPA	Same as 404/10 (processed simultaneously.	MPRSA § 103 or § 102 (40 CFR § 220-228)  Note: Section 103 is the intended use and is the preferred citation for a project-specific disposal activity and site designation. § 102 may apply	Designates a site for use as an ocean dumping site for disposal of dredged material.	Designation of an ocean dump site of necessary for disposal of dredge material from turning basin and Marine Terminal.	X		X	dump a sedime invertel sample bathym	es baseline studies of ocean area including aqueous and ent samples, benthic brate and fish studies, tissue es, and hydrographic and netry studies es completion of the EIS is	•	Requires consideration of the need for and environmental effects of the proposed dumping.  USACE is permitting authority for dredged material disposal; EPA establishes dumping criteria and designates ocean dump sites (permanent sites).

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		depending on the longevity required for maintenance dredging.							
Waterway Suitability Analysis; USCG	9-12 month lead time in conjunction with FERC pre-filing process;  Letter of Recommendation (LOR) issued prior to DEIS; Per NAVIGATION AND VESSEL INSPECTION CIRCULAR NO. 05-05	33 CFR Part 104; 33 CFR Part 105; U.S. Department of Homeland Security 33 CFR 127, Waterfront Facilities Handling LNG and Liquefied Hazardous Gas (Liquefaction Facility) U.S. Coast Guard 33 CFR 127, Letter of Intent (Liquefaction Facility) Permission to Establish Aids to Navigation (Marine Terminal) Waterway Suitability Assessments - NVIC 05-05	The US Coast Guard will perform a significant review of the Liquefaction Facility and marine transportation component, the waterway suitability analysis of the LNG carriers.	The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code) is a comprehensive set of measures to enhance the security of ships and port facilities, developed in response to the perceived threats to ships and port facilities in the wake of the 9/11 attacks in the United States.			X	<ul> <li>Per the following guidance documents:         <ul> <li>National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures and Policy for Considering Environmental Impacts, COMDTINST M16475.ID (series)</li> <li>Environmental Considerations for Decision Making, COMDTPUB P16475.6</li> <li>Nav. and Vessel Inspection Circ. No. 10-04, Guidelines for Handling of Sensitive Security Information (SSI), COMDTPUB P16700.4</li> <li>Sandia National Laboratories Report SAND2004-6258, "Guidance on Risk Analysis and Safety Implications of a Large Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Spill Over Water," dated December 2004</li> <li>LNG and LPG - Views and Practices, Policy and Safety, COMDTINST M16616.4 (old CG-478)</li> <li>33 CFR 127: "Waterfront Facilities Handling Liquefied Natural Gas and Liquefied Hazardous Gas"</li> <li>Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 9-02, Ch-I, Guidelines for Development of Area Maritime Security Committees and Area Maritime Security Plans for U.S. Ports, COMDTPUB P16700.I</li> <li>Risk-Based Decision-Making,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Complete WSA so that Letter of Recommendation (LOR) issued prior to DEIS; Alaska LNG prepares Preliminary Waterway Suitability Assessment (WSA) for the proposed LNG marine traffic (2013) and a follow-on WSA for inclusion with the FERC filing (2015); USCG issues LOR (prior to DEIS)

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								COMDTINST M16010.3 (series), and Risk-Based Decision-Making Guidelines, 3rd edition	
Bridge Permit; USCG, Bridge Administration	Processed simultaneously with EIS process, issued 3-6 months after FEIS is issued.	General Bridge Act of 1946; 33 CFR parts 114, 115; 33 USC 525; Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899	For the construction of a new bridge or causeway or for the reconstruction or modification of an existing bridge or causeway across the navigable waters of the U.S.	Bridges over navigable waters of the U.S. (temporary and permanent).		X		<ul> <li>Applicant information</li> <li>Consultant information</li> <li>Project information</li> <li>Authority information</li> <li>Proposed clearances and elevations</li> <li>Existing bridge structure at bridge site</li> <li>Bridge removal</li> <li>Construction activity</li> <li>Environmental effects</li> <li>Required authorizations</li> <li>Other federal agencies with jurisdiction</li> <li>Fill</li> <li>Adjacent property owners</li> <li>Underlying studies, reports, and other information</li> <li>Project drawings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Necessary for pipeline or vehicle-bridge crossing over navigable waters.</li> <li>Early coordination with USCG recommended.</li> <li>Once pipeline route established, provide USCG with GIS shapefiles for them to conduct their navigability determination.</li> </ul>
Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program; EPA	Class I - 3 -6 months - application at a "reasonable" time before construction,	40 CFR 144.  AOGCC administers the Class II well program per 40 CFR § 147.100	The UIC program in the State of Alaska for Class I, III, IV, and V wells, and for all classes of wells on Indian lands, is administered by the EPA. The EPA has direct implementation responsibility in Alaska for the regulation of Class I injection wells through the UIC program, which is authorized by Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act	EPA-issued Class I UIC permit covers the construction, operation and closure requirements for a Class I injection well.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Owner information and SIC code</li> <li>Legal information</li> <li>Well status and type of permit</li> <li>Class and type of well</li> <li>Location of wells</li> <li>Maps of well / area of review</li> <li>Corrective action plan and well data</li> <li>Maps and cross section of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Class I injection wells are used for the deep disposal of industrial waste into naturally saline groundwater, beneath any aquifers, which could serve as current or future USDWs.</li> <li>Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) requires a Notice of</li> </ul>

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			(SDWA).  ADEC permits Class I wells under a waste water disposal permit after EPA issues the Class I permit requirements.					underground sources of drinking water (USDWs)  Name and depth of USDWs  Maps and cross sections of geologic structure of area  Geological data of inject. and confining zones  Operating data Formation testing program  Stimulation program  Injection procedures  Construction procedures and details  Changes in injected fluid  Plan for well failures  Monitoring program  Plugging and abandonment plan  Aquifer exemptions	Disposal with proposed flowrates of maximum and average gallons per day and total injection volume in gallons in accordance with 18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 72.  • ADEC Wastewater Disposal General Permit (2005DB0001) is available for use by owners/operators who have been issued a Class I injection well permit by the EPA.
Hazardous Waste Management Facility Permit; EPA	6-9 mo.	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); 42 USC 6901 et seq.; 40 CFR 124; 40 CFR 260-271	Applicable to generation, transport, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. May not be applicable depending upon specific wastes generated.	Applicable to the generation, transport, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.	X	(X)	X	RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application (EPA Form 8700-23) and RCRA Part B:  Site name, location, land type, EPA Identification Number, and North American Classification System Code(s)  Facility existence dates, other environmental permits and permit numbers, nature of business  Description of hazardous waste and regulated waste activities  A Hazardous Waste Report, if site was a treatment, storage, or disposal	There are no designated RCRA hazardous waste disposal sites in Alaska.

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								<ul> <li>facility or meets other specific criteria</li> <li>Topographic maps of the area extending to at least 1 mile beyond property boundaries of the facility and showing the legal boundaries of the facility, location, and serial number of each existing and proposed intake and discharge structures, all hazardous waste management facilities, location of all processes by process code, each well where fluids would be injected underground, all springs and surface water bodies in the area, and all drinking water wells within ¼ mile of the facility which are identified in the public record or otherwise known</li> <li>Facility drawing showing the property boundaries, areas occupied by all storage, treatment, or disposal operations that will be used during interim status, name of each operations (e.g., drum storage area, etc.), areas of past storage, treatment, or disposal operations, areas of future storage, treatment, or disposal operations, and the approximate dimensions of the property boundaries and all storage, treatment, and disposal areas</li> <li>Waste Analysis Plan</li> </ul>	
								Chemical and physical analysis of the hazardous waste and hazardous debris to be handled at the facility	
								Description of security procedures and equipment	

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Agency	Permit Approval	Statute/Regulation	Definition	why Permit is Required	U/S	W/S	<i>D</i> /5	General inspection schedule     Contingency Plan     Description of procedures, structures or equipment to be used at the facility to prevent hazards, prevent flooding, prevent contamination of water supplies, mitigate effects of equipment failure or power outages, prevent undue exposure of personnel to hazardous waste, and prevent releases to the atmosphere     Description of the precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes     Traffic pattern, estimated volume (number, types) of vehicles, and control     Facility location information relative to faults and floodplains     An outline of both the introductory and continuing training programs to prepare persons to operate and maintain the facility in a safe manner and a brief description of how training will be designed to meet actual job tasks     Closure Plan, where applicable, and Post-closure Plan	Commentary
Federal Temporary Use Permits, ROW Grant and Notice to Proceed (NTP);	Issued within 90 days of FEIS, processed simultaneously with	Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, Section 28(e); 30 USC 185; 43 CFR 2880	Authorization to use a specific piece of public land for certain project and authorizes rights and privileges for a specific use	Relevant for pipeline and compressor stations, material sites; access roads; and communication		X		<ul> <li>Cost estimate for facility</li> <li>Project purpose</li> <li>Description of activities, including dimensions and area of site to be occupied</li> </ul>	A new SF299 application was filed in Q2 2014 to initiate a new cost recovery agreement and facilitate access permits

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USDOI, BLM	EIS.	Federal Land Policy and Management Act; USC 1761-1771;	of the land for a specific period of time.	sites.				<ul> <li>Timing and duration of activities</li> <li>Location of all work areas including legal description, maps, and land ownership and status</li> <li>Summary of environmental effects including socio-economic, air, visual, surface and groundwater quality, streams or other water bodies, noise, soil, permafrost vegetation and plant life, fish, wildlife, marine life, threatened and endangered species, and marine mammals</li> <li>Description of the use, production, transportation, or storage of any hazardous materials</li> <li>Status of other required state or local approvals</li> <li>Non-returnable application fee</li> <li>Bonding and Insurance</li> <li>Rental fee for land use</li> </ul>	for 2014 field programs. It will need to be updated each year the project footprint changes.  Plan of Development (POD) is part of the Federal ROW Grant process. POD will contain site-specific construction, operation, restoration, and maintenance plans for work on federal lands.  Federal ROW Grant will likely provide for issuance of temporary use permits, which may contain site-specific terms and conditions.
Purchase of Mineral Material/Mineral Sales Contract; U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	6-12 mo.	Mineral Management Act, 30 USC Sections 601, 602, 604; 43 CFR parts 3600, 3610, 3620, 23, and 5400	There is no specific application form for requesting removal of mineral material from public lands.	Contract required for material sites on federal land. Removal of rock, crushed rock, or gravel will include a cost per cubic yard fee.		X	(X)	Contact is the BLM District or Resource Area office closest to the area of need or closest to the public land where the desired material is found     Compliance with applicable laws, including the Environmental Protection Act     May require duplicative permit with the State if related to a disputed Navigable waterway	<ul> <li>A new SF299 application was filed in Q1 2014 to initiate a new cost recovery agreement and facilitate access permits for 2014 field programs. It will need to be updated each year the project footprint changes.</li> <li>Construction sites requiring gravel or rock; pipeline and compressor station, material sites; access roads; communication sites.</li> <li>Fees are discussed in Stipulation 2.6 of the BLM</li> </ul>

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										right-of-way (ROW) Grant.
Native Allotment Grant ROW; USDOI Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	3-5 yr.	25 USC Chapter 8, Section 323; 25 CFR 169,	BIA concurrence needed if ROW crosses Alaska Native allotments.	BIA concurrence needed if ROW crosses Alaska Native allotments.		Х		Consultation with BIA	•	Requires agreement / settlement with Native Allotment owners
U.S. Air Force (USAF) ROW; Department of Defense (DOD)	Tied to BLM ROW Grant (see above)		Access to USAF lands (e.g., Eielson Air Force Base, Clear Air Station/AFB).	ROW across USAF lands for project facilities.		X		<ul> <li>Description of facilities</li> <li>Location of facilities</li> <li>Access route(s) and mode(s) of transportation</li> </ul>	•	Interface is needed to begin negotiations for letters of non-objection for co-location of the gas pipeline and ancillary facilities within existing federal and state ROWs, and on military land.
U.S. Army ROW; DOD	Tied to BLM ROW Grant (see above)		Access to U.S. Army Alaska (USAA) lands (e.g., Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely) to conduct specified field activities.	ROW across USAA lands for project facilities		Х		<ul> <li>Description of facilities</li> <li>Location of facilities</li> <li>Access route(s) and mode(s) of transportation</li> </ul>	٠	Interface is needed to begin negotiations for letters of non-objection for co-location of the gas pipeline and ancillary facilities within existing federal and state ROWs, and on military land.
Civil Works License / ROW (IF APPLICABLE): DOD	Tied to BLM ROW Grant (see above)		Access to Chena River Lakes Flood Control Project area and to the Tanana River Flood Control Levee controlled by the USACE.	ROW across USACE- controlled lands for project facilities.		X		<ul> <li>Description of facilities</li> <li>Location of facilities</li> <li>Access route(s) and mode(s) of transportation</li> </ul>	•	Interface is needed to begin negotiations for letters of non-objection for co-location of the gas pipeline and ancillary facilities within existing federal and state ROWs, and on military land.
Special-Use Authorization; U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (IF APPLICABLE—at this time no USFS lands are impacted)	Tied to BLM ROW Grant (see above)	36 CFR 251.50- 251.65;	Allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges on USFS land. The authorization is granted for a specific use of the land for a specific period of time. Large diameter lines require Congressional and Presidential approval.	ROW across to USFS lands (option 2d).		Х		Special-Use Authorization Application:     Description of proposed activities     Location, including access routes (coordinates, township, range, section, meridian)     General vicinity and detailed site maps	•	Currently, a section of USFS land is crossed by the Valdez case south of Port Valdez within Chugach National Forest.

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								•	Environmental Protection Plan Statement of technical and financial capabilities Description of alternatives to use non-federal land Cost recovery fee Land use fee Potentially information and reports necessary to determine the feasibility and environmental impacts of the proposal; compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and terms and conditions to be included in the authorization		
Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultation; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS	ESA, § 7(a)(2); 16 USC § 1531-1544	Federal agencies that permit, license, fund, or otherwise authorize activities must ensure their actions will not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species.	Section 7 Consultation will occur in conjunction with the EIS process and USACE Section 404/10/103 permitting.	X	X	X	•	Consultation with USFWS and NMFS  Preparation of Biological Assessment to accompany the FERC application  Also required on individual permits for field studies and access. Section 7 review can take 2 months	•	FERC as lead federal agency for the EIS process will initiate Section 7 consultation.  Construction timing windows will likely be imposed to avoid nesting eiders, Beluga whales, Bowhead whales (North Slope).  The project area is located within the newly designated critical habitat area for the polar bear (October 2009).  Beluga whale critical habitat crossed in Cook Inlet.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); USFWS	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS	MBTA 16 USC § 703- 712	Prohibits taking of migratory birds unless specifically exempt or authorized.	Must be addressed as part of the EIS process and USACE Section 404/10/103 permitting.	Х	Х	Х	•	Consultation with USFWS  Complete Avian Protection Plan with FERC application  Undertake permitting under Special Purpose permit provisions of MBTA	•	Early coordination with USFWS regarding data collection requirements and timing windows for construction activities is

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									(50 CFR 21.27)	•	recommended.  Based on other projects in the Prudhoe Bay area, gravel placement will need to occur prior to June 2 or after August 2.  Timing windows for new locations (interior AK; Cook Inlet) will need to be determined through consultation.
Bald and Golden Eagle Take Permit pursuant to Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA); USFWS	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS; 60 days	BGEPA 16 USC 668- 668d, as amended;, 50 CFR 22.25; 50 CFR 13	Provides protection to the bald eagle and golden eagle.	Prohibiting, except under specified conditions, the taking, possession, and commerce of eagles. Take includes nests, parts, or eggs.	Х	Х	Х	•	Consultation with USFWS Conduct studies as recommended by the USFWS including eagle and raptor nest surveys	•	Early coordination with USFWS regarding data collection requirements and timing windows for construction activities is recommended.
Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultation; NMFS	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS.	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act / Sustainable Fisheries Act, 16 USC § 1801 et seq.	Establishes national standards for fisheries conservation and management. EFH is defined as, "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity"	Federal agencies must consult with NMFS and assess the effects of their actions on EFH; EFH must be addressed as part of the EIS process.	X	X	х	•	Consultation with NMFS Preparation of EFH Assessment with FERC application Required for APDES and NPDES permits for waste water treatment and disposal	•	Focus is on anadromous fish species which spend a portion of their life history activities in marine waters.  Marine waters surrounding West Dock in the Prudhoe Bay Unit (PBU) and in Cook Inlet are designated as EFH.  Water source selected for use during pipeline construction and GTP operations will be scrutinized for EFH.
Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Incidental Take Authorization or Letter of	Consultation — simultaneous with EIS; LOA 3 to 6 months; ITA 6-12	MMPA, Title 1, 16 USC §1371 Sec. 101(a)(5); Section 101 (a) 5 of	MMPA prohibits take of any marine mammal species in U.S. waters except under specific authorization such as a	Required for dredging and dock improvement activities and impacts to marine mammals in Cook	Х	Х	Х	•	Detailed description of activity that could result in take of marine mammals  Dates and duration of activities	LO •	A:  LOA for multiple years of similar activities.  LOA requires a longer lead

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Authorization (LOA)  NMFS and USFWS	months	the MMPA, 16 U.S.C. § 1371.101 (a) (5), and 50 C.F.R. § 216, 50 CFR §18  50 C.F.R. Part 216, Subpart I (216.101 – 216.106).  Section 216 Subpart R (216.200 – 216.210) describes the specific regulations for operation of oil and gas facilities in the U.S. Beaufort Sea. Section 216.207 references the 14 requirements in section 216.104 in order to apply for a new LOA	Letter of Authorization (LOA).  LOAs are for projects found to take small numbers of marine mammals and which have no more than a negligible impact on marine mammal species not listed as depleted under the MMPA (i.e., listed under the ESA) and not having an immitigable effect on subsistence harvests of these species.	Inlet and on the North Slope, and activities on land located in designated polar bear habitat.				<ul> <li>Species and number of marine mammals likely to be found in activity area</li> <li>Description of the status, distribution, and seasonal distribution of affected species or stocks of marine mammals</li> <li>Type of incidental taking auth. requested</li> <li>Number of marine mammals by age, sex, and reproductive condition</li> <li>Anticipated impact of the activity upon the species or stock</li> <li>Anticipated impact of the activity on the availability of the species or stocks of marine mammals for subsistence use</li> <li>Anticipated impact of the activity on the habitat of marine mammal populations</li> <li>Anticipated impact of the loss or modification of the habitat on the marine mammal populations</li> <li>Availability and feasibility of equipment, methods, and manner of conducting such an activity</li> <li>Plan of cooperation</li> <li>Monitoring and reporting methods</li> <li>Means of learning of, encouraging, and coordinating research opportunities, plans, and activities relating to reducing such incidental taking and evaluating its effects</li> </ul>	time and is required if the potential for serious injury or mortality cannot be mitigated.  Requires two public notice periods.  There is an existing five-year rulemaking for USFWS (polar bear and walrus) in place that covers a gas pipeline from the North Slope.  No Impact Determination (NID) required for authorization.  Preparation of Biological Opinion for LOA.

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APDES Permit; ADEC  Noncontact Cooling NPDES Permit**  **Since the project is currently proposing a design that includes air cooling rather than water (groundwater or seawater) cooling at the LNG facility, the ADEC NPDES Permit data needs are included here only in the event that the project design changes in the future.	1-2 years	Section 402 of the Clean Water Act; 40 CFR 125 (specifically 40 CFR.80– 125.89)  18 AAC 83.010; 18 AAC 83.380.	Permit for the discharge of non-hazardous waste to surface waters; requires establishment of mixing zone criteria for thermal plume dispersion and salinity	The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation issues all APDES permits in Alaska except discharges on tribal lands for which USEPA retains granting authority			X	<ul> <li>ADEC extends area of influence to 1/5 mile</li> <li>Baseline studies of receiving water biological, chemical, thermal characteristics.</li> <li>Source water physical data - narrative description and scaled drawings showing the physical configuration of all source water bodies used by the facility</li> <li>Extensive modeling of proposed discharges to predict impacts.</li> <li>A statement that the thermal component of the discharge is subject to effluent limitations under 33 USC 1311 and 1316, and a brief description, including a quantitative statement, of the thermal effluent limitations proposed under 33 USC 1311 and 33 USC 1316;</li> <li>Source water body's hydrological and geomorphological features, as well as the methods used to conduct any physical studies to determine the intake's area of influence within the water body and the results of the studies</li> <li>Description of the cooling water intake structure(s), including  - the configuration of each cooling water intake structure and its location in the water body and in the water column;  - latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds for each</li> </ul>	Dependent upon final LNG facility design as to whether a cooling water discharge permit would be required (in lieu of injection well)—NOT PART OF DESIGN BASIS.

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Agency	гени другоча	Statute/Regulation	Definition	Willy Permit is Kequiled		W/S	<i>bio</i>	cooling water intake structure;  - the operation of each cooling water intake structure, including design intake flows, daily hours of operation, number of days of the year in operation, and seasonal changes, if applicable;  - a flow distribution and water balance diagram that includes all sources of water to the facility, recirculating flows, and discharges; and  - Engineering drawings of each cooling water intake structure.	Commentary
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan; EPA or U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	Reviewed prior to construction; draft in EIS.	SPCC Rule Section 311 (j)(1)(C). of the CWA, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Regulation; 40 CFR 112 (Subparats A though C); Executive Order 12777.	Plan to help prevent the discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Emphasis on prevention rather than mitigation measures provided in contingency plans. EPA - regulatory and enforcement role for oil spill prevention activities under CWA section 311 for onshore and near shore nontransportation related facilities landward of the coastline.	Required for project facilities with petroleum storage of an aggregate capacity greater than 1,320 gallons or completely buried with a capacity greater than 42,000 gallons; and, due to facility location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in 40 C.F.R. part 110, into or upon navigable waters of the US or adjoining shorelines.	X	X	X	Identify all individual storage tanks with a capacity greater than 660 gallons, or multiple tank or drum fuel storage with a combined capacity greater than 1,320 gallons	<ul> <li>SPCC Plans must be certified by a registered professional engineer.</li> <li>Applicable for construction and operations activities</li> <li>Review and approval required by the USCG for facilities with threat of petroleum spill to navigable waters of the U.S.</li> <li>Review and approval required by EPA for facilities with threat of petroleum spill into all other waters of the U.S.</li> </ul>
Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation; Federal Aviation	1-3 mo.	14 CFR § 77	Obstruction Evaluation and Airport Airspace Analysis is required for all project features including construction cranes extending 200-feet above	Early evaluation of project facilities allows the FAA to minimize the effect on aviation by publishing a "Notice to Airmen" to alert	X	X	Х	<ul> <li>Description of project activity</li> <li>Location of activity</li> <li>FAA may conduct a site visit/survey in order to make the determination</li> </ul>	Application must be received a minimum of 30-days prior to start of construction; early coordination with FAA

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Administration (FAA)			ground level.	pilots of airspace changes, recommend appropriate markings and lighting, and to depict obstacles on aeronautical charts.				Applicable to the transport of tall structures on roadways	recommended.  FAA may conduct a site visit/survey in order to make the determination  Applicable to the transport of tall structures on roadways
Notice of Landing Area Proposal; FAA	3-4 mo.	14 CFR 157	Needed for establishing airport landing-areas.	Potentially required for construction camp locations.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Location of landing area</li> <li>Purpose</li> <li>Landing area data</li> <li>Obstructions</li> <li>Operational data</li> <li>Application for airport licensing</li> </ul>	
Notice of Proposed Construction Areas or Alteration; FAA	2-3 mo.	14 CFR 77.13	For structures interfering with flight paths during reactivation or construction of airstrip or helipads.	Potentially required for construction camp locations.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Contact information</li> <li>Description of new construction or alteration</li> <li>Permanency</li> <li>Type of structure</li> <li>Construction dates</li> <li>Geographic coordinates</li> <li>Relationship of road to other existing structures</li> </ul>	
Airport Operating Certificate; FAA	2-3 mo.	14 CFR Part 139	May be necessary if airport serves planes having a seating capacity of greater than 30 people.	Potentially required for construction camp locations.	X	X	X	<ul><li>Location of airport</li><li>Ownership</li><li>Operative data</li><li>Emergency Response Plan</li></ul>	
Radio and Wire Communications Permits and Licenses;	0-2 mo. Depending on Type	47 USC 151 et seq.; 47 CFR 100 et seq.	For project activities requiring communication (including frequencies).	Project activities or facilities that require radio and wire communications and frequencies.	Х	Х	Х	Complete the appropriate form found on the FCC web site: http://www.fcc.gov/formpage.html	Required for construction and operations

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Federal Communications Commission (FCC)									
				STATE APPROVALS					
Surface Water Rights Permits; Temporary Water Use Permit; Certificate of Water Appropriation; Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW)	2-4 mo.	Alaska Water Use Act, Alaska Statute (AS) 46.15; 11 AAC 93.040130, 93.210220	Water is a common property resource in Alaska; water use (surface or subsurface) over 100,000 gallons per day is subject to public notice, agency evaluation, and issuance of a temporary water use permit.	For withdrawal of water from surface water bodies for permanent operations.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Requires a Temporary Water Use Permit and Surface and Groundwater Rights for groundwater and surface water withdrawal. Map showing withdrawal, use, and discharge points; water system plan and project description; DNR fish habitat permit; driller's well log for drilled wells; method and details of taking water (pump intake/output, hours per day, etc.); amount of water taken (per day; duration; max rate); potential impacts descriptions.</li> <li>Water Rights Permit requires: Property Description (location of water use, location of water source, location of water return flow or discharge); water source; method of taking water (pump, gravity, ditch, etc.); amount of water and type of use. An application must include: evidence that the applicant has a present possessory interest in the property where the water is to be beneficially used; a map; evidence that the applicant has obtained or is in the process of obtaining a right of access to the property; a legal description of the point of withdrawal, diversion, or impoundment; the point of water use; and, if water is to be returned to a stream or water body,</li> </ul>	The temporary water use authorization can be valid for up to five years.

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								the point of return flow; a description of the source; a description of any impoundment, diversion, or withdrawal structures, a description of the nature of the water use and times of the year during which water is to be used; a statement of the dates water use is expected to begin and when the maximum amount will be beneficially used; a statement of beneficial use; an application for a right-of-way, filed in accordance with AS 38.05.850, if access to or across state land is needed; a statement of the quantity of water requested, with documentation and calculations justifying the request if either the use or quantity is different from those listed in (d) of this section; for a water use of more than 100,000 gpd (0.15 cfs) from a stream, a description of the mean annual flow, or mean monthly flow if available.	
Section 401 Certification – Certificate of Reasonable Assurance; ADEC Division of Water Quality	Simultaneous with USACE permitting.	CWA, Section 401; 33 USC § 1344; 18 AAC 15	Authorizes the state to grant, deny, or condition certification of CWA Section 404 permits, Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permits, and MPRSA Section 103 permits.	Must accompany Sections 10/404/103 permits and Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) stormwater permits. Also applicable to EPA Class I UIC wells.	X	X	X	USACE will notify ADEC automatically when Section 404/10/103 permit application is received	<ul> <li>Coordination with EPA and USACE is necessary.</li> <li>Variance request required for open cut crossings of streams and water bodies.</li> <li>Mixing Zone may be required to meet State Water Quality Standards</li> <li>Requires an analysis with Alaska State Water Quality Standards</li> </ul>
APDES General Permit (GP) for	2-4 wk.	CWA § 402; 33 USC §1342;	Allows for discharge of stormwater / surface water	Project disturbs greater than 1-acre and therefore	Х	Х	Х	Stormwater Pollution Prevention	ADEC through the APDES program assumed primacy for

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Stormwater Associated with Large and Small Construction Activities for Alaska Construction General Permit (CGP); ADEC, Division of Water		40 CFR §122 18 AAC 83	runoff from soil disturbing construction activities exposing one or more acres of cleared land to potential erosion and runoff to nearby surface waters.	requires a permit.				Plan (SWPPP)  • An applicant is required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to gain coverage under the GP	the stormwater Permitting Program on October 31, 2009; ADEC has stated the process will remain the same as the one currently used by EPA for the foreseeable future.  Generally submitted immediately before construction activities commence.
SWPPP; ADEC, Division of Water	Reviewed prior to construction; draft in EIS.	CWA 33 USC 1251 et seq. § 402 ADEC approval under CWA Section 401	Developed as part of the APDES CGP for stormwater and as required by the EPA, the SWPPP is intended to prevent and minimize releases of stormwater into state waters.	ADEC certifies APDES Stormwater CGPs for construction of the project facilities.	X	X	X	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team Site description Site map Summary of potential pollutant sources Spill prevention and response procedures Maintenance Management and Physical Controls Best Management Practices (BMPs) Erosion and sediment controls Management of runoff Employee training Control measures Monitoring Inspections and documentation	Refer to APDES CGP for industrial stormwater.
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); ADEC Division of Air	1.5-2 yr.; 3 years if site in or near non-attainment or Class I airshed.	18 AAC 50.306; 18 AAC 50.316; 42 USC 7401 et seq.;	PSD permits apply to new major stationary sources and major modifications; HAP permits apply to major sources	Must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 52.21. Permit issued following	Х	Х	Х	ADEC approval of a modeling protocol is necessary     PSD permits require significantly	<ul> <li>Must be obtained before beginning construction.</li> <li>A preconstruction monitoring plan may be required by</li> </ul>

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Quality; Construction Permit for a Major Source of Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP); ADEC, Division of Air Quality	remit Approval	AS 46.14	of HAPs subject to a standard under 40 CFR 63.	the procedures and other requirements of 40 CFR 52.166(f) and (q)(2) and 40 CFR 52.21; application must be prepared and submitted per 40 CFR 63.5(d); dept. will issue permit only if the criteria of 40 CFR 63.5(e)(1) are met.	0/3			more analyses than Title V permits  Typically, a long-range transport model is used to assess potential visibility issues  An air quality related value (AQRV) analysis is usually required to address sulfate and nitrate deposition, visibility, and potential growth impacts	ADEC and may require collecting one year of on-site ambient data.  One-year of on-site meteorological data collection also may be required.  ADEC will provide a 30-day public comment period and will hold a public hearing.  Payment of various permit administrative fees are required (the fee structure is listed in 18 AAC 50.400).  All construction permits may be filed under a single application.  Major source will be issued a single permit incorporating all construction permit requirements.
Title V Air Permit			Operations Permit		Х	Х	Х		<ul> <li>This is the operations permit that is applied for after startup of operations).</li> <li>Corresponds to every PSD Permit secured for construction.</li> </ul>
General Conformity Determination						X			<ul> <li>FERC issues final GC         Determination.</li> <li>Requires cooperation with         ADEC on developing         mitigation measures.</li> <li>FERC must issue prior to start         of any project construction.</li> </ul>

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Approval to Construct and Operate a Public Water Supply System; ADEC, Division of Environmental Health	6-9 mo.	18 AAC 80.200-235 Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974; Amended 1996; 42 U.S.C. § 300f	ADEC must approve construction and operations of water treatment systems.	Prior to construction, ADEC must approve detailed engineering reports, plans, and specifications for construction of a public water system.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Purpose and type of construction</li> <li>Facility Information Form</li> <li>Drinking Water Program – Project Information Form</li> <li>Engineering Plan Review Checklists</li> <li>Construction and Operations Plan required</li> </ul>	
Non-Domestic (Industrial) Wastewater Treatment System Plan Review; ADEC, Division of Water	Reviewed prior to construction; draft in EIS.	18 AAC 72.200 ADEC approval under CWA Section 401	Plans for disposal of wastewater from non-domestic wastewater sources are required as part of the application for a Wastewater Disposal Permit and an APDES Permit.	Review of disposal plans needed to insure compliance with minimum standards of performance.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Legal information</li> <li>Proposed project type</li> <li>Plan review</li> <li>Reports, drawings, and / or specifications</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Approved in conjunction with Wastewater Disposal Permit and APDES Permit.</li> <li>Detailed engineering reports, plans and specifications must be certified by a registered professional engineer.</li> </ul>
Domestic and Non- Domestic Wastewater Disposal Permit (APDES) ADEC, Division of Water	1-2 mo.	18 AAC 72; AS 46.03.100; 18 ACC 15.120(c); Alaska Water Quality Standards, 18 AAC 70 – Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) – Permit	To protect the water quality of state land and water. ADEC authorizes discharge of wastewater into and upon all waters and land surfaces. ADEC authorizes discharge of non-domestic and domestic wastewater (APDES permit).	For disposal of wastewater from construction sites, waste water treatment facilities, underground injection, ballast water treatment facilities, etc.  Domestic wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) required for any system that treats wastewater for disposal of water-borne human wastes or graywater from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Temporary Camp Practices         Application Worksheet</li> <li>Anti-degradation Policy analysis</li> <li>Application of best management practices</li> </ul>	Consolidated application for drinking water, food service, solid waste disposal, and domestic wastewater treatment and disposal for temporary camps.
ADEC UIC Waste Water Disposal	Before injection activities	AS 46.03; AAC 72.010(a), 18 AAC 72.215, and 18 AAC	Permit for disposal of domestic or non-domestic wastewater.	Injection of wastewater, already approved for disposal by the EPA UIC program, beneath the	Х		Х	<ul> <li>ADEC General Permit Notice of Intent (GP 2010DB0001) to ADEC</li> <li>Copy of the EPA UIC authorization.</li> </ul>	

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		72.500(a)		lowermost USDW through an approved Class I underground injection well.				<ul> <li>Description of project</li> <li>Injection flow rates and volume</li> <li>Location of well and information on receiving area</li> </ul>	
Solid Waste Disposal Permits; ADEC, Division of Environmental Health	4-8 mo.	18 AAC 60; AS 46.03	The general permit (GP) for Const. and Ops. of a Monofill for the Storage of Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Waste and RCRA Non-Exempt Non-Hazardous Waste Generated on the North Slope is specific for storage of drilling waste generated on the ANS.  Non-Municipal Landfill Permit Appl. are available for asbestos, drilling waste, wood waste, inert waste, and sewage solids.	Required for project activities that require disposal of solid wastes on state land or the handling and temporary storage of solid wastes (e.g., drilling).	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Complete appropriate application from ADEC, Division of Environmental Health, Solid Waste Program</li> <li>General needs include description of the proposed facility, general topography and site conditions, applicable local ordinances, contact information, waste handling and processing information, location information, and facility design</li> <li>Operations Plan</li> <li>Closure Plan and cost estimate</li> </ul>	Permitted Oxbow landfill and incinerator will be used to dispose of project construction and operation waste in PBU.      GTP project is not proposing to develop additional landfill space within PBU.      The Alaska LNG project should perform due diligence on determining long-term liability of using Oxbow landfill. Early years of Oxbow landfill use were very marginally controlled, making content of landfill and long-term liability a risk.
Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan; ADEC, Division of Spill Prevention and Response	Reviewed prior to construction; draft in EIS.	18 AAC 75.400495; 18 AAC 75.005090; AS 46.04.030	Approval of the plan is required prior to commencement of operation of vessels and oil barges on state waters or for facilities capable of storing more than 1,320 gallons above ground or more than 42,000 gallons underground.	Defines how state lands and waters will be protected from spill incidents.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Prevention Requirements for secondary containment, oil pipelines, oil storage and fueling operations</li> <li>Emergency actions</li> <li>Strategies and Scenarios are required to demonstrate ability to comply with State requirements</li> <li>Notifications in event of oil spill</li> <li>Chain-of-command</li> <li>Facility or tank vessel information</li> <li>Response planning standards</li> </ul>	Plans are reviewed every three years.

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								<ul><li>Training</li><li>Staff and equipment</li></ul>	
Cultural, Historical, and Archeological Resources Consultation (Section 106 Review); ADNR, Office of History & Archaeology (OHA), and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Consultation— simultaneous with EIS; Programmatic Agreement (PA) covers review during construction. 30 days for Cultural Clearances	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), § 106, 16 USC § 470 et seq.; EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; Alaska Historic Preservation Act, AS 41.35.010- 240	Provides for the identification and protection of historic, archeological, and cultural properties; requires federal agencies to avoid and minimize impacts to properties on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).	Must be addressed as part of the EIS process and USACE Section 404/10/203 permitting. A cultural clearance by SHPO is required for all state permits including some permits needed for field studies	X	X	X	Consultation with FERC, ADNR, OHA, SHPO, and other federal agency cultural resource staff for NEPA Section 106 consultation.	North Slope Borough (NSB)     Traditional Land Use     Inventory should also be     searched (see NSB IHLC     Clearance)      Must search the Alaska     Heritage Resource Survey     (AHRS) database.      Alaska Cultural Resource     Permit for investigation and     collection permit (prior to     geotechnical investigation at     the GTP site and along     proposed access road and     pipeline corridors).
Food Sanitation Permit and Food Service Permit; ADEC, Division of Environmental Health	1-2 mo.	18 AAC 31.020; AS 03.05.011 and .020; AS 44.46.020	Requires a permit for construction and operation of permanent, temporary, or mobile food-services, regardless of whether there is a charge for food.	Permit necessary to serve food at permanent camps or facilities; governed by Alaska Eating and Drinking Establishment Regulations.	Х	Х	Х	Application for Food Establishment Permit Form 18-31-APP.01     Food Establishment Plan Review Supplement required	Consolidated application for drinking water, food service, solid waste disposal, and domestic wastewater treatment and disposal for temporary camps.
Open Burning Permit; ADEC	2-4 mo.	18 AAC 15.020; 18 AAC 50.065	Open-burning of woody debris material by developers if the intent is to clear and burn 40 acres or more per year.	Potentially needed to dispose of woody debris during clearing and grubbing.	X	Х	X	Develop an Open Burn Plan:  Location, duration, and inclusive dates considered for the burn  Location of all sensitive features  How public will be informed  Indicate coordination with concerned agencies  Obtain weather forecasts and monitor changes	Permitted Oxbow landfill and incinerator will be used to dispose of project construction and operation waste in the PBU.      Refer to ADEC Open Burning Policy and Guidelines, 2006.

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								<ul> <li>Predicted smoke dispersion</li> <li>Enhancement of active fire phase and reduce the smoldering phase</li> <li>How to contact sensitive features</li> <li>Alternative disposal options</li> <li>Coordination with air quality authorities</li> </ul>		
Open Burn Permits; ADNR, Division of Forestry	30 day notice	11 AAC 95.400-495; AS 41.15.010-41.15- 170	Burn permits required during the fire season for all burning, with few exceptions.	Required for the open- burning of materials (such as slash trees, shrubs or other organic material or other waste materials) on site.	X	X	×	Burn permits are required for some Division of Forestry offices – applications must be submitted for those units that require burn permits within the established fire seasons.     Check Alaska Wildland Fire Organization Administrative Units and Operational Centers status	•	Permitted Oxbow landfill and incinerator will be used to dispose of project construction and operation waste in the PBU.  Check Alaska Wildland Fire Organization Administrative Units and Operational Centers status.
Permit to Drill; Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC)	Varies by well class and complexity.	40 CFR 147-Subpart C; 20 AAC 25.002- 005; AS 31.05.090 – 31.05.120; 20 AAC 25.005080; 20 AAC 25.200 –.290	The UIC program for Class II injection wells in Alaska, other than those on Indian lands, is the program administered by the AOGCC, approved by EPA pursuant to Section 1425 of the SDWA, implemented June 1986.	A Permit to Drill (Form 10-401) from AOGCC is required in order to drill a well for oil or gas in Alaska. This requirement applies not only to exploratory, stratigraphic tests, and development wells, but also to injection and other service wells related to oil and gas activities.	X	(X)	X	Operator must fill out Form 10-401 and provide accompanying information as required by regulation 20 AAC 25.002 for the Permit to Drill	•	Class II wells inject fluids which are brought to the surface in connection with natural gas storage operations, or conventional oil or natural gas production and may be commingled with waste waters from gas plants which are an integral part of production operations, unless those fluids are classified as a hazardous waste at the time of injection.  If CoP provides CO <sub>2</sub> to the Operator to inject, it would be under an approved area injection order.

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Title 16 Fish Habitat Permit; Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)	15 days - 2 mo.	Alaska Fishway Act, AS 16.05.841 and Anadromous Fish Act AS 16.05.871	Project must notify and obtain authorization and approval for all activities within the limits of ordinary high water of any streams with fish presence.  Required for water withdrawal from anadromous and resident fish streams.	Advice should be sought on ways to protect the anadromous fish stream's populations from the effects of withdrawing water. Gravel removal activities may require a Fish Habitat Permit if the mining site is located within or affects a designated anadromous fish stream.	X	X	X	Title 16 Fish Habitat Permit to Conduct In-Water Activities Affecting Anadromous Fish Streams:  Type and purpose of project  Location and type of crossing (including legal description)  Name of river, stream, or lake, and water body characteristics, including anadromous stream number, if applicable  Plans, specifications, and aerial photos  Project timeframe  Description of any alteration, modification, bed, bank, or floodplain (including temporary or material deposited or removed), stream diversion, etc.  Time of year when crossing would occur  Description of precautions to minimize adverse impacts to fish and other aquatic organisms  Hydraulic evaluation, if applicable	<ul> <li>Advance consultation with ADF&amp;G should occur along with NMFS EFH consultation.</li> <li>ADF&amp;G Technical Report No. 93-9 provides guidelines for gravel pit siting and performance.</li> <li>Fish habitat permits may be required if ponds greater than 6-feet-deep support fish.</li> <li>Required for alteration or motorized crossing of fishbearing streams.</li> </ul>
Special Area Permit Application; ADF&G, Division of Habitat	1-2 mo.	AS 38.05.027; AS 16.20; 5 AAC 95.420-440; 5 AAC 95.700-770	Required for any disturbance- producing or habitat-altering activity that will occur in a designated state refuge, critical habitat area, or game sanctuary. May not be applicable.	Required for off-road travel and other field activities on State critical habitat areas (CHA) or game refuges (SGR). Required for Minto Flats SGR and Susitna Flats SGR.		X		<ul> <li>Special Area Permit Application:</li> <li>Applicant information</li> <li>Location of project site</li> <li>Description of the project or activity</li> <li>Plans and specifications of the scope of the proposed project or activity</li> <li>Purpose of the project or activity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May require extensive environmental studies and public reviews.</li> <li>For project facilities that cross or use regulated lands.</li> <li>Coordination with ADF&amp;G to develop site-specific plans and protocols, locations, and timing.</li> </ul>

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								<ul> <li>Timeframe</li> <li>Description of methods</li> <li>Access to project area</li> <li>Detailed map of project dimensions</li> <li>Current aerial photograph</li> <li>List of other required federal or state permits and authorizations</li> <li>Mitigation measures</li> </ul>	
Material Sales Permit; ADNR, DMLW	12-18 mo., tied to SPCO Pipeline ROW Easement (see Item 54)	AS 38.05.110133; 11 AAC 71.005 et seq.; AS 27.19	Authority to govern sales of materials (sand, gravel, stone, and timber) by State of Alaska.	Gravel may be purchased from state lands as a negotiated or competitive bid; if opening a new site, mining and restoration plans must be approved; regs. govern sales, bids, pricing, bonding, and insurance	X	X	(X)	<ul> <li>Negotiated material sale application</li> <li>Environmental risk questionnaire</li> <li>Development Plan</li> <li>Reclamation Plan</li> <li>Bonding deposit and insurance</li> <li>More-involved public interest process for new undeveloped sites</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Large volume, competitive sale contracts from a new, undeveloped site begin with agency review.</li> <li>Preliminary and final findings must be written and public notice given.</li> </ul>
Oversize and Overweight Permit; Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF), Division of Measurement Standards & Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	2-4 wk.	17 AAC 25.310-380; AS 44.33.020; 03 AAC 35.120	Required for project activities that require the use of oversize / overweight vehicles on public roads and highways.	May be necessary for transport of oversize / overweight construction materials on ADOT&PF-owned roads.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Origin and exact route</li> <li>Overall length, overhangs, overall width, overall height</li> <li>Conditions</li> <li>Bridge condition attachment</li> </ul>	
State Temporary Land Use Permit (Uplands and Non- Marine Waters, Off Road Travel, and Tidal and Submerged	Processed simultaneously with EIS process, 3-6 months after DEIS permit is issued.	AS 38.05.850; 11 AAC 96; 11 AAC 58.210	Temporary activities occurring on state lands, including activities in non-marine waters, uplands, off-road travel, and tidal and submerged lands.	For temporary project activities including access roads, camps, staging, and construction areas.	Х	Х	Х	Land Use Permit Application (102-1084A) including Supplemental Questionnaires for Use of Uplands and Non-Marine Waters, for Off-Road Travel, and Tide and Submerged Lands, if applicable:	Geotechnical drilling would require a Temporary Land Use Permit.      Individual LUPs can be issued during construction activities

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Lands);								Project Description	within 30 days
ADNR, DMLW								General vicinity and site maps (1:250,000 or 1:63,60) and CPQ	
								Duration and season	
								<ul> <li>Specific location, including proposed access routes (GPS coordinates, township, range, section, meridian, and size of area)</li> </ul>	
								Boundaries and dimensions of the proposed area and relation to geographic features	
								Site description (condition, improvements, use, materials present, noting any trash, garbage, debris, or signs of possible contamination)	
								<ul> <li>Description of toxic and haz. materials, and hydrocarbons, types, volumes, storage location, and desc. of spill plan and methods</li> </ul>	
								Locations and dimensions of structures and storage areas	
								Site access including mode of transportation (including, if applicable, type and size of any aircraft), terrain, number, kind, and weight of vehicles, mileage, number of trips, season, water crossings	
								Number of people	
								Non-refundable filing fee of \$100	
								Use fees, certificate of insurance, and potentially performance guaranty (bond)	
								For off-road travel, include	

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								description of vehicles and weights to be used, terrain, mileage, stream and water body crossings, proposed travel dates, and volume of fuel and hazardous substances to be used	
								For uplands and non-marine waters, include description of temporary structures, harvest of non-timber related products, motorized equipment, storage and parking areas, water and wastewater, commercial recreation camps, and restoration plan if applicable	
								For marine waters (tide and submerged lands), indicate property owners and adjacent property owners, type of use, activity or development, description of structures, dredging of placement of fill activities, and restoration plan, if applicable	
Driveway/Approach Road Permit; ADOT&PF, Design and Engineering Services, ROW	2-3 mo.	AS 19.05.20; 17 AAC 10.020 - 17 AAC 10.095)	For access roads intersecting with a state road.	Needed if construction- access roads intersect a state highway.	(X)	X	X	<ul> <li>Recorded subdivision plat</li> <li>Engineered drawings for approach road</li> <li>Site plan of subject property indicating location of proposed driveway, related parking arrangements and location of improvements</li> <li>Proof of ownership or lease agreement</li> <li>Traffic Impact Analysis</li> <li>Traffic Control Plan</li> <li>Lane Closure Permit</li> </ul>	

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								Schedule of Operations	
								Retainer fee	
Lane Closure Permit;	1-2 mo.	17 AAC 20.017	Required for project activities that require the use of a	Lane closures may be		Х	Х	Applicant information	
ADOT&PF, Design and Engineering			highway ROW for access to or	necessary during construction activities.				Activity location	
Services, ROW			construction and maintenance					Purpose of closure	
			of a utility facility. <i>May not be</i> applicable					Start and end dates	
			аррисавте					Schedule details     True and ABI	
								Traffic Control Plan  Proof of income and	
								Proof of insurance  #100 person fundable application for	
							L.,	\$100 nonrefundable application fee	
Highway Event, ADOT&PF	1-2 mo.	17 AAC 20	To hold an event within state- owned highway ROW.	For transportation of material or construction work within ROW.	(X)	Х	Х	<ul> <li>Event description and number of participants</li> </ul>	
7.5010.1								Traffic Control Plan	
								Start and end dates	
								Course map	
								Proof of insurance	
								Brochures or instructions to participants	
								Letter of non-objection from impacted construction projects	
								Written / verbal confirmation from law enforcement agency for traffic control	
								Copies of advertisement proofs	
Building Plan	2-4 mo.	AS 18.70.080;	Required for the construction,	For project facilities and	Х	Х	Х	Plan Review application	
Review; Fire System Permit  Alaska Division of Fire and Life Safety (State Fire Marshall's Office)		13 AAC 50.027; 13 AAC 50.035; 13 AAC 50.060	repair, remodel, addition, or change of occupancy of any buildings or structures, or installation or change of fuel tanks. Must be approved before work is started. Fire	potentially for some construction campsites and any permanent camps or operations centers. To ensure fire systems meet state standards				Plans and specifications of occupied facilities including electrical systems, mechanical systems, fuel storage tanks and their appurtenances, automatic fire-extinguishing systems, and fire alarm systems must be	

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			System Permit is required for the design, installation, testing, or maintenance of fire alarm signaling systems or automatic fire suppression systems, and for the ability to provide direct oversight and supervision of work being performed on the fire systems.					<ul> <li>submitted to the State Fire Marshal for examination and issuance of an approval certificate</li> <li>Compliance with applicable fire and building codes (13 AAC 50.020 Building Code; 13 AAC 50.025(30) Fire Code)</li> </ul>	
Airport Building Permit; ADOT&PF, Airport Leasing Office	6 mo.	17 AAC 42.280	Construction on a state airport requires written state-authorization.	Improvements to state airports for construction or operation will require state authorization.	X	X	X	<ul> <li>Applicant information</li> <li>Construction dates</li> <li>Site description</li> <li>List of proposed improvements</li> <li>Contractor name</li> <li>Construction plan drawings</li> <li>Site plan</li> <li>APDES NOI and SWPPP</li> <li>ADEC approval</li> <li>FAA approval (Form 7460-1)</li> <li>Drainage plan</li> <li>State Fire Marshall approval</li> </ul>	
Air Carrier Agreement or Terminal Lease or Land Lease; ADOT&PF, Airport Leasing Office	6 mo.	AS 02.15; 17 AAC 42	Lease agreements on state- operated airports; could include air carrier agreements, terminal leases, or land leases of airport property.	Transportation of construction crews, ROW through airport property.	Х	Х	X	<ul><li>Lease application and site plan</li><li>\$100 nonrefundable fee</li></ul>	<ul> <li>30-day public notice is issued.</li> <li>Parcel can be offered through competitive process.</li> </ul>
Pipeline ROW easement, Lease of State Land; ADNR, State Pipeline	12-18 mo.	AS 38.05.075; AS 38.35.010-260 (specifically AS 38.05.850);	ROW lease required for roads and pipeline transportation of crude oil, seawater or freshwater and natural gas on state lands and submerged	State of Alaska owns the tidelands up to mean high water. Tideland and submerged land easements authorize use	X	X	(X)	<ul> <li>Land Use Permit Application (LUP)</li> <li>Environmental Risk         Questionnaire</li> <li>LUP Supplemental</li> </ul>	Projects crossing state land require a ROW for infrastructure such as roads, pipelines, and power lines.

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Coordinator's Office (SPCO), ROW and Permits Section		11 AAC 83.158(a); 11 AAC 80.005-055; 11 AAC 96.010; (11 AAC 58.200 - 11 AAC 58.220)	lands roads	of state land for commercial and non-commercial purposes. Applicable to State lands above high tidewater for utility easements, roads, etc. that are not within the PL ROW.				Questionnaire for: Use of Marine Waters (Tide & Submerged Lands)  - LUP Supplemental Questionnaire for: Use of Uplands and Non Marine Waters  - LUP Supplemental Questionnaire for: Off Road Travel  • Plan of Operations (for activities on lands under an oil and gas lease. Requires lease mitigation measures analysis)  • Guaranty, bonding  • Reclamation and Closure Plan	<ul> <li>Use of existing ROWs requires a Letter of Nonobjection from current ROW holders prior to application submittal and from other adjacent landowners.</li> <li>Prior to granting the lease, agency staff must prepare a Best Interest Finding demonstrating the decision to grant the lease is in the state's best interest.</li> <li>ADNR leases are nonexclusive, and the State reserves the right to grant other leases within the same area.</li> <li>BPXA holds a tidelands lease for West Dock and existing roads.</li> <li>Pipeline and access route lease-holders will be identified.</li> <li>Does not apply to state parks, University of Alaska lands, or Alaska Mental Health Trust lands</li> <li>AS 38.05.075 leases and AS 38.05.850 easements or ROWs for pipelines and other facilities that are outside of the oil &amp; gas lease or unit.</li> </ul>
Special Use Permit:  DNR Division of Parks & Outdoor	2-3 months	AS 38.05; AS 38.35, AS 38.05.1274, AS 1.21.010; AS	Alaska State Parks and Recreation Areas – Legislative designated areas (LDA) set	Required for all development activities on State Park Lands and		Х		Generally same information as submitted for Land Use Permits and Easements with some additional	Requires a higher level of analysis and scrutiny that a State Lease. Project routing needs to be

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Recreation Park Use Permit (IF APPLICABLE)		41.21.010  Denali State Park - 41.21.151; Captain Cook State Recreation Area – AS 41.21.415; Nancy Lake State Recreation Area – AS 41.21.455; Willow Creek State Recreation Area – AS 41.21.491; 11 AAC 12.010250 Land Use regulations	aside for public use. Each recreation area or park have a management plan used for surface use permitting. Recreational Areas are established with the main goal of recreation purposes. State Parks are established for conservation, recreation, and fish and game management.	Recreation Areas				information specific to each park or recreation area and designated in park/recreational area management plan	justified as no other alternatives and that is consistent with the management requirements of the LDA.  Meetings with ADNR and management unit needed early in the process to verify routing is in the least obtrusive location for their management goals and that all restrictions and conditions can be assessed against the planned construction plan.
Recreation Rivers Special Use Permit; DNR DMLW (IF APPLICBLE)	Same as for other DNR Land Use Permits	Recreation Rivers Act (AS 41.23. 41.23.400 - 510 AS 38.05.035(e); 11 AAC 09.030; 11 AAC 09.005; 11 AAC 09.200; 11 AAC	LDA- Recreational Use Rivers Permit is issued for activities in legislatively designated recreational river areas.	Permit is needed for activities not listed as a "Generally Allowed use". Needed for non-recreation activities within the Recreation Rivers Management Area (Deshka River, Alexander Creek, Yentna)		x		<ul> <li>Susitna Basin Recreation Rivers         Management Plan area —         management guidelines for         development and use</li> <li>Development May require a "Best         Interest of the State" Finding</li> </ul>	Requires a higher level of analysis and scrutiny that a State Lease. Project routing needs to be justified as no other alternatives and that is consistent with the management requirements of the LDA.  Meetings with ADNR and management unit needed early in the process to verify routing is in the least obtrusive location for their management goals and that all restrictions and conditions can be assessed against the planned construction plan.
ROW Lease; University of Alaska	12-18 mo., tied to SPCO Pipeline ROW Easement Lease (see Item 54)	AS 38.05, AS 38.35, 11 AAC 54.030. 11 AAC 58.120	To access University of Alaska lands	Project activities that require use of University of Alaska lands.		Х		<ul> <li>Description of proposed activity, including access and any vehicles and equipment that would be used</li> <li>Duration, start date and end date</li> <li>General vicinity and detailed site maps</li> <li>Location and description of the</li> </ul>	Coordination with University of Alaska to develop site- specific plans and protocols, locations, and timing.

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								property and access routes (coordinates, township, range, section, meridian, and size of area)  Description of site development considerations (e.g., sensitive habitats, physical hazards)	
ROW Lease; Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	12-18 mo., tied to SPCO Pipeline ROW Easement (see Item 54)	AS 44.37.050(a) AS 38.05.801; 11 AAC 99; 11 AAC 51.085; AS 38.05.801	To access Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority lands.	Project activities that require use of Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority lands.		X		<ul> <li>Description of proposed activity, including access and any vehicles and equipment that would be used</li> <li>Duration, start date and end date</li> <li>General vicinity and detailed site maps</li> <li>Location and description of the property and access routes (coordinates, township, range, section, meridian, and size of area)</li> <li>Description of site development considerations (e.g., sensitive habitats, physical hazards)</li> <li>Known encumbrances on the property (e.g., ROW, leases, etc.) or other property conflicts</li> <li>Proof of commercial, general, and business auto liability insurance</li> <li>Non-refundable application fee</li> </ul>	Coordination with Alaska     Mental Health Trust Authority     to develop site-specific plans     and protocols, locations, and     timing.
Utility Permits ROW; ADOT&PF	3 mo.	17 AAC 15.010011, 17 AAC 15.021,	Required if pipeline or other facilities are located in existing electric or other utility ROWs.	For facilities crossing utility ROWs.	(X)	X	X	<ul> <li>Type of facility</li> <li>Location of facility</li> <li>Location and extent of required clearing</li> <li>Joint use (if applicable)</li> <li>Facility construction plans and specifications (detailed)</li> <li>A diagram or drawing showing the location of all known overhead,</li> </ul>	ADOT&PF has its own Environmental Program. 17 AAC 12.040 identifies its partial adoption of federal NEPA requirements     Additional requirements for section line utilities and encroachments

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								surface, and underground facilities existing in the vicinity of the proposed facility  Permit applications for pipeline installations must describe the nature of the substance to be transmitted; the maximum working, test, and design pressures; and the design standards for the pipe  Approval from applicable land owners/managers  Construction period	May require additional permits for work in ROW
Encroachment Permit; ADOT&PF	3 mo,	17 AAC 10.010 - 17 AAC 10.015, AS 19.05.010.	Required if pipeline is located near highways or within highway ROW.	For crossing ADOT&PF highway ROW.	(X)	Х	х	<ul> <li>Applicant information</li> <li>Proposed use of ROW</li> <li>Description of structure</li> <li>Size of proposed permit area</li> <li>Detailed site layout / site plan</li> <li>Required photographs</li> <li>Fee negotiation</li> </ul>	Public notice is required.
				LOCAL APPROVALS			•		
Surface Use Permits, Leases; LNOs; Native Corporation and Village Corporation lands			Surface Use of Lands	Construction, gravel use, surveys - any use of Native lands	X	Х	X	Each Regional or Village Corporation will have its own requirements. Engage Stakeholder Relations group in identifying and negotiating lands use agreements.	
Administrative Approvals and Development Permits; NSB Permitting and Zoning Division	6 mo.	NSB Municipal Code; 19.50 and 19.60 and 18.54.060 for zoning permits	Development projects, environmental and engineering surveys, off-road travel, solid waste disposal, and gravel extraction requires a Development Permit from the	Permit(s) and administrative approvals are necessary for any construction, operation, or studies conducted in the NSB.	Х	Х		<ul> <li>General Development Permit</li> <li>Road Plan</li> <li>Utilities</li> <li>Zoning</li> <li>Land Use Permit</li> </ul>	NSB provides comments to DCOM regarding projects within the coastal zone.      NSB primarily comments on USACE Section 404/10/103 permits through the ACMP

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			NSB.					<ul> <li>Building Permit</li> <li>Landfill Use Permission</li> <li>Air and noise</li> <li>Wetlands</li> <li>Habitat</li> <li>Subsistence</li> <li>Wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Project stipulations for marine dredging will require Conflict Avoidance Agreements with Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) and the Whaling Captains of Nuiqsut.</li> <li>Public notice is required and the permit goes before the Planning Commission for Administrative Approval.</li> <li>Haul Road Corridor Plan necessary for the administrative review.</li> </ul>
Construction in ROW; Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB)	6 mo.	Service Areas Title FNSBC 14.03.050	Excavation and Construction on Public Roads within Road Service Areas Permit application.	Pipeline construction and access may require FNSB roads within their road service areas.		X		<ul> <li>Project Description</li> <li>Plans or diagrams</li> <li>Borough computes allowable time for completion of roadway restoration and appropriate security</li> <li>Permit fee</li> </ul>	
Floodplain Permit; FNSB Department of Community Planning	6 mo.	Buildings & Construction Title 15.04.040050; FNSBC 21.40.010- .030	Construction within a flood hazard area requires a floodplain permit from the Department of Community Planning.	If pipeline construction occurs within a FNSB floodplain, a permit would be required.		Х		<ul> <li>Floodplain Permit Application</li> <li>Certified report from an engineer within one year of the application</li> <li>Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control</li> </ul>	
Zoning Permit; FNSB	6 mo.	Zoning Title FNSBC 18.04.030; 18.54.060	No building, structure or land shall be erected or altered unless in conformity with the regulation specific from the zone in which it is located.	If the project construction occurs in a zoning district that does not allow gas pipeline as a use, a zoning variance would be required.		Х		Investigate zoning district definitions along pipeline route	
Temporary Land Use	6 mo.		Development projects, environmental and engineering	A Temporary Land Use Permit is required for		Х		Temporary Land Use Permit application	A long-term easement (five

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Permit; FNSB			surveys, off-road travel, solid waste disposal, and gravel extraction requires a Development Permit from the FNSB.	activities on FNSB lands. Some uses are considered casual use and would not require a permit. If long-term land use is required (five years or longer) an easement would be required from the FNSB.				<ul> <li>Project purpose</li> <li>Description of activities including off-road travel, camps, and water use</li> <li>Field study locations, timing, and protocols from the field teams</li> <li>General vicinity and specific location maps, including nearby existing development and natural features</li> <li>Start-up and completion dates</li> <li>Mode of transportation (including aircraft) to access site including equipment</li> <li>If off-road travel necessary, include all vehicles and equipment, and period of travel</li> <li>Identification of fuel / hazardous materials, solid waste treatment / management, snow removal, air emissions, noise / vibration, and sensitive habitats involved</li> <li>List of other required federal and state permits</li> <li>\$100 application fee</li> </ul>	years or more) would be heard by the zoning board and would require a minimum of three months from completion of process to determination.
IHLC Clearance, The North Slope Borough's (NSB) Inupiat History, Language, and Culture (IHLC) Division of the Planning Department	30 days for IHLC clearance, form 600 IHLC resource information can take 60 days	NSBMC §19.50.030(F) and §19.60.040(K)	A Certificate of IHLC/TLUI Clearance is a formal approval process developed by the NSB Department of Planning and Community Services (DPCS), IHLC Division to ensure that those sites listed in NSB's TLUI are protected.	A cultural clearance is required before any land use or development permit can be issued in the NSB. Requires a request under form 600 for IHLC Resource information, Form 500 request for a cultural Resource clearance.	×	X		<ul> <li>Application Forms and fees</li> <li>Description of activity</li> <li>Record of Consultation with the nearest affected Village Tribal President(s) and City Mayors, preapp with IHLC</li> <li>A study of the proposed development site by a professional trained to identify and document any possible</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The NSB will not issue a LUP or Development Permit approval unless an IHLC clearance is completed.</li> <li>Once Form 600 is complete, it will not need to be repeated.</li> </ul>

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								Critical Sites within the vicinity of the proposed development site. This study must include: (a) field survey, (b) literature review, and (c) record of consultation with the nearest affected Village Tribal President(s) and City Mayor(s) to ensure all sites are included in the study.  For all new sites identified during study work, GPS coordinates and GIS data is to be provided  Any previous permits for the site  SHPO clearance	
Kenai Peninsula Borough Code of Ordinances Permits	6 mo.	Title 10 – Health and Safety  Chapter 10.04 - Solid Waste Disposal Chapter 10.20 - Hazardous Materials Reporting and Placarding  Title 21 – Zoning  KPB 21.18.081 Conditional Land Use Permit; KPB 21.06 Floodplain Management: KPB 21.18 - Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection KPB 21.29 -	Regulations for site development, construction, operation, land use, and use of gravel or timber.	Facility construction regulations affecting floodplains, anadromous fish streams, material extraction, solid waste handling and disposal; temporary use of municipal lands and special protections for anadromous streams and floodplains		X	X	<ul> <li>Maps, drawings and project plans to support permit applications.</li> <li>Management plans for gravel pit and timber clearing</li> <li>Kenai River Center Permit Form</li> <li>For Lease —development plan and development and construction time table.</li> </ul>	Coordination with the KPB Planning Commission to develop site-specific plans and protocols, locations.

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		Material Site Permits;  Material (Gravel) and Forest Resources KPB 17.10.200210  Temporary Land Use (up to 4 years) KPB 17.10.180							
KPB Land Use - Easement	3-6 months	KPB 17.10.140 - 17.10.160;	Granting rights-of-way and easements	Use of Borough lands for greater than 5 years		X	X	Development plan which shall disclose the use, nature of improvements, estimate of value of the improvements, and a development and construction time table.	
KPB Right-of-way construction permits		KPB 14.40	Construction and use of rights of way	Right-of-way use permits:  Construction;  Closing rights-of-way;  Traffic routing; and  Oversize and overweight permits.		X	X	<ul> <li>Statement of the length and width of right-of-way to be constructed, the proposed uses after construction, and a drawing on the plat of the location and proposed design and method of the construction;</li> <li>Approximate locations of flood plain, floodways, wetlands, streams, lakes, or other water bodies adjacent to or within 50 feet of the outer boundaries of the right-of-way;</li> <li>Approximate grades of the natural terrain and final grade of the proposed road;</li> <li>Soil conditions of the area subject to construction;</li> <li>Identification of all properties to be served or accessed by the proposed construction;</li> </ul>	

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								Amount, type and placement of materials used in construction; and     Where information provided by existing topographic maps, aerial photography, and photographs is inadequate to accurately reflect conditions of the right-of-way or potential problems created or exacerbated by construction, additional information, surveys, or engineering analysis may be required prior to issuance of a permit.	
Matanuska-Susitna Borough Permits	6 mo.	8.30.155 Air Operation Permit 11.10.020 - Encroachment permits 11.30.030- Utility permit 17.30 Conditional Use Permit (CUP) earth material extraction 17.02.020 Land Use Permit – placement of building within 75 feet of waterway 17.64 CUP -waste incineration 17.04.120130 Nancy Lake State Recreational Area Special Land Use District – Land Use	Regulations for construction within a flood hazard area, gravel extraction, and use borough lands including indoor facilities and outdoor storage areas at Port MacKenzie.	To access and use borough lands during construction if necessary including material extraction. Includes use of Point MacKenzie dock, transfer of goods to rail/truck, etc.		X		Completed forms and fees for designated permits. Negotiated lease, public notification, and borough assembly approval are required for some permits.	Depending on project logistical needs     Environmental Standards and Compliance requirements for: CHAPTER 8.05: Solid Waste Chapter 8.25: Water Pollution Control CHAPTER 8.30: Environmental Protection CHAPTER 8.45: Building and Construction Codes (mechanical, building, plumbing, electrical, fire, design and construction) 11.30.060 Utility Standards 17.55 Land use – setbacks and screening for easements 17.25.150 Flood Damage Prevention and Coastal Management Plan CHAPTER 17.55: Setbacks

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		Permit 17.17.150 Denali State Park CUP							and Screening Easements 17.61.100 Hazardous Materials Standards
		MacKenzie Special Use District Development Permit - 17.23.150220							
		17.29.100 – Flood Hazard Dev't Permit Dev. Permit 17.60.030 -CUP material extraction(							
		Title 18 Port							
		Title 23 Real Property  Management							
		Title 28 Natural Resource Utilization 28.60.080 Timber Transport Permit							
Denali Borough  Permits (Temporary Use and Lease)	3-6 mo.	Title 4 Real Property Acquisition, Management, and Disposal 4.10.050 Leasing borough land.	Regulations for borrow material extraction and sales; Temporary use of borough land; and lease of borough land.	To access and use borough lands during construction if necessary including material extraction.		х		Completed application. Management Plan for project. Public notification and approval from borough assembly required for some permits.	•
		4.10.070 Temporary Use of Borough Lands							
			OTHER	APPROVALS AND REVIEW	ıs	•			
Letter of Non- Objection; BPXA and SPCO	3-6 mo.		Access to BPXA-leased lands.	To access lands previously leased by BPXA.	Х	Х		Description of activities     Field study protocols, timing, and locations from field team	Early coordination with BPXA is critical to the successful permitting and planning for ROW and land leases and to

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		J						<ul> <li>Air monitoring locations and protocols by air permitting team</li> <li>Invasive field study protocols, timing, and locations, and GTP and pipeline route locations from engineering teams</li> <li>Access route(s) and mode(s) of transportation</li> <li>Personnel</li> </ul>	receive right-of-entry (ROE) letters.  Interface is needed to begin negotiations for letters of non-objection for co-location of the gas pipeline and ancillary facilities within existing BPXA ROWs on state land.
Letter of Non- Objection; Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (APSC), SPCO, BLM Authorized Officer, and Joint Pipeline Office (JPO)	3-6 mo.		For access through or activities on any portions of Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) facilities, fuel gas line, access roads, work pads, and / or pipeline.	To access lands previously leased by ASPC.		X		<ul> <li>Start and end dates</li> <li>Description of proposed access and purpose, including details of vehicles, equipment, communication system(s), mitigation, security measures, lodging, meals, and waste disposal</li> <li>Number and names of all personnel, including subcontractors</li> <li>Each location by TAPS mile point or other facility ID (e.g., pump station)</li> <li>Land ownership</li> <li>Training, field coordination, and proof of commercial, general, and business auto liability insurance required</li> </ul>	Early coordination with APSC is critical to the successful permitting and planning for ROW and land leases and to receive ROE letters.      Interface is needed to begin negotiations for letters of nonobjection for co-location of the gas pipeline and ancillary facilities within existing APSC ROWs on federal and state, and military land.

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Response Plans, Safety and Operations Documentation; USDOT, PHMSA	3-6 mo.	Pipeline Safety Regulations, 49 CFR 190-199 Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety Act of 2006, Public Law 109-468, 49 USC 60101 Pipeline Safety Statues, 49 USC 60101-60301	PHMSA is the primary federal regulatory agency responsible for protecting people and the environment from the risks associated with transporting hazardous materials, via pipeline and other modes of transportation. Their goals are to ensure that pipelines are safe, reliable, and environmentally sound, and to be prepared for spill response in order to minimize harmful consequences. PHMSA also works to standardize requirements for pipelines that cross international borders.	Pipeline design must conform to the Pipeline Safety Regulations and Safety Statutes established by law and enforced by PHMSA.		X		<ul> <li>Response Plans</li> <li>Annual Accident, and Safety-Related Condition Reporting</li> <li>Incident Reports</li> <li>Procedural Manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies</li> <li>Records</li> <li>Pipeline personnel Qualification Program and documentation</li> <li>Integrity Management – Pipeline Integrity Management Plan</li> </ul>	The Office of Pipeline Safety, within the USDOT PHMSA, inspects, regulates, and enforces interstate and intrastate gas and liquid pipeline safety requirements in Alaska.  The Pipeline Safety Enforcement Program enforces compliance with pipeline safety regulations and confirms operators are meeting PHMSA expectations for safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of their facilities.
Response Plans, Safety and Operations Documentation; USDOT, PHMSA	3-6 mo.	Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), 49 CFR 100-185 Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Law of 2005, 49 USC 5101-5128	The HMR are issued by PHMSA and govern the transportation of hazardous materials by highway, rail, vessel, and air.	Transportation of hazardous material by highway, rail, vessel, and air to and from project facilities are regulated by the HMR.	(X)	Х	(X)	<ul> <li>Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plans</li> <li>Security Plans</li> <li>Hazardous Materials Communications</li> <li>Emergency Response Information</li> <li>Training Requirements</li> <li>Shipment Requirements and Documentation</li> </ul>	The Hazmat Enforcement Office conducts compliance, incident and accident inspections and investigations; performs safety, performance and regulatory adequacy and fitness determinations; executes outreach, education, and training activities; and provides feedback, information, and intelligence.
Operations Manual and Emergency Manual; USCG	1 mo.	Executive Order 10173; Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. § 191); the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972, as amended (33 U.S.C.	The Coast Guard exercises regulatory authority over waterfront LNG facilities and the associated LNG vessel traffic, which affect the safety and security of port	Required by 33 CFR 127.019 to be approved by the local Captain of the Port (COTP) prior to the transfer of LNG.			Х	Operations Manual:     Description of the transfer system     Duties of each person assigned for transfer operations     Maximum relief valve setting or	

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		§ 1221, et seq.); the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (46 U.S.C. § 701), the Safety and Accountability For Every Port Act (46 U.S.C. § 70101), and 33 CFR 127	areas and navigable waterways					maximum allowable working pressure of the transfer system  Facility contact information  A description of the security systems for the marine transfer area for LNG;  Procedures for transfer operations including gauging, cool down, pumping, venting, shutdown, start-up, security incidents, and communications systems  Training programs  Emergency Manual:  LNG release response procedures  Emergency shutdown procedures  A description of the fire equipment and systems and their operating procedures;  A description of the emergency lighting and emergency power systems;  Emergency response contact information  Shelter description  Emergency procedures and locations  Emergency procedures for mooring	
Facility Security Plan; USCG	2 mo.	Executive Order 10173; Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. § 191); the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972, as amended (33 U.S.C. § 1221, et seq.); the	The Coast Guard exercises regulatory authority over waterfront LNG facilities and the associated LNG vessel traffic, which affect the safety and security of port areas and navigable waterways	Required by 33 CFR 105.410 to be approved by the local Captain of the Port (COTP) prior to the transfer of LNG.			(X)	and unmooring a vessel.  Facility Security Plan:  Security administration and organization  Personnel training  Drills and exercises	

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Agency		Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (46 U.S.C. § 701), the Safety and Accountability For Every Port Act (46 U.S.C. § 70101), and 33 CFR 105		Willy Permit is Kequiled				Records and documentation Response to change in MARSEC Level Procedures for interfacing with vessels Declaration of Security Communications; Security systems and equipment maintenance Security measures for access control, including designated public access areas Security measures for restricted areas Security measures for handling cargo Security measures for delivery of vessel stores and bunkers Security measures for monitoring Security incident procedures Audits and security plan amendments Facility Security Assessment (FSA) report Facility Vulnerability and Security Measures Summary (Form CG—	Commentary
Facility Response Plan; EPA	6 to 12 months if fuel storage exceeds threshold.	Facility Response Plan Rule; Section 311 of the CWA, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of	Facilities that store and use oil are required to prepare and submit this plan to demonstrate the facility's preparedness to respond to a worst-case oil	Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on	(X)	(X)	(X)	Emergency Response Action Plan     Facility information     Emergency notification, equipment, personnel, and evacuation	EPA Facility Response Plans are usually addressed by providing a cross reference to the State's Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency

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		1990;	discharge. If applicable based	navigable waters are				information	Plan.
		Oil Pollution	on volume of fuels to be stored.	required to prepare and submit a Facility				Identification and analysis of	
		Prevention and Response Regulation;		Response Plan.				potential spill hazards and previous spills	
		33 USC 123(j)(5);						Discussion of discharge detection	
		40 CFR 112.20 and						procedures and equipment	
		112.21						Detailed implementation plan for response, containment, and disposal	
								Description and records of self- inspections, drills, and exercises, and response training	
								Diagrams of Facility Site Plan, drainage, and Evacuation Plan	
								Security	
								Response Plan coversheet	

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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAC – Alaska Administrative Code KPB – Kenai Peninsula Borough ADEC – Alaska Department of Environmental LOA – Letter of Authorization

Conservation LUP – Land Use Permit

ADF&G – Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADNR – Alaska Department of Natural

MBTA – Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MMPA – Marine Mammal Protection Act

Resources MPRSA – Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

ADOT&PF – Alaska Department of
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

Transportation and Public Facilities

Transportation and Public Facilities

AHRS – Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

NGA – Natural Gas Act

ANILCA- Alaska National Interest Lands
Conservation Act
NID – Negligible Impact Determination

AOGCC – Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service

Commission NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

APDES – Alaska Pollutant Discharge NOI – Notice of Intent

Elimination System NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

AQRV – Air Quality Related Value NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

AS – Alaska Statute NTP – Notice to Proceed

BGEPA – Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act OHA – Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History

BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs & Archaeology

BLM – Bureau of Land Management PHMSA – Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

CGP – Construction General Permit POD – Plan of Development

CHA – Critical Habitat Area PSD – Prevention of Significant Deterioration
CFR – Code of Federal Regulation RCA – Regulatory Commission of Alaska

CPCN – Certificate of Public Convenience and RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Necessity ROE – Right-of-Entry
CUP – Conditional Use Permit ROD – Record of Decision

CUP – Conditional Use Permit ROD – Record of Decision
CWA – Clean Water Act ROW – Right-of-Way

DMLW – Alaska Department of Natural SDWA – Safe Drinking Water Act

Resources, Division of Mining, Land, and Water

DOE – Department of Energy

SGR – State Game Refuge

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer
EFH – Essential Fish Habitat

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure

EIS – Environmental impact Statement

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

EO – Executive Order

LUC – Underground Injection Control

EV – Executive Order

EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERL – Environmental, Regulatory and Lands

UIC – Underground Injection Control

USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

ESA – Endangered Species Act

USC – United States Code

USCG – U.S. Coast Guard

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration

FCC – Federal Communications Commission

USDOI – U.S. Department of the Interior

USDOT – U.S. Department of Transportation

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FERC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

GP - General Permit

GTP - Gas Treatment Plant

HAP – Hazardous Air Pollutant

HDD – Horizontal directional drilling

HMR – Hazardous Materials Regulations

IHA – Incidental Harassment Authorization

IHLC - Inupiat History, Language, and Culture

USDW - Underground Sources of Drinking Water

USFS – U.S. Forest Service

USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service