

APPENDIX B

Scoping Report and Public Involvement Plan

- Final Scoping Report, August 2013.
- Public Involvement Plan, Final, Version 2, December 2012.
- Supplemental Public Involvement Plan, October 2014.

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Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement



FINAL

Scoping Report

August 2013

Submitted to:

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AVCP	Association of Village Council Presidents
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
DGWG	Dolin Gold Working Group
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EJ	Environmental Justice
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ft	feet
G2G	Government-to-Government
GHG	greenhouse gases
HDD	horizontal directional drilling
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
INHT	Iditarod National Historic Trail
km	kilometer
m	meter
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
ORV	off-road vehicle
POD	Plan of Development
ROW	right-of-way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

DONLIN GOLD PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FINAL SCOPING REPORT

SOC	Statement of Concern
TEKW	Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom
TSF	tailing storage facility
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Y-K Delta	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPING OVERVIEW

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) defines scoping as an “early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action” (40 CFR 1501.7). The scoping process provides an opportunity for people potentially affected by the project to express their views and concerns and to contribute to the completeness of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The Scoping Report for the Donlin Gold Project EIS summarizes the issues, opportunities, and concerns of the public and agencies as provided during the Scoping Period and the Scoping meetings. These concerns will then be integrated into the preparation of the Draft EIS. The Scoping Report is a public document and will be posted to the project website. In addition, the second newsletter will be mailed out after the Scoping Period to provide an overview of the comments received and to invite interested stakeholders to read the full report on the website. The Scoping Report will also be included as an appendix in the Draft EIS.

The Scoping Report includes the results of the detailed scoping comment analysis as well as appendices containing materials and documents such as the Notice of Intent, sign-in sheets, the presentation, and summarized comments or Statements of Concern (SOCs). Copies of original written correspondence, telephone records, emails, and other correspondence generated to support public involvement are part of the administrative record.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Donlin Gold, LLC (Donlin Gold) is proposing the development of an open pit, hardrock gold mine located 277 miles (446 kilometers [km]) west of Anchorage, 145 miles (233 km) northeast of Bethel, and 10 miles (16 km) north of the village of Crooked Creek. The proposed Donlin Gold Project includes land leased from the Calista Corporation (Calista), an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) regional corporation that holds the subsurface (mineral) estate for ANCSA lands in the region. In addition to the subsurface estate, Calista owns some surface estate lands in the lease area. A Surface Use Agreement with The Kuskokwim Corporation, an ANCSA village corporation, grants surface use rights. Bethel, the largest community in western Alaska, is the administrative and transportation center of the Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta (Y-K Delta).

The proposed mine and all related facilities would have a total footprint of 16,300 acres. The project applicant, Donlin Gold, predicts that the mine would mill 59,000 short tons¹ of ore per day to obtain 1.3 million ounces of gold per year over a 27.5-year mine operational life (37.5 years total including 5 years of construction time and another 5 years of reclamation time).

The Donlin Gold Project EIS will examine three major project components, including:

Mine Site

- Open pit, eventually 1,400 acres in size, providing access for mining proven and probable reserves totaling 556.5 million short tons (504.8 million tonnes), with an average grade of 0.061 ounces/short ton (2.09 grams/ton), and mill processing at a rate of 59,000 short tons per day (53,500 tonnes per day);

¹ The term short ton refers to the English measurement of 2,000 pounds. The term tonne refers to a metric measure of 2,000 kilograms.

- Waste treatment (tailings impoundment) facility eventually covering 2,350 acres with a total capacity of approximately 335,000 acre-feet (ft) (413 million cubic meters [m³]) of mill tailings, decant water, and stormwater;
- Waste rock facility, eventually covering 2,300 acres for placement of approximately 2,460 million short tons (2,232 million tonnes) of waste rock;
- Water treatment plant with a design capacity of 2,188 gallons per minute (497 m³ per hour) for treatment of dewatering water to permitted standards;
- Power plant with a total connected load of 227 megawatts, an average running load of 153 megawatts, and a peak load of 182 megawatts; and
- Fuel storage facility with a design capacity of 40 million gallons (15-tank farm with 2.5 M gallons per tank).

Transportation and Camp Infrastructure

- A new upriver barge landing facility at Jungjuk (8-miles downriver from Crooked Creek and 177-miles upriver from Bethel) serving as the terminus between river barge transport and road transport to the mine site, to transport approximately 37,500,000 gallons (141,952,942 liters) of fuel and approximately 100,000 tons (90,718 tonnes) of non-fuel supplies per year;
- Improvements to the Bethel port;
- Mine access road providing access between the port facility and mine site via a 30-mile (48 km) two-lane, gravel-surfaced access road, 5,000-ft long by 150-ft wide (1,524 m by 45 m) gravel airstrip approximately 9 road miles (14.5 km) west of the mine site; and
- Permanent accommodation camp located along the access road approximately 2.4 miles (3.9 km) from the mine site, for housing up to 638 people during operations.

Pipeline

- Natural gas pipeline transporting natural gas to the power plant via a 313 mile (503 km), 14 inch (35.5 centimeters) diameter buried steel pipeline originating from an existing 20 inch (51 centimeters) natural gas pipeline near Beluga, Alaska.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

In July 2012, Donlin Gold submitted a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404/10 preliminary permit application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps). This application “triggered” compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), and requires preparation of an EIS. The EIS will contain the elements required by NEPA, including consideration of issues and suggestions raised in scoping comments, analysis of the direct and indirect impacts of a range of alternatives to meet the purpose and need of the proposed action (including a No Action Alternative), analysis of cumulative impacts of the proposed action and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, and other relevant issues.

The EIS is intended to fulfill the NEPA compliance responsibilities of the Corps, and other federal permitting agencies. It will also provide the basis for the Corps to determine whether issuing the Section 404/10 permit is contrary or not contrary to the public interest and complies with the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines.

Federal agencies are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that may affect tribal lands and resources pursuant to Executive Order 13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (November 6, 2000) and the Presidential Memorandum regarding Tribal Consultation (November 5, 2009). As the lead federal agency for the development of the Donlin Gold Project EIS, the Corps is responsible for government-to-government consultation and coordination with federally recognized tribes that may be affected by the proposed project (Section 2.3). This report makes note of the Corps' initiative in convening tribal consultation. However, the information provided during these meetings is privileged between the Corps and the tribes. Therefore, the results of discussions are not described in this report.

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2.0 SCOPING METHODS

2.1 SCOPING ACTIVITIES

The Corps published a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on December 14, 2012 to announce the intent to prepare an EIS, to describe the locations and tentative schedule for scoping meetings, and to invite suggestions on the issues to be addressed in this EIS. The Notice of Intent noted that the public comment period would conclude on March 29, 2013.

As a more widespread form of public notice, the first project newsletter was sent by the Corps in mid-December 2012 to the project mailing list of nearly 7,000 addresses, including all mailbox holders in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta communities. The newsletter explained the EIS process, provided a summary of the proposed project and noted how the public could participate in developing the EIS (provided in Appendix A).

The Corps completed the formal scoping process when the scoping period closed on March 29, 2013. Comments received or postmarked through March 29, 2013 are summarized and presented in this document. To the extent practicable, the comments received past this date will be considered during the development of the EIS, but late comments are not summarized in this report. Comments received after the scoping period, but before distribution of the Draft EIS will be compiled in an Addendum and made available on the project website www.DonlinGoldEIS.com.

Several additional techniques were used to notify the public of the proposed EIS project and scheduled public meetings. Advertisements placed in the *Anchorage Daily News* ran January 3 and January 8, 2013; for a copy of the advertisement, see Appendix A. Meetings were also advertised in the *Delta Discovery* and the *Tundra Drums*. An announcement for the Anchorage scoping meeting was broadcast on KSKA public radio. Public radio announcements for meetings in the Y-K Delta and the Upper Kuskokwim River area were broadcast on KYUK and KSKO. The Corps also distributed public notices via press release, email, the project website, flyers, and the newsletter; samples of the notices are available in Appendix A. Private individuals also have posted information about the project. Non-governmental organizations were also active in notifying constituents of the project and the EIS process.

2.2 TRIBAL COORDINATION AND GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION²

The Corps, as the lead federal agency, has the responsibility to coordinate directly with federally recognized tribal governments during preparation of the Donlin Gold Project EIS in compliance with Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, and the Corps' Tribal Consultation Policy. There are several avenues of participation open to tribes, including through the public process, as stakeholders, as Cooperating Agencies with special expertise, and through the government-to-government relationship. This section describes activities under the government-to-government relationship between federal agencies and federally recognized tribes, which is recognized as a special relationship based on tribal sovereignty.

The Corps identified 66 tribes potentially affected by the project. Consistent with its policies concerning government-to-government consultation with tribes in the project areas, the Corps sent

² The phrase "tribal coordination" refers to interactions (e.g. meetings, presentation, teleconferences, e-mails, letters, etc.) at the staff level. The phrase "Government-to-Government Consultation" refers to formal meetings between Tribal Government Leadership and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District Engineer (Colonel).

a letter of notification and inquiry to the 66 tribes, offering the opportunity to participate in formal government-to-government consultation, to participate as a cooperating agency, or to simply receive information about the project. In this initial letter, the Corps requested information from the tribes on the following topics: subsistence, archaeological sites, and traditional cultural properties as well as information on tribal special expertise regarding any environmental, social, and/or economic impacts.

The following is a sequence of events outlining some of the tribal coordination efforts by the Corps:

- The Corps sent letters inviting consultation on September 24, 2012. The letters included a Tribal Coordination Plan for the development of the Donlin Gold Project EIS. A copy of the letter sent is included in Appendix B, along with the list of tribal governments and a Tribal Coordination Plan.
- An initial teleconference for tribes was held on October 30, 2012. Twelve representatives from eight tribes participated.
- The Corps made a presentation to 30 tribal leaders at the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Providers' Conference on November 26, 2012.
- Another teleconference with tribes was announced through e-mail to all 66 tribes and held on December 12, 2012.
- As of April 12, 2013, the Corps has held tribal coordination meetings regarding the proposed Donlin Gold project with five tribes.
- The Corps sent reminder e-mail messages to all affected tribes on February 13, 2013 and March 25, 2013 regarding the scoping period, encouraging the tribes to submit comments before the closing date of March 29, 2013.
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides tribes an opportunity to include consideration of cultural and historic properties under NEPA. An initial meeting to discuss Section 106 was held on May 02, 2013.

Discussions with potentially affected tribal governments will occur throughout the EIS process.

2.3 AGENCY SCOPING MEETING

Cooperating agencies are those that have jurisdiction by law or special expertise, including tribes who request cooperating agency status.

At the outset of the EIS, the Corps began informal consultation with agencies regarding the permits that may be required to implement the proposed project. These agencies include:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources, representing the State of Alaska
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Department of Health and Human Services
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

The Corps received replies from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Coast Guard declining to participate as cooperating agencies.

Tribal governments that have requested participation as cooperating agencies include:

- Akiak Native Community (passed a resolution authorizing the Kuskokwim River Watershed Council to represent them)
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk
- Village of Crooked Creek
- Village of Lower Kalskag
- Knik Tribal Council
- Native Village of Napaimute

An agency scoping meeting was held on February 6, 2013. The purpose of this meeting was to identify issues related to the permitting and consultation authorities of the cooperating agencies. The agency scoping meeting materials, including the agenda, sign-in sheets, and presentation are found in Appendix C. Cooperating agencies were asked to review and identify any additional authorizations and permits relevant to the proposed project under their permitting and consultation responsibilities.

During the meeting, the agencies presented comments from their resource specialists. Towards the end of the scoping period, the cooperating agencies provided follow-up written scoping statements to more fully identify issues related to the agencies' mandates, permitting authorities, consultation responsibilities, and special expertise.

2.4 PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

The Corps strategy for the Donlin Gold Project EIS scoping meetings emphasized distribution of the meetings across the entire project area. The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) region is divided into 10 sub-regions, and a scoping meeting was planned for each of the AVCP sub-regions, along with a meeting in Crooked Creek, the village closest to the mine site. The Holy Cross and McGrath areas were also sites for meetings, along with Anchorage. This resulted in a total of 14 public scoping meetings.

The Corps recognized that it is expensive for residents to travel from a neighboring village to one of the 13 host village meeting sites or to the Anchorage meeting. Plans were made for every meeting to be broadcast via teleconference, but the Corps acknowledged that more outreach and opportunity to provide comments would be better. Therefore, the Corps sought to provide additional opportunity for residents throughout the project area to participate in scoping, using several ancillary means of communication. None of these would substitute for a meeting in each community, but taking all of the tools together allowed for a wide invitation to provide comments.

A key tool was the scoping meeting newsletter, which was mailed in mid-December to each household in the Y-K Delta and a wide range of organizations and individuals on the project mailing list. The newsletter provided the project website address for more information, and included a self-mailer comment sheet. Another major tool was the project website at www.DonlinGoldEIS.com. While many residents on the Y-K Delta do not have internet access at home, nearly all of the tribal councils, cities, and village corporation offices use the web on a daily basis. Another media tool was a call-in show at KYUK radio in Bethel held in mid-January, in which the Corps provided brief remarks and then responded to comments, assisted by a translator, for nearly an hour. This radio station has a wide audience across the Y-K Delta.

The public scoping meeting dates and locations are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Scoping Meetings, Dates and Locations

Location	Date	Time & Place
Bethel	January 14, 2013	6:00 p.m. Yup'it Piciryarait Cultural Center
Aniak	January 15, 2013	6:00 p.m., Aniak High School
Crooked Creek	January 16, 2013	6:00 p.m., Tribal Council Office
Anchorage	January 22, 2013	6:00 p.m., Wilda Marston Theatre
Nunapitchuk	January 30, 2013	1:00 p.m., Bingo Hall
Akiak	January 31, 2013	1:00 p.m., Community Center
McGrath	February 15, 2013	4:30 p.m., McGrath Native Village Council Office
Hooper Bay	February 26, 2013	1:00 p.m., Tribal Council Office
Toksook Bay	February 27, 2013	1:00 p.m., Bingo Hall
Quinhagak	February 28, 2013	1:00 p.m., Qanirtuuq Village Corporation Office
Saint Mary's	March 13, 2013	6:00 p.m., City Hall
Emmonak	March 14, 2013	6:00 p.m., City Complex
Holy Cross	March 20, 2013	6:00 p.m., Community Hall
Kipnuk	March 22, 2013	1:30 p.m., Kipnuk High School

The scoping meeting format and the information presented was the same at each public meeting. In addition to the Corps and EIS Team representatives, a court recorder was present to document comments in a transcript of the meeting.

During the first half hour open-house session, attendees had the opportunity to view informational posters and maps. The Corps and EIS Team representatives were available around the room to answer questions. The more formal portion of the meeting started approximately one half hour later at each meeting with a PowerPoint slide presentation. Based on prior planning discussions with community leaders, the EIS Team employed a Yup'ik language translator for the meeting where appropriate. The presentation described the proposed Donlin Gold Project and its history, introduced the EIS process, and summarized some potential areas of concern, as a basis for discussion. A public question and comment period followed.

Comment forms were available at the meetings so that attendees could submit written comments during the meeting or mail them in at a later date. Translated comments were captured in the meeting transcriptions. The translator made an effort to use specialized vocabulary that has been established to help communicate about technical mining issues in Yup'ik. A link to the scoping meeting summaries and transcripts can be found on the project website:
<http://donlingoldeis.com/GetInvolved.aspx>.

The scoping meetings were well attended with a total attendance of 468 persons in the 14 meetings and oral comments offered by 134 persons. The EIS Team made informal outreach calls to tribal, corporation, and city leaders in the neighboring villages, as well in each host village. The purpose was to alert the leaders to the EIS project and provide information about the scoping meetings.

In addition, Donlin Gold provided travel support (charter flights or gas money for snow machine travel) to representatives chosen by the tribe, city, and village corporation in the neighboring villages, so they could attend the scoping meeting in their sub-region. For example, in the Aniak meeting, Kalskag and Russian Mission villages choose representatives who were able to attend with support from Donlin Gold. In Anchorage, representatives selected by the village of Tyonek were able to attend. In all, representatives from 21 neighboring villages were able to attend the scoping meetings held in the 14 host communities resulting in participation from 35 villages, as shown in Table 2, and displayed in Figure 1.

In addition to the public scoping meetings, the Corps responded to an invitation to provide an overview of the EIS at the Kuskokwim Area Fisheries Management Interagency Meeting on March 19, 2012. This meeting included federal and state fisheries managers as well as tribal representatives from the Kuskokwim River.

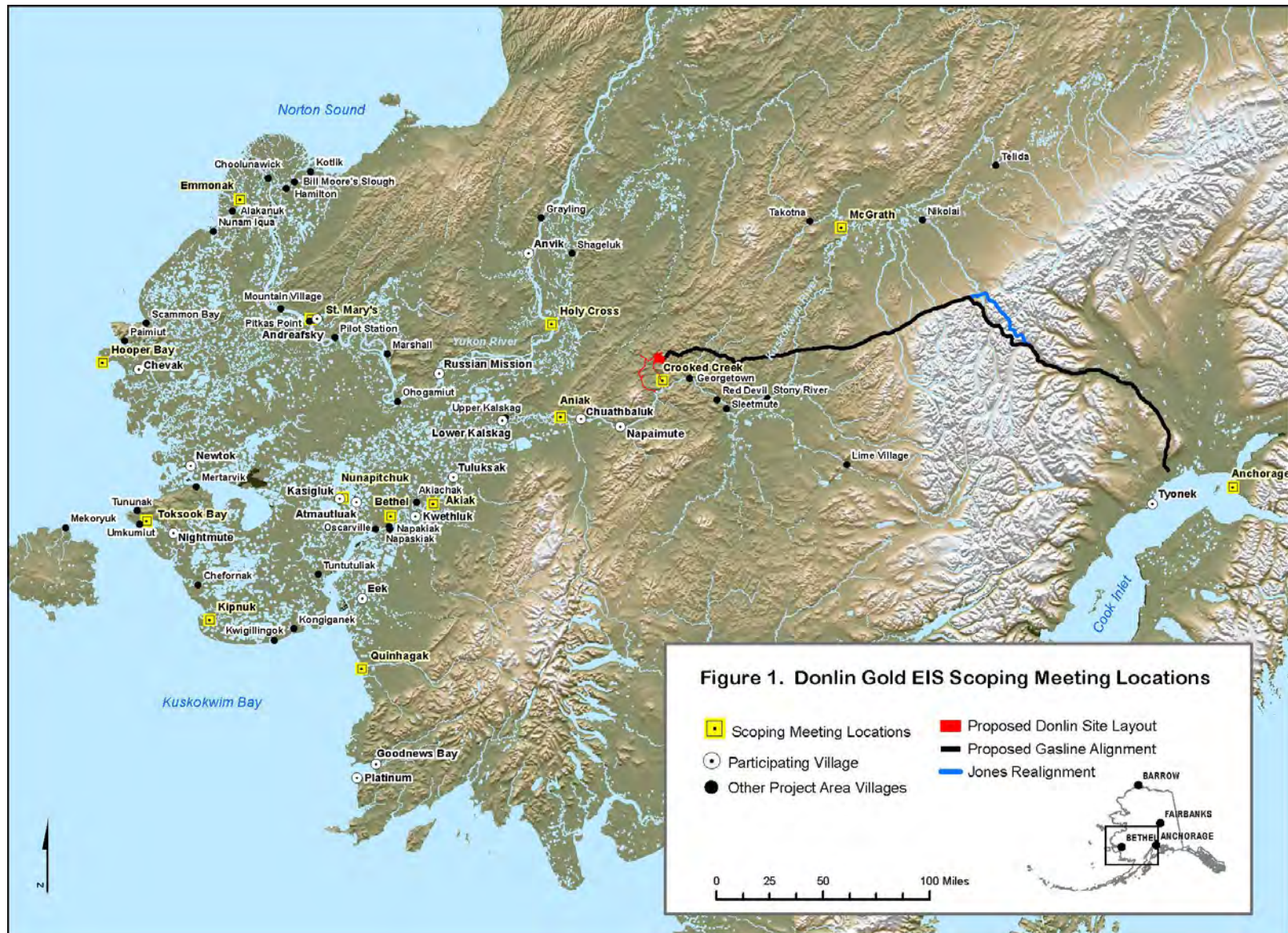
Participation in the scoping process has been widespread, with many hours of questions and testimony, along with many written submissions. Participants in the scoping meetings included elders who spoke with great passion about the values of the land, the rivers, the fish and wildlife, and the opportunities for their children and grandchildren to continue the Yup'ik way of life and the subsistence traditions. Many village leaders are very experienced in environmental management issues and spoke in detail about their concerns regarding air emissions, mercury and cyanide contamination, barge traffic, boom and bust impacts on communities, and climate change.

Table 2: Donlin Gold Project EIS Scoping Meeting Attendance

Host Village	Additional Villages	Estimated Attendance	Persons Making Comments
Bethel	Napaimute	57	24
Aniak	Chuathbaluk, Napaimute, Kalskag, Russian Mission	41	13
Crooked Creek	N/A	37	5
Anchorage	Tyonek	59	15
Nunapitchuk	Kasigluk, Atmautluak	21	6
Akiak	Kwethluk, Tuluksak, Quinhagak	36	9
McGrath	N/A	10	6
Hooper Bay	Chevak	33	7
Toksook Bay	Newtok, Nightmute	50	11
Quinhagak	Eek, Goodnews Bay, Platinum	45	14
St. Mary's	Andreafsky	22	10
Emmonak	N/A	5	3
Holy Cross	Anvik	14	4
Kipnuk	Tuntutuliak, Cheforak, Kongiganak	38	7
Totals	35 villages	468 attendees	134 commenters

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Figure 1: Donlin Gold EIS Scoping Meeting Locations



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3.0 NEXT STEPS IN THE EIS PROCESS

This section is intended to be a very broad overview of the next steps in the NEPA EIS process.

3.1 UTILIZATION OF SCOPING COMMENTS

Public comments shape the NEPA process by identifying project-related questions and issues of concern. Typically questions are in reference to: the project, existing environment, extent of temporal and spatial impacts, or potential consequences to the human environment from the proposed action. Substantive questions and issues of concern are grouped by subject matter in this scoping report. This information is used in the alternatives development process, the study of the affected environment, and in the process to analyze environmental consequences (or impacts).

3.2 DEVELOP ALTERNATIVES

Many of the scoping comments suggested alternatives in project design and operations. The EIS will examine a reasonable range of alternatives that meet the purpose and need of the project, including those identified in scoping comments. This ensures that the full spectrum of positions expressed by participants in the scoping process has been considered, as required by NEPA. The EIS will also describe alternatives that have been eliminated from further detailed consideration and not brought forward for formal analysis, along with the reasons for elimination.

The Corps and the EIS Team will develop each viable alternative, using available information and by identifying additional information that needs to be obtained in order to evaluate all of the alternatives on an equal basis. The alternatives development process occurs after the scoping comments are compiled. This step began in late spring 2013.

3.3 STUDY OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

During scoping, the public identified many issues and concerns to be addressed in the EIS. With Corps oversight, the EIS Team will review and summarize available baseline information to address these issues and concerns. The summary will include baseline studies conducted in the project area, agency data regarding key resources, published and unpublished scientific literature, and Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom. This information will be presented in the *Affected Environment* chapter of the EIS. This step is scheduled to begin mid-2013.

3.4 ASSESS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALTERNATIVES

The Corps and the EIS Team will evaluate potential environmental consequences of the applicant's proposed action and the alternatives carried forward for analysis, including direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. We will address regulatory requirements associated with federal, state, and local agency permits in the analysis of potential effects. This step will be conducted after the range of alternatives and the baseline conditions of the affected environment are identified. Scoping comments related to potential project impacts are considered in this stage.

3.5 ISSUE THE DRAFT EIS

The Corps will release a Draft EIS, which will be available for review by the public, tribal governments, local, state, and federal agencies. The Draft EIS will be available for a 90-day review after the Notice of Availability has been published in the *Federal Register*. The Corps will hold public meetings, to offer an opportunity for public comment on the Draft EIS. Currently, the public comment period is estimated to occur from August to November 2014. Public meetings for the

Draft EIS would be held during that period. To the extent possible, meeting dates will be arranged with consideration of local seasonal schedules.

The Draft EIS will include a specialized analysis of potential impacts to subsistence resources and harvests, as required under Section 810 of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). If that analysis finds that the proposed action would significantly restrict subsistence uses, (as defined by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) then Section 810 subsistence hearings would also be held in the affected communities. The Section 810 Subsistence hearings are typically conducted in conjunction with the meetings on the Draft EIS.

3.6 ISSUE THE FINAL EIS AND RECORD OF DECISION

After analyzing public comments received on the Draft EIS, the Corps and the EIS Team will revise the document to prepare a Final EIS. The Final EIS will include the comments submitted on the Draft EIS, including changes made to the EIS in response to comments. This step will include public notice of document availability, the distribution of the document, and a 30-day comment/waiting period on the final EIS. This step is projected to take place in late-2015.

The Corps will strive to meet the NEPA requirements of the federal cooperating agencies in this EIS process. The federal cooperating agencies may each issue a separate Record of Decision. The issuance of the Record(s) of Decision will conclude the EIS process in late 2015. Each Record of Decision will identify the preferred alternative, as well as the agency's rationale for its conclusions regarding the environmental effects and appropriate mitigation measures for the proposed project.

4.0 SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RECEIVED

4.1 ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING SCOPING

Public scoping comments regarding the Donlin Gold EIS were received as oral and written testimony at the public scoping meetings, and as written comments received through the project website, mail, email, and fax. Comments were submitted by individual citizens as well as groups including: federal agencies, tribal governments, state agencies, local governments, businesses, special interest groups and non-governmental organizations.

This section of the scoping report summarizes the issues identified in the scoping comments. Appendix D provides an index of agency and public scoping comments. The complete text of public comments received is included in the Administrative Record for the EIS and in Appendices E and F.

There were a total of 169 unique “submissions” received by the Corps during the scoping period. The term submission refers to the entirety of oral testimony at a public meeting, a letter, an e-mail message, or a fax transmission. Of these submissions, 13 are transcripts from the public scoping meetings, during which a total of 134 people provided their oral comments. Most submissions include many “comments,” a term which refers to each of the discrete concepts conveyed in a submission. The EIS Team assigned issue category codes to each comment, based on the content of the comment. The issue categories and codes are listed in Table 3. The EIS Team then grouped the issues by general topics, including environmental effects, purpose and need, proposed action and alternatives, and regulatory compliance.

Table 3: Donlin Gold EIS Scoping Issue Category Codes

Group	Issue Category	Issue Code
Process: NEPA, Permits, this EIS, Consultation and Coordination	Legislative and Regulatory Process	LEG
	Cooperating Agencies	CAP
	Public Involvement and Scoping	PUB
	Government-to-Government	G2G
	NEPA Process	NEP
Purpose and Need	Purpose and Need	P&N
Proposed Action, Alternatives, and Mitigation Measures, Monitoring	Proposed Action and Alternatives	PAA
	Mitigation Measures	MIT
	Bonding, Escrow, Restoration and Reclamation	BER
	Monitoring	MON
	Plan of Development	POD
Affected Environment: Comments about each resource, and Environmental Consequences: Potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts	PHYSICAL	
	Air Quality	AIQ
	Acid Rock Drainage	ARD
	Barge Issues	BARG
	Climate Change	CLIM
	Fuel Spill Risks/Release	FSR

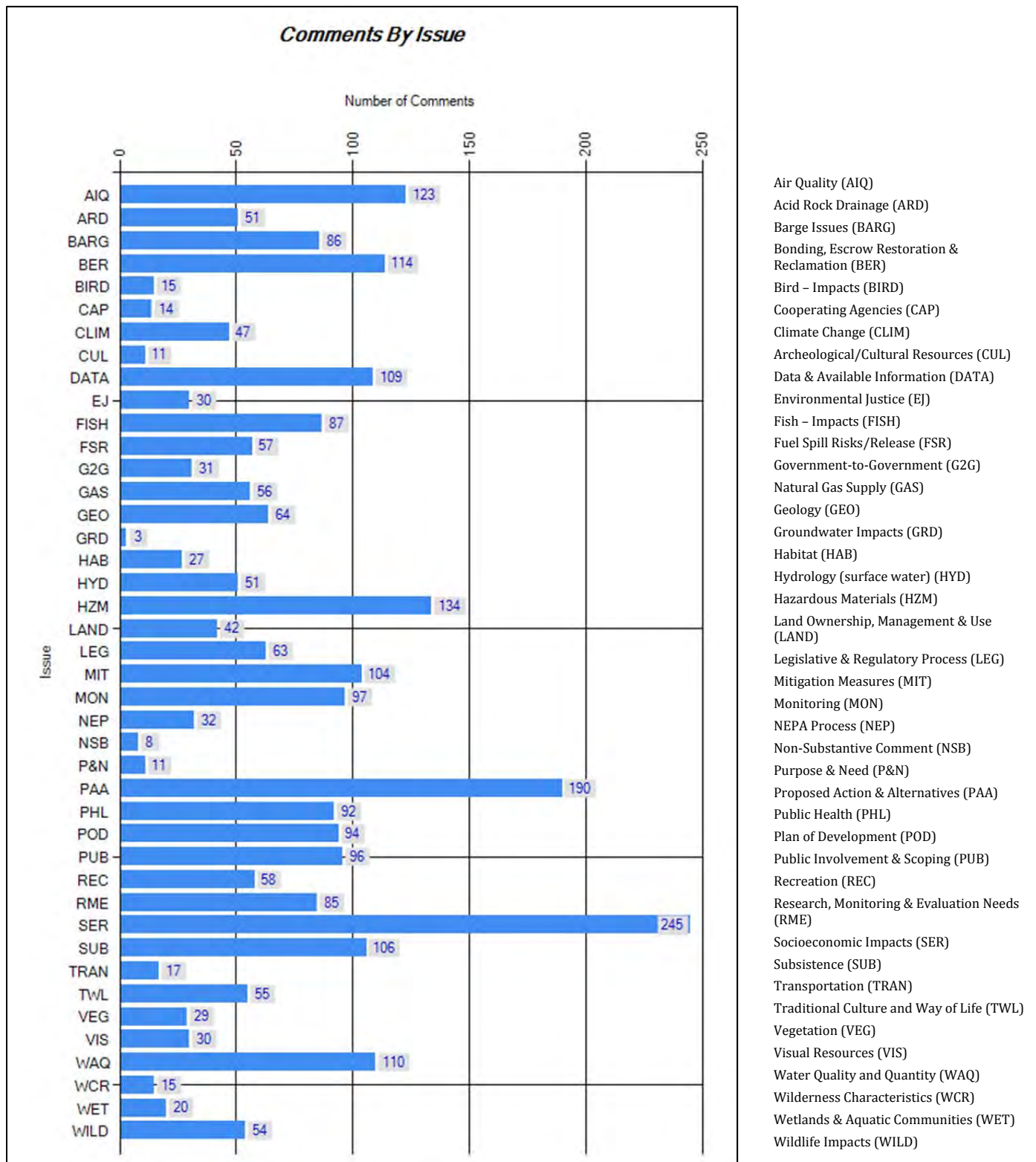
Group	Issue Category	Issue Code
Affected Environment: Comments about each resource, and Environmental Consequences: Potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts	PHYSICAL continued	
	Geology	GEO
	Groundwater Impacts	GRD
	Hazardous Materials	HZM
	Hydrology (surface water)	HYD
	Water Quality and Quantity	WAQ
	BIOLOGICAL	
	Birds - Impacts	BIRD
	Fish - Impacts	FISH
	Habitat	HAB
	Vegetation	VEG
	Wetlands and Aquatic Communities	WET
	Wildlife Impacts	WILD
	SOCIAL	
	Archeological/Cultural Resources	CUL
	Environmental Justice	EJ
	Land Ownership, Management and Use	LAND
	Natural Gas Supply	GAS
	Public Health	PHL
	Recreation	REC
	Socioeconomic Impacts	SER
	Subsistence	SUB
	Traditional Culture and Way of Life	TWL
	Transportation	TRAN
	Visual Resources	VIS
	Wilderness Characteristics	WCR
General	Data and Available Information	DATA
	Non-Substantive Comment	NSB
	Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation Needs	RME

Among the scoping comments received, some issues were raised more frequently than others. A key purpose of scoping is to “determine the scope and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the environmental impact statement (40 CFR 1501.7). Significant issues can be raised by just a few comments or by many commenters. It is the significance of the issue and not the frequency of the comment that determines how it should be addressed in the EIS. Figure 2 is a bar graph that organizes the number of comments by comment category; it is just one tool to demonstrate the extent of public concern.

The EIS Team read and analyzed all submissions for substantive comments. We assigned substantive comments a single **Issue Code** in the Comment Analysis System database. For example, a comment would be coded “HYD” because it relates to hydrology. Each comment entered in the database also received an automatic tracking number (Comment ID) by the Comment Analysis System database. For example, a letter from Crooked Creek Traditional Council was Submission 21 and it contained a total of 25 individual comments, each of which received a Comment ID number.

This scoping period generated 2,763 coded comments, which were then sorted to cluster those comments making a common point. Similar comments were summarized into **Statements of Concern** (SOCs) and are included in Section 4.2. The term SOC refers to a summary statement that captures the common point of several related substantive comments. Every substantive comment was assigned to a SOC based on its content. When related comments are summarized together, a total of 444 SOC resulted. Each SOC is represented by an issue category code followed by a number (for example, “HYD 1”). The Corps will use the SOC to identify issues, alternatives, and mitigation measures to be analyzed in the EIS.

Figure 2: Donlin Gold EIS Scoping Comments by Issue [Revised 6/25/13]



Notes: Comments received on the Plan of Development (POD) by BLM were coded but are not included in the Statements of Concern.

4.2 STATEMENTS OF CONCERN

ACID ROCK DRAINAGE (ARD)

Comments regarding risks of acid rock drainage from mine project components, including the waste rock facility. Composition of the contaminants, drainage, leaching, and pathways for acid rock drainage. Acid rock drainage is a potential source of impact on many resources, such as water quality, wetlands, fish, and subsistence food resources. Additional discussion is found under these resources.

Category Code	Description
ARD 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully analyze impacts resulting from acid rock drainage, waste rock, and leaching to the following: • Fish and other aquatic life; • Water quality, groundwater and surface water; • Subsistence resources and activities; and • Public health.
ARD 2	The Draft EIS should describe in detail how acid rock drainage, the tailings, and metals leaching would be treated post-closure and in perpetuity. Specifically, how would water be prevented from entering the tailings? Commenters suggest alternative engineering plans that eliminate the need for water treatment beyond a ten year post-reclamation period. "The Draft EIS should analyze scenarios where site water is not treated prior to discharge, model how far downstream acid mine drainage and metal impacts would extend, and evaluate severity of potential impacts on the environment."
ARD 3	The Draft EIS should describe the treatment of waste rock and contaminated water, and how it would be prevented from leaching into nearby waterbodies. Specifically, commenters have the following questions, concerns, and suggestions: • What is the blending technique for waste rock to neutralize acid generation? What are the requirements and how would they be met over time? • How many liners would be used in the tailings pond, and how long do they last? • During post-reclamation, what happens if the tailings pond overflows due to heavy precipitation? • One commenter suggests that acid producing waste rock and tailings should be made into a solid mixed with cement and layered with clays. • "Evaluate and model potential rates and volumes of infiltration/seepage from mining facilities into groundwater and surface waters" and describe how these releases would affect surface and groundwater quality.
ARD 4	The following monitoring plans and mitigation measures are suggested: • Develop acid rock drainage and metal leaching testing plans, including a schedule and timeframe; these should be conducted during trenching also; • Test open pit mine lithologies regularly during the life of the mine, and during closure and reclamation; • Consider "adding a thicker, denser impoundment cap to the tailings pit to reduce oxygen flux, slow down oxidation of the tailings, and reduce hydraulic conductivity and water movement down through the tailings";

Category Code	Description
	• To reduce the potential of acid rock drainage and metal leaching, evaluate possibility of mixing amendments to the tailings; • To minimize infiltration/seepage, consider the use of a geo-membrane liner for the waste rock facility; • Consider putting liners on tailings storage facilities as a mitigation measure to prevent leaching of contaminants into water systems during construction; and • Monitoring plans should be implemented to regularly test groundwater and surface waters for acid rock drainage and metal leaching.
ARD 5	The Draft EIS should describe what would be done with waste rock resulting from pipeline construction. Also, analysis should be conducted along the right-of-way (ROW) to determine whether trenching could result in acid rock drainage or metal leaching into nearby surface and groundwater.
ARD 6	Commenters are concerned about containment of the tailings during earthquakes.
ARD 7	Commenters request that the Draft EIS provide information that is easily accessible to readers without subject matter expertise, particularly sections regarding acid rock drainage.
ARD 8	Commenters note the Waste Rock Management Plan lacks sufficient detail regarding the samples used to conduct the analysis. The Draft EIS should describe how these samples were selected and evaluate their effectiveness. Equal emphasis should be given to identifying hazardous materials as profitable materials. As such, the geology and geochemistry of the mine site should be fully characterized, as well as the pipeline ROW. The Draft EIS should include a characterization of the ore and waste rock and mine tailings for potential acid rock drainage and metal leaching. This should be conducted prior to construction and operations, throughout the life of the mine, and during mine closure and reclamation.
ARD 9	With regards to acid rock drainage and metal leaching, the Draft EIS should discuss regional mineralization and existing gold deposits and mine projects in Alaska as site analogs for evaluating and comparing the proposed project. This includes historic and present gold mining projects. For example, compare the ore, waste rock, and tailings characterization of the proposed project to other existing gold mines in Alaska such as Fort Knox, Pogo, Nixon Fork or Kensington.
ARD 10	Commenters referencing the Waste Rock Management Plan believe that categorizing the waste rock as “Potentially Acid Generating” or “Non Acid Generating” was done incorrectly and request that this topic be revisited. They suggest agencies should review this determination to insure that the determination between the potentially- and non-acid generating waste rock is conservative and would not constitute a potential long-term risk of the rock going acid.

AIR QUALITY (AIQ)

Comments and concerns regarding impacts to air quality from construction, fugitive dust emissions, vehicle equipment emissions and mining activities (mercury dust). This includes concern for effects on climate change.

Category Code	Description
AIQ 1	Air quality is a major concern among commenters. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully analyze the impacts from changes in air quality resulting from project construction, operations, maintenance, and reclamation/closure. The direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on the environment and human health should be discussed. The Draft EIS should include an air quality assessment for comparing the existing baseline air quality conditions with the air quality during the project, at all phases, including all equipment, and considering of winter and summer conditions. Any pollutants not considered in the analysis should be discussed, including the reason for their omission and why they are not expected to contribute to impacts. More specifically, this analysis should include: • Current air quality conditions and data in the proposed project area; • Discussion of how the air quality data would meet the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPAs) Prevention of Significant Deterioration collection requirement for new major sources of air pollution; Prevention of Significant Deterioration requires installation of the best available control technology, an air quality analysis, and additional impacts analysis, and public involvement; • Surrounding topography, pollutant transport and dispersion, and secondary formation of air pollutants; • Local knowledge regarding wind patterns that could affect air quality; • Impacts to natural resources, ecosystems and human communities, including critical habitats, wildlife refuges, sensitive wetlands and waterbodies, water resources, archeological or cultural resources, and threatened and endangered species; • Estimated emissions from barge activity; • Evaluation of whether air quality data used for background levels is truly representative; and • Detailed mitigation and monitoring plans to reduce impacts from emissions.
AIQ 2	The air quality analysis in the Draft EIS should include maps, diagrams and other visuals. Commenters suggest the following: • Map illustrating baseline air quality data, including all locations and elevations of past and present air quality data collection stations; • Flow diagram showing location of control technologies and where mercury monitoring would occur, amount of mercury captured, and how much mercury would be released from the mill exhaust stack; • Map showing the spatial or airshed boundaries of the project definition of ambient air; • Facility layout showing the ambient air boundary, location of all emission sources, buildings, and structures; include a north arrow and scale; • Graphics/isopleths to display locations of predicted emissions concentrations; also provide tables summarizing data and model results; and • Map illustrating air quality modeling domain (ambient air boundary, near field, far field, sensitive receptor locations, etc.).

Category Code	Description
AIQ 3	The Draft EIS should summarize existing air quality classifications and background concentrations (including those in Cook Inlet) and evaluate whether the proposed project would have adverse effects on Class I Areas identified under the Clean Air Act, and develop mitigation measures to minimize impacts. Also, the Draft EIS should discuss the proposed project's air quality designations, if any (i.e. attainment, non-attainment or unclassified), and describe the implications of the current Class II designation for the project area. Proximity to the Beluga Gas Field and Tuxedni Wilderness Area is a Class I Area, as well as any sensitive federal lands near the construction corridor for the pipeline. The Draft EIS should clarify the status of existing permitted sources of air pollution, such as AQ09340RL01 for the Donlin Gold project.
AIQ 4	The Draft EIS should include an air emissions inventory to account for all sources and quantities of air pollutant emissions from all phases and aspects of the project including construction, operation, maintenance, and reclamation/closure. Emission sources should include all support activities, and specific geographic areas for certain timeframes. Schematics and diagrams should be part of the analysis. Sources analyzed should be both stationary and mobile (e.g. diesel engines, turbines, aircraft, marine vessels and barges, pipeline, and fugitive road dust). Sources of potential gas flaring should be identified and the system for gas flaring for the pipeline should be discussed. Air emissions associated with the source of gas flaring should be evaluated. Furthermore, the receptors for air emissions should be identified (i.e. nearby schools, hospitals, etc.) and discussed, including the various pathways of exposure. All air emission inventory data should meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and/or state standards. Applicable air quality laws, regulations and permits should be discussed, and monitoring data that indicates any air quality violation should be recorded.
AIQ 5	Air quality modeling should be conducted to determine if the proposed project would have adverse impacts on the environment. The type of modeling should be discussed, along with associated calculation methodologies and assumptions of emission rates (including operating hours, fuels, heat input, etc.). The Draft EIS should provide stack parameters for point sources (height, temperature, exit velocity, and diameter), and conduct and provide a Good Engineering Practice stack height analysis. Commenters also suggest the following: • Identify representative meteorological data that would be used with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guideline or non-guideline model; this would help with predicting project compliance with air standards and project concentration impacts during all phases of the project; • Consistent with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) requirements, conduct an Air Quality Related Value analysis; • Address secondary formation of ozone and PM_{2.5} (i.e., sulfates, nitrates and volatile organic compounds); and • Discuss pathways for mercury air emissions from the mine, including mercury speciation; identify mitigation and monitoring techniques.
AIQ 6	A detailed air quality assessment should be included in the Draft EIS, and made public before the comment period begins for the Draft EIS. It should include the following: • A list of project specific Hazardous Air Pollutants emitted, including estimated quantity, and the mobile and stationary sources; • A comparison of project emissions to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous

Category Code	Description
	Air Pollutants; • National Ambient Air Quality Standards and estimates of PM2.5 and PM10 (particulate matter) during all phases of the proposed project; • Fugitive dust emissions and impacts on human health, including sensitive populations such as children and elders; • Emissions resulting from pipeline construction and equipment, and associated impacts to people in local communities and construction camps; • Potential for plumes; • Separate analysis of releases and emissions; • Prevailing winds and potential for emissions to spread; and • Detailed mitigation and monitoring plans, and closure plans if hazards become too high.
AIQ 7	Environmental and human impacts need to be discussed with regards to fugitive dust. Commenters suggest analyzing the following: • Impacts to subsistence resources including fish, moose, caribou, berries and greens; • An estimate of number of vehicles and miles traveled; • How far dust would travel; • Impacts to water quality, particularly that of the Kuskokwim River; • Public health impacts; and • Climate change and resulting effects on snow pack.
AIQ 8	Impacts from mercury contamination are of great concern to commenters. The Draft EIS should fully analyze impacts from mercury throughout the life of the project, including construction, operation, maintenance and reclamation/closure. The amount and physical/chemical form of mercury captured should be discussed. The analysis should include all environmental and human impacts. Commenters suggest including the following: • Quantification of baseline mercury emissions from natural landscape; • Discussion of how the proposed project would meet National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, including mercury air emission limits and monitoring requirements; • Characterization of the amount of mercury in the ore; • Description of proposed mercury abatement process and control technologies; include discussion of how new mercury air emission limits would be met; • Efficiency of the proposed mercury capture system and amount of air emissions from the mill exhaust stack; • Predicted timing of mercury emissions; • Amount of mercury and risk of fugitive mercury emissions in tailings storage facilities, waste rock storage facilities, as well as non-thermal sources; • Storage and transportation of mercury; identify authorized mercury recyclers; • Assessment based on identified and quantified point and nonpoint sources of mercury emissions; also identify and quantify receptors; • Wind erosion of mercury-enriched particles; • Evaporation and precipitation and impacts to surrounding resources; • Impacts to subsistence resources including fish, moose, caribou, berries and greens;

Category Code	Description
	• Public health impacts; • Prevailing winds; • Potential for emissions to spread; and • Detailed mitigation and monitoring plans to reduce mercury release and contamination, and closure plans if mercury levels become too high.
AIQ 9	Construction camp incinerators should be used in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) and according to standard operating procedures to minimize emissions.
AIQ 10	The Draft EIS should describe the process of evaporation and condensation with regards to mine facilities and materials. Impacts to environmental resources need to be discussed, such as impacts to berries and plant life resulting from contaminated precipitation.
AIQ 11	The pipeline would significantly reduce toxic emissions and provide cleaner-burning fuel.

ARCHEOLOGICAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES (CUL)

Impacts to archeological and cultural resources subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as a result of construction, operation, and closure of the project components of the mine site, transportation infrastructure, and pipeline.

Category Code	Description
CUL 1	During construction, it is important to be mindful of burial grounds or objects of cultural patrimony as they are significant and of interest to the affected Alaska tribes. This also includes historic trails and access routes, traditional hunting and fishing campsites, and food cache sites. Discovery of archaeological and cultural resources are to be included in Section 106 tribal consultations with affected tribes.
CUL 2	As part of the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS process, the responsibility of Donlin Gold, LLC to avoid adverse impacts on cultural resources and local cultures should be considered, including their past work record during the exploration and baseline study phases.
CUL 3	The Draft EIS should include detailed analysis of impacts to cultural and historic resources resulting from the development of material sites.
CUL 4	The Draft EIS should evaluate the Alaskan historical and traditional significance of the project area. As such, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer should be consulted regarding use of archeological and cultural resources in the proposed project area. This includes resources used for subsistence fishing, hunting, trapping and harvesting, cultural activities and migration routes. Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to these resources should be addressed.
CUL 5	The pipeline route should avoid known archaeological and cultural resources. For example, the proposed pipeline route could contribute to solar thaw which impacts historic trails.
CUL 6	The Draft EIS should analyze the potential impacts to cultural sites along the Kuskokwim River due to erosion resulting from increased barge traffic.

BARGE ISSUES (BARG)

Comments related to concerns about the effects of increased barge traffic from all project components and phases. Impacts include erosion of riverbanks from barge traffic; effects on habitat and fish and wildlife; and impacts on subsistence and commercial fishing, as examples. This category include concerns about the feasibility of the proposed barging activity, in light of current variation in water levels, as well as those changes projected to result from climate change.

Category Code	Description
BARG 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should include or address the following barge issues and concerns raised during scoping: • Provide a detailed transportation route for barge activity; • Include the number of barge trips that would occur daily, and how much of an increase this would cause to current traffic on the river; • Potential for navigational issues through narrow or shallow parts of the river; • Dredging that may occur (including locations) and associated impacts; a dredging plan should also be developed; • Details about how barges would adjust to varying water levels and the need to dredge the Kuskokwim River to maintain navigability; • Details about barge speed and wake; • Baseline condition of riverbanks; • Alternative means of transportation when the river would not allow for barges; • Specify the size, weight, and draft limits for the barges, as well as the minimum clearance to the river bottom required for the barges; and • Length and width of each barge tow.
BARG 2	Barge impacts should be mitigated (i.e., avoided and minimized) to prevent harm to the environment. Commenters suggest using new or newer barges, as there have been accidents with older barges in the past in Alaska. Also, residents along the river request that barges pass on the opposite side of the river to prevent erosion where they have fish camps, as well as damage that can occur to boats anchored in the river. Commenters noted that it is important to have boats anchored in the river in case of emergency, and that barge traffic often pushes boats against the shoreline, causing damage.
BARG 3	The Draft EIS should analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on fish, wildlife, habitat, and subsistence as a result of the following physical impacts resulting from increased barge and port activity: • Water flow and turbidity, river bank erosion, and erosion of soils caused by barge traffic and dredging; • Aquatic habitat, currents, circulation patterns, and tides throughout the fuel and cargo transport zones to determine areas of potential impacts on other resources; • Impacts from the construction and operation of the barge landing; • Effects of potential ice breaking associated with ship traffic in winter and spring; • Climate change may increase the rate of thaw of permafrost thereby increasing rates of erosion.

Category Code	Description
BARG 4	The Draft EIS should analyze and discuss biological impacts to the following as a result of barge activity (including the potential for increased sedimentation due to dredging and construction of ports): • Fish and other wildlife habitat and migration, particularly salmon and spawning beds; • Vegetation along the river; • Marine mammals, marine life, resources and uses; and • Migratory birds.
BARG 5	The Draft EIS should analyze and discuss social impacts to the following as a result of increased barge activity: • Subsistence and commercial fishing, • Other subsistence resources and activities; • Visual impacts resulting from barge traffic on the river; • Cultural and archaeological sites along the river (natural processes of erosion are already damaging some sites); and • Potential for local residents needing to relocate due to physical impacts, and funding of such scenarios.
BARG 6	Commenters request information related to Emergency Response Plans. Specifically, local residents wanted information regarding whether Donlin Gold, LLC would provide funding to local communities along the river to help assist with potential barge impacts, such as grounding, hull breaches or sinking of barges.
BARG 7	Accidents and spills related to barge activity should be addressed in the Draft EIS including the potential harm to the environment as a result of a barge accident or spill and potential effects to the way of life for local Alaska Natives, such as subsistence activities. A detailed plan to prevent these accidents and spills, and measures taken to clean up such scenarios, should be included in the Draft EIS.

BIRDS - IMPACTS (BIRD)

Comments related to potential impacts to migratory birds and waterfowl populations, abundance, diversity, migratory patterns and potential for displacement from project components. Attraction of birds to tailing ponds.

Category Code	Description
BIRD 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should address the effect of the project on birds that are used for subsistence, including ptarmigan and migratory waterfowl. It should describe whether contaminants from the proposed mine could be picked up by birds. The Draft EIS should address impacts to nesting birds, such as waterfowl potentially affected by riverbank erosion from the barge traffic and tundra nesting birds along the proposed pipeline route. The Draft EIS should describe the potential for migratory waterfowl to distribute contaminants off site from the holding pond and any plan for prevention of vectors.
BIRD 2	The Draft EIS should analyze the potential risk of bird strikes with wind turbines, towers, transmissionlines, or other above ground infrastructure. Such structures should be evaluated for potential bird collisions during spring and fall migration when larger numbers of birds are at risk.
BIRD 3	The Draft EIS should identify the presence of bald or golden eagles or their nests in the proposed project area (including the natural gas pipeline ROW) and analyze potential impacts of the proposed project on both species. Determine if the proposed project would result in removal of nests, loss of habitat, or disturbance of birds which may require an Eagle Take Permit under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
BIRD 4	The Draft EIS should address the potential impacts on birds from the following project elements: • Impacts of water quality in impoundments on migratory birds; poor water quality could negatively impact migrating waterbirds, especially if impoundments attract birds and are used as roosting or staging sites. • Impacts of the project on the 12 bird species of conservation concern known to use the proposed project facility area (mine site) (Table 1 [attached to USFWS comments submitted during scoping for this Draft EIS]). Consider that whimbrel and olive-sided flycatcher breed at higher densities near the mine site compared to other areas in Alaska and that the proposed mine site and the surrounding area may be of regional importance in supporting populations of these species. • Impacts of the proposed project on the 26 bird species of conservation concern that are found in the project planning area (transportation corridor) (Table 1 [attached to USFWS comments submitted during scoping for this Draft EIS]). Consider that many birds breed at high densities or occur in large migratory concentrations down river of the mine facility, often in concentrations of regional or global significance. Thus, downstream impacts of contamination from mine activities or transport of fuel could have significant impacts on regional or globally important bird habitat. These impacts have the potential to influence migratory bird subsistence resources of the area, which have an important role in the culture of the region. • Impacts of blasting and explosive use, particularly during the breeding season; describe the magnitude and timing of explosives use, and analyze avoidance and minimization measures such as seasonal timing restrictions.

Category Code	Description
	• Potential effects from increases in mercury and other toxic chemicals from mine activities considering the following information from the USFWS: Mercury levels are already elevated in fish in the middle Kuskokwim River (Matz 2012). Northern wetlands are hotspots for converting mercury into toxic methyl mercury. Many bird species found in the area are prone to toxic mercury exposures through methylation and bio-magnification of mercury in wetland systems. Bird species such as bald eagles, loons, swallows, and even rusty blackbirds have been found to be exposed to high levels of methyl mercury in other parts of their range either from atmospheric deposition or point sources (Evers et al. 2005, Edmonds et al. 2010). Thus, even small to modest increases in mercury in the area from the mine may increase mercury exposures in birds to levels which reduce survival and reproductive success. • Potential impacts associated with organic waste. Describe how organic waste would be managed to reduce attracting scavengers. • Potential impacts from shipping disturbance and potential fuel contaminants considering that the proposed route from Dutch Harbor through Bristol Bay to the Jungjuk port site has the potential for fuel spills that could have significant impacts to migratory birds. The Draft EIS should report that large numbers of sea ducks, particularly black scoters, long-tailed ducks, and common eiders, use Kuskokwim Shoals. In the fall, mudflats are used by godwits and other shorebirds, as well as thousands of foraging northern pintails. The coastal area from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River to the south side of Nelson Island is the most important area for fall staging shorebirds on the west coast of North America. It supports hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of shorebirds, including virtually the entire North American-breeding population of bar-tailed godwits that stage there before flying non-stop to New Zealand and Australia.
BIRD 5	Incorporate vegetation-clearing timing windows in the Draft EIS to minimize the project and effects on migratory birds. This website should be reviewed in preparation of the Draft EIS: (http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/fieldoffice/anchorage/pdf/vegetation_clearing.pdf)

BONDING, ESCROW, RESTORATION AND RECLAMATION (BER)

Comments related to reclamation activities, bonding, and setting up escrow fund for restoration. Mechanisms for treatment in perpetuity post closure (i.e., plan for permanent water treatment, the entity that would pay post closure costs – secure financing in perpetuity).

Category Code	Description
BER 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should provide a complete description and analysis of financial assurances for post-closure, reclamation, and long-term water management. Bonds need to be adequate to ensure successful reclamation and closure, therefore detailed cost estimates need to be identified. The costs associated with implementing the closure and reclamation need to be fully disclosed so the public, tribes and decision-makers are aware of the financial risk. The following are suggestions for inclusion in the analysis: • Clarification of the entity responsible for post-closure clean-up activities and costs; • List of assumptions that costs are based on; • An itemized cost estimate spreadsheet; • Narrative description for financial assurance cost categories; • Direct, indirect, and cumulative costs; • Cost estimates based on reasonable spill or failure scenarios; • Variable to calculate value of future expenses, and discussion of changes in the economy; • Management fees, tax rates, timing of payments, and any other mechanisms associated with financial assurances; • Reasonably foreseeable outcomes, including changes in climate and precipitation and associated costs; • Appropriate engineering techniques for stabilizing contaminated material and reclaiming facilities, including Best Management Practices (BMPs); • Goals and criteria for determining success of reclamation activities; • Schedule and time period to complete long-term treatment, monitoring and maintenance; and • Commitment to reevaluate financial assurance plans every 3-5 years or whenever a major change to mine operations has occurred.
BER 2	Commenters request details regarding bonding of the mine, and what bonds would cover.
BER 3	The Draft EIS should identify what entity would be responsible for cleaning up facilities and contamination after mine closure. Once Donlin Gold leaves, who would be responsible? One hundred years after mine closure, who is responsible? The Draft EIS should provide a legal review of liable parties for all scenarios, well into the future. If the bond proves to be insufficient, the Draft EIS should identify the entity responsible for covering costs.

Category Code	Description
BER 4	Commenters would like to know what the plan is for water treatment in perpetuity, including time frame for treatment in perpetuity and for monitoring of water quality after mine closure. Acid rock drainage should also be covered in this analysis in the Draft EIS which should also provide a detailed analysis of long-term water treatment costs. Some commenters believe the Draft EIS should identify alternative water treatment plans that do not require treatment beyond 10 years post-reclamation.
BER 5	Commenters proposed that an account be set aside for environmental restoration, controlled by the tribes, the state, and the federal government. The fund would be used to restore any damages to fisheries, wildlife, wetlands, water, and habitats.
BER 6	The effects of pipeline activities would require future maintenance and monitoring after mine closure and pipeline abandonment. Bonds need to be established to cover these costs, and the rationale for each cost should be described in the Draft EIS. Specifically, comments received during scoping noted that the Draft EIS should explain: • If the pipeline would remain in place after the life of the mine; • How the funds generated by bonding would be applied to monitoring work for evaluating the long-term impacts to waterbody crossings, permafrost, vegetation, habitat and erosion would be monitored post-closure; • A system to be implemented that will assure that all reclamation and restoration work is adequately completed; • Who will be the responsible entity if efforts of reclamation and monitoring fail; and • Specific criteria and thresholds for success.
BER 7	Commenters request detailed information for bonds that would cover damage from potential tailings failures in perpetuity, and the time frame for when bonds can be used (5, 10, 15 years after closure?). Bonds should cover capping and prevention of pond and rainwater into the tailings, and entities responsible for maintenance should be identified. If failures occur, the entity responsible for clean-up should be identified. Commenters are particularly concerned with impacts to fish and subsistence resources resulting from a tailings failure. The Draft EIS should include a range of alternatives in which the mine pit does not become a lake that requires water treatment in perpetuity. To minimize the amount of financial assurance, commenters request removal of tailings material off-site.
BER 8	In relation to closure and reclamation, commenters believe it is unreasonable to permit a project that would require increasingly more expensive pollution control technology beyond closure of the mine. The Draft EIS should discuss the realities of changing energy costs and economies beyond closure of the mine, up to 100 years, and how bonds would adequately cover costs in an ever-changing economy.
BER 9	The mine should only be permitted if it can be built with sufficiently effective closure and reclamation to avoid compromising the long-term viability of resources such as fish, water and air, and the environment in general. Impacts would be seen beyond the 27 year mine life. The Draft EIS should conduct rigorous scientific research for all mine processes and materials and the associated post-closure impacts to the environment and human health.

Category Code	Description
BER 10	Waste rock should be managed in perpetuity. The process and methods for managing waste rock and tailing storage facilities in perpetuity should be described and discussed in the Draft EIS.
BER 11	Costs associated with long-term, in-perpetuity impacts to subsistence, wildlife and water resources need to be discussed in the Draft EIS.
BER 12	The process for revegetation post closure should be discussed. This includes any land treatments, such as grading or recontouring, to reduce erosion, slope stability and sedimentation in surface waters. The type and methods for revegetation should be analyzed in the Draft EIS. All areas should be restored as closely as possible to natural conditions.
BER 13	Commenters request details regarding facilities, materials and infrastructure post-closure. Specifically, what would be done with remaining materials after mine closure? Would infrastructure built for the mine remain?
BER 14	Other mine sites should be researched and analyzed to predict post-closure scenarios. This would help determine appropriate mitigation and monitoring plans.
BER 15	The Draft EIS should provide more detail regarding the spoils reclamation process for the pipeline right-of-way. Specifically, when would spoils reclamation take place? Commenters note that the spoil side must be wide and low to prevent snow from drifting on the right-of-way or into the trench.

CLIMATE CHANGE (CLIM)

Comments and concerns about the impacts of climate change such as increased glacial discharges, less snow pack, reduced water levels in the river systems, and the way in which these trends may interact with effects of the proposed project. The interaction may include climate change induced risks to the proposed project, or additive effects of the project to stresses on resources due to climate change. This category also includes the potential effects to the proposed project to climate change through the emission of greenhouse gases.

Category Code	Description
CLIM 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully analyze climate change impacts on the following as a result of, and in conjunction with effects from the proposed project (including the natural gas pipeline ROW): • Vegetation, habitat and plant life; • Ice caps, snow pack, and potential for increased melting and overflow, including effects of lower snowpack and warmer temperature (document summer temperature trends); • Lakes and other bodies of water in the proposed project area; • Weather changes such as increased storm activity, flooding, and changing moisture regimes; • Impacts to fish, wildlife, and their habitats; • Alaska Native communities and their traditional way of life; • Permafrost and the pipeline trench; • Stream flow and hydrologic regime on the Kuskokwim River on planned barge traffic; • Need for dredging, water management, and water treatment; • Subsistence; • Public health; • Cumulative impacts and reasonably foreseeable activities further affecting climate change; and • Commenters suggest that an analysis similar to the Chuitna Integrated Hydrologic Effects Model be developed for this project.
CLIM 2	The EIS should include analysis of changes in environmental conditions over time, changes in surrounding habitat during the reclamation and restoration phase of the project, and adaptive management in response to changes of temperature and precipitation. Mitigation measures and monitoring techniques need to be described in the Draft EIS and implemented to reduce impacts associated with climate change. These should be analyzed throughout the life of the project. If the project proceeds, monitoring activities should include a future Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to provide a detailed analysis of climate change impacts on human health.
CLIM 3	The Draft EIS should describe how dust emissions would potentially affect the local climate.

Category Code	Description
CLIM 4	The Draft EIS should fully analyze changes in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a result of the proposed project and all alternatives, disclosing the differences between each. This includes GHG emissions and climate change effects resulting from all phases of development, and all components such as mine facilities, the pipeline, marine and river, air, and ground cargo/fuel transportation. CEQ guidance should be reviewed for information on quantifying GHG emissions. Commenters also suggested including the following: • GHG emission inventory that includes baseline emissions, direct and indirect project related emissions, and emissions from reasonably foreseeable activities; • Annual and cumulative emissions resulting from the project using C02-equivalent as a metric for comparing different types of GHG emitted over the life of the project, including reclamation and closure; • Evaluation future needs and capacities of the open pit mine, ancillary facilities, and pipeline to adapt to project climate change effects; • Reasonable spatial and temporal boundaries for GHG and climate change analysis; • Describe the link between GHG and climate change, as well as the potential impacts of climate change on the structural integrity of the proposed project and facilities; • Estimate the extent that melting permafrost associated with the proposed project would contribute to GHG emissions; • Changes in the carbon cycle due to manipulation of natural carbon sinks and sources; and • Climate-related biological changes over time.
CLIM 5	The Corps should keep Donlin Gold, LLC informed of any update on the issuance of CEQ final guidance on how to evaluate climate change impacts.
CLIM 6	The proposed pipeline should not be placed within tundra upland warming habitats. The Draft EIS should fully analyze alternatives that would help reduce impacts resulting from climate change, particularly with regards to the pipeline. Much of the route between MP 150 and 194 is exposed to solar thaw. Commenters suggest moving the route two and a half miles west where it is much more spruce-covered, with an accompanying ground-insulating mat maintaining permafrost at lower temperatures.
CLIM 7	The Draft EIS should analyze climate change impacts on the project, including: • The structural integrity of impoundments and containment structures; • Changes in requirement for maintenance of tailings impoundments and treating water in perpetuity; and • Pipeline structural and slope integrity in areas with changing permafrost.

COOPERATING AGENCIES (CAP)

Who should serve as a cooperating agency? Roles and functions of the cooperating agencies.

Category Code	Description
CAP 1	Concerns were expressed regarding which agencies are cooperators and which are not. List the cooperating agencies, and explain how they were determined and what their roles are. Specifically: • The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service should be represented because of concerns with impacts to subsistence resources; • Clarify the role of the BLM and timing of the submittals of the plan for cooperation, and wildlife avoidance and human encounters/interaction plan; and • Clarify the role of the U.S. Coast Guard regarding their navigation management on the river if the proposed project goes forward.
CAP 2	Concerns were expressed that too few villages (five at the time of the comment, six at present) are involved as cooperating tribal governments because of the amount of time and effort necessary. Clarify whether or not other villages can still become involved as cooperating tribal governments.
CAP 3	The Draft EIS should describe the distinction between a cooperating agency and a participating agency, and the difference in level of effort involved. Commenters expressed concern that there are no cooperating agencies that represent the marine environment such as the U.S. Coast Guard or the National Marine Fisheries Service or NOAA, despite the proposed use of the Bering Sea as a transportation corridor for the project and potential impacts to marine waters from activities on the river.
CAP 4	All agencies involved in permitting, Donlin Gold, LLC, and all of their consultants should pool their contact databases to create a master stakeholder database, including but not limited to anyone who was involved with the scoping process or has been involved in other environmental or social correspondence regarding the project.

DATA AND AVAILABLE INFORMATION (DATA)

Comments about the adequacy of data and requests to incorporate specific studies into the analysis. [Note to readers: these comments retain the formatting of the submitter. When used in the Draft EIS, all references will be cited in a consistent format].

Category Code	Description
DATA 1	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS regarding air quality and mercury emissions: A recent paper by Mathieu Miller and released by the Air and Waste Management Association indicated that non-point sources at open pit gold mines can be between 14-56 percent of the total mercury emissions from a mine. [EPA review comments on the Draft Scoping Report draw a different conclusion from this paper: 14-45 percent of the total mercury emissions from a mine (representing releases of 17-84 kg/year)]. Unfortunately, EPA does not regulate non-point sources under its 2010 ruling: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Gold Ore Processing and Production Facilities. However, the rule notes that fugitive emissions may be occurring at these facilities from large non-point sources such as tailings ponds, leach fields, and waste rock piles. See Miller, et al., Testing and modeling the influence of reclamation and control methods for reducing non-point mercury emissions associated with industrial open pit gold mines. Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association, December 2012, p. 4. (6) https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2010/04/28/2010-9363/national-emission-standards-for-hazardous-air-pollutants-gold-mine-ore-processing-and-production. Research conducted by Mae Gustin at the University of Nevada, Reno found that mercury air emissions from mining disturbances were approximately 20 percent of the total mercury emitted at the two gold mines studied, with total nonpoint emissions at the Twin Creeks Mine of 105 kg/year (231 pounds/year) and 19 kg/year (41 pounds/year) at the Cortez Mine. In fugitive emissions alone, these two mines combined produced 3.8 times the amount of known mercury air releases in all of Alaska, from all sources, according to the 2010 EPA Toxics Release Inventory. Eckley et al., Measurement of surface mercury fluxes at active industrial gold mines in Nevada (USA), Science of the Total Environment, 409 (2011) p. 514-522. [EPA review comments on the Draft Scoping Report draw a different conclusion from the paper: 14-56 percent of the total mercury emitted at the two gold mines studied]. Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, Stakeholder Meeting, October 7, 2009. Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, Notice of Findings and Order No. 2008-13. Regarding the Jerritt Canyon mine that failed to operate and maintain pollution control devices for a significant period of time, resulting in excess emissions and failure to report those excess emissions. This problem was not confirmed until the annual emissions testing event occurred at least a full year later. On December 6, 2010, the EPA promulgated National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for gold ore processing and production facilities to regulate mercury air emissions, which is the seventh largest source of mercury emissions in the United States. The final rule establishes mercury emission limits for four types of processes found at gold production facilities: ore-pretreatment processes (primarily heating processes used to prepare ore for gold extraction); carbon processes with mercury retorts; carbon processes without mercury retorts; and non-carbon

Category Code	Description
	concentrate processes. Table 1 (attached to EPA comments submitted during scoping for this Draft EIS) identifies the final mercury air emission limits for new sources. The final rule also establishes requirements for monitoring, which include annual mercury emissions tests at all emissions stacks. https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2010/04/28/2010-9363/national-emission-standards-for-hazardous-air-pollutants-gold-mine-ore-processing-and-production Draft EIS mine scenario alternatives need to consider that mine technology evolves over time, and allow for the inclusion of, but not sole reliance on, evolving science in contaminant monitoring, water management, and waste management. Innovative technologies including but not limited to the following should be assessed in mine alternatives in the Draft EIS: • CO₂ capture with tailings. Donlin Gold, LLC has shown an interest in innovative technology (e.g. use of the untested Octolig columns for selenium removal; application of UNR reagents for removal of mercury from tailings stream) and has also shown an interest in reducing carbon emissions through the use of natural gas and wind power instead of coal. • The latest research into capturing CO₂ in mine tailings, and particularly the chemical and mechanical details. [Footnote: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Report 52: <i>Assessment of the Potential for Carbon Dioxide Sequestration by Reactions with Rocks in Nevada</i>, Daniel M. Sturmer, Daphne D. LaPointe, Jonathan G. Price, Ronald H. Hess, 2007; and <i>Accelerated Carbonation of Brucite in Mine Tailings for Carbon Sequestration</i>, Anna L. Harrison, Ian M. Power, and Gregory M. Dipple, Environmental Science & Technology, 2013. Download this report at: http://www.nbmgs.unr.edu/dox/dox.htm • Economic scenarios (e.g. carbon tax), that make the technology potentially feasible or not feasible at the Donlin ore body. If the idea is feasible, Donlin Gold, LLC should begin lab scale testing with site rock, or engage in a partnership with researchers currently studying CO₂ capture. If it is not feasible, a detailed explanation of why it is not should be provided in the Draft EIS.
DATA 2	The Draft EIS should address presence and potential impacts of the project on all birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and especially to birds of conservation concern and bird concentrations. The USFWS has several datasets on waterfowl that may be applicable to evaluation of the proposed project. The USFWS has conducted aerial waterbird surveys of wetlands around Alaska for many years. These surveys provide abundance, distribution, and trend information for many waterbird species. Resulting data are available in geographic information system (GIS) databases and should be examined. These include: • A series of spring aerial surveys of breeding waterbirds conducted on the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (Platte and Butler 1993), Tanana/Kuskokwim area (Platte 2003), and Kenai/Susitna area (Platte et al. 2012), all of which are regionally located near project components; • Trumpeter swan census data collected every 5 years with population size, trend, and distribution data; the last latest occurring in 2005 (Conant et al. 2007) (Beginning in 2010, survey designs were changed to sample habitat. Locations of trumpeter swans observed during the 2005 census are shown on Map 2 provided in comments by the USFWS during the scoping period for this proposed project); and • The Southwest Alaska Spring Steller's eider aerial survey, conducted annually, in mid-May, from 1992-2012 (except 1995, 1996, 1999, 2006; Larned 2001). This survey monitors distribution and abundance of waterbirds in the nearshore marine

Category Code	Description
	environment from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River to Cold Bay. The Draft EIS should examine the attachments to comments provided by the USFWS during the scoping period for this proposed project that include maps and tables: Map 2 - <i>Service Generated Data on Waterbirds</i>; Table 1- <i>Non-game birds of conservation concern detected within the planning area of the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS</i>; and Table 2 - <i>Average number of birds counted per survey stop along 8 Breeding Bird Survey routes along the Kuskokwim River, Alaska</i> (Harwood 2000, 2002) for consideration in wildlife sections analysis of the Draft EIS. Data is also available at this website: http://www.waterfowladvisories.utah.gov/
DATA 3	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding climate change resources: In addition to economic uncertainties, there are also serious questions regarding the future climate and precipitation trends at mine sites, further complicating the ability to predict future costs and needs: http://www.mtech.edu/mwtp/conference/2012_presentations/Dave%20Williams.pdf Williams, David R. 2012. <i>Climate Change - Extreme Conditions: Do Plans of Operations Need to Include an Ark?</i> 20th Annual Mine Design, Operations & Closure Conference April 29-May 3, 2012. PowerPoint http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/endangerment/Endangerment_TSD.pdf U.S. EPA, Climate Change Division, Office of Atmospheric Programs. 2009. <i>Endangerment and Cause or Contribute findings for Greenhouse Gases under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act</i> http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/endangerment/Endangerment_TSD.pdf
DATA 4	The Corps should consult with Association of Village Council Presidents in the Y-K Region as this association has a department that focuses on protection and mitigation of impacts to cultural sites and may be able to provide additional data.
DATA 5	The Corps should consider these additional references regarding environmental justice: There are a number of technical reports and other Environmental Impact Statements that have been completed throughout Alaska which consider impacts from resource extraction projects on Alaska Native communities. These resources should be reviewed and included, as appropriate, as references for considering the full range of impacts to Alaska Native communities and their way of life. These references are provided to assist with evaluating impacts on socio-cultural resources and environmental justice: Ballard I, and Barks, C. and G. (2003). <i>Resource Wars; The Anthropology of Mining</i>. Annual Review of Anthropology 32: 287:313. Braund, Stephen R. & Associates (2009). <i>Impacts of Oil and Gas Development to Barrow, Nuiqsut, Wainwright, and Atkasuk Harvesters</i>. Report prepared for the North Slope Borough, Department of Wildlife Management. Braund, S.R. and J. Kruse (ed.) (2009). <i>Synthesis: Three Decades of Research on Socioeconomic Effects Related to Offshore Petroleum Development in Coastal Alaska</i>. Minerals Management Service, Outer Continental Shelf Study 2009-006. National Research Council (2003). <i>Cumulative Environmental Effects of Oil and Gas Activities on Alaska's North Slope</i>. Washington D.C.: The National Academies Press.

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	Palinkas, L.A., M.A. Downs, J. S. Petterson, and J. Russell (1993). <i>Social, Cultural, and Psychological Impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill</i>. Human Organization 52(1): 1-12. Storey, K. and L.C. Hamilton (2004). <i>Planning for the Impacts of Mega projects: Two North American Examples</i>. Pp. 281 -302 in R.O. Rasmussen and N.E. Korolcva (eds.) <i>Social and Economic Impacts in the North</i>. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers. Tetra Tech (2009). <i>Red Dog Mine Extension Aqqaluk Project Final Environmental Impact Statement</i>, October 2009, for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10. Duhaime, Gerard and Bernard, Nick, editors (2008). <i>Arctic Food Security</i>. Canadian Circumpolar Institute (CCI) Press, University of Alberta and Centre inter-universitaire d'etudes et de recherches autochtones (CIERA), Universite' Laval. Executive Order (EO) 12898. Title 3. 59 FR 32. <i>Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations</i>. (Feb. 16, 1994). And Memorandum. <i>Good Neighbor Agreement Between Stillwater Mining Company and Northern Plains Resource Council</i>, Cottonwood Resource Council, Stillwater Protective Association. http://www.northernplains.org/the-issues/good-neighbor-agreement/ EPA website: <i>Environmental Justice Considerations in the NEPA Process</i> http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/nepaej/index.html
DATA 6	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding fish resources: http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/fisheries/rdm_fish.html Mahaffey, KR. 2004. <i>Methylmercury: Epidemiology Update</i>. Presentation at the National Forum on Contaminants in Fish, San Diego, January 28.
DATA 7	The Corps should review this additional reference regarding energy sources: LePain, D.L., 2012, <i>Summary of fossil fuel and geothermal resource potential in the Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim energy region</i>, in Swenson, R.F., Wartes, M.A., LePain, D.L., and Clough, J.G., <i>Fossil fuel and geothermal energy sources for local use in Alaska: Summary of available information: Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys Special Report 66G</i>, p. 63-72. 2
DATA 8	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding mercury and contamination: Past correspondence from the Donlin Gold Working Group (DGWG) to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), and the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding mercury. The correspondence is also available on the DGWG website: https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxkb25saW5jcmVla3dvcmtpbmdncm91cHxneDoyMjA1ODM2ZDZmYjM4OGI5, https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxkb25saW5jcmVla3dvcmtpbmdncm91cHxneDoxNmQ3NmFiNWl4NTliOWQw, and https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=ZGVmYXVsdGRvbWFpbnxkb25saW5jcmVla3dvcmtpbmdncm91cHxneDoyN2JlMDVlYmFkZjZjNjU2] The Corps s should review a 2001 draft report prepared for EPA, by the contractor Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., that evaluated the range of possible mercury loading

Category Code	Description
	and partitioning for each process involved in gold ore processing. The report demonstrated that a mass balance approach is feasible, as it identified emissions factors and mass balance evaluations based on source testing data, process engineering information on mercury concentrations and behavior in the processes and control technologies, and estimates derived from mercury emissions and controls from other industrial processes with similar emission types. The report also flagged the need for site-specific assessments, observing that individual site evaluations should include mass balance evaluations that measure mercury concentrations in the solid phases (process input and output streams) and treatment residuals (adsorption media and scrubber solutions). Booz, Allen and Hamilton Inc., <i>Draft Mercury Mass Balance and Emissions Factor Estimates for Gold Ore Processing Facilities</i> (2001). U.S. EPA Toxic Release Inventory, 2008. http://www.jmc.army.mil/Images/Hawthorne/HWAD%20Mercury%20Consolidation%20Project%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf http://mercurystorageeis.com/Elementalmercurystorage%20Interim%20Guidance%200%28dated%202009-11-13%29.pdf http://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/r9sfdocw.nsf/7508188dd3c99a2a8825742600743735/2380a6ecf1b1731f88257007005e9424!OpenDocument <i>Alaska Community Action on Toxics & Reducing Environmental Destruction on Indigenous Lands, Mining and Toxic Metals: A case study of the proposed Donlin Creek Mine</i>, February 2009, citing Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, 2001, Alaska Subsistence Fisheries 1999 Annual Report at page 154. http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/fo/ado/hazardous_materials/red_devil_mine/rdm_cercla_remedial.html U.S. EPA. Technical Factsheet on: MERCURY. Eckley et al., <i>Measurement of surface mercury fluxes at active industrial gold mines in Nevada (USA)</i>, Science of the Total Environment, 409 (2011) p. 514-522. U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). <i>Controlling Mercury Hazards in Gold Mining: A Best Practices Toolbox</i>. Draft, September 1997. Mazt, Angela. 2012. <i>Mercury, Arsenic, and Antimony in Aquatic biota from the Middle Kuskokwim River Region, Alaska, 2010-2011</i>. U.S. Department of Energy. 2009. <i>Interim Guidance on Packaging, Transportation, Receipt, Management, and Long-Term Storage of Elemental Mercury</i>.
DATA 9	The Corps should review and incorporate the findings, conclusions and resource data included in the 1986 Iditarod National Historic Trail management plan, including high value segments and sites along the Trail, and the supporting 1982 Resource Inventory, which also provides a comprehensive evaluation of the scenic quality of the Trail.
DATA 10	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding Health Risk or Impact Analysis Screening Analysis: When conducting a screening, it was recommended to use: Bhatia et al. <i>Minimum Elements and Practice Standards for Health Impact Assessment</i>, Version 2 (North American HIA Practice Standards Working Group, 2010), 3 - 4. Guides for conducting HIA are available from various sources. The following references are additional resources on HIA:

Category Code	Description
	World Health Organization; <i>Health Impact Assessment Short Guides International Finance Corporation - Introduction to Health impact Assessment</i> (2009) http://who.int/fhialabout/guides/en/. CDC; <i>Healthy Places, Health Impact Assessment</i> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; <i>Healthy Places Health Impact Assessment</i>; http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm Human Impact Partners; <i>Health Impact Assessment Tool kit: A Handbook for Conducting HIA</i>; Oakland. CA (2011) Rajiv Bhatia; <i>Health Impact Assessment: A Guide for Practice</i>. Oakland. CA (2011). http://www.humanimpact.org
DATA 11	The Corps should review these background materials in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding past socioeconomic impacts: Concerns and written articles to the Delta Discovery newspaper by N. Leedy of Nome (March 3, 2009) that describe his personal experiences in the proposed project area with Nova Gold. The <i>Narrative Description for Financial Assurance Cost Categories and Financial Assurance Cost Estimates</i> provided in comments submitted by the EPA during the scoping process for this project. The document titled <i>Planning for your Future: Jobs with Donlin Gold</i> as an example of the applicant's local efforts in this area.
DATA 12	The Corps should review the following reference in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding subsistence resources: ADFG. Fall, J.A. et al. <i>Alaska Subsistence Fisheries 1999 Annual Report</i>. Technical Paper 300 The Draft EIS should consider the annual consumption quantities of locally harvested subsistence foods when assessing risk of contamination for communities on the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Lower 48 EPA fish consumption guidelines are not relevant to Alaska subsistence foods consumption levels and should not be used; rather guidance from the Alaska Division of Public Health should be used. Bioaccumulation in long-lived fish consumed for subsistence is of particular concern. Whitefish is eaten year round by people in all Kuskokwim communities. Both broad and humpback whitefish are quite long-lived bottom feeders with one broad whitefish aged at approximately 40 years. Burbot and burbot liver are also eaten frequently on the Kuskokwim and test results have indicated elevated levels of mercury. Northern pike, also a long-lived resident fish, is known to bio-accumulate toxins due to its location on the food chain. People in many communities on the Kuskokwim eat dried pike, which concentrates bioaccumulative chemicals and is eaten in larger quantities than fresh fish. The USFWS and the Alaska Division of Public Health have collaborated to provide site-specific pike consumption guidelines to some Kuskokwim River villages based on how subsistence foods are eaten (fresh vs. dried and typical quantities eaten) (see www.epi.alaska.gov/eh/fish). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, has provided additional research in submitted comments that may be useful in the analysis of the Draft EIS. The following is a list of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources. The list includes villages located in Kuskokwim Bay and the lower and middle Kuskokwim River. This information was collected as part of a strategic planning process at the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program at the Office of Subsistence Management, USFWS, in Anchorage, Alaska. Many of the following reports are available at the

Category Code	Description
	Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program website http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/fis.cfm or at the ADFG Division of Subsistence website http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/ 2001-2003 study years. Nonsalmon fish subsistence harvest surveys-Bethel. Whitefish species are lumped, no use area mapping, no local knowledge. Simon, Jim, Tracie Krauthoefer, David Koster, Michael Coffing, and David Caylor; 2007; <i>Bethel subsistence fishing harvest monitoring report, Kuskokwim Fisheries Management Area, Alaska, 2001-2003</i>; ADFG Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 330. OSM 01-024. 2001-2003 study years: Nonsalmon fish subsistence harvest surveys-Aniak and Chuathbaluk. Whitefish species are lumped, use areas mapped but timeframe unknown, no local knowledge. Krauthoefer, T., T. Simon, M. Coffing, M. Kerlin, and W. Morgan; 2006; <i>The harvest of nonsalmon fish by residents of Aniak and Chuathbaluk, Alaska, 2001-2003</i>; ADFG Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 299; OSM 01-112, Juneau. 2005-2006 study years: Salmon and nonsalmon fish local knowledge - Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, and Platinum. LaVine, R., M.J. Lisac and P. Coiley-Kenner; 2007; <i>Traditional ecological knowledge of 20th century ecosystems and fish populations in the Kuskokwim Bay Region</i>; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program; Final Report for OSM 04-351, Anchorage. 2005-2009 study years: Nonsalmon fish harvest surveys and local knowledge - Eek, Tuntutuliak, and Nunapitchuk Whitefish species are lumped, use area mapping but time frame unknown, emphasis on local knowledge. Ray, L., C. Brown, A. Russell, T. Krauthoefer, C. Wassillie, and J. Hooper; 2010; <i>Local knowledge and harvest monitoring of nonsalmon fisheries in the Lower Kuskokwim River Region, Alaska 2005-2009</i>; ADFG Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 356; OSM 06-351, Juneau. 2006 study year: Salmon and nonsalmon fish harvest surveys and local knowledge. Mekoryuk Drozda, R. M; 2010; <i>Nunivak Island subsistence cod, red salmon and grayling fisheries-past and present</i>; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Final Report for OSM 05-353; Anchorage. 2006-2007 study years: Local knowledge of climate change-Toksook Bay, Tununak, Nightmute, and Newtok. Fienup-Riordan, Ann; 2010; <i>Yup'ik perspectives on climate change: "The world is following its people;"</i> Etudes Inuit Studies 34(1):55-70; Quebec. Fienup-Riordan, A., and A. Reardon; 2012; <i>Ellavut/Our Yup'ik world and weather: continuity and change on the Bering Sea coast</i>; University of Washington Press, Seattle. 2007 study year: Comprehensive subsistence harvest surveys-Lime Village. Whitefish described by species, use area mapping for 2007 study year, no local knowledge. Holen, Davin, Terri Lemons; 2010; <i>Subsistence harvests and uses of wild resources in Lime Village, Alaska, 2007</i>; ADFG Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 355. 2009 study year: Comprehensive subsistence harvest surveys Donlin Project Phase 1-

Category Code	Description
	Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Lower Kalskag, Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Upper Kalskag. Whitefish described by species, use area mapping for 2009 study year and lifetime, no local knowledge. Brown, C.L., J.S. Magdanz, D.S. Koster; 2012; <i>Subsistence harvests in 8 communities in the central Kuskokwim River drainage, 2009</i>; ADFG Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 365, Juneau. 2011 study year: Comprehensive subsistence harvest surveys Donlin Creek Mine Project Phase 2-Akiak, Georgetown, Kwethluk, Napaimute, Oscarville, Tuluksak with Galena, Marshall, Mountain Village, Nulato, Ruby being investigated as possible indexes of subsistence harvests for the region. Whitefish described by species, use area mapping for 2011 study year, no local knowledge. ADFG Division of Subsistence Report <i>in preparation</i>. 2011 study year: Salmon harvest survey and local knowledge-Chefornak, Kipnuk, Mekoryuk, Newtok, Nightmute, Toksook Bay, and Tununak. Wolfe, R.J., C. Stockdale, and C. Scott; 2011; <i>Salmon harvests in coastal communities of the Kuskokwim Area, southwest Alaska</i>; AYK-SSI; Anchorage. 2011 study year: Comprehensive subsistence harvest surveys Donlin Creek Mine Project Phase 3-Napakiak, Napaskiak, McGrath, Takotna, Nikolai, Russian Mission, Anvik, and Galena. Whitefish described by species, use area mapping for 2011 study year, no local knowledge. ADFG Division of Subsistence Report <i>in preparation</i>. 2012 study year: Nonsalmon fish subsistence harvest surveys and local knowledge-Lime Village and Nikolai ADFG Division of Subsistence OSM 12-352 Research underway. 2013 upcoming: Donlin Creek Mine Project Comprehensive subsistence harvest survey-Bethel. Whitefish described by species, use area mapping for 2012 study year, no local knowledge. ADF &G Division of Subsistence Research to begin in 2013.
DATA 13	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding water quality: USEPA Technical Factsheet on Mercury http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwh/t-ioc/mercury.html A position on perpetual water treatment written by the Center for Science in Public Participation as part of our scoping comments. See: David M. Chambers, Ph.D., Center for Science in Public Participation, <i>A Position Paper on Perpetual Water Treatment for Mines</i> (June 2007).]Available online at: www.csp2.org The Clean Water Act §303(d) which requires states to identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and to develop water quality restoration plans to meet established water quality criteria and associated beneficial uses. The list of Alaska's impaired waters (2010) can be obtained online at: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wqsar/Docs/2010impairedwaterbodies.pdf Impaired waterbodies listed in the project area include the Kuskokwim River and the Red Devil Creek (at the confluence of the two rivers), which are both Category 5 and therefore, require the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. The Kuskokwim River (AK ID No. 30501-002) and the Red Devil Creek (AK ID No. 3050 1-002) are listed

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	for exceeding water quality standards for antimony, arsenic, and mercury associated with mining activities, including the Red Devil Mine. 40 CFR § 440.104(b)(1) 47 Fed. Reg. 54,598, 54,602 (Dec. 3, 1982) See: <i>Water Resources Management Plan at ES 2</i> (there is no design intent to discharge waste rock contact water or process solution into waters of the State of Alaska, or the U.S) See: 33 CFR § 328.3(a)(8).
DATA 14	The Corps should review the map depicting the ranges of species protected under the Endangered Species Act as provided by the USFWS (Map 1) in scoping comments on proposed project in consideration of impacts to wildlife during development of the Draft EIS.
DATA 15	Donlin Gold developed a Yup'ik Project description booklet that has been provided at meetings and on the company website. This document has been vetted by Yup'ik speakers and effectively used in the region. Donlin Gold recommends the use of this booklet by the Corps since it is critical that the descriptions of the proposed project and activities are fact-based and unbiased; and that the translation is consistent from location to location (within the region) and throughout the process from scoping through the Draft and Final Draft EIS stages. Donlin Gold strongly believes that using a consistent and vetted vocabulary for presentations in Yup'ik is critical to ensuring an effective public participation process.
DATA 16	It is important to acknowledge, up-front, appropriate tribal protocols for how Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom (TEKW) information may be used and how to ensure that sensitive information is protected. The Alaska Native Science Commission has principles that were developed in regards to appropriately working with TEKW: http://nativescience.org/issues/tk.htm
DATA 17	The Corps should review these additional references and court cases: Coalition for Responsible Regulation, Inc. v. EPA, 684 F.3d 102 (D.C. Cir. 2012). Executive Order 12898 and accompanying Presidential Memorandum. The order is also available at 59 Fed. Reg. 7,629 (Feb. 16, 1994). CEQ, <i>Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act</i> (1997) State Department of Natural Res. v. Greenpeace, Inc., 96 P.3d 1056, 1064 (citing Baker v. City of Fairbanks, 471 P.2d 386, 401â€“02 (Alaska 1970)). The Alaska Constitution also provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. ALASKA CONST. part I, (alteration added). State v. Greenpeace, Inc., 96 P.3d 1056, 1062 (finding the DNR violated an organization's due process rights when it lifted a stay of a temporary water use permit with only a one-day notice). Illinois Cent. Co. v. State of Illinois; City of Chicago v. Illinois Cent. Co.; State of Illinois v. Illinois Cent., 146 U.S. 387, 465 (1892). Owsichek v. State, Guide Licensing and Control Bd., 763 P.2d 488, 491 (Alaska,1988). Metlakatla Indian Cmty., Annette Island Reserve v. Egan, 362 P.2d 901, 913 (Alaska 1961). http://www.alaskaminers.org/2008SocialLicense.pdf is a link to the Alaska Miners Association guidelines to social license to do business in Alaska.

Category Code	Description
	76 Federal Register 9,450, 9,457-58 (Feb. 17, 2011). Federal Register, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 63. Environmental Protection Agency. Federal Register, 47 FR 54598-01 Rules and Regulations, Environmental Protection Agency. 40 CFR Part 440; <i>Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards</i>; 1982. Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, Stakeholder Meeting, October 7, 2009. Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, Notice of Findings and Order No. 2008-13. Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, Notice of Findings and Order No. 2008-13, March 10, 2008. Finding # 3, page 2. Concerns and written articles submitted and published in the Delta Discovery newspaper regarding previous comments from 2001, 2002, 2003, and articles about NEPA and the EPA regarding protection of land and food.
DATA 18	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding water management: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/water/wrfact.cfm. See, 11 AAC 93.035(a) and (b) Alaska DNR Case Abstract TWUP A2012-024 (March 2, 2012). http://dnr.alaska.gov/projects/las/Case_Abstract.cfm?FileType=TWUP&FileNumber=A2012-128&LandFlag=y
DATA 19	The Corps should review these references for example of other mining operations: <i>Rock Creek Mine Problems</i> report by Center for Science in Public Participation, April 2012. BLM, March 2012; <i>Draft Remedial Investigation Report</i>; Red Devil Mine, Alaska; USDO.
DATA 20	The Corps should review these additional references in preparation of the Draft EIS regarding environmental damage due to mining: <i>Dirty Metals: Mining, Communities and the Environment</i>; A report by Earthworks and Oxfam America, 2004. <i>Alaska Miners Association guidelines to social license to do business in Alaska</i>. http://www.alaskaminers.org/2008SocialLicense.pdf
DATA 21	The Draft EIS should make use of the Calista Elders Council's new regional database for Traditional Cultural Properties.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (EJ)

Comments related to disproportionate, adverse impacts to low income and minority communities as result of the proposed project.

Category Code	Description
EJ 1	As per Executive Order 12898, the Corps should analyze and mitigate adverse environmental consequences for minorities and populations of lower socioeconomic status. This includes impacts to the following: • Public health, including psychological aspects; • Economic and social effects; • Snow fall, river flows, permafrost degradation, bank erosion, tree encroachment, and wildlife responses to warmer temperatures; • Climate change; • The Kuskokwim River; • Changes to subsistence resources as a result of climate change; and • Cultural identity and traditional practices.
EJ 2	The Corps should follow CEQ guidelines for considering environmental justice under NEPA to ensure a rigorous analysis of relevant public health and industry data concerning environmental hazards in the affected population. If geographic and demographic data is missing relevant to the project area, it should be gathered. This includes interrelated cultural, social, occupational, historical, or economic factors that may amplify the natural and physical environmental effects of the proposed action. Cumulative effects should be included in the analysis. Part of this process should also include active community involvement early on. When seeking community involvement, agencies should endeavor to have complete representation of the community as a whole.
EJ 3	As part of the CEQ guidance for agencies on how to address environmental justice under NEPA, the Corps should seek tribal representation in a manner that is consistent with the government-to-government relationship between the United States and tribal governments, the federal government's trust responsibility to federally recognized tribes, and any treaty rights.
EJ 4	Measures for avoidance or minimization of environmental justice impacts should be considered before resorting to mitigation measures, wherever possible. When avoidance or minimization is not possible, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed through direct collaboration with affected communities. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should include an Environmental Justice determination explaining whether impacts have been appropriately avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated.
EJ 5	The Draft EIS should consider a number of technical reports and other EIS documents completed throughout Alaska that consider the impacts of resource projects on Alaska Native communities. These Alaskan reports (see DATA 5) are references for considering the full range of impacts to Alaska Native communities and their way of life.

FISH – IMPACTS (FISH)

Comments related to potential impacts to fish (salmon, sheefish) populations, abundance, diversity, migratory patterns, and potential for displacement from project components.

Category Code	Description
FISH 1	Commenters are concerned about the effect of the project on salmon given that numbers have been declining. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should: • Describe the current state of salmon populations on the Kuskokwim, Yukon, and Georges rivers. • Describe the potential causes of recent low salmon numbers, including water temperatures. • Analyze the potential effects of the proposed project on salmon of western Alaska given that the king salmon return was so low last year they had to close it to subsistence fishing.
FISH 2	Commenters are concerned about the effect of increased barge traffic on fish in the Kuskokwim River, including salmon, sheefish, humpback whitefish, broad whitefish, round whitefish, Bering cisco, least cisco, and smelt. The Draft EIS should address: • The effect of increased barge traffic on salmon, whitefish, lingcod, and grayling in the Kuskokwim River; • The potential damages caused by barges colliding with boats or nets due to more concentrated fishing because of limited openings/closures; • The potential for barges to cause erosion of the river banks, and the effect of that on fish; • The potential disturbance of fish and wildlife from increased barge traffic; • Clarify the exact number of barges planned per day, and whether or not there have been studies done to determine the impact on salmon; • The potential impact of a fuel spill from a barge accident; • The effect that past similar mines/barge traffic have had on fish; • The effect of increased use of boat motors on salmon spawning and rearing habitat; • The effect of increased noise on salmon productivity; • The effect of increased barge traffic on salmon migration and spawning; • The potential for increased turbidity, and its effect on salmon; • The potential for increased barge traffic to cause wave action that could harm the fry on their way to the ocean; • The potential for fish to avoid the area around the barges and not come back to the area; • The effect of increased barge traffic on the migration of salmon, sheefish, humpback whitefish, broad whitefish, round whitefish, Bering cisco, least cisco - consider the information regarding timing of these runs provided by the commenter; • The effect of the wakes/waves from the barges on migrating fish that rest and feed close to the shore- evaluate the impact of the waves on the shoreline habitat; and • The risk and effect of barge traffic introducing invasive species from the ballast water.

Category Code	Description
FISH 3	Commenters are concerned about the potential for fish to become contaminated from mining chemicals or fuel spills. The Draft EIS should address: • How best available technology would be used to capture the toxins that inhibit fish production and whether any contaminants would be released into the water; • The potential effect of residue coming from the mine once it is constructed and the effect of any contaminants on fish; • The cumulative effect of contaminants, when added to discharge into the river from the Red Devil Mine; • Whether grayling are currently absent from the river because of naturally occurring heavy metals; • The effect of contamination on salmon and smolts in the river and downstream to the ocean bays; • The potential impact of contamination from a fuel spill on the haul road that traverses into the headwaters of the Iditarod River that leads into the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge, and the Innoko River that drains into the Yukon River. Also the potential impact of contamination from airport drainage in the same area; • The potential effect of exposure to cyanide on salmon which may already be stressed from adapting to the higher rates of mercury. Describe whether the effect would be cumulative to a population already in decline; • The potential risk and impact of a mercury spill on the Kuskokwim River. The Draft EIS should fully disclose plans for mercury transport, make export manifests publicly available, and provide detailed information for emergency response procedures. The Draft EIS should also analyze the potential impacts associated with a mercury spill during transport; and • The potential risk and impact of a fuel spill or other contamination of the environment on salmon spawning tributaries along the Kuskokwim River.
FISH 4	Commenters are concerned that the project would adversely affect fish (and other wildlife including microorganisms) in the same way that the NYAC Mine has affected fish in the Tuluksak River and its drainages. The Draft EIS should describe the potential risk and consequences of contaminated water releases from the mine.
FISH 5	Commenters are concerned about the impact on salmon habitat. The Draft EIS should address: • The effect on salmon habitat in the five headwater streams of the Kuskokwim River; • The effect on the Yukon River watershed, given the proposed road system corridor between the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers; • The effect of turbidity and silt in spawning areas; • Whether the melting of permafrost is currently affecting salmon spawning areas by producing more sediment that covers spawning gravel; • Whether existing placer mining on the Takotna River and Nixon Fork adversely affected fish spawning gravel; • The potential risk and effect of increased erosion and turbidity on salmon migration and spawning habitat. Analyze the effect on declining Chinook runs and the consequences for future runs; • The potential for increased sediment and silt in spawning tributaries from erosion as well as from the increased dust associated with mining and associated vehicle traffic. Describe the effect on the survival of the salmon runs historically providing food for

Category Code	Description
	local residents; and • The effect of increased erosion in the spring on the returning king salmon run in the main river.
FISH 6	Commenters are concerned about the potential effects of the stream crossings for the proposed natural gas pipeline and roads. The Draft EIS should address: • The methods used for the pipeline stream crossings and the potential effects on fish in the streams crossed; • How the underground pipeline would affect the rivers and fish and wildlife around them; • The effects of the road from the Jungjuk Creek port facility that crosses numerous fish bearing streams, most notably Getmuna, which is the most productive tributary of Crooked Creek; • The impacts of each of the stream crossings and gravel pits along the pipeline. Describe how flood data for each crossing would be developed to ensure that they are properly engineered, and that the risks to fisheries (and public safety) are correctly assessed; • The potential risk (and impact) of releases of drilling muds, cuttings, and additives used for horizontal directional drilling for pipeline waterbody crossings into adjacent wetlands and waterbodies; • The direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts associated with the discharge of hydrostatic test water used to test the pipeline into adjacent lands, wetlands, and waterbodies containing resident and/or anadromous fish; • The potential effects on fish and habitat from temperature changes related to cold pipeline crossings of streams. Evaluate whether the cold pipe may produce aufeis and create fish passage issues; • The potential effect of diverting streams to dewater crossing sites, including impacts on vegetation, water quality, habitat damage, loss of habitat for macro-invertebrates, and possible fish isolation and loss; • How the stream crossing methods were selected and designed, including the evaluation criteria and the definition of important fishery resources and whether cost is considered. Explain how the slope and size are determined and how impacts to fish habitat are minimized. Commenter recommends using horizontal directional drilling (HDD) for all fish-bearing streams; • Consider the use of HDD on a case-by-case basis when trenching stream crossings at all anadromous streams. Consider the timing windows under the authority of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game that may be required for trenching anadromous fish streams in order to minimize the impacts to aquatic resources. Suggestion is to develop conceptual plans for stream crossings and then apply on a site-specific basis; • The risk and potential effect of stormwater runoff, thaw settlement, and thermal erosion, erosion of riparian areas and turbidity input from the pipeline. Explain whether streams would be monitored for this effect during the life of the pipeline, and whether bonding for any restoration is included in the bonding cost estimates; and • The potential long-term impact to stream and fisheries resources from pipe shifts after abandonment.

Category Code	Description
FISH 7	The Draft EIS should address: • Potential impacts to Bering cisco, known to spawn 20 miles upriver from Nikolai. One commenter was concerned about the potential cumulative effect of opening a commercial fishery on this species in the Bering Sea; • Potential impacts to sheefish spawning in the Telida River on the headwaters of the north fork; • Potential impacts to a unique strain of chum salmon that migrate up the Kuskokwim every year and spawn in the upper regions of the Windy Fork of the Middle Fork of the Kuskokwim River. Consider gravel borrow site alternatives to avoid the fish spawning habitat immediately below the proposed gravel site on the Windy Fork just below Rick Halford's homestead on the east side, on the west side about 1/2 mile below the proposed gravel site, near the Windy Fork BLM cabin; and • Potential impacts to Coho salmon and resident fish species at Jungjuk Creek in relation to the proposed Jungjuk Port site that would be located near the confluence of the Kuskokwim River and Jungjuk Creek. The EIS should evaluate the effects of port construction and maintenance on river morphology, sediment disposition, and seasonal ice movement with regard to impacts to fish habitat.
FISH 8	Commenters are concerned about protecting the salmon. The analysis in the Draft EIS should keep in mind that the Kuskokwim River serves as a supermarket, providing food to the residents and that most could people would not live in the area without it. A dollar value cannot be put on the fish and wildlife in the area, as they have kept residents alive for thousands of years and the residents would like to continue that lifestyle. Commenters encourage putting as much protection for fish and wildlife as possible into the project plans.
FISH 9	One commenter was concerned about sedimentation affecting migrating salmon. The Draft EIS should describe the timing of each salmon run, and which runs are most critical to protect from sedimentation. The Draft EIS should use information provided by local residents from the farthest reaches of the Upper Kuskokwim to determine this, as the farthest tributaries have the least documentation in public records as to the timing of the runs. The Draft EIS should consider that run timing varies from year to year.
FISH 10	Commenters were concerned about the effect of gravel pits close to streams, and about a proposed fish habitat enhancement project at material sites, including those associated with road construction. Specifically, the Draft EIS should: • Evaluate the effect on the local hydrology, and thus fisheries, of multiple gravel pits proximate to streams and rivers. Describe the necessity and location of each proposed gravel pit, including whether it is in a floodplain. • Describe the effect of the proposed fish habitat enhancement proposed at the material sites in the Getmuna Creek drainage on fish. Evaluate whether the mitigation could reverse any negative impacts from the disturbance of over 200 acres of land, including 35 acres of wetlands.

Category Code	Description
FISH 11	Commenters are concerned about the effects of water withdrawals on fish. The Draft EIS should: • Identify any mitigation measures/commitments, such as establishing water withdrawal rates, timing for water withdrawal, and screening to avoid impacts to fish; and • Identify monitoring activities to ensure that fisheries resources are protected.
FISH 12	Commenters are concerned that all fish species and habitats in the project area should be identified. The Draft EIS should: • Evaluate the types of resident and anadromous fish resources in American and Anaconda creeks; • Identify streams, lakes, and other aquatic habitats that support anadromous or resident fish that may be affected by the proposed project; • Identify streams crossed by the pipeline that support anadromous or resident fish species; and • Describe whether the kettle lakes have been surveyed for fish, as they are potential water sources.
FISH 13	The Draft EIS should fully evaluate mine, pipeline, and transportation infrastructure related disturbances to hydrology that influence water storage capacity and groundwater infiltration rates would affect various species of fish. The sources of disturbance include surface hardening and soil compaction from roads, construction pads, storage areas, airstrip, overall facility footprint, overburden removal, permafrost disturbance. Seasonal migration of various species of fish may be disrupted and channel-forming flows may be altered by the project, which could result in indirect loss of habitat complexity. Baseflow during winter provides critical refugia and incubation for juvenile salmon and other fish in the lower reaches of Crooked Creek; changes in baseflow could have a direct impact on survival of these fish. Changes in timing, magnitude, and duration of discharge, as well as changes that alter physical (temperature, chemical, or geomorphological) components of streams could have detrimental effects on aquatic and riparian biological communities, and may affect communities farther downstream in the Kuskokwim River. Some of these affects have been observed on the Tuluksak River as a result of past mining. As noted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in scoping comments, the proposed dams and movements of water throughout the mine site would rely on diversions and pumping systems. The EIS should evaluate the surface water impacts at Crevice Creek and Anaconda Creek in terms of increased and decreased baseflow and the resulting impacts to fish and fish habitat during all phases of the proposed project.

FUEL SPILL RISKS/RELEASE (FSR)

Concerns about potential for fuel and oil spills or accidental releases, response capacity to clean up spills in various conditions, and potential impacts to resources or environment from spills or release. This is fuel spill risk, not hazardous materials.

Category Code	Description
FSR 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should describe how spills from the mine site would be prevented, and what mitigation measures would be taken and response measures if a spill occurred.
FSR 2	Commenters are concerned about the risk of fuel and oil spills and if there would be adequate response, given the potential for harmful effects on many resources, including traditional ways of life. The Draft EIS should address the following questions raised during scoping: • What is the emergency response plan and who would be responsible for responding to pipeline leaks? Where would they be located and how would they respond in a timely manner, if they are not located in the area? Commenters suggest an emergency response team be located in the proposed project area; • What kind of training would the emergency response team have? • How soon can leaks or ruptures in the pipeline be detected? • What standards for cleanup would be in place? • What would be done with the spilled fuel, oil or gas? • How would traditional ways of life will be protected in the response plans?
FSR 3	With regards to spills resulting from barge activity, the Draft EIS should include or evaluate the following risks of fuel spills: • Impacts to the Kuskokwim river, including habitat, fish and marine life, and subsistence activities, as a result of a barge-related spill, and whether spills may require evacuation or permanent relocation; • A more detailed emergency response plan for a barge spill, including spills at the Jungjuk Creek port; • Potential for spills from fuel transfer and storage points at Dutch Harbor, Bethel and Jungjuk port sites; and • Amount of barge traffic corresponding to increased potential for spill risk.
FSR 4	Commenters are concerned about fuel and oil spills as a result of the proposed project. The project description should provide details on how fuel, oil and gas would be used, transported, stored and contained in ways that would prevent or minimize the risk of spills. Commenters request detailed emergency response plans, as well as community outreach strategies to inform the local community of emergencies, and about what to do if a spill occurs. Locals should be trained in emergency response skills. Additional recommendations include the following in the Draft EIS: • Implementation of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans and Facility Response Plans; these plans should be made available to the public and agencies for review and include discussions of where fuel and fuel/water mix would be temporarily stored until disposal; • Fueling should be done at least 100 ft (30 m) from water bodies;

Category Code	Description
	• Methane is an explosion hazard. Handling of methane in the case of a pipeline leak should be discussed in the Draft EIS; • Allow the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to review and examine tank and facility plans to ensure regulatory requirements are met; and • Contingency Plans for the proposed project noted that the barge operators would transport fuel from Dutch Harbor to Bethel and then from Bethel to the proposed Jungjuk Barge Terminal. Comments received during scoping noted that if the barge operator would be transiting to both locations then it would be necessary to apply to operate in multiple regions of operations.
FSR 5	Detailed mitigation measures need to be described in the Draft EIS pertaining to fuel and oil spills and how they would be cleaned up. Moreover, spills need to be prevented, not just mitigated after they occur. Every precaution should be taken to ensure spills or leaks do not occur. Severe impacts to local food sources could occur as a result of a spill.
FSR 6	The Draft EIS should describe how the proposed pipeline would withstand earthquakes without leaking or ruptures. What is the remaining risk of a leak? If a leak does occur, what mechanisms would be in place to detect it, and how soon? Impacts to wildlife, rivers and streams, subsistence resources, soils and surrounding land resulting from a pipeline leak need to be described in detail in the Draft EIS. In addition, mitigation measures need to be described that reduce these impacts to resources.
FSR 7	The Draft EIS should analyze spill and leak risks associated with the HDD techniques in rivers and waterbody crossings. Specifically, the Draft EIS should describe the construction technique for the pipeline beneath rivers and streams, and what precautions would be put in place to prevent leaks.
FSR 8	If a spill or leak occurs that greatly affects the food source for locals, the EIS should include a contingency plan for compensating locals who rely on subsistence. Many of the local people cannot afford to buy food as it is very expensive, and there are not enough income-producing jobs in the local area to offset a disruption in the subsistence lifestyle and subsistence activities.

GEOLOGY (GEO)

Comments related to seismic risks, soils stability, permafrost, fault lines and earthquakes.

Category Code	Description
GEO 1	Major faults occur in the proposed project area. For this reason, the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should include detailed information about seismically active areas, geological faults and tectonic activity, including the Denali Fault system and the Boss River segment of this system. The Draft EIS should describe the following seismic risks: • Risks and potential impacts associated with earthquakes and other geological activities in the proposed project area (especially the tailing storage facility dam, buried pipeline and fuel storage tanks); • Historical information regarding earthquakes in the proposed project area, including evidence that the mine can survive a high magnitude earthquake without causing severe environmental impacts; • Seismic hazard study for the proposed project area; and • Avalanche hazard analysis, particularly as associated with seismic risk.
GEO 2	Commenters requested that the Draft EIS incorporate visual depictions to display risk information, including the following: • Permafrost and vegetation mapping analysis; • Map depicting seismically active areas, geological faults tectonic activity, etc.; and • Terrain mapping used to identify areas of geological, landslide, and avalanche hazards, glacial terrains, soil stability, erosion problems, slope instability, erosion, ground freezing, and thawing of permafrost etc. Mapping should also be used to identify, classify, and locate soil, rock, and geomorphic and seismic features. This mapping should be used to analyze the proposed pipeline route.
GEO 3	Regarding the natural gas pipeline, the Draft EIS should describe and evaluate the following design features in relation to seismic and other geologic risks: • How the pipeline would withstand earthquakes, especially where the route intersects with major fault zones, and what monitoring techniques would be in place to detect potential leaks; • Construction techniques that would be used through massive ice lenses between MP 205 and MP 188; and • Handling of equipment crossings during construction, especially in the summer. Include information about whether equipment would be permanent or temporary, and if all equipment would fit in the ROW. • Slope stability issues along the pipeline route that are said to occur infrequently in the Plan of Development; and • Risks of avalanches, including potential that some pipeline features may need to be buried in avalanche-prone areas.
GEO 4	The Denali Fault has numerous cross cutting dikes and smaller fault zones that carry mineral and associated surface exposures which are important to wildlife. Several of these are located near the proposed project area. The Draft EIS should analyze impacts to wildlife from restricted access to essential minerals as a result of the project, and implement mitigation measures to ensure continued use of these areas by wildlife.

Category Code	Description
GEO 5	Permafrost and ice-rich conditions occur in the proposed project area. The Draft EIS should identify and describe these areas along the pipeline route, and how the pipeline would be built and function in areas with permafrost, erodible, and unstable soils. Commenters suggest including soil profiles on a corridor of 0.5 mile (0.8 km) width along the pipeline route. The Draft EIS also should describe how pipeline leaks would be detected below ground.
GEO 6	Mitigation measures need to be identified to minimize impacts from seismic activities and effects on soils, such as permafrost and impacts from HDD across streams, rivers and other water-bodies. Scoping comments noted that HDD muds have been known to propagate into a watercourse (frac-out) as a result of excessive drilling pressures and site specific geology. It was recommended that a HDD drilling mud management plan should be developed to minimize the potential of a frac-out as well as to have a plan in place to both detect drilling muds entering water courses and to trigger an appropriate course of action. It was also recommended that sections of the proposed pipeline that are HDD should undergo pressure/hydrostatic testing prior to installation. Long-term monitoring of soils may be needed. These need to be explained in detail in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS should describe how seismically active areas would be monitored and what actions would be taken when seismic activity causes structural damage to facilities.
GEO 7	The Draft EIS should describe how the proposed project may affect existing permafrost, and specifically, how thawing permafrost may destabilize the ground that supports roads, pipelines, and other facilities as a result of removing vegetation and placement of gravel for permanent and temporary access roads, pads, work areas, airstrips, mine facilities, etc. The ambient temperature charged gas pipeline may affect affects soils and permafrost, since portions of the ambient temperatures of the gas may be above freezing as they enter areas of permafrost and may be below freezing as they exit areas of permafrost.
GEO 8	The Draft EIS should clearly describe project construction soil use and associated impacts, including removal and replacement, and impacts to soils from metal and acid release from mining activities. Impacts to soils, erosion, aquatic habitat, river sedimentation and permafrost thawing as a result of the pipeline, particularly near waterbody crossings should be fully discussed in the Draft EIS. Stabilization of backfill trench should be continually monitored as permafrost may melt in areas that are not adequately addressed.

GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT (G2G)

Consultation and coordination with tribal governments. This includes comments on formal consultation and coordination under Executive Order 13175, participation as cooperating agencies, and activities to promote tribal participation in the EIS.

Category Code	Description
G2G 1	CEQ Guidance requires the Corps to seek tribal representation in the EIS process in a manner that is consistent with the government-to-government relationship between the United States and tribal governments, the Federal Government's trust responsibility to federally-recognized tribes, and any treaty rights. Tribal governments, whose members or traditional resources may be affected, either directly and indirectly, by this proposed project, should be invited to open and meaningful consultation on a government-to-government basis consistent with E.O. 13175. The Draft EIS should document these consultation activities, as well as any actions taken to address the concerns identified by the tribal governments. Recommendations: • Encourage meaningful engagement and participation by communicating in the regional native Yup'ik language; • Scheduling of meetings, milestones, and decision points in the Draft EIS process should avoid conflicts with subsistence, cultural, religious, and other traditional activities, whenever possible; • Provide more frequent opportunities to involve the tribal governments and the public (between the Scoping and the Draft EIS stage); • Maintain a transparent Draft EIS and G2G process for tribes and the public to follow, with clear information about key decision points and milestones; • Conduct educational workshops on various subjects that would bring in the Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom (TEKW) and local knowledge of the people of the region (e.g., information to help shape the NHPA Section 106 process, the emergency response planning, characterizing impacts from potential failure scenarios, impacts to subsistence resources, and timing of the subsistence calendar and any special habitat areas for wildlife); • Prepare and disseminate fact sheets on technical aspects of the project; • The consultation and coordination process should be used as an opportunity to provide educational outreach and technical exchange of information regarding the project. Fact sheets and workshops (either in person, teleconference, or webinar) should be provided to tribes throughout the NEPA process; • The tribal consultation and coordination process should be used as an opportunity to gather TEKW from the local tribal members who may be affected by this project; and • The Draft EIS should document the tribal consultation and coordination process by providing a chronology with the dates and locations of meetings with tribal governments, and results of each meeting.
G2G 2	The EPA scoping comments offered to assist the Corps in fulfilling tribal consultation and coordination responsibilities for this project. The EPA's special expertise includes the Region 10 Tribal Consultation and Coordination Procedures, which can be found here: http://www.epa.gov/region10/pdf/tribal/consultation/rl0_tribal_consultation_and_coordination_procedures.pdf

Category Code	Description
G2G 3	The Corps should develop a formal Tribal G2G Consultation Plan which would outline the process for working effectively with tribal governments during the Draft EIS development process. The G2G Plan should: • Include a schedule with agreed upon timelines and milestones for consultation, meetings, and decision points, based on the best timing for conducting the consultation meetings which would avoid conflict with Alaska Native Village subsistence, cultural, and religious seasons, which varies within each community; • Explain the role of each participant (government, tribe, or interested party) and whether it involves voting, permitting, or engagement in the Draft EIS; and • Be developed in collaboration with the affected and/or interested tribal governments. Tribes should have the opportunity to review and provide comments and concurrence with the G2G Plan.
G2G 4	The Corps should decide how tribal government concerns and issues raised during government-to-government consultation meetings will be recorded. The Corps should discuss with each tribe, whether the tribe wishes that information to be made publicly available and whether the tribe wants an opportunity to correct any information prior to it being included in the record.
G2G 5	The Draft EIS should discuss how tribal government comments were addressed through changes in the project design, evaluation of alternatives and impacts, and development of mitigation measures. In addressing potential adverse impacts, measures for avoidance or minimization of those impacts should be considered before resorting to mitigation measures. Where avoidance or minimization is not possible, develop appropriate mitigation measures and agreements. These should be developed with input from the affected population in a consensus-based process.
G2G 6	The Draft EIS should explain the coordination process between the Corps and the cooperating agencies, and the Corps with the tribes. The Corps should ensure successful G2G coordination with the tribes regarding activities near other federal lands. Tribes would like clarification of inter-agency communication: • The project is adjacent to two large refuges, Yukon Delta and Togiak, so the Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils are discussing this project. • Tribal residents would like to understand whether the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and USFWS (cooperating agencies) are collaborating with the Office of Subsistence Management or the Subsistence Division and which agency is coordinating the traditional knowledge effort.
G2G 7	The Corps should consider the concerns of tribes that have not yet signed-up as cooperators or who have not yet held coordination meetings. It should not be too late to participate.
G2G 8	There should be a wide net cast for tribal consultation along the proposed pipeline corridor. There were some errors in the list of tribes in the Pipeline Plan of Development, including the omission of Aniak, Chuathbaluk, and Napaimute. Louden Tribal Council is not the federally recognized tribe for Galena, but Galena is probably too far away to be included in the proposed pipeline project area.

Category Code	Description
G2G 9	The tribes desire to be fully engaged in the Draft EIS process and in project development and long-term operations and management so that they can assist in the environmental stewardship of the project. The tribes seek to exercise an appropriate level of authority and resources as a government agency to ensure ecological and natural resource information is used to review siting and construction of the pipeline in order to avoid or minimize habitat impacts.
G2G 10	The 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) placed major emphasis on consultation with tribal governments. Consultation should respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal and tribal governments. Tribal governments must be consulted about actions on or affecting their lands or resources on the same basis, and in addition to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Potential impacts to resources of concern to the tribes may include, but are not limited to, impacts to cultural resource areas, archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties of landscape, sacred sites, and environments with cultural resource significance. The tribal government(s) must be specifically engaged and consulted with in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA.
G2G 11	The perspectives of tribal governments should be considered when determining whether the area of potential effect would be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Tribes would have input and considerations about significant events that may have taken place in the past (historic tribal warfare sites, establishment of trade routes, etc.).
G2G 12	There are political reasons that may inhibit the ability of regional tribal organizations from commenting on the Draft EIS. This is one reason that ongoing consultation with the tribes is so important.
G2G 13	As part of government to government consultation process, The Village of Crooked Creek has requested information on the water quality studies performed to date by Donlin Gold, LLC. These studies are requested by the Village of Crooked Creek so that they may determine missing links of the environmental baseline studies. As stated to the Corps, "Crooked Creek Traditional Council wants to understand all completed technical studies and evaluations of the Donlin Gold permitting process. We [Crooked Creek Traditional Council] understand there are numerous environmental, hydrological and socio economic issues and how they will be used to ultimately obtain permits, and environmental authorizations to initiate of the Donlin Gold Project. A gap analysis of existing water quality data in the headwaters of the Crooked Creek Stream will be presented, with interpretation of current data and identification of further data needs. There will be recommendations provided for future water quality monitoring in the region and we want to understand all impacts. The study area was defined as the Donlin Project watershed upstream of our community. There are numerous studies identified with information about Donlin Gold in this area. Individual study reliability will be assessed, and study data will be compiled to assess conditions in comparison to water quality guidelines any spatial or temporal trends. Both water chemistry and bioassessment studies will be assessed. What are the major gaps in existing information: a) Are there insufficient baseline/ reference information? b) Are there gaps with insufficient information on impacts from contaminants other than metals, insufficient coverage of streams not directly impacted by the Donlin Gold project?

Category Code	Description
	c) What is the quality and reliability of data, coordination/continuity between studies done to date? d) Cyanide concentration will be used and we want to understand all impacts. e) What will be the metals concentrations will be elevated throughout the study area? We want to understand all water quality conditions with regards to other parameters (e.g. dissolved oxygen, temperature, pesticides and bacteria) and bioassessment data. Existing monitoring in the area should be explained to the Crooked Creek Traditional Council."

GROUNDWATER IMPACTS (GRD)

Impacts to groundwater systems and aquifers from tailings, transportation of groundwater, and how it moves underground.

Category Code	Description
GRD 1	Concern was expressed regarding the potential for contamination of groundwater resources by the proposed project. Some communities get their drinking water from groundwater wells. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully analyze measures to safeguard groundwater from contamination by the overburden stockpile and other components of the proposed project.
GRD 2	The Draft EIS should discuss the treatment of mercury in perpetuity. Specifically, the Draft EIS should describe how mercury would be prevented from releasing into surface or groundwater from the waste rock storage facility. Effectiveness of treatment should be included, as well as where the mercury would be transported.

HABITAT (HAB)

Comments associated with terrestrial habitat requirements, or potential habitat impacts from project components and operation. Comment focus is ecology/habitat, not animals.

Category Code	Description
HAB 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully analyze the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of all components and all phases (including reclamation and restoration) of the proposed project on terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems. The analysis should consider how changes in habitat quality, quantity, or character could affect the organisms that use those habitats (including fish, wildlife, and subsistence uses of these resources). Source of cumulative effects on habitat may include trends and consequence of climate change. Concerns were expressed that the proposed project would continue to affect habitats for hundreds of years after the mine closes.
HAB 2	Concern was expressed during scoping that this project would set a precedent for future resource development in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Region and elsewhere in the state that could affect habitats.
HAB 3	The Draft EIS should fully analyze the risk for invasive (non-native) species introduction as a direct or indirect result of the proposed project. This analysis should include the potential impacts of invasive species to ecosystems, native populations, and human activities. The Draft EIS should identify the vectors for invasive species introduction as well as preventative measures that would reduce the risk of introduction.
HAB 4	Barge ballast water was singled out as a vector for invasive species introduction. Barges and tankers associated with the proposed project have the potential to transport and introduce non-indigenous species to the Kuskokwim River as well as marine and intertidal habitats. The Draft EIS should: • Consider the risk of invasive species introduction by marine and river barges; • Include a ballast water management program as per The National Invasive Species Act of 1966; and • Include a commitment to use only vessels that operate with a ballast water management plan and have onboard ballast water treatment systems.
HAB 5	Habitat between MP 150 and MP 194 of the proposed pipeline route is reported to be important moose and Dall sheep habitat, particularly during periods of high nutritional stress. The Draft EIS should consider the potential effects of pipeline development on habitat as well as habitat utilization and access in this area. The Draft EIS should also consider alternative pipeline routes that would avoid this habitat.
HAB 6	The Draft EIS should fully evaluate potential effects by the proposed project on the lands and waters within and surrounding the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The following points should be investigated and analyzed in the Draft EIS: • The interconnected nature of this low-lying delta ecosystem makes it more vulnerable to disturbance and contamination; • Tidal influences reach farther than 100 km inland; and • The geographic extent of coastal impacts has been increasing with the frequency and intensity of storm surges;

Category Code	Description
	• The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge contains internationally significant coastal and shallow water habitats for fish, birds, and marine mammals that may be at a higher risk for visual and noise disturbance as well as contamination as a result of the proposed project; • Disturbance and fuel spills may affect coastal resources; and • Streams and wetland habitats used by fish and other aquatic organisms may be affected by changes in water quality and increased barge traffic associated with the proposed project.
HAB 7	The Draft EIS should evaluate the potential effects of natural gas-related infrastructure and activities on Cook Inlet marine habitats.
HAB 8	Concern was expressed that the proposed project could affect habitats associated with rivers in the project area, particularly the Kuskokwim River. The Draft EIS should: • Assess the impacts of a potential large-scale mishap on fish migration and spawning, waterfowl, moose, caribou, and other animals; • Analyze any potential long-term and short-term effects on Kuskokwim River habitats; • Investigate the effects barge-related riverbank erosion could have on riparian habitat; • Consider the impacts increased barge traffic could have on habitat utilization by fish and wildlife; and • Consider the impact construction, maintenance, and abandonment of the proposed pipeline and ROW could have on riparian habitat. Mitigation measures should be identified.
HAB 9	Concern was expressed that the pipeline corridor and related infrastructure could change habitat access. Habitat fragmentation could occur as a result of the pipeline corridor. Some species may be reluctant to cross the cleared pipeline ROW where they could be more vulnerable to predation. The pipeline corridor could also facilitate the movement of other species, including non-native species.
HAB 10	The village of Crooked Creek requested that the Corps evaluate impacts of the proposed project to benthic invertebrate habitat in Crooked Creek as part of the Draft EIS. Benthic invertebrate communities in the rivers are the basis for the food chain in this area and the Village of Crooked Creek urges the Corps to fill in data gaps on this resource.
HAB 11	The EIS should analyze changes in surrounding habitat during the reclamation and restoration phase of the project, including changes due to climate change, changes in environmental conditions over time, and adaptive management in response to changes of temperature and precipitation.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HZM)

Concerns about the potential for hazardous material storage, spills, and impacts to resources or the environment. Chemicals associated with mine process and storage of materials (cyanide, mercury, arsenic, acids). Comments include references to materials identified as hazardous by the commenter, rather than a regulatory definition.

Category Code	Description
HZM 1	The type of geology found in the area of the Kuskokwim Region contains high concentrations of mercury and has been referred to as the "mercury belt." Concerns were expressed during scoping that Donlin Gold would claim that the levels of mercury generated in the proposed mining process are natural. There should be a mass balance analysis for mercury and other toxic materials in the mine. Full, ongoing accountability for the flow of mercury is a feasible and appropriate requirement, and should be incorporated into the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS analysis. A mass balance approach would provide detailed information on mercury throughout the process and allow mill engineers, regulators, and the Donlin Gold environmental team, to better understand how mercury may go unaccounted for- allowing for a faster and more informed mitigation response in the event of unexpected problems with contamination. The information gathered should be publicly accessible online, at any time, and independently reviewed by third-party inspectors. During the scoping period there were questions raised about historic mining in the region and baseline contamination. The Draft EIS should address the following: • Mercury concentrations in the overburden rock at the mine site; • The Central Kuskokwim area already has one superfund site environmental clean-up and does not need a second. How is the leaching that would occur at the proposed Donlin Gold Mine similar to the leaching of mercury from Red Devil? There is contamination of fish (mercury and arsenic) in the fish studies between McGrath and Crooked Creek. Did the Red Devil mine have anything to do with that? • If cyanide binds with mercury and there are already higher levels of mercury in the YK region, what about with the potential additive impact on people given the Red Devil Mine cleanup and concerns about chemicals from that site? What about the bioaccumulation to fish and from eating fish? • A Donlin Gold newsletter noted that there were mines upriver that released mercury and lead. What is the result of that now? What is the effect on fish like pike that may have high mercury content in their livers that people in the Bethel area then consume? Would the Donlin Project double the quantity of chemicals? People in Tuluksak noted that once the NYAC mine started, fish left the river. Local residents noted that cancer rates could and may have increased as a result. Residents noted that the proposed Donlin Gold could affect the entire river system.

Category Code	Description
HZM 2	A major issue expressed during scoping with the mine proposal is that the cyanide and mercury released into the watershed would damage the environment, people, animals and fish (particularly wildlife consumed for subsistence). It is considered not a question of "if" pollution would occur, but "when" and "how much." Seemingly small amounts of mercury can result in exponential rates of bioaccumulation. These chemicals can affect everything from cellular function to oxygen levels in water. The project plans do not list all of the hazardous chemicals that might be emitted from the smokestacks. It is not understood or known yet how hazardous materials would affect resources for residents outside the mine in places like Quinhagak. Can acids float in the air and affect distant villages? How does mercury travel and how would it affect people? What are the fate and pathways for human and wildlife exposure to cyanide? These issues concern local residents because pregnant women in the area are already told to avoid some fish. Most of people in the region hunt and fish and in particular for ducks and geese.
HZM 3	The Draft EIS should include detailed information and a mercury risk assessment about the use of mercury from cradle to grave including its entire transportation route. Even captured mercury remains a contamination risk as it becomes part of the river barge traffic, joining diesel spills as a threat to all that depend on the Kuskokwim River. Details in this research/study should include: • In what forms would mercury be transported? • How would each form of mercury be transported? • Where does it go and how often? • How would mercury transportation infrastructure be designed to address the risk of spill? • This discussion must include the communities at Dutch Harbor and wherever else they might be transferring product; • Where is the federally regulated facility located that would contain the solid mercury? Is it military or civilian? • What impacts may occur as a result of a spill during storage and transportation? Specifically, pure elemental mercury? The Draft EIS should fully disclose plans for mercury transport, make export manifests publicly available, and provide detailed information about the emergency response procedures and plans.
HZM 4	The Draft EIS should evaluate reasonably foreseeable mine failure scenarios within the scope of NEPA analysis. There are inherent environmental and human health risks associated with the development of a new mine project that may not be anticipated or expected during the early project planning stages. Accidental fuel and chemical releases as well as spills occur despite precautions to manage for those risks. For example, the Fort Knox Gold Mine north of Fairbanks had spill releases of 300,000 gallons of cyanide containing water (May 2010) and 45,000 gallons as a result of a bulldozer breaching the supply line (August 2012). There should be an evaluation of the environmental effects resulting from the failure of the mine facilities, such as the tailing storage facility dam and liners and the transportation of materials for permanent or temporary storage off-site. There was concern expressed during scoping that the tailing storage facility may not be a reliable containment storage device of the contaminated waters. The Draft EIS

Category Code	Description
	should explain if the liners are tested and reliable and there should be testing for the containment first before use in operations. Additionally it was noted that this is same principle as how a beaver dam holds back water. It works until spring when snow and ice produce water overflow but once the beaver leaves the area, the dam is subject to erosion and other forces of nature over time until it is no longer a dam. At present one map on the project plan shows seepage below the dam into a containment pool that suggests that seepage of contaminated waters is expected into Crooked Creek and therefore into the Kuskokwim River.
HZM 5	The Draft EIS should describe the presence of mercury in the Donlin Gold ore and the fate and transport of mercury through mineral processing. It also would be important to disclose the presence of existing sources of mercury in the region in terms of both the baseline discussion and cumulative impacts sections of the Draft EIS. For example, there are existing sources of mercury that contribute to mercury loading in the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries from natural mercury mineral occurrences and from historic mining practices that mined or used mercury. The Draft EIS must clearly differentiate between the mercury loading from existing sources and anticipated contributions from the proposed project.
HZM 6	The Draft EIS should include analysis of potential effects of contaminants and toxins in the airshed on the ecosystem, drinking water supply, and subsistence resources. Many villages get their water directly from adjacent rivers. The potential for aerial contaminants, either allowed or accidental, poses additional issues for aquatic and terrestrial habitats, and would extend the scope of concern to include many other resources, such as berry harvest areas, lichen and upland tundra, and inland forest resources. The Draft EIS should identify the amount of mercury emissions Donlin Gold would be permitted to release in order to compare the total quantities released in the entire state to date (examples bulleted below). The Draft EIS should be very clear about mercury management and potential exposure pathways it presents: • The Donlin Gold mine would produce 640,000 oz. of mercury a year and the analysis should address where it would go; • The new EPA rule allows for 84 pounds of mercury to be released to the air per one million tons of ore. That means Donlin Gold would be legally allowed to release into the air 1,806 pounds of mercury per year; • In 2010, the mercury toxic release inventory for the whole state of Alaska was 43 pounds from all mines, power plant, etc. into the air; • The EPA rules would allow Donlin to release into the surrounding tundra, streams, and countryside a quantity 42 times the whole state of Alaska's mercury emissions in 2010; and • The most recent toxic release inventory for the State of Alaska had less than 100 pounds of known mercury emissions throughout the State of Alaska, but Donlin Gold is going to be able to legally emit about 1,100 pounds of mercury per year, and there is going to be something to the tune of 300 to 500 tons of mercury moving through that mill during the 30-year mine life. Commenters noted that they believe it is important to put that in context and to provide transparent information about how that issue is going to be dealt with in the Draft EIS.
HZM 7	The proposed mine should not be allowed to dump captured mercury into the tailings pond; rather, it should export all captured mercury to a federally approved permanent

Category Code	Description
	storage facility, following the transport protocol used by the Department of Defense (Department of Defense, Joint Munitions Command, HWAD Mercury Consolidation Project Information Sheet (July 29, 2010)) and guidelines provided by the Department of Energy (Department of Energy, Interim Guidance on Packaging, Transportation, Receipt, Management, and Long-Term Storage of Elemental Mercury (November 13, 2009)) - A multiple container approach with several redundant systems for safety. If Donlin Gold operators intend to use a different storage and management system than the one the Department of Defense uses, the Draft EIS should describe how it improves these Department of Defense methods.
HZM 8	Entities unfamiliar with the proposed project could overstate the potential for impacts from mercury. The Draft EIS must describe, in an understandable manner to residents of the region, the nature of the potential impacts that mercury from the proposed project could have on human health and the environment and the effectiveness of mercury control technologies.
HZM 9	The Draft EIS should address the potential consequences and major public concerns over a containment structure failure. The tailings pond would be a large bowl of mercury and other mineral wastes, so a release would be an environmental disaster. The Draft EIS should describe what would be the time required for these contaminants to degrade to a lesser degree of danger. There would always be a risk, for seven generations into the future. It is impossible to ensure that the Kuskokwim River would not be fouled. When a dam broke in Europe, they were shoveling up dead fish with a wheelbarrow; it killed all the fish in the river. Mercury is so dangerous it can take one drop per million gallons to contaminate the water. If salmon smell that, then they wouldn't go back to that spawning area. Other than the typical concerns for potentially treating water leaving the pit forever, the Draft EIS should evaluate what happens far into the future if the pit totally fills up with chemically stable sludge resulting from the High Density Sludge Process. As much as it rains, the pond is eventually going to overflow. The Draft EIS should describe how mercury and other heavy metals would be kept out of the watershed during the life of the mine, and particularly when the mine is abandoned? It is not technically feasible or realistic to assume runoff water from the tailing waste and the open pit would be treated or pumped into the pit into perpetuity. Runoff would be acidic and toxic to fish and down river inhabitants. The Draft EIS should explain how runoff would be kept out of the Kuskokwim River, and what the impacts to the river are if it is not.

Category Code	Description
HZM 10	The impact of mercury on aquatic systems may be dependent on the amount that is methylated. Mercury methylation requires inorganic mercury and methylating bacteria. The predominant (though not exclusive) methylators of mercury are sulfate-reducing bacteria, which require anoxic conditions, sulfate, and an organic carbon source. Therefore, any landscape alterations that affect the activity of sulfate-reducing bacteria can have a large effect on methylmercury concentrations in aquatic biota. As such, in evaluating the impacts of the proposed mine, it is not adequate to look at just releases of inorganic mercury. The Draft EIS should discuss how the mining activity influences the methylation potential of mercury. The pathways for environmental and human exposure to methylmercury should also be described. Recommendations for analysis in the Draft EIS should consider the following: • In 2007, measurements of methylmercury were added to the mercury baseline study. These measurements focused on stream/river sediments. While measuring sediments may have the benefit of being less temporally variable than water; the water measurements may be more representative of the methylmercury available for accumulation in the food web. It is likely that mercury methylation in the area is mainly occurring in wetlands. The export of methylmercury from these wetlands is likely in the dissolved phase. Therefore, it may be the case that sediment methylmercury concentrations are not representative of water methylmercury concentrations. The export of methylmercury from wetlands is likely highly temporally variable and would be dependent on hydrological connectivity between the wetlands and streams. An efficient way to identify the baseline methylation potential of the ecosystem is to collect measurements directly from the wetlands; • Numerous studies have shown that methylmercury concentrations in water have large seasonal variability—with the highest concentrations in the late summer/early fall. Over the winter, methylmercury typically decreases, resulting in lower spring time concentrations. As such, to understand the maximum amount of methylmercury being produced, measurements should be made in the late summer or early fall; • The Draft EIS should discuss the potential for methylation to occur downstream from the mine site and the role that export of dissolved organic carbon, sulfate, and inorganic mercury may have on facilitating downstream methylation; • Releases of mercury or methylmercury associated with the mine need to be contextualized with the releases from Red Devil and other mines upstream, and naturally occurring background levels to understand any cumulative impacts of releases; and • Discuss the potential pathways for environmental and human exposure to methylmercury, and the potential for methylmercury to bioaccumulate in fish and other subsistence foods relied upon by the local communities.
HZM 11	The Draft EIS should consider a full range of alternatives that would preclude placing mercury-contaminated tailings solution in the tailings impoundment, where the mercury can be released into the environment from liner seepage, leakage or failure, and off-gassing air emissions. There are ample examples of tailings impoundments that leach contaminants due to liner failures.

Category Code	Description
HZM 12	The Draft EIS should also evaluate the impacts of the tailings pond containing potentially unstable forms of mercury in the event of a tailings dam failure. The neutral-alkaline pH of High-Density Sludge would precipitate metals such as iron, manganese, copper, cadmium, and zinc, and is essential in the Tailing Storage Facility (TSF) to keep cyanide from off-gassing as toxic hydrogen cyanide. However, the metalloids arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, and selenium do not precipitate, they mobilize. Additionally, cyanide in the TSF would keep mercury and selenium dissolved. The scoping documents address the complex mix. Ferric sulfate is added to precipitate arsenic, Octolig resin columns are to assist in removal of selenium, and UNR reagent 829 is to assist with mercury removal. However, with regards to selenium, iron co-precipitation is not sufficient to treat it to the low levels required for disposal into a creek, and the proposed Octolig columns appear to be completely untested. Additional information regarding this is found in materials by Sandy and DiSante. 2010. Review of available technologies for the removal of selenium from water for North American Metals Council. CH2M Hill. http://www.namc.org/docs/00062756.PDF. With regards to mercury, the UNR reagent seems to have not performed well on TSF water, although it performed better with filtrate. There is no mention of treatment for ammonia.
HZM 13	The use of explosives, such as dynamite should be analyzed in the Draft EIS.
HZM 14	Cumulative levels of mercury in biota from all sources should be addressed in the Draft EIS. Bioaccumulation of methylmercury has already reached a level of public health concern in some predatory fish species in the Kuskokwim River drainage (Matz 2012). Current state public health guidelines recommend that women of childbearing age limit their consumption of some fish species in this drainage, to avoid potential health impacts to the developing fetus (see www.epi.alaska.gov/ehlfish). Mercury inputs and methylation rates in Alaskan rivers are expected to increase with climate change (Schuster et al 2011). While project-related levels of mercury input may or may not have significant effects when considered alone, both allowed and accidental inputs of additional mercury must be evaluated in the context of the existing environment. Project-related increases of mercury in fish have the potential to affect local human welfare, given the critical role subsistence fisheries play in this area. Fear or loss of confidence in the safety of subsistence foods could result in a shift away from subsistence toward market foods, resulting in decreased status (Murphy 1997). This effect may not be limited to the project area, but could extend downstream for a currently undetermined geographic extent.
HZM 15	Barrick Gold's operations in other countries should be studied and examined as part of the Draft EIS process. The U.S. has stronger environmental and health protection laws than other countries where this company operates, but the proposed project area should be an area where responsible mining could occur. One commenter noted that they had participated in superfund cleanups in Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, and Alaska that did not go through the due diligence of a Draft EIS and that more recent projects are better engineered, managed, and monitored, and it is inaccurate and unfair for some groups to compare this proposed project to previous projects.

Category Code	Description
HZM 16	The Draft EIS should provide documentation about the forthcoming mercury management plan (as part of the Integrated Waste Management Plan) which should include disposal plans, handling, monitoring, mercury abatement controls, and all applicable regulations. Otherwise it is difficult to understand the ramifications and deleterious effects of the abatement process and the management of co-product mercury and mercury-containing materials. Specifically: • Discussion of cleaning supplies and mops and broom disposal in the Integrated Waste Management Plan was covered but this is not an adequate discussion; • The Draft EIS should include information on how control devices capture mercury in liquid and gaseous form as well as mercury captured from the tailings slurry pipeline; and • The Draft EIS should evaluate alternative methods for managing waste liquid flows from the carbon-in-leach tank and other mill processes to the tailings pond. Are there pollution control measures that can be used to reduce the mercury in the carbon-in-leach tailings solution before it gets mixed with the detoxified tails?
HZM 17	Although Barrick Gold has developed certain techniques to reduce the mercury emissions generated through the milling processes, it is possible that fugitive emissions wafting off the waste rock and tailings may contribute substantial amounts to the environment. Currently the state only requires mine operators to address the mercury emanating from the milling operation where it is released from the autoclave, carbon kiln, gold furnaces, and retort facilities when the ore is subjected to high levels of heat. The Draft EIS should analyze how such off-gassing of mercury could potentially wind up miles away in the environment, possibly contaminating subsistence resources and harming area residents. Off-gassed mercury emissions from the tailings pond could be prevented or at least reduced by using superior control technology during ore processing and through certain reclamation and control methods.
HZM 18	Comments received during scoping noted that a mine of this scope and the history of mercury pollution in this area require safeguards beyond present day regulations and beyond the political arena. The Draft EIS should examine future plans for this mine detailing better health, safety, and environmental testing and monitoring. There should be acknowledgement of any federal, state, or tribal ordinances related to cyanide, beyond the recognition and assurance that the mine would follow the international standards set for cyanide and gold mining.
HZM 19	The Draft EIS should include an analysis of the potential for spills of contaminants. The project plan states that there would be spill response equipment at Bethel and Jungjuk ports, but what about in between? A spill response plan should be developed for each village along the barge route to ensure the fastest and most effective response time possible. The Draft EIS should include plausible accident scenarios. Fuel storage, equipment refueling, and equipment maintenance operations should occur at least 100 ft (30 m) from surface waters in order to prevent spills.

Category Code	Description
HZM 20	Over the lifetime of the proposed project, large quantities of hazardous and solid waste material would be generated during construction, operation, maintenance, closure, and reclamation. The Draft EIS should address the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts of hazardous and solid waste from the proposed project. A hazardous and solid waste material handling, storage, management, and disposal plan should be developed and incorporated into the Draft EIS. Recommendations include: • Identify the sources, types, and volumes of hazardous and solid waste material; • Discuss how the hazardous and solid waste material would be properly handled, stored, and disposed at the camp and/or mine sites or at an offsite facility; • Identify whether an on-site lined solid waste landfill would be constructed to dispose of solid waste material from the camp and mine activities. Specify whether on site burning of solid waste would be proposed; • For clean solid waste material, develop and implement a recycling and/or composting program. Consider backhauling recyclable material offsite and incorporating the composting material on site; • For hazardous waste materials, identify any facilities where the material would be properly disposed. The facility should be approved and certified to accept hazardous waste material; • As an alternative to disposing of hazardous waste offsite, an onsite underground injection control well should be considered to handle hazardous waste material disposal; and • Identify other hazardous material sites within the adjacent project area and determine the potential cumulative impacts from the proposed project (e.g. the Red Devil Mine and other abandoned or historical mines).
HZM 21	The Kuskokwim Region has one of the largest Chinook salmon subsistence fisheries in the state. If there was a spill, the river could be contaminated forever, similar to what has happened at the Carson River in Nevada which is currently a superfund site due to mining-related impacts.
HZM 22	The Plan of Operations for the proposed project indicates that mercury precipitation reagents would be used to convert soluble mercury to a stable form of mercury that is mercury sulfide (HgS) in the leach tailings filtrate (Water Resources Management Plan, Donlin Gold Project Plan of Operations, Volume II at pages 4-23 [July 2012]). The Draft EIS should provide data and address key questions on the long-term effectiveness of this approach. It should address if the converted mercury would remain stable, and determine what is the long-term leachability of all forms of mercury?

Category Code	Description
HZM 23	The Draft EIS should examine the short- and long-term impacts to surface or groundwater resources associated with leachate from waste rock. The Draft EIS should evaluate how mercury would be prevented from releasing into surface or groundwater from the waste rock storage facility, particularly post closure. In addition to mercury, a number of other toxic metals such as arsenic, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, lead, copper, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, iron, nickel, barium, and selenium have been identified as likely to leach from waste rock, the open pit, and tailings. The Draft EIS should consider the impacts of ammonium nitrate, cyanide, and other toxic chemicals used in mining operations that may also threaten ecosystem and human health if they are not strictly contained.
HZM 24	Arsenic is a naturally occurring element in the earth's crust and widespread throughout Alaska. The proposed project activities would expose the aquatic environment to arsenic and potentially result in subsequent exposure to humans by drinking contaminated water and/or eating contaminated foods. The Draft EIS should include an arsenic assessment and determine potential impacts to human health. This would include: • Identifying the sources and the amounts of arsenic potentially released from this project. Identifying the receptors of arsenic in the environment. Describing the potential pathways for human exposure and providing the toxic exposure limits for arsenic to humans and wildlife. • An examination of the mobility and toxicity of arsenic depending on the form (e.g. arsenite, arsenate) that is heavily influenced by oxidation/reduction conditions. The Draft EIS should include a discussion of predicted arsenic speciation in the context of potential changing redox conditions and how this influences the potential environmental transport and impacts. • Identifying any control technologies that would be implemented to detoxify, remediate, remove and/or treat arsenic from the mining process effluent. For any arsenic removed, identifying the proper disposal facility. Providing an estimate of the amount of arsenic in the tailings effluent stream and tailing storage facility, and including an arsenic management plan.
HZM 25	The proposed natural gas pipeline would require hydrostatic testing to ensure pipeline integrity during construction. Hydrostatic testing may require large volumes of water, which may be heat treated and/or augmented with freeze depressants if construction is during the winter season. The Draft EIS should provide information to evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts associated with the discharge of hydrostatic test water into adjacent lands, wetlands, and waterbodies containing resident and/or anadromous fish. A pipeline hydrostatic test water plan should be developed and incorporated into the Draft EIS. Recommendations received during scoping included: • Describe the location of water sources, volume of water, and withdrawal rates that would be required for hydrostatic testing of the natural gas pipeline; • Identify the discharge locations to land and/or surface waters, and discharge methods; • For winter hydrostatic testing, identify the use of any chemical additives, such as anti-freeze or freeze depressants, and how these chemicals would be treated prior to discharging; • Avoid discharging hydrostatic test water into surface waters containing resident and/or anadromous fish; and

Category Code	Description
	Describe mitigation measures/commitment and control devices that would be implemented to minimize environmental impacts associated with discharging hydrostatic test water.
HZM 26	The Draft EIS should explain the cyanide detoxification step of the mining process, the dangers of the process, and alternatives to it. Specifically, the Draft EIS should address: - How much cyanide solution does it take to process one ton of ore? The mine life is going to be 27.5 years, and the quantity of cyanide solution should be described. - Where does the cyanide come from? How would it be managed and/or contained? - Regarding metal in the solution what regulations would ensure that toxins in solution are going to be precipitated out and dealt with instead of dumping solution into a pond or dumped into the aquifer? - Does this process use any other chemicals of concern? - What happens when cyanide binds with other naturally occurring and introduced elements such as mercury? In the Y-K Region there is already a higher level of exposure to mercury than is typical. - What components of milling could be done off-site to reduce exposure to contaminants at the project site?
HZM 27	The Draft EIS should include a cyanide management plan and a discussion of the environmental and human health impacts associated with cyanide exposure and strategies aimed at reducing exposure to residents and migratory wildlife. Recent studies have shown that residual cyanide in mine tailings can cause persistent release of toxic metals (e.g., mercury) into groundwater and surface waters. Potential steps should be considered to detoxify, remediate, and remove cyanide from the tailings effluent. The Draft EIS should evaluate control technologies and additives to detoxify, remediate and remove cyanide from the mining process effluent. Any cyanide removed should be properly disposed at an approved facility. The Draft EIS should describe spill contingencies and potential impacts if cyanide were released on land or into the Kuskokwim River.
HZM 28	Commenters noted that Donlin Gold's proposed use of cyanide at the proposed mine site should be approved. It is a common and well-regulated process for which Donlin Gold would have safeguards in place. The comments the Corps receives on this topic should be carefully considered, but evaluated from the perspective of the proposed plan of operation.

Category Code	Description
H2M 29	The Draft EIS should quantify the amount of cyanide that could be released on land and in water. The transportation, storage, and disposal of cyanide presents potential risks and many opportunities for accidental spills and releases of cyanide to land and water. As proposed, cyanide would be transported to the mine site using marine cargo vessels, river tug/barges, and trucks on a gravel road. In transit, the cyanide would be stored at the Bethel and Jungjuk ports. Considerations should be made to minimize transportation and multiple transfer points for cyanide. Questions that were raised include: • How would the cyanide be stored and contained safely during transport to the Donlin Gold mine? • How would they ensure there are no spills or damage from cyanide transport? • How would they respond to accidental releases? This should be accounted for into the spill contingency plan. • What is the safest way to transport it? Identify opportunities to minimize transit times and multiple transfer points. An alternative should include the use of air cargo to transport cyanide directly to the mine site. • How much cyanide would be included in the tailing effluent stream and be stored in the tailing storage facility?

HYDROLOGY (SURFACE WATER) (HYD)

Impacts to streams, local waterbodies, and disruption in local water patterns. This includes riverine systems, wave impacts to shore banks and surface waters, and lower water levels.

Category Code	Description
HYD 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully analyze the effects of the proposed project and the associated barge traffic could have on riverbank, beach, and riverbed erosion along the Kuskokwim River. The Draft EIS should: • Include a geomorphology study of the Kuskokwim River, containing historic riverbank erosion rates and a quantification of riverbank loss between Bethel and the proposed Jungjuk Port; • Include a boat wake study using modeling techniques to evaluate the magnitude in which boat traffic (including vessel speed) and wakes contribute to bank erosion along the Kuskokwim River; • Consider the potential for increased erosion in areas where the river is shallow; • Develop methods for erosion control and protocol for promptly dealing with breaks in erosion control. Erosion control should be particularly robust when it comes to protecting villages; • Analyze potential impacts to cultural tradition as a result of the loss of land and homes caused by erosion; • Consider the cumulative effects of historic riverine erosion, current and projected weather patterns, current and projected boat traffic, and traffic associated with the proposed project; • Analyze the effects increased erosion could have on sediment deposition rates and patterns in the Kuskokwim River. Concern was expressed that increased deposition could create more sandbars, decrease river depth, and interfere with fishing infrastructure; • Analyze the effects from the movement of barges including changes in dissolved oxygen, temperature, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, and pH levels. These parameters are all of vital importance to aquatic life, and should be monitored all along the Kuskokwim and its tributaries for the life of the mine and reclamation process. • Analyze the potential effect of the Bethel terminal expansion on the river current; • Specifically address erosion near Akiak, which lost 200 ft (61 m) of land to erosion last summer; and • Specifically address erosion near Kwethluk, a community on the Kwethluk River. Erosion is already a problem in the Kwethluk area and concern was expressed that it would be exacerbated by the proposed project. A mile (1.6 km) upstream from Kwethluk there is a small shortcut that connects the Kuskokuak Slough portion of the Kuskokwim River to the Kwethluk River. The mouth of this shortcut is being eroded by the Kuskokwim River and wake created by increased barge traffic could speed this process. Over time this could increase the volume of water that flows into the Kwethluk River thereby increasing the rate of erosion along the community of Kwethluk. It was noted that several houses along the Kwethluk River had to be relocated last fall for protection against loss and damage.

Category Code	Description
HYD 2	The Draft EIS should fully analyze the potential impacts that high, low, or fluctuating water levels in the Kuskokwim River could have on barge traffic associated with the proposed project. The Draft EIS should also consider the cumulative impacts that barge traffic associated with the proposed project and high, low, or fluctuating water levels could have on Kuskokwim River hydrology, habitats and the fish and wildlife that depend upon them, and subsistence activities.
HYD 3	Concern was expressed regarding pathways for water-borne pollutants that may be released as a result of the proposed project. The Draft EIS should: • Determine which rivers, stream lines, watersheds, and water bodies (both fresh and marine) are downslope from and could be affected by any component or phase of the proposed project including unanticipated events such as storage pond dam failure or liner leak; • Specify which watersheds and water bodies could be affected by which pollutants and analyze the impacts those pollutants could have on those watersheds or water bodies; • Specifically address the Innoko, Iditarod, Yukon, and Kuskokwim drainages; and • Specifically address the possibility of pollutants flowing out of the Kuskokwim River and being carried by the current up the coast to the Yukon Delta.
HYD 4	The Draft EIS should incorporate historical hydrology studies and fully analyze how extreme or seasonal flooding events could affect the proposed project and surrounding villages. The Draft EIS should specifically address how flooding events may affect channel erosion and pipeline stream crossings.
HYD 5	Concern was expressed that the proposed natural gas pipeline could impact stream hydrology and vice versa. The Draft EIS should: • Consider the possibility that streams as large as the Big River may not be frozen solid during the winter. Sub-ice flow and streambed flow should be managed or diverted during pipeline installation; • Consider the possibility that many of the streams the proposed pipeline must cross would be frozen solid and have no surface flow during February. Surveys should be conducted in advance to identify the best crossing site; • Assess the effects ice dams and associated flooding and streambed scour could have on proposed pipeline stream crossings, particularly the Kuskokwim River crossing; • Analyze the effects proposed pipeline stream crossings could have on sub-streambed flow and continuity; • Consider the possibility that channel diversion would have to take place during construction of proposed pipeline stream crossings, especially on wide, braided rivers where heavy equipment operators may need more room to maneuver. • Evaluate potential impacts of channel diversion on hydrology and; and • Describe impacts associated with the open cut method. Much of the construction of the pipeline on BLM lands (the western portion of the proposed pipeline) would be during the summer months when the ground is exposed, banks are soft, and stream flows are higher. Using the open cut method during the summer season creates more potential for water management problems, exposes the stream channel, and threatens water quality much more than it would if construction took place during the winter, especially on bigger streams with higher gradient and higher discharge. The Draft EIS should consider an alternative in which all stream related construction crossings and pipeline installation would be made during the winter when there is less flow and potential water quality issues and the ground/bank is frozen and stable.

Category Code	Description
HYD 6	Residents posed questions about whether and how surface water (creeks) would be diverted near the proposed mine site. Would Donlin Gold dam any creeks at the headwaters? Would Donlin Gold create any manmade creeks? Would any tributaries to Crooked Creek be dammed? Would the project create manmade ponds?
HYD 7	Although the Donlin Gold permit application explains BMPs during construction and operations (e.g. silt fences and other protective devices) to limit the amount of sediment runoff into adjacent wetlands, residents are concerned sediment would enter Getmuna Creek and eventually Crooked Creek, thereby degrading the spawning and rearing habitat (e.g., interstitial spaces) prior to any mitigation. The permit application states, "within the Crooked Creek drainage, several of the smaller tributaries can freeze to the stream bottom during winter (Northern Ecological Services and HDR Alaska Inc. 1999). In addition, the underlying geology of the area causes siltation in the Crooked Creek drainage, which leads to a highly armored (or embedded) stream bottom. Heavy silt loads fill the interstitial spaces in the gravel, which limits the available habitat for macro invertebrates (Waters 1995) and exacerbates the effects of winter freezing by limiting the amount of habitat available for colonization." Additional sediment would be of particular concern in Crooked Creek considering the anticipated reduction in water volume mentioned above. A reduction in stream flow would lessen Crooked Creek's ability to flush sediments out.
HYD 8	The Draft EIS should fully analyze the effects of and potential for creating aufeis and seeps by activities associated with the proposed project. Aufeis at proposed pipeline river-crossings could damage riparian areas downstream and should be incorporated into bonding and damage assessment. Seeps may occur on proposed graded ROWs and road cuts that expose groundwater to the surface. Seeps may freeze into large masses of ice that have the potential to disrupt construction, necessitate rerouting of the proposed pipeline corridor, and require clearing more acreage. Suggestions were made during scoping to contact Denali National Park and Preserve to learn about the challenges that glacial seeps present for winter road operations.
HYD 9	The proposed project would require large volumes (millions of gallons) of water for construction of permanent and temporary gravel roads, facility pads, hydrostatic testing of the pipeline, HDD, and other mine operations. The Draft EIS should include an evaluation of the water resources of the project area. Discussion in the Draft EIS should: • Identify and map existing and potential surface water locations where water withdrawal for project construction and operation would occur; • Describe water extraction methods and amounts; • Characterize each surface water resource and identify its surface area, maximum depths, available volume of water, volume of proposed withdrawal, and presence/absence of resident and/or anadromous fish species; • Identify the maximum water requirements for project construction and operation; • Identify any mitigation measures/commitments, such as establishing water withdrawal rates, timing of water withdrawal, and screening to avoid impacts to fish; • Identify minimum required flow needed to maintain fish habitat; and • Identify monitoring activities to ensure fisheries resources are protected. Concerns were expressed during scoping that pumping substantial groundwater would affect surface water adversely and alter the hydrology enough to effectively permanently impact or destroy rivers and streams within the local watershed. The Draft EIS should evaluate Donlin Gold's groundwater and surface water flow modeling

Category Code	Description
	predictions. Aquatic biota should be monitored throughout the life of the proposed mine because the mining operations would remove substantial quantities of surface and groundwater.
HYD 10	The proposed mine facility is located within the two adjacent watersheds – the American and Anaconda creeks. Both creeks provide source water to Crooked Creek, which drains into the Kuskokwim River. The proposed waste rock facility would permanently impact American Creek. The proposed tailing storage facility would permanently affect Anaconda Creek. The Draft EIS should evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to American and Anaconda creeks. The watershed characteristics of both drainages should be evaluated in detail. The Draft EIS should: • Conduct a watershed characterization of American and Anaconda creeks; • Analyze the watershed geomorphological and other characteristics, such as basin shape, slope, vegetation cover, soil type and land use conditions; • Evaluate the seasonal water levels, flow regimes, and channel morphology (i.e., channel bed and bank erosion and sediment transport capacity), and impacts caused by stream diversions, channelization, and altered drainage patterns; • Evaluate the types of resident and anadromous fish resources; • Demonstrate how construction of the proposed mine and its associated facilities might alter runoff responses to both average and extreme precipitation events; and • Evaluate the downriver effects to Crooked Creek and the Kuskokwim River, such as reduction in seasonal and annual water flow, sediment and nutrient transport.
HYD 11	The EIS should evaluate effects of the road connecting the Jungjuk mine to the port, including the effects of bridge and culvert stream crossings and cross drainage on stream hydrology and/or morphology, including the potential for aufeis. The proposed Jungjuk road that would connect the Jungjuk Port site to the mine crosses approximately 50 streams and/or drainages including both Jungjuk and Getmuna creeks, both of which support resident and anadromous fish. Spur roads would also be constructed to access the airport and other mine facilities.

LEGISLATION AND REGULATORY PROCESS (LEG)

Compliance with Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Comments on compliance with other statutes, laws or regulations that should be considered; coordinating with Federal, state, local agencies or organizations; permitting requirements.

Category Code	Description
LEG 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should consider the history of mine permitting in Alaska, in particular the Red Dog Mine, Fort Knox Mine, Green Creek Mine, and the Kensington Mine. These mines have been thoroughly evaluated through the permitting process and have solid environmental and economic track records. Agencies should consider the historical context that many mines cited by opponents of mining are mines whose operations began before the advent of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act, or the Clean Water Act. It is important to understand and acknowledge that it took many years to establish the regulatory framework through which these laws would be implemented and that the U.S. has achieved a good track record of environmental stewardship. The Draft EIS should: • Explain how and when permitting decisions are made in relation to the EIS timeline; • Describe what happens if significant changes are made to the permitted activities following the EIS process; • Include a list and description of all permits required for the proposed action including international, federal, state, and local; and • Describe the roles and relationships of all the permitting agencies.
LEG 2	The Draft EIS should describe how the project would comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Specifically: • Clarify that Section 106 is not part of the NEPA process, it is a separate law; • In the analysis of Traditional Cultural Properties, note the distinction that these are not limited to properties important to Alaska Natives. The properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Alaska Native tribes may not be the same as Traditional Cultural Properties identified on the basis of historic importance to other communities. • Note that the Corps is the lead federal agency that ensures compliance with this law under the National Historic Preservation Act, but that the statute also requires consultation with other permitting agencies, tribes, SHPO, local government representatives, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP); • Ensure that NEPA/NHPA consultation and scoping is coordinated and concurrent where possible to save resources; • Complete the Section 106 process prior to issuing the Record of Decision (ROD), which would provide for the implementation of the Programmatic Agreement terms; • Analyze impacts to the Iditarod National Historic Trail; and • Clarify that any mitigation measures to impacts to the Iditarod National Historic Trail would be agreed to as a part of the Section 106 compliance process and outlined in a Programmatic Agreement.

Category Code	Description
LEG 3	The Draft EIS should explain the extent of interdisciplinary work between the state and federal agencies working together with scientists and with indigenous knowledge in order to make comment periods more meaningful. One commenter encouraged many departments to work together to address and analyze current problems.
LEG 4	The Draft EIS should describe how the project would comply with the Clean Water Act. It was suggested that the CWA Section 404(b) (1) analysis alternatives development be integrated into the Draft EIS to ensure that the environmental review and permitting processes are concurrent, efficient, and consistent. The Draft EIS should fully disclose the precise legal mechanism by which the proposed discharges to the mine pit would occur, so that affected members of the public may comment on it. Specifically: • The Draft EIS should address the perceived loopholes in the Clean Water Act and how they affect the tailings impoundment facility that does not have to comply with discharge standards if considered a waste treatment facility; • Describe how the potential closure of the two main Clean Water Act loopholes would affect the design and placement of the tailings; • Consider how litigation with the Clean Water Act would affect the mine engineering plans; • Explain if American Creek and the other waters within the pit would be deemed a waste treatment facility; • Describe how the project would comply with New Source Performance Standards regarding the discharge of wastewater into American Creek; • Explain whether the scope of water quality analysis would include anti-degradation provisions of the Clean Water Act. • Describe the locations of affected wetlands and how Section 404 requirements and compliance would be met; and • Include a draft CWA §404(b)(1) compliance determination for the preferred alternative as an Appendix to the Draft EIS.
LEG 5	Explain whether the Corps has in its statutes the ability to stop the clock to acquire more information and data that might be needed for areas of the Draft EIS that are essential for decision-making.
LEG 6	Commenters expressed concern about the history of past mines leaving pollution and poison behind and want information regarding consequences of permit violations. The Draft EIS should clarify whether or not there are any guarantees from the Corps or other permit issuing agencies. Describe the violation process and potential punishments and whether or not the proposed mine could be shut down until the violations are addressed. The Draft EIS should explain how ownership and responsibility would be determined and disclose any past permit violations committed by the project proponents.
LEG 7	Explain how the North American Free Trade Agreement would affect the ability of the state and federal government to regulate this proposed mine. Describe whether the answer is a legal opinion or established law upheld by the courts.

Category Code	Description
LEG 8	One commenter encouraged the Corps and cooperating agencies to follow the integrated NEPA and permitting approach utilized by federal and state agencies on past mine development projects in Alaska, including the Pogo Mine, the Red Dog Aqqaluk Extension, and Kensington. It was suggested that the Corps evaluate the CWA §404 permit application concurrently with the NEPA process and the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 coordination process.
LEG 9	Clarify whether the Draft EIS would include a full analysis of the cumulative impacts of the proposed project natural gas pipeline, including an analysis of greenhouse gas emissions as pollutants under the Clean Air Act as a result of recent court rulings.
LEG 10	Describe the ANILCA 810 subsistence evaluation process for the proposed project. Ensure that Draft EIS and, if needed, ANILCA 810 subsistence hearings are coordinated whenever possible, and give advanced notice so that elders and other community members can participate.
LEG 11	Commenters expressed concern about the Temporary Water Use Permits (TWUPs) issued to Donlin Gold by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in March 2012. There were specific concerns raised during scoping that the issuance of several permits is contrary to the public interest and is likely in violation of the Alaska State Water Use Code. The Corps should consider approval of these permits in the Draft EIS.
LEG 12	Alaska Department of Fish and Game Title 16 Fish Habitat permits would be required for water withdrawal and for several other aspects of the proposed project associated with fish streams including pipeline crossings (ditching, boring, streambed and streambank rehabilitation), equipment crossings, material sites and port construction.
LEG 13	In accordance with 11 AAC 93.17, the Draft EIS should include consideration of the hazard potential of classification of the project's several substantial water dams and the large dam for whole mill tailings slurry. This should include summary of the required feasibility study and site study that justifies the location, type, and configuration of the proposed dam over other alternative locations, types, and configurations.

LAND OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND USE (LAND)

Public and private land use, ownership, and management objectives. Loss/degradation of wilderness values – but not traditional land use, which is address elsewhere.

Category Code	Description
LAND 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should analyze the Iditarod National Historic Trail under NEPA proceedings in a separate section that tracks throughout the document as a special designation or Congressional Designation.
LAND 2	The Draft EIS should review and address the Kuskokwim Area Management Plan that is currently in place, in the proposed project area.
LAND 3	The following land management goals must be accounted for in the Draft EIS: • Ensure protection of natural and cultural resources from Off Road Vehicle (ORV) impacts; • Provide ORV access consistent with the provisions of ANILCA Section 811; and • Describe and analyze state-managed public access on the state-managed Susitna Flats Game Refuge and BLM-managed access on the BLM-granted right-of-way (in the context of subsistence use and needs).
LAND 4	The Draft EIS should analyze potential impacts on a BLM commercial-occupancy site near MP 168, where a leaseholder provides BLM-approved commercial big game hunting guide-outfitting operations, with ORV or All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV) and fixed-wing aircraft access, within the surrounding area.
LAND 5	The Draft EIS should evaluate the loss of wildlife habitat on lands in the proposed project area.
LAND 6	The Draft EIS should evaluate Lands with Wilderness Characteristics along the pipeline corridor as required under BLM management guidance.
LAND 7	The Draft EIS should evaluate impacts to private and public lands resulting from the reclamation of the natural gas pipeline, and ensure that adequate bonding is in place.
LAND 8	The Draft EIS should evaluate impacts of increased public access along the pipeline corridor with regard to the following issues raised during scoping: • Possible use of the pipeline ROW as a route for snow machines and other ORV/ATV's; • Impacts of the ROW to placer mine operators who move their equipment during winter months, would ROW impact that; • Consider that the proposed pipeline corridor may open a long, newly developed trail from Anchorage/Wasilla directly to the proposed project area; and • Determine if the proposed pipeline corridor would be managed with any restrictions on public access in relation to risks to the integrity of the pipeline system.

Category Code	Description
LAND 9	The Draft EIS should analyze the impacts the proposed pipeline corridor may have by increasing public access on lands including: • Increased access from Southcentral Alaska to the proposed project area; • Impacts to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites and trails; • Increased risks for oil spills along new access routes and appropriate reporting requirements; and • Disposition of over-burden along the ROW that may impair wildlife movement patterns.
LAND 10	The Draft EIS should identify public trails, sectionline easements, 17(b) easements, and RS2477 trails in the proposed project area and address potential impacts to and from these trails.
LAND 11	The Draft EIS should analyze the land rights of private landowners and the effects of the proposed project including: • Traditional users' loss of access to ANCSA lands leased for the proposed project area; • Public access to the proposed pipeline corridor if a road is built with public funds; and • Rights of ANCSA landowners to avoid unreasonable delays, which might constitute a taking.
LAND 12	The Draft EIS should analyze the impacts to private lands and landowners for the proposed project area including: • Alaska Native corporation lands received pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; • Restricted Indian lands received under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 and, • Including maps in the EIS to depict on a useful scale the proposed pipeline routes through subdivisions so that people can see where the proposed pipeline may cross their lots. Lot lines should also be depicted on such mapping efforts in the EIS.
LAND 13	The Draft EIS should analyze the impacts of the loss of traditional land use and subsistence use areas by the tribes and members of the community. In particular, the Draft EIS should examine lands that are now owned and leased by Alaska Native Corporations and their relationship to the proposed project.
LAND 14	The Draft EIS should analyze the implications of the Bering Sea Western Interior Resource Management Plan for BLM management requirements of segments of the proposed pipeline.
LAND 15	The Draft EIS should analyze the effect of the Bethel barge terminal facility on the public use of the surrounding area with regards to trails and waterfront usage.

MITIGATION MEASURES (MIT)

Comments related to suggestions for, or implementation of, mitigation measures.

Category Code	Description
MIT 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should identify mitigation measures to minimize the release of acid rock drainage/metal leaching.
MIT 2	Mitigation measures and control technologies should be identified to minimize the emission of Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPs) and fugitive dust. Commenters suggest the following: • Use of natural gas to power heavy equipment and vehicles; and • Wetting source material, installing barriers to prevent dust from spreading, and halting operations during high wind events.
MIT 3	Barge traffic is a main concern among commenters. Mitigation measures should be clearly stated and described in the Draft EIS to reduce impacts associated with barge activity. Commenters suggest the following: • Reduce or eliminate barge traffic during Chinook (king) salmon openings and other key annual subsistence activities; • Include mitigation to protect marine resources from barge traffic; • Include mitigation for noise caused by barges that may affect local fisherman; • Place unused rock from the mine site along the river bank to reduce bank erosion; • Establish and enforce maximum tug/boat speed and load limits; • Reconfigure barges to minimize wakes; and • Evaluate (monitor) annual river-bank loss.
MIT 4	Local residents drink water from the Kuskokwim River, and it is the habitat for many species of fish and aquatic life. Mitigation measures should protect the water quality of the river and include the treatment of contaminated water. Commenters suggested using alternative techniques to completely remove chemicals from water before discharging and using dry stacks instead of slurries.
MIT 5	The Draft EIS should explain how the noise disturbance from blasting, which results in wildlife displacement, would be mitigated (commenters suggest blasting locations be included on a summary map). Helicopters, airplanes, and machine noise could drive away game species during hunting season. Commenters suggest an alternative of seasonal restrictions on mine operations such as cessation of construction and noise-producing activity during hunting season.
MIT 6	The Draft EIS should include a detailed mitigation plan for each stage of the proposed project including pre-construction, construction, operations, maintenance, rehabilitation and closure. This approach would help assess mitigation needs and identify mitigation measures and best management practices that should be implemented. The limitations, uncertainties, effectiveness, and risks associated with implementation of mitigations should be fully discussed in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS should address scenarios with catastrophic failures such as pipeline breaks, mine failures, or dam failures. It should include a discussion of adaptive management planning to respond to such unforeseen events. This analysis should include the following:

Category Code	Description
	• Timeframes for each mitigation measure, with a start and end date and duration for implementation; • Determination of whether mitigation measures would result in additional environmental impacts; • Description of corrective actions to remedy failed mitigation; • Identification of the source of funding for each mitigation and monitoring measure; disclose any lack of funding; and • Designation of the entities responsible for implementing each mitigation measure.
MIT 7	Impacts to public health need to be mitigated. Mitigation strategies should be developed and included in the Draft EIS. Commenters have the following suggestions and concerns: • Mitigation in the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) should help guide mitigation in the Draft EIS; • Use "social determinants of health" as done in the Draft EIS for the 2008 Northeast National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska; and • If there is a spill or release of hazardous materials that cause locals to relocate, analyze who would pay for these travel costs and potential medical expenses?
MIT 8	The Draft EIS should include analysis of mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, public health, land, and subsistence activities. For impacts that cannot be avoided, compensatory mitigation should be included.
MIT 9	Mitigation measures should be developed and identified to protect fish and the locals who depend on them for their subsistence lifestyle. The Draft EIS should describe mitigation measures that would be used to protect fish. Commenters suggest the following: • Reduce or stop construction and mining activities during peak times of fish migration and spawning; • Identify measures to protect fish from mine discharge and mercury contamination, such as using dry stack tailings; and • Conduct fueling activity at least 100 ft from wetlands and the bank of fish streams; no fueling in riparian areas or within 500 ft of active floodplain of any fish bearing streams.
MIT 10	The proposed pipeline would affect many resources. The Draft EIS must fully address pipeline impacts and necessary mitigation measures. Commenters are concerned about impacts to the following, and suggest including mitigation measures for each: • Bird habitats affected by brushing; • Aquatic resources; • Vegetation; commenters suggest minimizing amount of vegetation removed for the ROW; • Habitat loss resulting from the exposed pipeline; • Habitat along the ROW; commenters suggest scattering chipped brush and limbs along the ROW; • Wetlands; and • Impacts resulting from grading of hillsides; trenching on hillsides should be considered to reduce visual impacts.

Category Code	Description
MIT 11	The Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) and other important trails should be protected. Commenters suggest choosing a ROW that intersects the trail where tall, thick native vegetation currently exists, and maintaining a 500 ft trailside vegetation buffer. Also, directional drilling methods should be used to insert the pipeline below the undisturbed trail corridor. This would also help prevent unauthorized ORV/ATV and vehicle access. If pipeline crossings at trails require a ROW, the width of the clear zone should be minimized. In areas with existing access routes, alternate access should be provided. Vehicle barriers could be installed to prevent unauthorized vehicle access, but allow for continued use of trails for winter users. Permanent service and maintenance roads should include these kinds of barrier structures also.
MIT 12	Mitigation measures should be included in the Draft EIS for potential wildfires.
MIT 13	Impacts to wetlands should be minimized. The Draft EIS should discuss wetland loss from draining and filling for roadways, including the miles of roads and the acres of wetlands affected. Restoration of existing wetland habitat could potentially be used as a compensatory mitigation credit if they can be restored to provide beneficial fish and wildlife habitat. Large surface area/low impact tires could help reduce impacts to wetlands, as well as the use of temporary platforms/holding structures during pipeline construction to ensure material can be recovered and put back into place on top of the trench. In areas where platforms are not an option, the area should be immediately replanted with native species.
MIT 14	Reclamation should be conducted immediately following construction, and may need to occur more than just one season/year after construction to account for chronic erosion or stability issues.
MIT 15	In the pipe storage yards and construction camps, commenters suggest using an alternative to gravel pads, such as non-permanent porous pavement panels. With regards to material sites, following use for temporary purposed gravel should be returned back to where it was quarried, and all material sites should be fully reclaimed.
MIT 16	Mitigation should be developed to minimize disturbance to soils. Commenters note that the Pipeline Plan of Development states that organic matter would be separated from mineral soils. They suggest the additional separation of the A and B horizons from the underlying parent material, since soil development is a very slow process. In roadside ditches sediment catchments should be installed and maintained.
MIT 17	Stream and waterbody crossing techniques and associated mitigation measures to minimize impacts should be fully analyzed in the Draft EIS. Commenters suggest considering as an alternative an elevated, rather than buried, pipeline above streams and waterbodies. During construction of the pipeline, fiber optic cables should be placed in same location as pipe installation to reduce impacts to fisheries resources. To prevent scouring of streambeds, energy-dissipation devices should be used at all locations to prevent habitat damage and increased turbidity.
MIT 18	The traditional ways of life in the proposed project area should be protected by effective mitigation measures. Commenters suggest the following: • Identify the monetary value of loss of hunting, fishing and gather activities; and • Develop and fund an Elders and Youth Council to ensure continuance of traditions and culture.

Category Code	Description
MIT 19	To prevent fuel spills, yoke stem valves should be used.
MIT 20	Equipment brought from outside the proposed project area should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent unwanted invasive species.
MIT 21	Tailings ponds should be enclosed to prevent harm to the environment. Safety systems need to be in place in the event that tailings dams leak. Captured mercury should not be dumped in the tailings pond. It should be exported to a federally approved permanent storage facility. Furthermore, the Draft EIS should include discussion of implementing the latest research and technology for capturing CO ₂ in mine tailings.
MIT 22	The Corps should engage Donlin Gold, LLC in the development of mitigation measures early in the process. Donlin Gold can then apply experience to predict mitigation success, as illustrated at other mine sites. Furthermore, regarding mitigation in the Health Impact Assessment (HIA), the Corps should independently evaluate mitigation measures proposed to reduce health-related impacts.
MIT 23	Mitigation measures for temporary work camps and permanent facilities for all phases of the proposed project would need to be surrounded by electric fences to minimize human interactions with foxes, and brown and black bears that were noted to be common during similar construction activities of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The temporary storage and proper disposal of putrescible wastes would be an important part of minimizing human/carnivore interactions.

MONITORING (MON)

Comments related to monitoring plans for project and post closure.

Category Code	Description
MON 1	Commenters request detailed monitoring plans for all phases of the project, including construction, maintenance, operation and reclamation/closure. Monitoring plans should address all project components and include: • Defined goals and objectives; • Measurable performance standards; • List of measurement parameters, methods, and locations; • Schedule and frequency for monitoring during all phases; • Entities responsible for conducting and reporting monitoring; • Procedure for implementation and documentation; • Newest technologies and techniques, such as thermistors, lysimeters, and gas detectors; • Detailed assessment of effectiveness; • Participation of public and tribes, and development of a Citizens Advisory Board; and • A plan for monitoring the mine-site in perpetuity, including analysis of need for permanent power to accomplish monitoring.
MON 2	Monitoring of the proposed pipeline should be analyzed in detail in the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS. In particular, commenters are concerned about identification and monitoring of pipeline leaks. The following issues need to be analyzed in the Draft EIS: • Detailed monitoring plans for the pipeline for all phases of the proposed project; • A pipeline hydrostatic test water plan; • The entity responsible for monitoring the pipeline; • Continued monitoring of erosion, permafrost, vegetation and riparian areas along the pipeline; • Monitoring and analysis of groundwater drainage patterns; • Defined schedule and frequency of monitoring; • Additional pipeline inspections after significant weather events such as heavy rain; • Monitoring for non-native invasive species by a botanist at least once per year; and • Schedule for Smart Pigging Inspections at appropriate intervals.
MON 3	Impacts to the environment and human populations need to be monitored during all phases of the project, including construction, maintenance, operation and reclamation/closure. Continued sampling should take place throughout the life of the project, both within mine facilities and the surrounding project area. Samples used for monitoring should be taken from the same locations as baseline samples. Entities responsible for monitoring should be identified in the Draft EIS. Commenters request monitoring of the following: • Fish, wildlife and subsistence resources; • Invasive species; • Geological resources, including waste rock produced by the mine; • Air quality; and

Category Code	Description
	Water quality, including impacts to groundwater and surface water hydrology.
MON 4	Commenters support on-going monitoring to address their great concern regarding potential impacts from barge activity. The Draft EIS should fully analyze impacts to the environment and identify and implement monitoring plans accordingly. Specifically, commenters are concerned with the following: - Entity responsible for monitoring barges (would the U.S. Coast Guard be involved?); - Monitoring of barge leaks; - Invasive species introduced through barge activity; and - Impacts to fish and other subsistence resources.
MON 5	The type and method of mercury monitoring should be discussed in the Draft EIS. This should include a mass balance approach to monitor all mercury entering and leaving mine facilities, at all phases of the project. Mercury abatement units should be monitored closely, and the slurry pipe to the tailings impoundment should be monitored regularly to determine how much mercury enters the tailings pond. Commenters are particularly concerned with mercury transported by prevailing winds, and impacts to air, water and fish. Results of mercury monitoring should be publicly accessible online.
MON 6	Fugitive dust should be monitored throughout the life of the project, including construction, operation, maintenance and reclamation/closure to ensure effectiveness of mitigation measures. Commenters are particularly concerned with dust transported by prevailing winds, and the impacts to air and water quality.
MON 7	Many comments were received regarding water quality and impacts to water quality from mining activity, particularly to the Kuskokwim River. Commenters request detailed monitoring plans for all types of water, including surface and groundwater, during all phases of the project including construction, operation, maintenance and reclamation/closure. The following are suggestions for water monitoring: - Conduct baseline water quality studies to help guide monitoring plans; - Avoid discharging hydrostatic test water in waters with resident and/or anadromous fish; - Identify discharge locations and describe methods of discharge; - Consistent site sampling locations; - All port locations, and downriver from each location; - Water monitoring year-round on a monthly basis; - Whole-Effluent Testing on a quarterly basis; - Test water samples for cyanide and compare to clean water; - Identify entities responsible for monitoring; and - Make water quality reporting available to the public and local residents.
MON 8	There should be monthly testing of water, sediment and biota down-gradient of the proposed mine site in the same locations as baseline testing samples. There should also be samples taken off-site to facilitate interpretation of long-term variations due to climate change.

Category Code	Description
MON 9	Passive air monitoring should be conducted at least once a month in various locations within and surrounding the proposed mine site, both during and not during operations. Results should be compared to modeled predictions, and a mine closure plan should be implemented if emissions are greater than predicted. These monitoring reports should occur monthly, and results from monitoring should be made available to the public online.
MON 10	Chemical management processes should be described and evaluated in the Draft EIS. This should address usage, storage and transport of all toxic chemicals.
MON 11	The Draft EIS should identify and describe air emissions monitoring during mine operations and post-closure. All stacks that release to the atmosphere should be monitored frequently to determine mercury release and contamination. This includes monitoring of mercury capture controls.
MON 12	Year-round ambient air monitoring should be conducted outside the proposed project area to identify mercury impacts to air quality.
MON 13	Acid rock drainage should be monitored throughout the life of the project. As long as any water from the mine is treated, aquatic life and geological resources should be monitored for potential impacts. Commenters request kinetic test throughout all phases of the proposed project.
MON 14	Monitoring of captured mercury should include logging of when, where, and how it is stored. Shipment of mercury should be clearly tracked. No mercury should be disposed of on-site, in landfills, or in the tailing storage facility.
MON 15	The Draft EIS should identify and describe a comprehensive monitoring plan for worker health. Mine workers should receive periodic mercury screenings, particularly those working near autoclaves.
MON 16	Noise levels should be monitored and disturbance impacts to wildlife should be analyzed during construction and operation of the mine.

NATURAL GAS SUPPLY (GAS)

Lower costs of fuel in rural Alaska as result of potential new gas supply and spur/distribution systems. Impacts to gas supply in Cook Inlet.

Category Code	Description
GAS 1	Concern was expressed regarding the source of the fuel supply for the proposed project. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should: • Fully disclose where the natural gas bound for the proposed project site would be extracted and how much natural gas would be consumed by the proposed project; • Disclose whether natural gas would be shipped into Cook Inlet, how it would be transported to the proposed natural gas pipeline, whether a liquefied natural gas facility would need to be constructed, if a port facility near the beginning of the proposed pipeline would need to be constructed, and what would be the potential impacts of increased shipping and infrastructure in Cook Inlet; • Address whether hydraulic fracturing would be used to extract natural gas bound for the proposed project site and what fracturing fluids would be used; and • Evaluate the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with natural gas production, delivery, and storage.
GAS 2	Concern was expressed that the supply of available natural gas in Cook Inlet may not be sufficient to provide power to the proposed project as well as electricity and heat to residents and businesses in Southcentral Alaska. The Draft EIS should: • Fully analyze the feasibility of using Cook Inlet natural gas to fuel the proposed project considering the decline in production from existing wells and projected shortfalls; • Assess the impacts to price and availability of natural gas and natural gas-fueled electricity for customers in Southcentral Alaska as a result of additional demand by the proposed project; • Evaluate the effects of Cook Inlet natural gas consumption by the proposed project on the long-term energy security of Southcentral Alaska; and • Address whether the Cook Inlet natural gas consumption could affect the availability and cost of energy elsewhere in Alaska.
GAS 3	Scoping commenters requested that the Draft EIS describe whether the proposed project could provide communities and enterprises in the region with a more efficient, inexpensive, reliable, or environmentally friendly alternative to currently available energy sources. The Draft EIS should examine the following issues: • Fully evaluate whether communities and enterprises could be allowed to tap into the proposed natural gas pipeline and/or electricity produced by the proposed power plant; • Identify the conditions, rules and regulations required for tapping into the proposed pipeline or electricity produced by the proposed power plant; • Specifically address access to the proposed natural gas pipeline by McGrath, the Vinasale Project, Doyon Limited, Bethel, Hooper Bay, Kwethluk, Nikolai, potential regional energy producing facilities, and enterprises or communities that have proposed spur lines; • Disclose whether the proposed natural gas pipeline could remain in-place post-closure to provide energy to other enterprises and communities in the region; and • Include more information on energy use by the proposed project, including the

Category Code	Description
	amounts of excess natural gas and electricity that might be produced and could be available for use by communities and enterprises in the region.
GAS 4	Comments called for assessing cumulative effects, such as the potential that the proposed natural gas pipeline ROW could facilitate further human development and mining projects in the region.
GAS 5	Concerns were expressed regarding the design and impacts of the proposed natural gas pipeline and regarding the Pipeline Plan of Development. The Draft EIS should: • Fully assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed pipeline including habitats, noise levels, vibration levels, subsistence resources, air quality, biological resources (including wetlands, vegetation, wildlife and aquatic resources, and threatened and endangered species), cultural resources, geology, soils and other mineral resources, historical and archeological sites, paleontological resources (including geology and soils, mineral resources, paleontological resources), hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, (including groundwater and surface water), land use and planning, noise, recreation, aesthetics, socioeconomics (including population and housing, public services, utilities and services systems), transportation, cumulative impacts including associated mine development impacts, and environmental justice; • Identify the period of time the proposed project may require natural gas via the proposed pipeline; • Disclose whether manual or remote-controlled valves are intended to be used on the proposed pipeline; • Disclose the height above ground or the depth below ground as well as the thickness of the proposed pipeline and any potential effects this may have; • Clarify whether a road would be part of the proposed pipeline corridor; and • Disclose the exact coordinates for river crossings along the proposed pipeline route.
GAS 6	The Draft EIS should fully address using an alternative energy sources beyond the proposed natural gas pipeline.

NEPA PROCESS (NEP)

Compliance with NEPA. Specific to the adequacy of Purpose and Need, scoping, technical analysis and NEPA milestones.

Category Code	Description
NEP 1	The NEPA process should be explained. Specifically: • Clarify whether the NEPA process would stop if negative concerns outweigh the positives during the Draft EIS cumulative effects analysis process; • Describe how the Draft EIS process gives stakeholders adequate time to review documents and provide input on the proposed plan; • Clarify how the amount of opposition to the project affects how the Corps considers the permit application; and • Describe how the following four objectives of NEPA would be met. (Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. Â§4331): (1) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings (2) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences (3) Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice (4) Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources. • Describe the rigor of the analysis conducted by the independent contractor and how the public can confirm its adequacy.
NEP 2	Comments during scoping made very specific recommendations for making the NEPA process and Draft EIS understandable to the general public: • Provide clear, easily understood information provided in the Draft EIS, through clear diagrams and maps that the general public can easily understand; and • It was recommended that the Draft EIS use commonly understood terms and, where necessary, provides illustrations, tables, or info-graphics to summarize and communicate terminology. In contrast, the applicant's Plan of Development uses terminology that if used in the NEPA document would be confusing for the general public, and generally obscure understanding. For instance, the term workpad is used rather than construction road or construction access, or travel way.
NEP 3	Commenters would like clarification regarding the roles of the State of Alaska and BLM in the Draft EIS process, and how the Corps, as the lead agency that may issue permits allowing the proposed project to move forward, is going to address all the concerns expressed during scoping.
NEP 4	Commenters are concerned about the alternatives development process. The Draft EIS should describe the following issues expressed during scoping: • Clarify how the Corps would determine which alternatives are carried forward for analysis and which are eliminated from further detailed consideration. Describe how the cooperating agencies can participate in this process, and ensure that the BLM, and all cooperating agencies, are involved in the development of a reasonable range of alternatives for analysis in the environmental impact statement. • Coordinate the alternatives development with Donlin Gold, as the applicant understands the logistical, technical, and economic factors considered in the

Category Code	Description
	determination of what is reasonable and practicable. • The Draft EIS must provide alternatives that eliminate or vastly reduce the risk posed by mercury contamination, acid drainage/metals leaching, greenhouse gas emissions, and the loss of wilderness values along the pipeline ROW, regardless of the cost that these alternatives may ultimately place upon the industry. • The required No Action Alternative should be subject to the same level of analysis as the other alternatives so that the benefits of existing environment conditions in water, subsistence resources, and wilderness are adequately considered and economically quantified. Studies of the No Action Alternative should include an evaluation (with meaningful local involvement) of the cultural values and community health, and an analysis of ecosystem services such as salmon and the avoided health care costs associated with potential project impacts. • The permitting agencies should ensure that every known stakeholder truly understands the risks and consequences of every alternative proposed in the Draft EIS.
NEP 5	Commenters noted that the cumulative effects analysis should consider the following: • Describe how the Draft EIS process considers cumulative effects; • Identify the geographic scope and timeframe for the cumulative effects analysis; • Describe the cumulative effects analysis methodology and explain any assumptions and models used in the analysis; • Identify the current condition of the resource as a measure of past impacts, such as the percentage of species habitat lost to date; • Identify the future condition of the resource based on an analysis of the cumulative impacts of reasonably foreseeable projects or actions added to existing conditions and current trends; • Assess the cumulative impacts contribution of the proposed alternatives to the long-term health of the resource, and provide a specific measure for the projected impact from the proposed alternatives; • Identify opportunities to avoid and minimize future cumulative impacts, including working with other federal and state agencies, Alaska Native Regional and Village Corporations, regional and health non-profit organizations, and local and tribal governments and communities; • Identify and evaluate the comparative long-term effects of existing and abandoned mining projects and mining claims in the region, such as the abandoned Kolmakof Mine (near Napaimute), placer mines north of Tuluksak, and the Red Devil Mine, an abandoned mercury mine; • Discuss the efforts of BLM and other agencies to evaluate mine impacts and potential remedial activities; • Evaluate the Nixon Fork Mine and existing operational mine near McGrath, Alaska; • Evaluate the proposed future projects, such as the Chikuminuk Lake Hydroelectric project (Nuvista Light and Electric), the road between the Yukon River and Kuskokwim rivers; Susitna Watana Hydroelectric project; Neumont Mining (exploration near Napaimute); NYAC Gold (exploration near Tuluksak); Holitna Basin natural gas (mid-Kuskokwim River exploration); • Evaluate the effect of bringing infrastructure to the area; describe whether that would allow other development, such as from Kalskag over to the Yukon, and exploration up the Aniak, the Holitna, to happen when it wouldn't otherwise; • The Draft EIS should consider the development of additional reserves and other

Category Code	Description
	mineral deposits proximate to Donlin Creek if the presence of the infrastructure it paid for makes nearby smaller mineral deposits economically viable to develop. Analyze the possibility and effects of the development of a bona fide mining district, with multiple mines, in this now remote area; and • Describe past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects and actions in the proposed project area and consider their cumulative impacts in their entirety. Where significant cumulative impacts may exist, the Draft EIS should disclose the parties that would be responsible for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating for those adverse impacts.
NEP 6	Commenters asked about future analysis that would be conducted if additional or other valuable mineral deposits are discovered during operation of the mine. When would future NEPA analysis be conducted? Would the Draft EIS include information about: • Whether more material and fuel would be needed? • Whether there would be more barge traffic associated with additional supplies and materials?

NON SUBSTANTIVE COMMENT (NSB)

Submissions without substantive comments.

Category Code	Description
NSB 1	Entire submission determined not to be substantive.

PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES (PAA)

The core design characteristics and operational plans of the proposed action in three major components (mine, pipeline and transportation infrastructure). Example – what the public wants to learn about, or the need for additional information in the formal project description. Also includes the environmentally preferred alternative, and additional alternatives that should be considered. Clarifications in the description of mine construction, operations, traffic volumes, and costs of the project, including work force development.

Category Code	Description
PAA 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should evaluate a range of reasonable alternatives practicable in light of the overall purpose and need to identify potential impacts related to all mine activities. For each alternative analyzed in the Draft EIS, the Corps should develop a life cycle economic cost analysis. Existing analyses by Donlin Gold and agencies that evaluate alternatives for mineral processing, waste rock and tailings disposal site locations and methods, closure, power supply, and site access could be used to help identify alternatives. The Corps should develop and describe in the Draft EIS the criteria that could be used to identify the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative, and the environmentally preferred alternatives. These criteria should be developed in coordination with cooperating agencies, tribes, and using the scoping comments and could be based on the conservation of important aquatic and terrestrial habitats, maintaining wildlife and fish passage, maintaining subsistence and socio-cultural resources, practicability, and regulatory requirements. The Draft EIS should describe the process, the rationale, and the basis for how these criteria were developed.
PAA 2	The No Action Alternative should be subject to the same level of analysis as the other alternatives so that the benefits of existing conditions in water, subsistence resources, and wilderness are adequately considered and economically quantified. Studies of the No Action Alternative should include an evaluation of the cultural values and community health, and an analysis of ecosystem services such as salmon and the avoided health care costs associated with potential project impacts on waterways and air.
PAA 3	The Draft EIS should include an agency preferred alternative, and the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative. This would provide the public, the tribes, and the agencies with an opportunity to conduct a more detailed review and comment of the environmental consequences associated with the preferred alternative.

Category Code	Description
PAA 4	Suggestions regarding project design alternatives for airstrips include: • The Draft EIS should consider extending and using the Kiska Metals airstrip instead of the facilities slated for Rainy Pass. • Concerns were expressed that a 5,000 foot airstrip at the current Puntilla strip could negatively impact local businesses, but would be more desirable than an airstrip in the main Ptarmigan Valley. • Clarify if new constructed airstrips would also be reclaimed. The proposed Donlin Gold airstrip site is in open country above timberline and would not allow for the airstrip or scarring of the topography to be returned to a natural condition. If the airstrips would not be reclaimed, the Draft EIS should document potential impacts to various resources from additional use in the foreseeable future. • Donlin Gold should improve the Crooked Creek airfield to meet their needs. This would make a good long-term benefit to the entire area. The current plan calls for an airfield that would be of no use after the mine is closed. All infrastructure should be built for the long-term benefit of as many people as possible not for short term use. • The Draft EIS should take into account the alternative that the State of Alaska would not require removal of construction access airfields, or that the State may not require removal of other facilities.
PAA 5	Suggestions for project alternatives regarding barge issues include: • Preference should be given to alternatives that do not increase barge traffic. • Originally there were plans to have a barge station at Crow Village downstream of Aniak, and the new plan is to have a station at Jungjuk [below the village of Crooked Creek]. The Draft EIS should analyze the water depth between those two locations. • Evaluate alternative locations for the proposed port facilities. • Additional details on barge landings on the Kuskokwim are needed. Where are they located, what kind of ground disturbance is involved, life expectancy, and are roads connected to them? • At the Jungjuk Barge Landing, a single slip for the unloading of cargo barges is displayed. It appears as though the fuel barges would dock in this section and be exposed to the river current during the offloading process. An alternative would be a second slip designed in a way that would allow both the offloading of cargo and fuel. This would allow the fuel barge offload to be conducted out of the river current and containment boom to be placed across the slip opening so that in the event of a fuel spill the oil is contained in the slip. The second slip would also provide a cargo unloading backup for those occasions when two barge tows are at the landing allowing the second barge to dock and not have to wait in the river for the slip to open. • Evaluate the use of winter ice roads and snow roads for transportation of cargo and fuel to the mine site, and logistic associated with construction activities.
PAA 6	Suggestions for project alternatives regarding camp locations for workers during pipeline construction were suggested by owners of local businesses in the area of the proposed pipeline route during scoping. Suggestions were made that one alternative could be to house the workers at existing lodges in the vicinity of the pipeline route during construction. This would eliminate the potential for disruption to guide businesses in the area during construction. The use of the existing lodge or existing airstrip at Puntilla would be less of an impact as it would keep development in one area. An indirect benefit of this alternative for housing workers would also be that it could defray losses from normal business as a result of pipeline construction.

Category Code	Description
PAA 7	Suggestions for project alternatives regarding energy supply sources include: • Donlin Gold should explore the option of securing gas from the interior Holitna Basin, which would eliminate competition with gas users in Cook Inlet. Developing natural gas energy from the Holitna Basin could support several remote communities along the Kuskokwim and Holitna rivers in addition to the Donlin Gold mine. • The Draft EIS should include an alternative to run the proposed pipeline to the northeast, to Fairbanks, where it could connect to a pipeline from the North Slope. • Other regional power options include a fuel oil pipeline or road development between the more bargeable Yukon River to the Kuskokwim River, natural gas development from the Nenana Basin, and coal from known western Alaska reserves delivered via a road system connecting the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers and communities. • The only source of gas that is feasible for the proposed project is supply through Southcentral Alaska. All of the potential sources in the Interior and from the North Slope remain speculative and have extended timeframes so that they are unlikely to be available to meet the needs of the proposed project in good time. Therefore, the scope of the Draft EIS should consider only Southcentral Alaska as a gas source for Donlin Gold. • For purposes of the Draft EIS, the various gas supply projects and the proposed project are independent from each other, so the project is not "connected" to any of the various gas supply projects being considered on parallel fronts, and there is no obligation on the part of the Corps to analyze the proposed project and any of the various gas supply projects in the same Draft EIS. • Donlin Gold could employ a pumped hydro option to store energy for base demands, and use liquefied natural gas as a supplemental fuel source instead of the primary source. • A system transmitting power by wire from Bethel to the proposed Donlin Goldmine could be less harmful to the landscape and wildlife while potentially providing power to several small communities along the route. • The power plant could be a good long-term power source for western Alaska after the mine is closed. As it is proposed the power plant is useless after mine closure. • As a comparison with Alaska energy consumption, as proposed, the required available and sustainable energy for the mine to operate once in production would be 227 megawatts. This is slightly greater than the current highest annual peak usage day (211.5 megawatts) of the whole of the Fairbanks, North Pole, Delta Junction, Nenana, Healy and Cantwell communities. The Draft EIS should clearly allow Alaska residents to understand this energy requirement for the proposed Donlin Gold mine. • The Draft EIS should include a wind power option which could eliminate the need for a gas pipeline from Cook Inlet to the mine site. The Draft EIS should also include other alternatives that substantially reduce the need for fossil fuel generation, such as solar arrays, run-of-river hydroelectric generation, geothermal heat pumps for space heating, biofuels, and efficiency measures such as LED lighting and motion detectors, reduced exterior lighting, and a goal of all buildings to be Platinum certified by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Program. • The Draft EIS should explore alternative mine plans that may extend the mine life by reducing the 57,000 ton per day. This could reduce the energy demand to levels that could be generated through more localized and less impacting options.

Category Code	Description
PAA 8	Commenters requested additional design details regarding blasting and material sources in the proposed action, including the following: • The Draft EIS should identify the location of proposed blasting in the project area, and describe the blasting methods that would be used. • Because of the impacts associated with increased noise levels, a blasting management plan should be developed and incorporated into the Draft EIS. The noise levels in the project area should be quantified, and the threshold levels described as to the effects of blasting to human health, birds and wildlife. • The Draft EIS should estimate the total volume of gravel material that would be required for construction, including the mine facility, access roads, natural gas pipeline, port facilities, airplane runway, and camps. Identify the location of any existing and proposed new material source sites on a map, and summarize in a table the information regarding each material source site, such as the location, surface area impacts, quantity of material available, land ownership, and permit status. The development plans for the project should consider maximizing the distance between sites and reducing the number of sites developed, thereby reducing site reclamation requirements. Some are less than 1 mile apart. • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 8-26, last paragraph] "It appears that the applicant estimate of 8 gravel pits totaling 57 acres for the 58 mile segment co-located with the Iditarod Trail is an insufficient quantity (number of pits) given the scale of proposed work." • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 6-4] "Material sites and quantities as well as any batch/processing plant would be authorized on state and federal land under separate authorizations and not under the ROW. Any use/enlargement of material borrow sites, along with airstrip construction, etc., is a connected action and should be analyzed in this Draft EIS as part of the larger project. How would all this sand and gravel material be transported to the pipeline corridor? Would you need access roads to drive it from the borrow sites? Would it need to be flown? Are there appropriate airstrips at the borrow sites themselves?" • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 12-1, first bullet] "Reinvasion of gravel pads would not work. Gravel pads resemble glacial outwash materials, and therefore would take decades, if not a half century, to naturally revegetate, and then with alder only. For this reason use of gravel pads should be minimized."
PAA 9	Project alternatives suggested during scoping regarding contamination issues included the following: • The Draft EIS should provide alternatives that eliminate or reduce the risk posed by mercury contamination, acid drainage/metals leaching, greenhouse gas emissions, and the loss of wilderness values along the pipeline right-of-way, regardless of the cost that these alternatives may ultimately place upon the industry. • Cyanide, if it is used, could damage the environment, people, and wildlife. The Draft EIS should consider alternatives to such chemicals at the mine site. • The Draft EIS should explore potential alternatives to impoundment lakes, including paste tailings and dry stacking. These have a higher initial operating cost, but they typically provide negligible seepage loss from the stack, provide progressive covering and reclamation of land, safer, stable tailings mass, minimal containment requirements, and simple water management. • The Draft EIS should include an alternative in which tailings pond leachate does not report to the mine pit or any other long-term storage solution, but is instead fully treated to applicable water quality standards before discharging into natural

Category Code	Description
	waterways immediately after mine life. • The Draft EIS should include a range of alternatives in which the mine pit does not become a lake subject to perpetual water treatment. It should include an alternative for backfilling the pit to the maximum extent practicable with waste rock and overburden and reclaiming it to its original state. • Despite the risk of leaching arsenic, the four Non-Acid Generating (NAG) rock types are treated the same throughout the scoping documents. No material with a high potential to leach arsenic should be used in construction. The Draft EIS alternatives need to provide a scenario in which only NAG 1 and NAG 3 are used in construction, and provide information on the volume of NAG 2 and NAG 4 rock that would go into the waste rock facility. • A drilling mud plan should be developed and incorporated into the Draft EIS. It should describe how drilling muds and cuttings would be managed, stored, transported, and properly disposed of. It should include potential environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures, monitoring procedures and contingency planning for accidental releases of drilling fluids, muds and cuttings during HDD construction activities. • The Draft EIS should include an alternative in which the mine does not dump captured mercury into the tailings pond and instead exports all captured mercury to a federally approved permanent storage facility, with a multiple container approach with several redundant systems for safety. The Draft EIS should evaluate the economic and environmental risks and benefits to barging the waste versus flying the waste out; flying it out could provide a much lower risk to the Kuskokwim River. • The Draft EIS "should evaluate alternative methods for managing waste liquid flows from the carbon-in-leach tank and other mill processes to the tailings pond. Are there pollution control measures that can be used to reduce the mercury in the carbon-in-leach tailings solution before it gets mixed with the detoxified tails? A full range of alternatives should be considered to preclude placing mercury contaminated tailings solution in the tailings impoundment, where the mercury can be released into the environment from liner seepage, leakage or failure, and off-gassing air emissions." • The Draft EIS should include alternatives that provide safety systems in the event of a release or dam failure. • As an alternative to disposing of hazardous waste, an onsite underground injection control well should be considered to handle hazardous waste material disposal. • It was recommended that the Draft EIS and the CWA Section 404 permit not to use the term "waste treatment facility" since it can connote an approach for waste management that is not being proposed and which has the potential to confuse the public. • The Draft EIS should provide additional detail about managing litter and trash generated at each proposed campsite [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 8-89, 2nd paragraph, 3rd sentence]. All non-combustible solid waste must be properly disposed or recycled off-site.
PAA 10	Project alternatives suggested to be included in the Draft EIS to address air emission issues include: • Alternatives that require Donlin Gold to purchase carbon offset credits to reduce the threat to human health posed by climate change per the EPA endangerment finding. • Alternatives based on an assessment of the feasibility of enclosing any leaching processes or tailings ponds, to reduce the amount of mercury emissions. In addition, methods used in the Miller Mercury Emissions Study should be applied.

Category Code	Description
PAA 11	Commenters requested clarification of project design and suggested project alternatives regarding the natural gas pipeline, including: • The Draft EIS should include alternatives that reduce the scope and scale of the proposed pipeline, or eliminate the need for it altogether. • The project should consider the construction of above ground pipeline alternatives, as opposed to a buried pipeline design. • Concern was expressed over the loss of pressure through the pipeline, and what technologies would be used to increase pressure along the way. If there is a breakage in the pipeline, the pressure could create additional complications, so there is concern over storage areas to divert pipeline contents if this were to happen. Questions were raised about the twenty blockages [valves] for the pipeline, located before and/or after each stream crossing. • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 12-2] The metering station would be cut off at grade if wooden poles are placed directly in the ground. It was recommended to cut off 12 inches below grade as the H piles are to prevent potential impact from snowmachine or travelers on this route. • It has been asked that pipeline valve stations be strategically placed to avoid visual impacts to local business operations. A valve station near Rainy Pass Lodge would be advantageous to both the lodge and Kiska Metals. • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 8-21] Concern was expressed over whether or not all the pipe storage would be able to fit within the 100' construction area. • Questions were raised regarding whether the pipeline was secure against people damaging it. • The Draft EIS should clearly state if the pipeline is going to be common-carrier. • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 8-75] "It would be good to have clarification on the equipment crossings, especially in the summer (culverts, bridges), and whether they would be temporary in nature and whether they would be removed and taken out once the pipeline construction contract is complete."
PAA 12	Project alternatives suggested during scoping regarding pipeline routing include: • There may be other viable pipeline routes that have not been considered that would have lesser impacts than the current proposal. The Draft EIS should evaluate all viable pipeline routes regardless of monetary costs to construct. • Moving the pipeline route at least 2.5 miles further west towards Nikolai and away from the Alaska Range could benefit the game populations that frequent the tundra flats by reducing any potential problems that could result from other people coming in, following the pipeline route in order to hunt. There has never been anyone else hunting there in the past. The proposed route from the Windy to the Big River appears to run directly through the rolling hills and through the middle of moose habitat. If the route were to be located closer to Nikolai it would run more through the spruce and probably have less effect on the current populations of moose. Also it would open a corridor that likely would produce willow foraging habitat for the moose in the long-term, thus benefiting the moose and other game animals, rather than disturbing them in their already established home areas. In addition, a route closer to Nikolai, could make it easier for the villages to tap into the gas and reduce dependence on very expensive diesel fuel. Also, as proposed, many of the pipeline tributary crossings between MP 150 and 194 have much longer and steeper entry and exit grades than are found 2.5 miles further west. • The Draft EIS should analyze an alternative that would route the pipeline northwest at

Category Code	Description
	Old Skwentna to the Kichatna River drainage, through the Moose Creek Lake and Moose Creek pass, thereby avoiding the Denali National Park boundary, and then go west to connect with the Jones River Alternate, therefore bypassing the 58-mile co-location of the pipeline with the Iditarod National Historic Trail. Such a route would be five miles shorter than the current route, eliminate the geo-physically challenging crossing of the Happy River area, and cut the number of pipeline crossings of the Iditarod Trail to two, one at Old Skwentna and one near Egypt Mountain on the north side of the Alaska Range. • The Draft EIS should note that the first five miles of the pipeline, and potentially a compressor station are proposed to be located within the Susitna Flats State Game Refuge. Scoping comments noted that the proposed routing of the pipeline through the Susitna Flats State Game Refuge would be a potential alternative, but not the only alternative that should be considered. It could be possible to connect with existing gas distribution infrastructure without crossing this refuge and an off-refuge alternative should be considered and evaluated in the EIS. If the through-refuge route is eventually selected and approved, mitigation measures would need to be developed to mitigate impacts to the refuge and refuge users and a Special Area Permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Habitat would be required. • As indicated in scoping by comments from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Draft EIS should examine how a portion of the proposed pipeline route runs directly along the face of the Alaska Range and through transitional habitats between lower black spruce forest and mountain habitat. This transitional habitat is important to many species of wildlife including moose and caribou. The transitional habitat along the current proposed route is widest near the Big River. The EIS should identify these transitional habitat zones and consideration should be given to minimizing the pipeline route through these zones. In some cases, the route could avoid this important habitat by moving as few as three miles to the north of the current proposed alignment into areas more dominated by black spruce.
PAA 13	Commenters made suggestions for project alternatives regarding pipeline Right-of-Way, including: • The Draft EIS should include an alternative that reduces the initial clearing requirements for the majority of the ROW, preferably to less than 50 feet. • The Draft EIS should include an alternative that does not require clearing of vegetation every ten years, as vegetation reclamation should start as soon as the pipeline is in the ground. • The Draft EIS should include alternatives that do not require substantial grading of hillsides for the pipeline ROW. Instead, alternatives that leave no permanent surface impacts should be considered, such as trenching on hillsides with the 'minimum tool' concept commonly used in wilderness areas. • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 3-9, pp. 8-54] "The 1,000-foot study area should be narrowed down to a specific ROW location to better interpret potential affects to resources. 1,000 feet compared to 100 feet is a fairly large difference in area." • [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 10-6] 'Low Ground Pressure (LGP) vehicles should be used to prevent more damage to the ROW.' • There are a number of aspects of the slope breakers that suggest these features would not adequately divert water running down a ROW segment built on a grade as depicted. If design changes are not made, it is anticipated that the structures would fail, allowing for significant erosion to occur via head-cutting, running around the outside edge of the structure, etc. Therefore, it was recommend to delete this type of

Category Code	Description
	structure for the single angle water bars/grade dips. It is also recommended to use rock dissipaters in situations with significant flow box.
PAA 14	Commenters suggested project alternatives to barging, including: • The Draft EIS should fully analyze an alternative to build a railroad from the Donlin Gold Project to Bethel for transporting supplies and fuel thereby avoiding barge traffic on the river. • The Draft EIS should include an alternative to build a road from Donlin Gold Project to Bethel for transporting supplies and fuel year-round, thereby avoiding barge traffic on the river. • The Draft EIS should include alternatives that do not rely so heavily on barge traffic, such as winter snowcat routes. This could also help to mitigate the serious regional concerns about the impacts of fishing practices being incompatible with the heavy barge traffic currently proposed by Donlin. • The Draft EIS should include an alternative to build a road west to the Yukon River which could accommodate heavy traffic. This would also give access to the railroad as well as by sea. • The Draft EIS should use existing relevant information to evaluate the feasibility of building an access road overland from a barge landing site near Aniak.
PAA 15	Project alternative suggested in scoping comments to address water use and water quality issues include: • A complex system of pipelines is proposed to transport fresh water, groundwater from dewatering wells, waste rock facility leachate, tailing storage facility slurry, and process water. The Draft EIS should discuss whether reducing the length and number of pipelines would increase the risk (less redundancy to accommodate failures) or reduce the risk (fewer places to fail). An alternative that includes insulating pipes that carry contaminants should be included in the Draft EIS. • The Draft EIS should include alternative engineering plans that would eliminate the need for water treatment in perpetuity or beyond a ten-year post-reclamation horizon to meet water quality standards. • Given the risks that contamination of air and water pose in this region, Draft EIS alternatives should assess the technologies of the proposed action and identify and assess additional wastewater treatment technologies. An alternative should be provided that employs redundant and backup water management and treatment systems. The Draft EIS should discuss the currently proposed water management and treatment technologies that include redundant systems for moving, managing, and treating water. For instance, an alternative that includes two Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) so that one could be pulled online when the other undergoes maintenance or failures.
PAA 16	Adequate buffering material (i.e., limestone) to counteract the formation of acid drainage is expected to be available on site. However, there are no guarantees that sufficient limestone does exist. A contingency plan should be required that shows the likely sources of additional material. If the source was the Holitna River drainage, additional NEPA compliance, through a supplemental EA or Draft EIS would be required.
PAA 17	The Draft EIS should identify how the project design can be manipulated in the event major climatic changes occur during the life of the project. One action alternative could look at alternative water management strategies, alternative operations/maintenance strategies.

Category Code	Description
PAA 18	• Project alternatives regarding existing roads, gravel roads to the mine site, and airstrips during construction and operations include the following: • The Draft EIS should clarify from the Plan of Development references to a summer construction plan for a section in the middle of the proposed line (MP 113-MP 134) and how equipment and supplies will access this section. • Pipeline construction between MP 48 and MP 128 of the proposed route is proposed to be accessed off Oil well Road in the Petersville area. It was noted in comments that there is very little infrastructure in the Oilwell Road area. Creation of new yards, material sources, possible improvements to existing roads and bridges, and crew housing in the Oilwell Road area to facilitate construction would have impacts to area resources and users, and should be discussed within the EIS. Using this access point would require the construction of an extensive ice road and would cross several major rivers and a myriad of smaller anadromous streams. Given the transitional maritime climate of the area, wintertime ice roads may not always be passable due to periodic thaws which are possible at any time during the winter. • The Draft EIS should consider an alternative where the access road to the mine is paved, not gravel. • The Draft EIS should include alternatives that remove gravel used for airstrip construction and camp facilities and return the gravel back to the materials sites from which they were quarried, followed by full reclamation of all materials sites, airstrips, and camps.
PAA 19	The description of the proposed action in the Draft EIS should have detailed information on the mine site and mine components, using visual guides for easy comprehension. [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 4-3] Details should include footprint of components. [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 8-7] The Draft EIS should also disclose how the facility components would be shipped to the mine site.
PAA 20	Commenters expressed concern that the project design set forth by Donlin Gold does not demonstrate any good long-term planning, and does not meet the standards for a good clean operation. The Draft EIS should critically evaluate the proposed action and alternatives and permits should be denied unless appropriate environmental management is demonstrated.
PAA 21	The Draft EIS should specify precisely where the pipeline/fiber optic cable river and stream crossings are, what technique would be used at what time of year, the type of crossings, and what would be left in place permanently. Explain why each technique was considered at each crossing, as impacts for different techniques are different. HDD methods may be the least environmentally disruptive, particularly for fish.
PAA 22	The Draft EIS should include information on the actual footprint of the docking facility as it pertains to the Kuskokwim shore lands including species inventory, erosion/sedimentation complications, impacts to river use, etc. This is in addition to the baseline information about associated upland resources.
PAA 23	The public requested additional information about the barge terminal facility in Bethel. Dock: • Exact location (latitude and longitude); • Location above or below the floodplain; • Size of the dock (length, width, height);

Category Code	Description
	• Configuration of the dock in relationship to the shoreline and the river. For instance will it be similar to the dock proposed for Jungjuk Creek? • Construction design: open cell, closed cell, or pilings; • Beach roll-on/roll-off freight and equipment; • Dock surface; if gravel will there be steps to control the dust? • Will there be fuel transferred across the dock? Uplands/Freight Yard: • The area needed for freight, equipment and buildings; • The surface material of the yard; • Use of CFR 33 Sub Chapter H, Maritime Security; • Commodities and equipment that will be transferred and stored at the yard; • Enforcement of CFR 49, Transportation, Parts 100-185; • Will fuel and bulk petroleum products be stored on site? In what quantities? • What effects will the terminal have on city services such as water, garbage sewer, electrical utilities and roads? • Maintenance facility for equipment; • Boat and barge repairs on-site at a shipyard or dry-dock; • Facility hours (e.g. 24/7); this would affect surrounding neighbor hoods and businesses; and • Will the Tank Farm be used to transfer fuel to/from barges/vessels?

PUBLIC HEALTH (PHL)

Impacts to local communities' public health and infrastructure as a result of the project (disease, contaminants, lifestyle changes, behavior health, physical health). Health Impact Assessment and workers' safety.

Category Code	Description
PHL 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully analyze the full impacts from the proposed project, both positive and negative, on the health and well-being of the local villages and mine workers. A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) should be written to evaluate the potential health impacts on individuals and communities in the region, and included as an appendix to the Draft EIS. The HIA should include a profile of existing health conditions of the region and identify the sources of this information, consider historical impacts to health, and give particular attention to vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, young children, and pregnant women. It should involve local communities and be published in a format that local residents can easily review.
PHL 2	The Draft EIS should fully discuss the potential that proposed mining operations can be associated with behavioral health impacts, such as increased use of drugs and alcohol. More disposable income in communities may increase the use of alcohol and drugs. It would be beneficial if the local law enforcement were given outside support to aid villages in addressing this potential problem. Increased income can also result in increased ownership of motorized vehicles, which often results in less physical activity.
PHL 3	The area of the proposed Donlin Mine, partially because of its remoteness, has a high suicide rate, especially among the youth. The Draft EIS should address the potential beneficial impact that having a good job has on the self-worth and pride of the people that get such jobs and may tend to reduce some of the social disruption such as suicide, alcohol abuse, and sexual and physical assault. The Donlin Gold project has already begun to change attitudes and lifestyles. People that work at the site know that they must be sober in order to retain their employment. Many people who have worked at the Donlin Gold site remarked during scoping that the camp culture is one of universal respect, team work, safety, and balance.
PHL 4	The benefits should be documented that more funding and local demand could mean that the local healthcare system would be improved to meet the need and demand. Also this project could employ hundreds of people who would receive advanced health and safety training and health insurance through their employment.
PHL 5	The Draft EIS should fully analyze the human health effects of mercury, cyanide and other contaminants and exposure pathways, both in people and their subsistence resources. Contamination is a particular concern for children, elders, newborns, pregnant women, and those with diseases or substance abuse. EPA fish consumption guidelines for other states are not relevant to Alaska subsistence foods consumption levels and should not be used; rather guidance from the Alaska Division of Public Health should be used. The Draft EIS should also discuss the potential impact to traditions with the perception that subsistence resources may contain mercury. However, the Corps should be cautious in the Draft EIS in evaluating the potential for far-reaching health effects that cannot be directly tied to the proposed project or which are not meaningful for the evaluation of alternatives.

Category Code	Description
PHL 6	The proposed project, when operational, should include baseline and yearly testing of all onsite employees, particularly those working near autoclaves, for heavy metals and other health hazards related to this type of mining. There should be a plan developed to halt mine operations until potential problems are corrected. The Draft EIS should describe how employees would be trained in the use of cyanide and the proposed safeguards that would be in place.
PHL 7	Safe drinking water is an ongoing problem in rural Alaska. Therefore, the Draft EIS should fully analyze the impact the project could have on water quality and the effects to the water supply for residents. Contamination could come from boating traffic, environmental degradation, or mining operation mishaps.
PHL 8	The Draft EIS should discuss the impacts to diet when a subsistence resource is lost or becomes unavailable. Increased consumption of processed food, for instance, can lead to adverse chronic health conditions like diabetes. Lifestyle changes could also result in increased rates of substance abuse and mental health problems, possibly including suicide, for people in the region over the long-term.
PHL 9	An influx of people could bring diseases to an area with minimal healthcare available that may not be able to handle large capacities of patients.
PHL 10	The Draft EIS should look at other communities where large mines are located to evaluate and compare impacts to public health.
PHL 11	The Draft EIS should describe the water safety issues to public health that may arise from increased barge traffic. Analyze the safety impacts to river users and boaters especially to locally used standard river skiffs. Barging and barge traffic was noted as a strong concern of the Native Village of Chuathbaluk as barge traffic creates dangerous waves in the river that can tip river skiffs. The waves created by a passing barge can last for several hours after a barge has passed as the waves continue to hit the river banks.
PHL 12	In order to appropriately evaluate human health, specific health data are required that may not be routinely collected as part of the Draft EIS scoping process. In order to ensure that the necessary data are available for this evaluation, it is important to involve public health professionals early in the NEPA process. Public health data and expertise for prospective health impact analysis or for providing input on health issues may be available from local and state health departments, tribal agencies, or federal public health agencies, such as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Environmental Health, U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, or Indian Health Service. The HIA framework is a combination of procedures, methods and tools that enables systematic analysis of the potential positive or negative effects of a policy, plan, program or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA identifies appropriate actions to manage or mitigate negative effects. HIA is currently the only widely accepted methodology or framework used to provide decision-makers with information about how a specific policy, project, or program may affect human health. The World Health Organization and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention support the use of HIA as a tool to address health impacts when policies, programs, or projects are being developed. Many other countries have successfully used HIA for these purposes. The International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, has adopted HIA as the standard for evaluating health and requires it of any projects for which it provides funding.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND SCOPING (PUB)

Information presented to public and scoping, outreach process to communities.

Category Code	Description
PUB 1	There is a need for agencies to address linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic, and other barriers to meaningful participation. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS process should incorporate active outreach to affected groups. In particular: • Agencies should be aware of the diverse constituencies within any particular community when they seek community representation and should endeavor to invite complete representation of the community as a whole. • Agencies also should be aware that community participation must occur as early as possible if it is to be meaningful. • Due to the complexity of both the project and Draft EIS process, residents expressed the need for a translator to assist communication in the Yup'ik language during all public involvement activities. • It was suggested that some technical aspects cannot be translated due to lack of appropriate vocabulary. • It was requested that photos of the tailings ponds be provided to elders because some elders cannot read. • It was suggested that a stakeholder database be established and that all stakeholders be kept informed of key developments in the process. Several commenters asked to be kept informed and provided their contact information. The development of a contact database should be described in the Draft EIS.
PUB 2	Commenters expressed concern that there has not been enough involvement with the local villages. The Draft EIS should describe the public involvement process and how the people most affected by the project are being informed about the potential impacts it would have on their communities, what input was received from the communities, and how that input was utilized in the decisions that were made regarding the project. Because the scoping process is taking place in hub communities there is concern that smaller remote tribes are unable to participate in this process. Specific areas mentioned included Lime Village to Bethel, Stony River, Sleetmute, Red Devil, Georgetown, and the area around the mouth of the Yukon River. Many residents expressed frustration that they were not informed; there were meetings in only 13 villages in the project area. The Draft EIS process should: • Clarify whether there is way to pay for people to travel to the meetings. • Review suggestions that there be more frequent opportunities to involve the tribal governments and the public between the Scoping and the Draft EIS stage. • Conduct educational workshops on various subjects to solicit Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom and local knowledge of the people of the region.

Category Code	Description
PUB 3	Residents are concerned about a lack of information that is causing distrust in the Draft EIS process. One concern is that there is information missing from the current reports about the development process. Specifically, financial assurance information should be provided for public review and comment. It was noted that there is a need for transparency during all phases of the proposed project, including operations of the mine, if it goes forward. A suggestion to build trust was that the Draft EIS should establish a framework for citizen engagement after mine construction to ensure adequate access to decision-makers at Donlin Gold, LLC, Barrick Gold, and NovaGold, as well as regulatory compliance officers on all levels of government. Commenters suggested a "good neighbor agreement", such as has the one at the Stillwater Mine in Montana, for example. This type of agreement would allow for any private citizen to collect water, soil, and air samples from the mine site for their analysis at their discretion, and should allow for periodic meetings with mine management. The Draft EIS should make the establishment of an agreement a top priority, and help ensure that it receives adequate funding for its creation and operation. The Draft EIS should stipulate that the agreement is not written by those with any ties to the mining companies, but rather independent groups with expertise with similar agreements and environmental justice in general. Monitoring data should be published in support of the agreement by showing transparency in the aspects of the mining operations most critical to protecting human and ecosystem health.
PUB 4	There should be more cooperation between project proponents and local residents. Residents expressed frustration that The Kuskokwim Corporation and Calista Corporation have not discussed their concerns with them in person. More meetings were suggested, specifically the first week of June to August, September when there would be more people in the communities. There is also frustration regarding discussions with Donlin Gold and the lack of information given to residents. It was suggested that a better dialogue with Donlin Gold geochemists and mine engineers is necessary to better explain the mercury issue.
PUB 5	Commenters expressed concern about residents being able to understand the NEPA process, potential impacts, and technical reports without specialized expertise. It was suggested during scoping that factsheets be available to assist in explaining key points to the public. Through a strong public process, the permitting agencies should ensure that stakeholders understand every alternative proposed in the Draft EIS.
PUB 6	Commenters expressed concern about how their comments are taken into consideration. Specifically, concerns about the tailings holding facility and public meeting comments regarding subsistence and jobs. The Draft EIS should clarify the comment review process.
PUB 7	Commenters expressed concerns about follow-through on promises made, and want the public process for this Draft EIS to provide answers to their concerns and to document these concerns for the record, not just verbally at the public meetings. It was suggested that Barrick Gold visit the area to work directly with residents regarding the proposed project.

Category Code	Description
PUB 8	Suggestions were made regarding the public meetings. • There should be people at the meetings who can answer the public's questions. • Clarify the affiliation and role of each of the presenters at the meeting. • Concerns were expressed about specific development information regarding the pipeline and gravel pits, pipe storage sites, large camps, and runways, being left out of meetings hosted by Donlin Creek at Nikolai [outside of the scoping meeting process].
PUB 9	One commenter expressed the need for more communication between villages regarding the proposed project, and more information about the project before submitting comments. The commenter compared his perspective to similar action as the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act when people are not advised of what's going on through the plan and noted that native people were hurt after the law was passed and rights to land had been abolished. The commenter noted that the time frame for learning about the proposed Dolin Gold Project was limited and that local residents cannot comment without any knowledge of the mine operations.
PUB 10	The Draft EIS should describe public outreach activities by Donlin Gold presenting information outside of the NEPA and Draft EIS process on various activities regarding environmental impacts, mining procedures, and other matters related to responsible mining activities to residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta during various community discussions. The discussion in these outreach meetings included concerns regarding: • Impacts to the watershed and the immediate environment around the mine; • Impacts to salmon stocks and resident fish species; • Impacts to various wild game species; and • Air quality in the immediate vicinity of the proposed mine as well as the region.
PUB 11	Local guides expressed frustration that Donlin Gold did not contact them directly regarding the potential impact of the proposed project on their commercial guiding camps and customary subsistence way of life, and these guides are concerned about the Donlin Gold Project resulting in project-related aircraft disrupting their hunting activities. Specific issues raised during scoping included: • Most flights could be right over the important wildlife and wildlife habitats that we are dependent upon. • Struggle and disruption has occurred each year since with many instances of conflict, primarily with aircraft associated with the proposed mine and its contractors. • Professional guides expressed concern that there is an underlying lack of respect and understanding by the applicant of how the proposed project would impact the lands, waters wildlife, wildland experience, and viewshed resources important for guide businesses. • The Draft EIS should work to allow concerns and knowledge of professional guides to be considered. • The Alaska Professional Hunters Association expressed concern that it was not notified of the scoping period for the Draft EIS and questioned the adequacy of stakeholder outreach and for notification of the Draft EIS process. • Professional guides noted that they believed there was inadequate time to fully address the many parts of the project that could impact them. The Draft EIS should take into consideration that important stakeholders were left out of the scoping notification process.

Category Code	Description
	• There should be outreach to local guides about upcoming steps in the EIS process to ensure they can participate in the project.
PUB 12	Comments received during the scoping period noted that the tribes and the public should be involved in the mitigation planning, and monitoring of the proposed project.

PURPOSE AND NEED (P&N)

Purpose and Need of the Action; Corps of Engineers permits, LEDPA, Premature to engage NEPA.

Category Code	Description
P&N 1	Describe how agencies will respond to comments from Barrick Gold that the proposed project does not meet their criteria for investment. Clarify whether that changes the permitting process. Explain how an EIS process can proceed without more commitment from financial backers.
P&N 2	Clarify that the Corps permit application from Donlin Gold is the trigger for the NEPA EIS process.
P&N 3	Commenters suggested that the Corps accept the Purpose and Need statement contained in the permit application from Donlin Gold. <i>The purpose of Donlin Gold's proposed project is to profitably produce gold from ore reserves owned by Calista Corporation, an ANCSA corporation, utilizing open-pit mining methods and conventional, proven milling processes suitable for the characteristics of the ore reserves and for application in remote western Alaska.</i> <i>The need for the proposed project is to enable Calista Corporation and The Kuskokwim Corporation to maximize economic benefits for their Native shareholders, from lands selected under ANCSA for their mineral potential, by producing gold to meet world-wide demand. Gold is an established commodity with international markets.</i>
P&N 4	Commenters are concerned that the purpose and need statement comply with NEPA. Specifically: • The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should present a clear and concise statement of the underlying purpose and need for the proposed project consistent with the implementing regulations for NEPA (40 CFR 1502.13). This statement should be framed broadly enough as to allow for the analysis of a range of reasonable alternatives; • The Draft EIS should reflect not only the purpose and need of the project proponent, and the Corps, but also the broader public interest and need based on the scoping comments; and • The purpose and need statement for the Draft EIS should be developed in coordination with the cooperating tribes and agencies.

RECREATION (REC)

Impacts on recreation and tourism, recreational hunting, usage near mine, along river systems and in pipeline corridor during construction and operation. Disruption of recreational experiences of the Iditarod trails.

Category Code	Description
REC 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully address the potential for increased recreation opportunities if the proposed airstrips are not reclaimed as this may increase public access to remote areas.
REC 2	The Draft EIS should clarify whether recreational access in the ROW of the proposed pipeline corridor or at private airstrips for the proposed project would be restricted. This would address the statements by the applicant that the project would not create new public access.
REC 3	The Draft EIS should address the effect of project components on recreational hunting and existing guided hunting operations. Some concerns expressed include: • Guided hunting in the area is well-managed and sustainable. Increased access along the proposed pipeline corridor could increase the number of successful hunters, decreasing wildlife to unsustainable numbers. • Placement of facilities along the proposed pipeline route, airstrip operations, and general activity of the project could have negative impact on guide operations and services; many of these are family businesses that have been operating in the project area for many years. • Explain how Donlin Gold would communicate with BLM Special Recreation Permit holders and BLM-authorized hunting guide-outfitters, within the vicinity of the proposed pipeline, who may have base or spike camps with locations that may change annually. There should be a process for making sure that permit holders have been informed of the proposed project, and if they anticipate effects to their businesses, transporters who serve them, lodge owners who house them, and villages from which they fly clients. • The Draft EIS should consider that the proposed project could spoil the natural beauty of Alaska that provides hunters a unique recreational experience. • Commenters noted that they have experienced disruptions by Donlin Gold affiliated helicopters that have disrupted wildlife and guided hunting, in the regular August and September seasons, but also late September grizzly bear hunts.
REC 4	The proposed project would bring an influx of the number of people in the Crooked Creek area that would want to recreate, sport fish and hunt, including mine employees and support industry personnel. This could result in impacts on some of the streams, particularly Holokuk, Oskawalik and the George rivers, and the Holitna River which is not too far away from the "bread basket" of salmon production in the Kuskokwim River.
REC 5	When planning for the proposed mine development, the Draft EIS must note that recreational camping in the project construction area on BLM-managed land is prohibited without authorization from the BLM.

Category Code	Description
REC 6	It is likely that winter use and summer ORV use of the proposed pipeline ROW would be established where none existed, with recreationists using river and airstrips to access the area for hunting, recreational cabins, and general recreation. These impacts should be analyzed in the Draft EIS.
REC 7	Approximately one hundred miles of the proposed pipeline route would roughly follow the Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT). The Draft EIS should analyze the following: the diversity of climate, terrain, scenery, wildlife and recreation, relative to the entire trail system between Seward and Nome; levels of modern human modification to the landscape; the degree of connectivity to modern infrastructure and populations; and the ability to duplicate the experience and challenge of historic Iditarod Trail users. Specific concerns to be addressed in the Draft EIS include: • The Draft EIS should consider the effect on “vicarious users” of that INHT because the trail could be co-located with portions of the proposed pipeline corridor. INHT has prominence among a variety of enthusiasts outside of Alaska (vicarious users) because of the annual long-distance overland winter events that make use of the Trail. The experience of video viewers could be impacted by the pipeline construction and operation. Examples include the annual video highlights by the Iditarod Sled Dog Race and National Geographic’s “Aerial America” series on the 50 states that will include a section of Trail that would be impacted by the project. • The proposed pipeline may become a source of controversy in the region from the perspective of landowners, lodge owners, casual users, and Iditarod mushers and Invitational event athletes. The Draft EIS should include alternatives that do not degrade the essential primitive characteristics of the trail in terms of widening, clearing vegetation, burying pipe underneath the trail and siting maintenance facilities or check valves near the trail. The Draft EIS should consider alternatives that ensure the trail remains fully unchanged and unimproved after construction, by using pipeline routing options and special trenching and logistical techniques near the trail. • The Draft EIS process should include consultation with permitted annual events that operate along the INHT, including the Iron Dog Snowmachine Race, the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, and the Iditarod Trail Invitational. • The Draft EIS should evaluate the impacts of the project in relations to the INHT Resource Inventory (1982) geographic subunits and ratings for each according to criteria for scenic quality. Four units were identified that would be effected by the proposed pipeline ROW; of those units, approximately two-thirds of the linear distance of the units were identified as having A level scenic quality, and one-third of the distance having a B level of scenic quality. For this reason, the Draft EIS should include a visual analysis with scale viewshed digital modeling during the winter months and take into account the localized snowfall patterns that may accentuate or hide the cleared pipeline corridor. The Draft EIS analysis should recognize that there are multiple alignments of the INHT trail with various legal designations and requirements within the proposed project area. For example, the route of the Iditarod Trail between Old Skwentna and Happy River is closely paralleled by the actual alignment of the historic Iditarod Trail, established by Colonel Goodwin of the Alaska Road Commission, and is maintained by the Alaska Road Commission as the Susitna-Rainy Pass route. • Given the changes to overland access that may be created by pipeline construction roads either intersecting or collocated on the Iditarod Trail, plus the lack of spatial separation between the two linear features, and the tendency of winter trail users to choose a “path of least resistance,” it is likely that winter use of the Iditarod Trail

Category Code	Description
	would migrate from the currently used alignments to the pipeline corridor. One potential impact could be that the current alignment of the Iditarod Trail between Old Skwentna and Puntilla Lake is abandoned on some segments, and eliminated by the pipeline ROW on others. Also, given that overland summer use in Alaska typically follows winter use patterns, it is likely that summer ORV use of the route would become established where none existed, with recreationists using river and airstrips to access the pipeline ROW. • The Draft EIS should consider the values related to the nature and purpose for which the INHT was established and the effect of the proposed actions on high value segments of the trail which is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
REC 8	The analysis of Impacts to resources affecting the Iditarod National Historic Trail in the Draft EIS should be based on comparative examples of impacts to similar resources seen around Alaska. Examples include: • The Trans-Alaska Pipeline, which demonstrates the effects of a project of the magnitude of the proposed Donlin Gold pipeline. • Military maneuvers with heavy equipment document the effects of operations on a wide variety of landscapes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has a soils suitability classification system which could be used as a reference to guide pipeline siting, or prediction of impacts to different soils classifications found along the route. • The Farewell Airstrip, which was built (two 5,000 foot runways near Farewell Lake), and which became an access point for ORV use on the north side of Rainy Pass. The overland ORV trails radiating from that facility are an example of the impacts that could occur after airfields are constructed along the Iditarod Trail and the proposed pipeline corridor.
REC 9	The project description for the proposed action should be clarified the Draft EIS in regard to specific design elements that would affect the undeveloped area of the Iditarod National Historic Trail, including the following: • 58 miles of pipeline would co-locate on, parallel or intersect the Trail system. A 100 ft construction ROW would be cleared and armored with either an ice road or gravel, and most construction materials and equipment for the 40 miles of the pipeline to the west would be transported by heavy equipment over this 58 mile section. • The cleared pipeline ROW would intersect the Trail 25 times. • 15 miles of the Trail would be disrupted and overlain with 15 miles pipeline construction and operating ROW. • Two new airfields with 5,000-foot runways each would be constructed on existing segments of the Trail, and a third, existing airstrip would be upgraded. • Three construction camps serving 300 persons each would be developed in proximity to the new airfields. Each camp is planned to have parking for 60 vehicles, with potential travel distances from each camp of up to 31 miles. Mobile, sledge mounted camps would also be hauled along the construction ROW, with each serving 30 persons. • Eight gravel/material sites totaling 57 acres would be excavated and moved overland to needed construction areas. • 13 pipe storage yards ranging in size from 1 to 2.5 acres. • The 50-foot wide operating ROW would be cleared every 10 years, with a trail route on the ROW for maintenance.

Category Code	Description
	• At intervals of approximately every mile, a pipe would protrude above ground as part of a corrosion-protection test station. • At every mile an aerial mileage marker would be installed on an 8-foot pipe and 8-foot pipe mounted pipeline markers would be installed at more frequent intervals. • Three block valve yards, fenced within a 25-foot by 25-foot enclosure would be installed in three locations on the 58-mile section co-located with the Iditarod Trail. • The proposed project could likely result in disqualification of 58 miles of the trail currently eligible for listing under the National Register of Historic Places.

RESEARCH, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION NEEDS (RME)

Comments on baseline research, monitoring, and evaluation needs or data gaps.

Category Code	Description
RME 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should present a thorough analysis of the conservation impact that the proposed project and its components would have on the wildlands, wildlife and the people who are dependent upon these resources. It was suggested that a tour of the land, water and the people that live and/or operate businesses within the study area be conducted by the reviewers of the Draft EIS.
RME 2	All baseline data (including aquatic data such as fish, water quantity and quality, and benthic invertebrates) and monitoring updates should be publicly accessible in a user-friendly format online. Large files can be broken down into parts if necessary. Information about where and how to access the data should be distributed widely [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 3-2]. A question was raised during scoping about whether GIS data was available to agencies, partners, and/or the public.
RME 3	The Draft EIS analysis should include sufficient baseline data to evaluate the impacts of barge traffic, including comparing other rivers that have experienced comparable growth, data relating to bank conditions and erosion simulations, water levels and seasonal changes, and remediation options.
RME 4	Adequate baseline data should be collected and used in the Draft EIS to analyze the geotechnical issues in the Kuskokwim Region, including the potential for erosion and avalanche hazard analysis. A First Order soil survey should be done along the entire pipeline alignment [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 10-1], and a Stabilization, Rehabilitation, and Reclamation Plan should be developed.
RME 5	The Draft EIS should include sufficient baseline data on mercury and heavy metals concentrations in wildlife tissue (fish, game, and waterfowl), air, water, and sediment and detail how these resources would be monitored yearly while the mine is operational and post closure. The crushed and pulverized mill feedstock should be analyzed as well to obtain accurate numbers on the volume of mercury entering the mill. A mercury risk assessment should be conducted, particularly for subsistence resources. It was requested during scoping that the state and federal governments examine potential mercury exposure pathways and consider requiring air, water and tissue sampling to be conducted as part of the permit process.
RME 6	As a baseline for the Draft EIS, a visual inventory and interim management class designation must be completed and GIS layers created for all lands within the proposed pipeline alignment and project area.
RME 7	To be adequate for the Draft EIS, baseline data should include longitudinal analysis of social, cultural and environmental impacts of the project in a comparative analysis with other large scale mines of similar magnitude. There should be an analysis of the social impacts of mines on subsistence foods and indigenous cultures and communities using peer-reviewed literature. This analysis should also include evaluation of the impact of a mine on health markers such as substance abuse and suicide in both the short-term and long-term, and post closure. Consider looking at the Red Devil Mine during the years it was operating and after its closure.

Category Code	Description
RME 8	As a baseline for the Draft EIS analysis, an ecosystem services valuation should be conducted to accurately assess the value of the environment under a No Action Alternative. This valuation would support an Environmental Accounting to determining the ecosystem benefits provided during the life of the mine compared to the economic damage. Valuation assessments should also include scenarios with realistic carbon taxes, to provide a better sense of the boundaries of the profitability of the mine. These economic assessments should include the scenario in which the mine goes through an interim closure period due to low metal prices and/or high transport/energy prices. Bonding should similarly be assessed with and without an interim closure scenario, with a goal of maintaining contaminant treatment operations.
RME 9	Conduct a use study on the Kuskokwim River to identify the multiple user groups and estimate the number, type, frequency, and equipment use of each user group. Identify existing and historic cabins, fish camps and cultural sites. Such information may be proprietary and sensitive, so precautions should be made to ensure the confidentiality of the information.
RME 10	There should be a baseline survey for the presence of invasive species along the pipeline alignment, water bodies, airstrips, lodges, and proposed project area. If found, these areas should be properly treated with herbicides/pesticides or other means of control to best prevent the spread before project mobilization.
RME 11	Intensive studies must be conducted into the baseline water quality data and a monitoring program must be established to ensure that the proposed mine does not inflict irreversible damage to the residents of the Kuskokwim region. Water quality sampling should be taken at all points where the pipeline would cross the George River, as well as downriver where the George River meets the Kuskokwim. Water quality standards need to be established for the area [Re: Pipeline Plan of Development, pp. 9-13]. A Mitigation Sedimentation Control Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the pipeline should be developed.
RME 12	Baseline data should be gathered for all wildlife, including: • A watershed assessment of fisheries, wildlife, and culture; • Surveys of pipeline crossings of waterbodies for anadromous fish, spawning areas, and over-wintering areas; • Surveys and current state of health for the sensitive freshwater trout; • Studies during the spawning period of humpback whitefish to confirm presence in the main stem of the Kuskokwim River; • Main channel spawning data for salmon and anadromous whitefish spawning should be collected in the Kuskokwim River in order to conduct an evaluation on the effects of dredging (potentially needed for barge movement) on fish and fish habitat in the Kuskokwim River. • Information on streams in the vicinity of the project that provide suitable breeding habitat for harlequin ducks; • Surveys to assess raptor use of the project area; • Information on trumpeter swans and nesting habitat near pipeline construction; and • Presence and potential impact of the project on all birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Category Code	Description
RME 13	According to the Pipeline Plan of Development, [pp. 8-84], a detailed Pressure Test Plan could be developed during final design. However, this may be needed prior to construction to allow the public opportunity to make comments on pipeline design and operational procedures.
RME 14	Baseline data for the Draft EIS should include current information available from previous EIS documents and databases regarding subsistence resources. Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom (TEKW) data gaps should be identified and TEKW studies should be conducted as necessary to clearly identify concerns and potential impacts from the proposed project.
RME 15	The applicant should develop and provide the following data and plans for use in developing the EIS and for on-going monitoring: • Pre and Post-Construction Google Streetview Photography of Iditarod National Historic Trail Plan(between Pipeline Miles 48-108); including geo-referenced streetview photography from a Google camera mounted on the back of snowmachine, taken before and after construction, in order to document changes to Trail. • Pipeline – Trail Crossing Construction Plan and BMP's; a compilation of standard construction drawings, methods, BMP's and plans for implementing and monitoring during and after construction. • Winter Trail Interruption Temporary Re-Route Plan; all trail intersections should be inventoried, and feasible alternative routes mapped using GPS and catalogued in a 'Winter Trail Interruption Temporary Re-Route Plan', approved by land management agency in advance of land clearing operations.
RME 16	Concern was expressed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game that in addition to the known anadromous streams that are proposed to be crossed by the proposed pipeline, there are likely numerous additional streams that support anadromous fish species that have not yet been identified. In addition there are also likely numerous streams that support non-anadromous fish that would be crossed by the proposed pipeline. It was noted that an Aquatics Study Plan was developed in 2010 to identify these streams as well as collect other aquatic resource information and requested that the results of these studies should be submitted to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other interested resource agencies for review and incorporated into the EIS.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (SER)

Comments on economic impacts to local communities, regional economy, and national economy. This may include changes in the social or economic environments. Analyze regional benefit of mine, economic development. Influx of construction and operational workers, employment, income, and needs for housing. Potential for out migration from communities. Boom and bust cycles.

Category Code	Description
SER 1	The following potential benefits of the proposed project should be considered and included in the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS: • Overall economic benefit to the region, the state, and the country; • The region has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country, and the opportunity to gain employment in the region could help begin to provide a solution to that problem; • The proposed project would bring economic opportunities and well-paid jobs to the region by creating sustainable communities; • A subsistence lifestyle is hard to maintain, and jobs are necessary; • Employment could bring a better quality of life to residents; and • Having employment can encourage people to continue getting an education.
SER 2	The proposed project should be developed in such a way that it protects the natural environment, cultural traditions and subsistence resources while still providing an economic benefit to the region. If this cannot be done, it may not be worth the cost to the residents of the region.
SER 3	The Draft EIS should fully discuss the issues facing communities and the environment at the end of the mine operations. Subsistence resources could change, jobs might no longer be available, and the traditional way of life could be lost. General impacts to the sociocultural resources should be evaluated. Concern was expressed for what would be left for future generations after mine closure.
SER 4	The Donlin Gold mine could create opportunities for training, education, and jobs for the young people and future generations. The youth need these jobs because it is harder and harder to live a subsistence lifestyle, and economic opportunity is needed to live the Western lifestyle. This could begin in the classroom, letting students know what is required to develop an environmentally responsible mine, and communicating their options for education that would provide later employment.
SER 5	It may be beneficial to local residents if Donlin Gold provided training and education so that high-paying positions could be filled with people from the Kuskokwim and Yukon areas. This could allow rural Alaskans to live, work, and prosper without leaving the region. More information on training and education opportunities would be useful to achieve this potential benefit.
SER 6	Commenters raised questions and concerns regarding local hire for the proposed project that should be addressed in the Draft EIS, including: • Concerns about whether local, rural Alaskans would be hired for available jobs at all stages of the proposed project;

Category Code	Description
	- Concerns about the amount of the workforce that would be hired from outside of the region; - Since a high percentage of Alaska Natives have criminal records, would they be considered for employment as readily as those without records from other states? - Questions about whether there would be an Alaska Native Hire Agreement; - Concerns that there would be a large amount of local hire at first and then gradually the commitment to local hire would decline, and the workforce would become more non-local; - Local hire can encourage families to stay together without dispersing to look for work; and - Shift work scheduling is hard on family life. Consider alternative work schedules.
SER 7	Residents expressed concern that the project would not benefit rural Alaskans in the region socioeconomically. Some commenters noted that other mine development projects in the state have shown that the creation of jobs in remote economically depressed areas may contribute to people leaving rural communities. With a new income people employed at the mine may move to Fairbanks, Anchorage and Wasilla, and commute to the mine site, with air transportation provided by the mining company. These jobs may lead people to leave the area to live in areas they could then afford. This could cause attrition in the smaller communities and leakage of economic benefits to larger communities. One alternative could be to encourage Donlin Gold to not pay for people to fly to and from large urban cities to work in the mine, but provide flights to village residents to the mine in order to discourage out-migration. Commenters also suggested planning within the villages for housing and sewer and water that would encourage workers to stay within the region.
SER 8	Currently the State of Alaska provides a school for a village if it has a minimum of 10 students. The Draft EIS should account for the possibility that hiring local people could reduce the outmigration of residents to urban areas of the state and help maintain sufficient funding for rural schools.
SER 9	The project could potentially bring an influx of people to work at the mine, which could damage the lifestyle of the current residents and the environment. An in-migration of people could cause a strain on subsistence resources as well as bring new ideas that threaten the current way of life.
SER 10	The project could create spin-off businesses that support the operation, such as equipment and repair shops and retail services that may create yet more employment and economic benefits locally and state-wide. There is the potential for increased tax revenue not just from the mining operation, but from all of the spin-off business created to support it.
SER 11	The proposed project could provide infrastructure improvements such as ports, roads, airports, electrical infrastructure, and potentially a natural gas pipeline to the populace of the area. It was questioned whether the fiber optic cable would be available for outside communication. The development of such mine-related infrastructure could help spur the economy and benefit the residents of the remote area. The infrastructure could continue to benefit the people of that area long past the closure of the mine. The impacts could be far reaching and encompass the region, and possibly the state, not solely the immediate area.

Category Code	Description
SER 12	A potential public benefit is excise tax revenues from the proposed pipeline operation. It would be helpful for the Draft EIS to describe the taxing jurisdictions in the project area, and show the estimated range of expected tax revenues and the economic benefits that would accrue locally.
SER 13	The land upon which the mine would potentially be built is owned by Calista Native Corporation and The Kuskokwim Corporation. Royalties paid to these corporations would in part be redistributed to other regional and village corporations, pursuant to ANCSA, Section 7i. Red Dog Mine is an example of how this has provided economic benefit beyond the home region.
SER 14	The Draft EIS should fully discuss the potential that the development of the proposed project could result in lower cost energy for local villages by providing infrastructure like gas pipelines, power plants, and electrical infrastructure. Energy costs are currently a major limiting factor for rural Alaskans to have businesses and participate in subsistence activities, and are an economic strain on household living expenses.
SER 15	Donlin Gold has already positively affected local communities during the exploratory stages by providing employment, showing a strong commitment to local hire, supporting culture, and understanding environmental concerns.
SER 16	Some examples of other mines that the Draft EIS should use to help determine the potential socio-economic and environmental effects of the project include: • Red Dog mine in the NANA Region; • Usibelli Coal mine in the Interior; • The mine near Elko, Nevada; • Fort Knox mine; • Pogo Mine; and • Mines in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and other parts of Alaska.
SER 17	The project could have a negative impact on local family-owned lodges and businesses, by affecting the wildlife, viewshed, and the overall quality of experience provided to visitors. A number of guide-outfitter camps could be impacted in the same way. It was suggested that businesses be compensated for loss of tourism during construction if construction was done in the summer. Open communication with local operations regarding the schedule of construction would help the businesses to plan ahead.
SER 18	Barge traffic could affect any commercial and subsistence fishing periods held throughout the upper and lower river sections, and these impacts affect a key component of the regional economy. The construction of the Jungjuk port facility could lead to an increase in barge traffic that is region wide. The EIS should consider that the proposed port could be an economic benefit to the region and other local mines. It could become a regional shipping hub. Both the positive and negative impacts of increased barge traffic as a result of the port construction and operation should be analyzed in the EIS.
SER 19	Questions were raised about where the investment funding for the mine, pipeline, and other project components would come from. Would it come from the State of Alaska, the federal government, Donlin Gold, LLC, Nova Gold, Calista, or any combination of those?

Category Code	Description
SER 20	The Draft EIS should identify what, if any, excess materials, equipment, fuel, etc., may be transferred (given or sold) to any home sites, homesteads, or lodges located along the proposed pipeline route, and what beneficial economic impacts might result.
SER 21	The Draft EIS should fully analyze all of the economic and social impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. It was recommended that an economics consulting firm with Alaskan experience be contracted to aid in this effort. Such an analysis should include: • The effects of changes in the operations, such as losses of jobs if the price of gold dips. • The positive and negative impacts of multiple operations on affected communities should be assessed. • The positive impacts to date should be informative as to the depth and value of the impacts one can expect in the future, considering the size and scope of the future activity. • What is the payroll from the project and the expected distribution of that money throughout the region? One way to measure this would be to assume a similar distribution of workers to the distribution of workers employed during the exploration phase. At one point there were persons working on the project that lived in 35 of the over 50 villages in the region. • How to secure maximum benefit for Alaska from the project. • The proposed Donlin Gold mine could provide economic benefit across the State of Alaska, and thereby diminish the reliance on oil revenues. • Development-related changes in population or demands for public transportation, education, or health care services. • Possible changes in the cultural, religious, or recreational traditions of affected communities. • The mining operation could potentially bring new or expanded cell phone, internet service, and options for heating and electricity to the area. • The cumulative effects analysis should also evaluate the dynamic of job progression that is created when very skilled, high-quality jobs are created. These include the low skill entry level jobs in service, tourism, etc., as well as totally unskilled positions. For example, when an equipment operator or a plant operator steps up to a high skill job in a mine, it leaves an opening for someone else to improve their life and fill the job that equipment operator left at possibly a construction company or power plant. • The Draft EIS analysis should recognize the challenge of adequately assessing and capturing the complexity of the subsistence economy, including the interrelationship among wages and cost of living at the individual village level combined with the ANCSA-driven economics of the Calista and The Kuskokwim Corporation organizations and their responsibilities to the other ANCSA corporations. These regional factors also need to be combined with broader economic conditions such as the more traditional assessment of increased revenues at the state level. • Economic opportunities would exist in this region if this project does not go forward, and the No Action Alternative is chosen. • Socioeconomic impacts of a new 30-mile road from the proposed mine to the barge landing that would be built on the Kuskokwim River.

SUBSISTENCE (SUB)

Comments related to potential impacts to subsistence resource (harvest, sharing, and traditional use areas). Comments on need to protect subsistence resources and potential impacts to these resources. Perceived contamination and/or avoidance of subsistence resources.

Category Code	Description
SUB 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should analyze impacts on subsistence resources and practices from the proposed mine including: • Cumulative effects of historic, current, and proposed mines in the region including the NYAC and Red Devil mines; • Contaminants (mercury) into watershed and air and impacts to subsistence resources; • Wildlife migrations, e.g. caribou migration; • Salmon migration, restrictions for subsistence salmon; • Subsistence gathering, e.g. berry picking, and other edible plants; • Impacts to traditions and culture; • Impact to people will not benefit from this project but who must still rely on food that is available in the area; • Possible loss of habitat for growing food; • Disruption to other subsistence resources; • Historic and traditional and/or customary subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping areas and traditional land use areas; and • Endangered or threatened species, including potential effects of a federal decision on endangered status to bearded and ring seals.
SUB 2	The Draft EIS should analyze impacts of potential contaminants entering into the air or water and affecting subsistence resources, including: • Effects on subsistence resources of potential accidental spills of mercury, gas, oil, and other toxic materials into the Kuskokwim River; • Fish consumption advisory in effect along the middle Kuskokwim River because of the methyl-mercury content of some species; • Impact of additional mercury loading on the Kuskokwim River; • Accumulation of toxins in duck and goose eggs used for subsistence; and • Effects resulting from contaminants upriver that may affect coastal communities and habitat, critical eel habitat, herring spawning habitat, clams, and mussels used for subsistence foods.
SUB 3	The Draft EIS should analyze the potential impact on subsistence activities of increased barge traffic on the Kuskokwim River including: • Eroding river banks; e.g. in the villages, at fish camps, staging areas, and docks; • Effects of increased barge traffic alongside restrictions and closures already in place for subsistence, and commercial fishing; • The short span of time, 110 days, for barge travel will coincide with subsistence and commercial fishing activities; • Possible project-induced changes in the watershed and hydrology that will affect subsistence harvest practices; • Potential project-related dredging to deepen channels;

Category Code	Description
	• Possible barge grounding and accidental spills; • Risks of spills from hauling toxic or hazardous materials to and from the mine site; • Affects barging may have on hunting on the river as the main source of transportation is by boat; • Emissions from barges that could affect and pollute the air, water, and plants used as food by juvenile fish of all species; • Effects on salmon going upriver to their spawning grounds; • Wildlife being frightened off the river by barge travel and noise; • Potential impact to caribou migratory routes; • Effect on waterfowl that land on the river; • Barge waves that could affect the ability of locals to hunt off the river; • Waves from barge wakes may disrupt fishermen using set nets for subsistence fishing; • Declining of Chinook (king) salmon on the Kuskokwim River used for subsistence; • Impacts to Bering cisco, an important subsistence fish to the Yukon Delta coast and subsequent impacts to their spawning grounds is not yet known; • The destruction of salmon habitat; • Spawning locations of rainbow smelt used for subsistence; • Potential damage to subsistence users' lives, livelihood, property, vessels, nets, camps, or other equipment used for subsistence activities; • Surety bond or similar bonding should include assessment of potential impacts to the existing subsistence users, and impacts to their livelihood; and • Impact on subsistence fishing due to changes in commercial fishing.
SUB 4	The Draft EIS should analyze the potential impact the proposed construction and installation of the natural gas pipeline may have including: • Potential leaks or breaks and the effect it may have on wildlife, people, plants and vegetation, including a potential break due to earthquakes; • Effects of proposed gravel sites used for construction; • Effects to commercial hunting guides and lodges during construction; • Effects to aquatic resources, and subsistence resources and users of the region; • A list of affected communities, descriptions of the communities, their subsistence harvest patterns, and seasonal round of uses using charts and maps as appropriate; • Possible effects to subsistence harvest management, user access, and hunting practices; • Removal of all access corridors and provisions needed for development of the gas pipeline, including large airfields; and • The potential of airfields to attract additional hunters who will be competing for the same resources.

SUB 5	The Draft EIS should analyze impacts to subsistence resources from airborne mercury emissions and other contaminants released into the air or water including: • Potential impacts of mercury emissions to non-fish species, and waterfowl particularly those consumed for subsistence. Waterfowl consumption advisories have been issued in Utah due to elevated mercury concentrations in northern shovellers, cinnamon teal, and common goldeneyes. In addition to mercury, baseline data should be collected for waterfowl in the region for selenium levels, which could increase over time; • Using HIA evaluate the potential health risks to subsistence users associated with increased mercury concentrations in fish populations, and other exposure pathways; and • The potential cultural and health impacts to subsistence users associated with the perception that subsistence resources may contain mercury, and how traditions may change as a result.
SUB 6	The Draft EIS should analyze impacts to subsistence activities in the proposed project region including: • Increase in airfields may bring in more transporters from Anchorage and other areas for recreational hunting; • Increased completion for resources with local residents who harvest moose and other game for winter meat; • Increased presence of trappers arriving by air; • With the potential for many new jobs being created in Bethel (just for the vast port facility alone) that will bring residents from surrounding villages as well as a certain amount of outsiders, concern that Bethel would lose its rural preference status in regards to subsistence hunting and fishing; • Disturbance of subsistence species such as caribou and moose from air, barge, and vehicular traffic, and increased human access; • Increased access along the road, pipeline, and unofficial routes, and increases in human population may also result in increased hunting pressure, both from locals and outsiders; • The Kuskokwim is a roadless river and the nature of the river could be disturbed; • Interruptions of caribou movement from the proposed road and pipeline; and • An influx of thousands of workers from outside the area, some proportion of whom may choose to live locally, the increase in human population will put increased pressure on moose, salmon and other subsistence resources making it that much more difficult for local residents to harvest some of the already dwindling resources.
SUB 7	The Draft EIS should analyze the Pollock fisheries because of the waste of immature king salmon that are needed by subsistence users.
SUB 8	The Draft EIS should clarify an error in the Vessel Operations Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan in regards to the scenario of a spill occurring in August. The Draft EIS should note that there are still silver salmon commercial and subsistence fisheries occurring in July and August and revise the Vessel Operations Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan accordingly.

SUB 9	The Draft EIS should analyze the impacts of the acid rock drainage to subsistence resources. Commenters expressed concern during scoping about the release of acid rock mine drainage and metal leaching of pollutants, such as mercury, arsenic, and cyanide into adjacent wetlands and waterbodies could affect traditional cultural practices including hunting; fishing and gathering of subsistence foods and drinking water sources relied upon by the local native communities. The Draft EIS should identify measures to reduce and/or capture runoff of acid rock and metals leaching into adjacent surface and groundwater. One commenter noted concern about the waste tailings pond and the chemicals that it would contain. The pond would be a permanent danger after the mine is closed. If something happened to the waste tailings pond, the entire Kuskokwim River could be affected. Salmon are a major subsistence food source for more than 15,000 residents in the areas and that the risk to salmon would outweigh the economic impact of the proposed mine.
SUB 10	The Draft EIS should analyze potential beneficial impacts to subsistence as cash income earned from jobs created by the proposed mine could in turn contribute to more productive subsistence activities and success rates. Cash income could be available to fund the boats, motors, fuel, and nets necessary to maintain subsistence activities. The Draft EIS should evaluate the potential economic benefits for the region in regards to protecting subsistence lifestyles and resulting improvements to quality of life.
SUB 11	The Draft EIS should evaluate concerns that: • The proposed project may destroy critical habitat that is necessary to sustain local residents' ability to hunt and feed themselves; • The potential to drive away animals and resources that are needed to survive; • Contamination of subsistence resources by airborne mercury; • Access to the region will be easier and competition for resources with outsiders will increase; and • Potential to be detrimental and disruptive to the subsistence lifestyle.
SUB 12	The Draft EIS should analyze potential increased marine traffic along the coast and in the Kuskokwim River. Impacts to marine mammals, waterfowl, and fish that are subsistence resources harvest at coastal villages should be analyzed in the Draft EIS.
SUB 13	The Draft EIS should analyze direct and indirect effects of the proposed action and alternatives. The Draft EIS should also consider other relevant connected actions and ensure they are analyzed in regards to impacts to subsistence.
SUB 14	The Draft EIS should analyze indirect project effects on Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge subsistence resources and uses. Subsistence hunters that reside within the Refuge boundary have Customary and Traditional Use Determination status under the Federal hunting regulations for the mining area, so effects in the project area may also affect these subsistence hunters. Berry picking and other plant harvest is also a critical part of subsistence use in this region. A decrease in hunting and gathering opportunities in the proposed project area may result in a compensatory increase in hunting and other subsistence activities within the Refuge.

SUB 15	Commenters noted that Alaska Department of Fish and Game has accumulated a broad range of subsistence-related data that should be used in the subsistence analysis of the Draft EIS. Donlin Gold noted that that during exploration activities that extend back to 1995, they were unaware of conflicts with subsistence uses or users within the proposed mining area and that berry picking, moose hunting, and trapping are known to occur outside the proposed mine area.
SUB 16	The Draft EIS should allow adequate time and involvement for the BLM Subsistence Coordinator to conduct hearings in the affected communities, and to write the Draft EIS and Final EIS versions of the ANILCA §810 analysis.
SUB 17	It was noted during scoping that Donlin Gold has proposed development of a Subsistence Users Plan of Cooperation between Donlin Gold and local subsistence users. This plan should describe subsistence harvest and uses, work schedules, and mitigation measures.

TRADITIONAL CULTURE AND WAY OF LIFE (TWL)

Comments related to potential cultural impacts (and values) or desire to maintain traditional practices. Languages, traditional land use areas (cultural continuity), and Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom (TEKW).

Category Code	Description
TWL 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should fully disclose the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of project-related activities on local Alaska Native traditional ways of life. Residents expressed concern for their culture and environment, which have already changed from what they were historically, and this may affect the ability to pass values on to future generations. Strong local knowledge of the environment in the area could potentially be lost as well. It is difficult to place a value on such losses. The Draft EIS should analyze how the project could go forward while protecting the environment and tradition. Residents expressed sentiment that the damages to the environment and traditional way of life outweigh any financial benefits the corporation would incur from the mine.
TWL 2	The Draft EIS should identify how the project would limit access to traditional use areas. There should be analysis on those impacts to local communities.
TWL 3	The Draft EIS should identify where the traditional use areas are for subsistence activities, cabins, and camps and discuss how various project components would affect them.
TWL 4	Alaska Native leaders and communities must have adequate notice and time to formulate responses to this proposed project, because it could present a change and challenge a way of life that has already been threatened by outside influences such as the changing climate.
TWL 5	The Draft EIS should consider that the term “conservation” has different meanings among different user groups which cause misunderstanding. For example, mineral development companies may work hard to understand and conduct their work with respect to wild things and wild places, but their view is different from those whose lifestyles and livelihoods are dependent upon gathering, hunting and fishing. Mine development and exploration workers’ education, job responsibility and focus will differ from people whose basis of conservation is “closer to the earth”.
TWL 6	The Draft EIS should provide a big picture (or long-term perspective) of culture change. Who gets to decide whether the views of elders are an element of the project? What if their views are left behind?
TWL 7	TEKW should be studied and incorporated into the Draft EIS. There are over 60 Alaska Native communities who may be affected by this proposed project. Individual tribal members engage in traditional subsistence activities and have knowledge and experience with their land, wildlife, wetlands, fish, birds, plants, and other resources of the region. TEK, in coordination with empirical scientific data, should be used to develop and evaluate alternatives, assess environmental and human health impacts, and identify mitigation measures. The identification, inclusion, and integration of TEK into the Draft EIS analysis would result in a more robust agency decision making document. The cooperating agencies, including the EPA, the State of Alaska (Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division), the cooperating tribal governments, and the

	Kuskokwim River Watershed Council could potentially provide expertise for developing the TEKW studies. Additionally, through government-to-government consultation, tribes can help design an appropriate study. Recommendations for TEKW studies proposed during scoping included coordinating with the communities in the region to identify: • Special habitat areas; • Migration corridors and seasonal patterns; • Current and historical traditional and cultural uses; • Timelines and schedules for subsistence, hunting, fishing, harvesting, trapping, recreation, etc.; • Local way of life; and • Working with the communities to document and incorporate TEKW into the Draft EIS.

TRANSPORTATION (TRAN)

Impacts to transportation systems, including airports, roads, rivers, and trails, as a result of the project. Impacts to existing barge traffic on the Kuskokwim River. Impacts of project-related barge traffic on other resources are noted under many issue categories, including Cultural Resources (CUL), Hydrology (HYD), Fish (FISH), and Wildlife (WILD).

Category Code	Description
TRAN 1	The proposed width of the path for the pipeline route for construction, operation, and maintenance would create a wide ROW and potentially increase trail traffic in the area. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should evaluate if this new ROW could lead to an increase in ORV traffic (e.g. four-wheelers, Argos, snowmachines) through areas that are currently used for subsistence, recreational hunting, trapping, and guiding.
TRAN 2	The Draft EIS should evaluate and determine the impacts to existing airports. Specifically the Draft EIS should: • Determine the impact of increased air traffic that may occur at Akiak Airport; and • Consider the use of the existing public airstrip at Puntilla Lake instead of constructing the proposed airstrip at MP 106-107 along the proposed pipeline route. The MP 106 airstrip could impact the Iditarod Trail at both Upper Happy River and through Rainy Pass.
TRAN 3	The proposed project use of tug and barge transportation for cargo and fuel on the Kuskokwim River may result in navigation challenges, increased boat traffic, and user conflicts with existing transportation and activities of multiple user groups. Subsistence and commercial fishing activities on the Kuskokwim River includes the use of boats, set and drift gillnets, seines, fish wheels, long lines, and dip nets, which may result in conflicts with tug and barge transportation. The Draft EIS should evaluate the potential impacts resulting from navigational challenges, traffic, and user conflicts on the Kuskokwim River. The Draft EIS should evaluate the reality of the transportation plan; how the increase of barge traffic could disrupt schedules, local access and local boaters.
TRAN 4	The Draft EIS should describe the long range plans for the proposed project airstrips in regards to how they would be maintained as part of the regional transportation infrastructure, particularly for use for emergency access. The Draft EIS should describe reclamation plans of any of the new airstrips constructed for pipeline construction purposes. In addition, the Draft EIS should explain and justify the non-use of existing airports, particularly at Skwentna.
TRAN 5	A marine vessel and transportation plan should be developed to address barge traffic and delivery of materials. The delivery of pipe and other heavy construction materials to the Port of Anchorage would temporarily increase marine traffic at that port during the construction phase of the pipeline.

VEGETATION (VEG)

Comments related to concerns about vegetation and potential for disturbance from project components. Includes concerns about invasive plant species.

Category Code	Description
VEG 1	Commenters expressed concern during scoping about the effect of invasive species on vegetation. Commenters suggest that an invasive non-indigenous plant study be conducted both pre- and post- project construction. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should address: • The risk and potential effect of introducing invasive plants from the barge ballast water, such as bacteria, <i>Elodea.sp</i> that chokes up rivers, algae that causes red tide, snails and crabs that eat salmon eggs, and didymo (<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i>) that sticks on the bottom of the rivers and prevents salmon from laying their eggs on it. The Draft EIS should describe how the ballast water in the barges would be regulated. • How the potential risk of invasive species would be managed with an invasive species management plan. The plan should be explained and evaluated. The remaining potential effects on vegetation should be described.
VEG 2	Commenters are concerned about the effect of removing vegetation primarily during construction. The Draft EIS should address: • The type of equipment that would be used to build the pipeline; • The effect of removing vegetation on soil and surrounding vegetation; • The effects of removing woody (spruce) vegetation compared to removing open tundra, describe which would have longer lasting effects; • The estimated timeframe for disturbed vegetation to grow back, and the methods used for that determination, especially with climate change; • The purpose for clearing the proposed permanent ROW of shrubs approximately every 10 years or as required. Commenter recommends avoiding vegetation removal in order to minimize visual impacts; • The definition of what is considered temporary clearing; and • The depth of any planned scarification. Commenter recommends any scarification be very shallow to avoid bringing parent material up to the surface.
VEG 3	The Draft EIS should address how fugitive dust would affect local vegetation. Analyze the effect of windblown dust from trenching and backfill work on the vegetation beneath ice roads and pads. Describe any wind erosion and dust control measures.
VEG 4	The Draft EIS should address the effect on vegetation in the entire project area, not just at the mine site and pipeline corridor, especially impacts to berries located in the prevailing wind path, since they are an important subsistence food.
VEG 5	Commenters expressed concern during scoping and made recommendations about the restoration and reclamation of disturbed areas after project construction and during mine closure activities. The Draft EIS should address the following questions and recommendations: • How the pipeline ROW would be reclaimed; • The approving agency for the Stabilization, Rehabilitation and Reclamation Plan and the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan;

Category Code	Description
	• How the pipe storage yards/material stockpiling sites would be reclaimed; • How the banks at stream crossing sites would be reclaimed; • Use native plants and grasses for restoration and reclamation; • All vegetation restoration activities should incorporate Alaska State Certified Weed Free products such as seed mix, revegetation plants, mulch products, etc. Monitoring and mitigation for non-native invasive species should be ongoing for the life of the project. Revegetation should also incorporate seed sources from the BLM Seeds of Success program (contact Eric Geisler at BLM Alaska State Office, egeisler@blm.gov, 271-1985); • Natural revegetation (not re-invasion) is the best option wherever there is not a strong reason for assisted revegetation because it does not interfere with natural processes and plant communities and does not risk altering the gene pool. Two effective ways to promote natural revegetation are to salvage and replace topsoil and to rip compacted sites to a depth of 20-50 cm; • The Native Plant Revegetation Manual for Denali National Park and Preserve should be used as a revegetation reference as well; • BMPs relative to invasive species management should be incorporated into all of the reclamation as non-native invasive species tend to show up at areas of disturbance and erosion; • Stock pile overburden for spreading on the reclaimed areas to improve soil and facilitate natural vegetation production; and • For the streambank restoration, keeping the riparian vegetation intact would aid in the restoration significantly. Using an excavator to grab entire riparian vegetation for stockpiling, keeping it intact as much as possible, and using it again in the same area to restore these areas would significantly improve the restoration process and time needed to repair these riparian areas.
VEG 6	One commenter recommended that the Corps consult with the U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Region State and Private Forestry Program about bark beetle threats/causes/infestations, and handling of timber. Information can be obtained from: www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r10/forest-grasslandhealth Bark Beetles and by calling the AK S&PF at 907- 743-9455 in Anchorage. Trish Wurtz, 907-451-2799 twurtz@fs.fed.us for Invasive Plants; Lori Winton 743-9460 lmwinton@fs.fed.us Forest Pathologist, and John Lundquist 743-9453 jlundquist@fs.fed.us Forest Entomologist are some key contacts.
VEG 7	The Draft EIS should consider that organic soils or hot bogs create heat from organic decomposition and take longer to freeze may change the organic decomposition rate in the future.

VISUAL RESOURCES (VIS)

Impacts to visual resources from the minesite, along river systems, and in the pipeline corridor from project components and phases.

Category Code	Description
VIS 1	For the project area, including the proposed project mine site and pipeline route, the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should evaluate the impacts to visual resources with the potential to diminish the visual experience of visitors and local residents. The project would result in a visible footprint and disrupt the viewshed in a largely undeveloped area. Impacts to visual resources could result from the project features, including the visual presence of an open pit mine site, light pollution from mine infrastructure and facilities, and the cleared ROW path of the pipeline.
VIS 2	The Draft EIS should consider visual impacts and alternatives to the proposed pipeline route, planned airstrips, gravel pit sources, storage areas, and man camps. Alternative sites that could minimize visual impacts to the viewshed, especially near established guide camps, should be examined. The current proposed pipeline route and areas selected for staging and development would be proximate to several camps and could have adverse visual effects on the viewshed for visitors and clients of professional guides. It was reported during the scoping period that the Silvertip Camp, which has operated along Khuchaynik Creek near the Windy Fork of the Kuskokwim River for over thirty years, provides hunting guides with an unspoiled viewshed, visitor services, and is a source of employment to local residents of nearby Nikolai.
VIS 3	The proposed pipeline should be analyzed for impacts on visual resources by using the Visual Contrast Rating System as described in BLM Manual 8431-Visual Resource Contrast Rating. This analysis would determine if the potential visual impacts from the proposed surface-disturbing activities or development would meet Visual Resource Management (VRM) Inventory Class management objectives assigned for the area, or whether design adjustments would be required. Environmental factors to be considered for the proposed pipeline project area VRM classes include: viewing distance, angle of observation, length of time in view, relative size or scale, season of use, light conditions, recovery time, spatial relationships, atmospheric conditions, and motion. This analysis would enhance future design techniques, minimize impacts upon visual resources and help to meet VRM class objectives. In particular viewshed impact analysis should include digital photo modeling of impacts to the INHT both from the air and the ground. Scoping comments noted that the Anchorage to Rainy Pass flight corridor receives frequent daily use both by scheduled commercial air carriers, and special charters for hunters, fishers, flightseers, and Iditarod Trail event followers. Viewshed modeling should include scale modeling of viewsheds during winter months when the linear corridor clearing is especially noticeable, and also take into account localized snowfall patterns that may accentuate or hide the cleared pipeline corridor.

Category Code	Description
VIS 4	VRM Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be disclosed and discussed. BMPs are necessary and appropriate to recommend where future land and resource use and development occurs, in order to prevent unnecessary degradation of visual resources and to meet VRM class objectives. BMPs to be considered for the eventual Bering Sea-Western Interior Resource Management Plan include the following to the extent practicable: • All permanent facilities would be located away from roadsides, rivers, or trails, thereby using distance to reduce the facilities' visual impact; • Access roads and permanent facilities would be designed to minimize vegetation clearing and use landforms to screen roads and facilities; • Permanent facilities would be designed to be screened behind trees or landforms if feasible so they would blend with the natural surroundings; • Modification or disturbance of landforms and vegetative cover would be minimized; • Permanent facilities would be designed so their shapes, sizes, and colors harmonize with the scale and character of the surrounding landscape; and • In open, exposed landscapes, development would be located in the opposite direction from the primary scenic views, if feasible.
VIS 5	The Draft EIS should consider using the following BMPs for earthwork, vegetation, and structures: • Avoid hauling excess earth cut or fill, utilize curvilinear or topographical sloping, retain existing rock and vegetation formations whenever possible, irregular rock cut techniques, and prohibit dumping or sloughing of material downslope. • Retain as much existing vegetation as possible, use vegetation to screen development from view, scalloped and irregular edging versus straight lines, and feather and thin edges of cleared areas. • Repeat line, form, color, and texture. Minimize the number of structures, use earth-tone colors, use self-weathering materials, use natural stone, bury all or part of the structure, use paint finishes with low reflectivity, employ native building materials, and use naturally-appearing forms to complement landscape character. • Avoid colors that cause the most contrast, choose colors two to three shades darker than background colors, achieve best blending with surrounding landscape in all seasons, galvanized steel on utility structures should be darkened to prevent glare, and color (hue) is most effective within 1,000 feet.
VIS 6	Comments received from BLM during the scoping period indicated that in conjunction with the Bering Sea Western Interior Resource Management Plan, BLM will begin formal VRM inventories in summer 2013, which would include the proposed pipeline area. The agency noted that currently, no BLM visual resource management inventories have been completed for the planning area. Specifically in regard to the proposed project BLM requested that BLM staff be given access to the GPS- linked videographic imagery of the proposed pipeline route from a low altitude that is identified within the current Plan of Development. This data would help to better evaluate and define general visual management classes and associated management prescriptions of the area involving the proposed pipeline route.

Category Code	Description
VIS 7	BLM suggests minimizing visual impacts by incorporating through mitigation in the Draft EIS the following: Exposed (above ground) facilities should be colored with matte-finish (low levels of reflectivity) earth-tone paints that blend into the natural landscape at each location during the months of June, July, and August (summer colors); and at the aboveground sections of the pipeline, appurtenances, ancillary equipment, and associated valves at the 15 remote mainline block valve locations (aboveground block valves). BLM recommends that Donlin Gold work with contractors and subcontractors early in the planning process in order to communicate preferred finish colors of all above ground facilities, especially when constructed off-site. BLM also noted that proposed fencing and sliding gates at facilities and valve sites should be the same color of the natural landscape (e.g., brown or green plastic coated chain link).
VIS 8	BLM suggests that the Draft EIS consider that on a long-term basis, disturbance caused by construction would be visible for varying lengths of time. The Draft EIS should provide estimates of this length of time and identify the areas where long-term disturbance is such as in wetlands and permafrost areas. In particular the Draft EIS should define long-term as 100 years to 1000 years in consideration that Iditarod Trail scars are evident in areas 100 years after use. It is likely that the proposed project could degrade the visual experience for at least the operational phase of the pipeline, due to ROW clearing every 10 years and summer ORV use. After decommissioning another one to two decades would be necessary for alder to revegetate the operational ROW, which would then be visible for the remainder of the 21st century as evidenced by alder-choked corridors that were created by the U.S. Army during overland military maneuvers in Chugach Mountain subalpine ecosystems. The vegetation in these military operating areas is very similar to that of the route of the proposed pipeline, and the travel ways of the heavy equipment are still very evident today, even 50 years after they were created.
VIS 9	The Draft EIS should identify all possible alternative alignments first, and then select the most feasible for the proposed project. This could be accomplished by: • Using topography to hide manmade changes; • Analyzing soil stability; • Determining a re-vegetation plan; • Evaluating hydrologic condition and erosion potential; • Using curvilinear landscape route selection; • Avoiding fall-line cuts and bisection ridge tops; avoiding valley bottoms; and • By hugging vegetation lines. Design features should consider following natural topography in order to hide the manmade features. In particular this should happen with respect to the proposed linear (straight) alignments of the pipeline, on or near prominent topographic features viewed by overhead aircraft (e.g., Egypt Mountain).

WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY (WAQ)

Comments and concerns regarding impacts to water quality and quantity from construction and operation. Pit water and tailing dam management. Water budget for the mine during operations. Erosion, turbidity, temperature changes, barge traffic concerns causing changes in river erosion and turbidity.

Category Code	Description
WAQ 1	The prediction of water quality impacts at mine sites is not an exact science and varies from mine to mine. It has been practiced for over 30 years and yet many methods and models used to predict water quality at hard rock mine sites have their limitations. Concerns were expressed during scoping regarding potential water quality impacts to human health as a consequence of tailings runoff due to unpredicted snowmelt and rain; heap and dump leach material runoff due to unpredicted snowmelt and rain; acid drainage runoff infiltration through soil over time; low grade or stockpiles and waste rock runoff infiltration through time; contaminated surface water discharge; and pit lake runoff.
WAQ 2	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should analyze the potential effects on water quality from project discharges in light of predicted lower levels of water in the Kuskokwim River and the changing water cycles that would occur over the life of the mine. A good share of the discharge into the Kuskokwim River is derived from glacier melt and runoff in the headwaters. There have been low water levels in recent years. Local residents noted during scoping that they believe this is due to glaciers drying-up and that water is percolating through the tundra. Over the life of the project, local residents are concerned that that they may see a big change in glaciers and glacial discharge to the river.
WAQ 3	The mine site water balance should be estimated for each phase of the mine development (e.g., pre-operation/pre-production, construction, operations, closure, reclamation periods, and post-closure). Commenters expressed concern that there is a tendency in mining to underestimate water use and waste during the pre-operation and pre-production phase. The Draft EIS should take into consideration the records of mines in Alaska and perhaps elsewhere on whether proposed mines are underestimating or overestimating what is needed for mine operations in order to get a better estimate of the accuracy of what is proposed during planning and development stages. The mine site water balance should cover a range of hydrological conditions (extreme and average) and potential variations or disruptions in process flow (e.g., temporary suspension of operations as well as closure). The mine site water balance should be described in detail in the Draft EIS, and should: • Identify the location of meteorological stations and water monitoring stations (including rainwater collection), length of monitoring and data collection; • Estimate peak flood flows, precipitation, and duration and intensity of storm events on a seasonal basis; • Characterize all potential water sources (e.g., surface water, groundwater, snow, precipitation, run off). It has been observed that water quantity in the [project] region is already going down [and by comparison the commenter said that:]; about half of the ponds in the Arctic now are not ponds anymore. There should be an understanding of current water levels to better characterize what could occur in the long-term;

Category Code	Description
	• Estimate the amount of water needed from each source; • Specify the volume of water needed for construction and operation of the mine facility; • Estimate changes in water flow patterns for surface drainage modifications, groundwater aquifer dewatering, surface water dewatering, water use, water storage and discharge, and for different seasons; • Provide a detailed water balance evaluation at the proposed mine facilities during the full lifecycle– water flow patterns for surface water, water use, land application and discharge systems, pond storage and discharge, seasonal changes during steady state and peak flow conditions; • Provide a detailed schematic diagram depicting the water balance changes throughout the mine life cycle- construction, start up, operations, closure, reclamation and post-closure and monitoring; and • If water would be recycled, the Draft EIS should evaluate the quantity and determine where the unusable water would be stored.
WAQ 4	Water is essential to the everyday survival of the Athabaskan and Yup'ik people. Water provides and sustains life. Water is a valuable resource that can cost more than oil in some places. Local residents drink water from the creeks and use water from the creeks for washing and cleaning. The following are concerns regarding reduced water quantity raised during scoping: • How does the Village of Crooked Creek make sure it has enough water available for its needs? What if there is not enough for Crooked Creek to use? How can we make sure we have enough water for our community? • Supposedly the water is owned by the State of Alaska, not privately owned. Commenters suggested a charge be applied for all water diverted from the river. • Reducing water flow could negatively affect water temperatures throughout various stretches of Crooked Creek (i.e. warmer in summer and colder in winter) which would affect aquatic resources.
WAQ 5	The Draft EIS should address the quantity and impacts of new barge traffic water and sewage dumping. There are three or four barge lines in the river already that dump wastewater and sewage directly into the river. The proposed mining camp should have septic tanks and the barges should transfer waste to proper, land-based facilities. There should be no new discharges into the Kuskokwim River.
WAQ 6	There would be both short- and long-term impacts to water quality resulting from the mine site water impoundments and open pit mining activities. Water chemistry, quality, and possibly quantity would be affected by the use of cyanide, multiple petroleum products, and erosion from heavy equipment operation. There is a potential for metal release and acid generation from waste rock, tailings, and pit walls. A large open pit and dewatering would have impacts to nearby streams and lakes. The proposed project should have a Mine Waste Management Plan, monitored by the federal agencies, that includes changes in groundwater chemistry from dewatering and mining related causes. There should be detailed hydrogeochemical models for managing water quality.

Category Code	Description
WAQ 7	The Draft EIS should examine the potential risks and impacts of the substantial volumes of wastewater produced by the proposed mine. During the rainy season (when fall rains can last an entire month) or high precipitation years (including snow melt), local residents are concerned that the waste tailings pit would fill up. The Draft EIS should address the need for a back-up pit to pump water into. Residents were concerned about the high risk of eventual leaks or overflows into creeks and waterways. Concern was expressed during scoping that this contamination would not stay localized and would migrate and contaminate fish-producing streams and nearby wetlands.
WAQ 8	Residents expressed concern during scoping that they felt that the proposed mine should stop operation if it cannot pass water and air quality standards. Two of the state's large-scale mines have exceeded their EPA water quality standards numerous times and still continued to operate by paying fines.
WAQ 9	The Kuskokwim Region already suffers from degraded water quality due to multiple causes including wastewater removal and the abandoned Red Devil Mine. The Clean Water Act §303(d) requires states to identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and to develop water quality restoration plans to meet established water quality criteria and associated beneficial uses. The list of Alaska's impaired waters (2010) can be obtained online at: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wqsar/Docs/2010impairedwaters.pdf. Impaired waterbodies listed in the project area include the Kuskokwim River and the Red Devil Creek (at the confluence of the two rivers), which are both Category 5 and therefore, require the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. The Kuskokwim River (AK ID No. 30501-002) and the Red Devil Creek (AK ID No. 30501-002) are listed for exceeding water quality standards for antimony, arsenic, and mercury associated with mining activities, including the Red Devil Mine. The Draft EIS should evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on any impaired waterbodies in the project area. Recommendations provided in scoping comments included: • Identify and evaluate impacts to any listed impaired waterbodies in and adjacent to the project area that are on the current EPA approved §303(d) list. Specify the pollutant(s), source(s) and the water quality standard(s) exceeded that was the basis for its listing. Identify whether a water body recovery plan and/or a Total Maximum Daily Load has been developed and/or implemented; • Describe any enhancement efforts for those impaired waters, and how the proposed project would coordinate with on-going protection efforts, if any; • Identify mitigation measures to minimize further degradation of impaired waters in the project area; and • Identify the monitoring efforts to ensure that mitigation measures are effective in achieving water quality standards.

Category Code	Description
WAQ 10	Residents expressed concern during scoping that the remoteness of the Kuskokwim River and the lack of baseline water quality data should not serve as the green light to further impact these communities. The proposed Donlin Gold Project would provide numerous employment opportunities needed in the Kuskokwim, but local residents remarked during scoping that they must ask themselves what cost they are willing to pay for this benefit. The benefits for this project would be felt in the short term but the costs of significantly degraded water quality could be endured for many years to come. Waste water pollution could contribute to ecosystem and wildlife damage and human health impacts. The creation of a natural gas pipeline through the proposed area would cut through the land that these streams cross to feed the Kuskokwim River and could affect drinking water.
WAQ 11	The proposed project may contribute adverse direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to water quality in the region. Water quality impacts to wetlands, rivers, streams, lakes and other surface waters could result from stormwater discharges from construction, operation, and reclamation and closure of the mine and camp facilities, the access road, the pipeline, and other support facilities. Accidental releases of fuel and chemicals into adjacent waterbodies could also be a source of water quality pollution. The Draft EIS should include a framework for comparing the baseline water quality to the water quality monitored during construction and operations of the proposed project. Recommendations for baseline water quality information include: • Collect baseline water quality information in the project area. Identify the period of record of the collected water quality data. List the water quality parameters for which data has been collected (if certain parameters have been dropped, specify the basis); • Scoping documents categorize surface waters as draining Background 1 (undisturbed, unmineralized), Background 2 (undisturbed, mineralized), or Baseline (disturbed or mineralized) areas. This was noted to be helpful but then provides only averages for water quality parameters. Mineralized and non-mineralized sites are expected to have different water quality, and water quality changes seasonally. The Draft EIS should provide a section or appendix that lists all the surface water and groundwater quality data for every site, by every date for the reader to understand the range of water quality, changes by season, and the number of samples at each site; • Quality Assurance and Quality Controls should be maintained at adequately low detection levels; • Include maps showing the locations and terrain elevation of all past and present data collection stations (explain any that have been dropped or location changed); • Identify and discuss applicable national and state water quality regulations, standards, and guidance; • Identify and discuss required wastewater permits; • Include a plot plan/facility layout showing affected watershed boundaries with location of all discharge points, buildings, structures, north arrow and scale; • Describe proposed water treatment options and alternatives; • Provide estimates of the mine effluent water quality – type of pollutants and quantities, etc.; • A draft Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit should be included as an appendix to the Draft EIS. This would be beneficial for the public, local and tribal governments, and agency decision-makers; and • There should be a reference section for the sources of assumptions, information and data.

Category Code	Description
WAQ 12	The proposed project may impact potable drinking water sources and/or their source areas utilized by the communities. Construction of the buried natural gas pipeline would require trenching, excavation, and water withdrawal. Mine construction and operations could result in other impacts to source water areas. The Draft EIS should describe potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to source water protection areas associated with this proposed project. Recommendations for the Draft EIS analysis include: • Identify and map the location of known public drinking water supplies and their sources, surface and groundwater, aquifers, recharge zones, natural springs, etc. within the project area; • Identify the local traditional drinking water sources, which may include rain barrels, melting ice in the winter, etc. Discuss impacts to these sources from dust and other contaminants; • Identify the location of known water supply wells in the project area. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources maintains a well-log tracking system database that provides information on reported sources of drinking water; • Identify project construction and/or operational activities that could potentially impact known source water areas; • Identify potential contaminants that may affect known source waters through infiltration/seepage; • Distinguish the effects that any current or historic activities, including mining activities, have had on source waters of the project area; and • Identify mitigation measures and monitoring activities to protect known source water areas.
WAQ 13	Numerous rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands would be crossed for the construction of the proposed natural gas pipeline, the gravel access road, and other mine-related facilities. Different types of water body crossing construction methods and techniques would be implemented, including culverting, bridging, and HDD, and should be considered for all waterbody crossings. The Draft EIS should evaluate the impacts associated with these construction methods. Other considerations of waterbody crossings include: • Characterize all proposed the water body crossings, and summarize the information for width, depth, streamflow, presence/absence of fish, fish species, etc.; • For each water body crossing, identify the type of construction methods (e.g. open cut – dry or wet, trenching, HDD) and/or structures (e.g. bridges, culverts) that would be implemented; • Identify mitigation measures, such as maintaining no disturbance buffers, in water timing restrictions for fish migration and spawning, etc.; • Identify monitoring provisions to ensure effectiveness of mitigation measures; • Silt mitigation techniques around fish streams; nephelometric turbidity units for streams may not exceed the state water quality standard of 5 nephelometric turbidity units above background; and • Both short- and long-term impacts to water quality resulting from pipeline installations at water crossings. Trenching banks and stream beds, diverting channels, damming, compacting and disrupting flood plains, would result in erosion and increased sediment loads.

Category Code	Description
	The Draft EIS should include where culverts and bridges associated with the pipeline would be installed permanently, or removed after construction. In general use of culverts and placement of fill activities in flowing waterways should be avoided.
WAQ 14	The proposed mine facility is located within the two adjacent watersheds – the American and Anaconda creeks. Both creeks provide source water to Crooked Creek, which drains into the Kuskokwim River. The proposed waste rock facility would permanently affect American Creek. The proposed tailing storage facility could permanently affect Anaconda Creek. The Draft EIS should evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to American and Anaconda creeks. The watershed characteristics of both drainages should be evaluated in detail. The Draft EIS should evaluate the effects of surface water discharge, and impacts to adjacent wetlands or stream reaches from mine dewatering activities.
WAQ 15	The proposed water management objectives for the proposed Donlin Gold mine should be no discharge of process water during operations; ensure sufficient supply of water during operations; and minimize the amount of water that has to be treated. The Draft EIS should evaluate plans, contingencies, and options to ensure that these water management objectives are achieved throughout the 27 year mine life, as well as during mine closure, reclamation, and long-term site management.
WAQ 16	The Draft EIS should provide detailed information regarding the proposed mine site water treatment, and long-term treatment and monitoring for the proposed mine facility. An effective water treatment system would ensure that impacts to water quality of the adjacent surface water and groundwater are minimized. The Draft EIS should: - Describe in detail the water treatment systems, type of filtration and removal system – active or passive, type of pollutants to be removed. Evaluate the effectiveness of the waste water treatment measures; - Provide a detailed schematic diagram depicting treatment schemes through mine construction, start up, operations, closure, reclamation, and post-closure and monitoring; - Discuss effectiveness of the water treatment systems during seasonal and high flow events, and during pit dewatering; - Identify back up options, as needed to address water management concerns throughout the mine lifecycle. For example, during high water periods, can the excess water be managed or stored beyond the capacity of the proposed treatment system. In predicting the water treatment capacity needs, does this account for climate change effects; - Provide estimates of the quantities and composition of process solutions, tailings water, runoff waters, mine drainage, and treated effluent at the proposed operation; and - Identify the specific protocols that would be followed with respect to treating and/or disposing of sewage and gray water generated by each proposed work camp.
WAQ 17	The Kuskokwim River has a 50-60 year history of mining and contamination of mercury and acids as noted by one commenter. The Draft EIS should determine whether the Yukon River region would be affected by the proposed mine as the Yukon River has a different mining history.
WAQ 18	Degradation of the water quality in the Kuskokwim River is almost a certainty due to the proposed steady stream of barge traffic carrying millions of gallons of fuel and other

Category Code	Description
	development materials (e.g., mass fuel storage at Jungjuk Creek). Several villages between Lower Kalskag and Bethel get their drinking water directly from the river. The Draft EIS should look decades ahead at what assurances there are for village safe drinking water; actual and perceived safety concerns.
WAQ 19	The Draft EIS should analyze the potential for wastewater to enter Crooked Creek and the Kuskokwim River as well as the preventative measures. Residents expressed their view that anything produced at the proposed mine should not be discharged into fresh water, and contamination by wastewater should be the responsibility of the mine owners and operators.
WAQ 20	As a new source, the proposed Donlin Mine would be prohibited from discharging any process wastewater to navigable waters, i.e., waters of the United States (40 CFR § 440.104(b)(1)). EPA adopted this New Source Performance Standard in 1982 after studying the mining industry nationwide and determining that it was technically and economically feasible to recycle process wastewater completely, with no discharge to water of the U.S. (47 Fed. Reg. 54,598, 54,602 (Dec. 3, 1982)). Donlin Gold's application materials assert that the mine intends to comply with this requirement. However, Donlin Gold's Water Resources Management Plan shows that the mine would actually discharge vast quantities of process wastewater into American Creek after mine closure, in violation of the zero-discharge New Source Performance Standard. Under the plan, American Creek – indisputably a water of the U.S. – would flow into the pit after closure, and Donlin would fill it up with waste rock runoff, water emptied from the tailings pond, and seepage that would continue to be collected from the tailing storage facility. Presumably, the pit would also include many wetlands, springs, and seeps that, like American Creek, are also waters of the U.S. The water and seepage from the tailings pond is, of course, process wastewater, and the proposal to dump it untreated into American Creek and other waters of the U.S. within the pit would violate the New Source Performance Standard. Though unexplained in the mining plan, it is possible that Donlin would seek to have American Creek and the other waters within the pit deemed a "waste treatment system" no longer subject to the Clean Water Act (33 CFR § 328.3(a)(8)). Though used elsewhere, this regulatory loophole undermines the Act's goal of stopping polluters from using the nation's waters as disposal sites for industrial wastes. The Draft EIS should analyze the effects of this loophole at the Donlin Mine and encourage the Corps and EPA to revise their regulations to close this loophole. The Draft EIS should fully disclose the precise legal mechanism by which the proposed discharges to the mine pit would occur, so that affected members of the public may comment.
WAQ 21	The Draft EIS should analyze the impacts of the pipeline (especially relating to construction) on water quality, quantity, groundwater, and aquatic habitats. Components of the pipeline project as they relate to water quality include: • The requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan should be followed to ensure impacts to water resources are limited during construction; • Sewage and gray water generated by each camp should be treated as required and disposed of in accordance with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation regulations; • There should be a gray water disposal plan on- and off-construction sites that complies with regulations and requirements. The Draft EIS should clarify whether there would there be a septic system or a mixing zone in the river; and • When dewatering the trench, the effluent should be discharged into a dewatering filter bag or geotextile bag to collect sediments. The water could be allowed to surface

Category Code	Description
	discharge and the collected sediment could be used in the reclamation of the ROW.
WAQ 22	The Draft EIS should analyze water use through all components of the proposed project and potential water sources for road construction and maintenance, pipeline construction and dust control. If local sources are inadequate, there should be a discussion of piping or trucking water and the footprint involved in this activity in order to determine potential resource impacts. Water withdrawal from local standing water sources is expected to be limited to the traditional 15 percent of the free water if fish are present but would always be subject to specific permit conditions for each site. Water withdrawal from lakes may be authorized on a site-specific basis depending on size, water volume, depth, fish population, and species diversification.
WAQ 23	Water withdrawal from lakes and streams for pipeline construction, including ice road construction and hydrostatic testing should be planned and executed in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate permits and authorizations. Methods of retrieval as well as potential disposal methods and sites should be evaluated. Minimum water requirements for anadromous waters should be maintained to prohibit spawning locations from being dewatered. All fish resource streams (anadromous and resident) should have minimum flows established in order to prevent winter freeze and to prevent withdrawal from or affects to adjacent stream water tables. The Draft EIS could look at requirements from North Slope ice roads, for example and comparison.
WAQ 24	Residents are concerned about contamination levels already present in the river system because they described their dependence on this fragile ecosystem. Baseline data on slimy sculpin taken at the mine site has demonstrated that there are contaminant levels already present in the water system and this is considered unacceptable by local residents. It is assumed these high levels are the residual effect of historic mining in the area. With contaminants already in the system, there is a concern over even a potentially slight increase of contaminants in the watershed.
WAQ 25	Georgetown Tribal Council has been monitoring water quality for the past six years and has developed baseline data for the Georgetown area. It would be important to continue monitoring to ensure and verify the long-term sustainability of our ecosystem health.

WETLANDS & AQUATIC COMMUNITIES (WET)

Filling of wetlands and alternations of wetlands habitat, fragmentation, and loss of wetland habitat as a result of project components.

Category Code	Description
WET 1	Concern was expressed that the proposed project could permanently or temporarily affect wetlands, riparian areas, and aquatic resources during construction, operation, and far into the future. Potential direct, indirect, and cumulative wetland impacts should be quantified and included in the Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS.
WET 2	The Draft EIS should include delineation of all wetlands that could be affected by the proposed project. Wetlands and aquatic resources within the proposed project area should be characterized and quantified on aerial photograph maps. Along the proposed natural gas pipeline, the jurisdictional Waters of the United States should be mapped via aerial photo interpretation within a corridor of at least 1,000 ft (305 m). Field delineation of wetlands should occur within a corridor of at least 300 ft (91 m) along the proposed natural gas pipeline.
WET 3	The function and condition of wetlands, drainages, riparian areas, and aquatic resources within the proposed project area should be evaluated. The Draft EIS should: • Include a functional assessment of wetlands in the proposed project area, particularly in the Anaconda Creek and American Creek watersheds; • Identify the methodology that should be used for condition and functional assessment; and • Provide the results of the condition and functional assessment on a map and include area, habitat, vegetation type, percent cover, and other relevant information.
WET 4	The Draft EIS should include commitments to practical and appropriate measures to avoid and minimize wetlands impacts by the proposed project. Options for avoiding and minimizing wetlands impacts should be considered in the alternatives. To compensate for unavoidable wetlands impacts, the Draft EIS should: • Base compensatory mitigation on the wetlands functional assessment and replacement of those functions lost according to an ecologically appropriate mitigation ratio; • Identify the appropriate type of compensatory mitigation (permittee-responsible mitigation, mitigation banking, or in-lieu fee mitigation); • Evaluate the use of a combination of compensatory mitigation options; and • Consider restoring wetlands to their natural states.
WET 5	To ensure the implementation of mitigation measures, the Draft EIS should develop a plan for monitoring wetlands, riparian areas, and aquatic resources. Corrective measures should also be specified in the plan.

Category Code	Description
WET 6	Concerns were expressed about wetlands along the proposed pipeline corridor. Specific concerns include: • Prior to clearing the proposed pipeline corridor, the ROW should be staked and flagged to identify wetlands during the summer when the ground is free of snow; • Mileage of proposed gravel roads to be built on wetlands should be identified. Proposed gravel roads should not be built on wetlands; • Slope breakers and trench breakers should be installed at wetland boundaries to prevent the pipeline trench from draining the wetland; and • The risk that the pipeline trench (ditch) could intercept overland water flow and erode backfill material and become a canal that carries water with high sediment loads to nearby streams and wetlands. The EIS should address where pipeline trenching would intercept streamflow and changes to wetland cross drainage at areas of continuous and discontinuous permafrost in rolling or mountainous terrain. Concerns were expressed that rehabilitation in areas of ice-rich soils could require repeated trench maintenance and long-term thermal stabilization activities before the habitat would return to its former stability and productivity. It was noted that this could be difficult as there is not an access road currently planned along the proposed pipeline route.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WCR)

Comments related to wilderness characteristics and values. This includes formally designated Wilderness units, BLM-specific Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, and other underdeveloped, wild landscapes.

Category Code	Description
WCR 1	The proposed mine and pipeline corridor would be development in an area that has wilderness characteristics and unique features. The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should evaluate the impact of a large mine in a previously undisturbed area with regard to impacts on wildlife and wilderness values of the proposed project area. Scoping commenters noted that the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers need to be protected from potential project impacts. Specifically, near the areas of Windy Fork, Khuychanik Creek, the Middle Fork, and the Big River Fork, commenters noted that never before in history has mankind proposed to make such a footprint upon these lands. Commenters noted that the Khuchaynik Creek and several smaller streams towards Middle Fork are areas that provide unique wilderness habitat characteristics for a strain of Arctic char. Commenters expressed concern that some ground impacts can still be seen today from construction in the 1960s that negatively affect the wilderness experience.
WCR 2	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should evaluate impacts on the surrounding wilderness areas and values that could be affected as a result of the proposed project, including construction and maintenance of the pipeline, new airstrips, increased use of ORV/ATVs along the pipeline ROW, and emissions of pollutants during operation. There are no designated Wilderness areas on BLM lands, however, much of the proposed pipeline route likely crosses Lands with Wilderness Characteristics. Every effort should be made to protect these lands and their characteristics, and the wildlife that occurs in these areas. BMPs need to be applied to protect wilderness characteristics and values at each component and phase of the proposed project.
WCR 3	The wildlife populations and habitats in the proposed project area provide wilderness characteristics and values that are in turn a benefit to subsistence hunters, recreational hunters, trappers, professional guides, photographers, eco-tourism, and local communities. The Draft EIS should describe how these natural attributes and wilderness characteristics would be protected.

WILDLIFE IMPACTS (WILD)

General comments related to potential impacts to wildlife (mammals). Includes the potential for impacts to threatened and endangered species.

Category Code	Description
WILD 1	The Donlin Gold Project Draft EIS should describe the effect of project-related disturbance on wildlife. Analysis of potential short and long-term effects on fish and wildlife should include all components and phases of the proposed project. In particular comments received during scoping recommended evaluation of the road between the proposed Jungjuk Port and mine site, construction of the Jungjuk Port, expansion plans for the Bethel Port, the mine site and mining operations, impacts from water management, access to the mine site, and closure. Commenters are concerned that the proposed project would adversely affect wildlife including: fish and aquatic biota, waterfowl, Dall sheep, caribou, moose, brown and black bear, wolf, wolverine, small game, furbearers, geese, and ducks. Specifically, the Draft EIS should evaluate: • How the project construction, operation, and closure would change wildlife patterns and behavior; • The EIS should examine the effects of blasting on aquatic and terrestrial biological resources. Blasting during sensitive life stages of wildlife (e.g., Dall sheep lambing, raptor nesting, bear denning) can impact reproduction or survival. Blasting of the pipeline trench in or near streams could cause mortality of adult and juvenile fish as well as developing eggs; • The effect of increased presence of humans and machinery; • Measures planned to ensure that wildlife, subsistence, and recreation are not affected by the increase in noise created by the movement of 2-man crews in helicopters along the pipeline ROW route; • Implementing a policy to avoid generating loud noise level that may affect local residents and/or wildlife, including avoiding overflights of seasonal hunting and subsistence use areas to avoid disturbing game; • The impact of employees, employee housing, equipment shops, fuel transport, storage and risk, large equipment, pipeline storage yards storing fourteen inch steel pipe every five miles, large gravel pits, water extraction activities, risks fuel spills, the overall large scale of work and the recreational activities of these employees on the critical summer and winter wildlife habitats and the wildlife itself; • Hunting and fishing impacts to local resource populations in or around the mine as a result of mine workers' recreational or subsistence uses. Consider a project design alternative that prohibits mine workers from engaging in recreational hunting and fishing during duty shifts during construction, operation, and remediation phases of the pipeline; • Clarify whether, in addition to the current policy of prohibiting employees and contractors from hunting, fishing, trapping, shooting, and camping within the ROW or using project equipment for these purposes, there are any comparable company policies regarding these uses outside the ROW. Describe how impacts on nearby resources from 300-person construction camps (plus smaller camps) would be addressed; • The effect of increased hunting pressure due to presence of airfield; and • The effect of increased human use of the pipeline route for travel by ORV/ATVs and snow machines in previously inaccessible areas.

Category Code	Description
WILD 2	Commenters expressed concern during scoping that wildlife may be hit or killed by traffic on the roads. The Draft EIS should analyze the risk and provide an estimated number of animals that may be affected by collisions with vehicles.
WILD 3	Commenters are concerned about the effect of the proposed project on riverine and marine species. Specifically, the Draft EIS should address: • The effect of increased marine traffic on the Kuskokwim River on migratory marine mammals, waterfowl, and fish that migrate along the coast; and • The potential effect on Pacific walrus and migratory birds (such as buffleheads and common and spectacled eiders) from a fuel spill from the shipping barges going up and down from the Aleutian Islands. The Aleutian Islands host these and other species during the winter.
WILD 4	Commenters expressed concern during scoping about the effect of the proposed project on wildlife resources that are harvested for subsistence. The Draft EIS should address habitat loss in the project area and the potential for contamination of fish, moose, waterfowl, bears, and caribou. The Draft EIS should describe the effect of road construction, increased traffic and hunting pressure along the previously inaccessible pipeline corridor on wildlife populations important to subsistence hunters. Specifically, the Draft EIS should analyze the potential effects of increased disturbance to subsistence resources such as caribou and moose. Analysis in the Draft EIS should include the impacts of project related increases in air, barge, and vehicular traffic, increased human access, and how the physical presence of the road and pipeline could result in both long- and short-term disturbance of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd and interrupting caribou migration patterns. Scoping comments noted that the EIS should evaluate the potential interactions between wildlife and the tailings impoundments at the mine site and include mitigation measures to discourage wildlife interaction in these areas. The EIS should also evaluate the potential for metals leaching to water and the subsequent impacts to wildlife. Waters that are within the proposed mine site could be toxic and an evaluation of mitigation measures to ensure wildlife contact is minimal with these waters should be included in the EIS.
WILD 5	Issues were raised during scoping concerning how the pipeline would affect wildlife, through habitat fragmentation, disturbance from human presence, disruption of wildlife movement and migration patterns, and resultant impacts to subsistence resources. Specifically, the Draft EIS should address: • Placement of the proposed pipeline above-ground and below ground. During construction and pipe installation pipe laying activities could deflect or form a barrier to wildlife movement (moose migration between summer and winter ranges; caribou seasonal migration). An open trench could entrap an animal. • The impacts of the proposed pipeline on fish, wildlife and their habitats including habitat loss and fragmentation at stream crossings, bisected wildlife migratory routes, and disturbance to fish and wildlife from pipeline inspection and maintenance activities. • The impacts of the pipeline down the South Fork of the Kuskokwim River on the Plains bison herd that was introduced near Farewell and is one of only a few free ranging Plains bison herds in the country. One commenter noted observations of multiple small herds with young calves along the South Fork in the spring. The Draft EIS should analyze the impact of increased human presence on the South Fork on the

Category Code	Description
	calving activity. • The Alaska Department of Fish and Game noted in scoping comments that there is a salt lick approximately 2-3 miles west of Egypt Mountain. The coordinates for the center of salt lick are approximately 62.47543333° N, -153.71645° W. They reported that this salt lick is frequently used by bison and most likely other large mammals such as moose, caribou, and sheep. The proposed pipeline route would intersect with this salt lick and it was suggested that consideration should be given to either re-route the pipeline to avoid the salt lick or conduct a study to determine the extent, composition and use of the salt lick to ensure its integrity and continued use by wildlife is maintained. • The effects of transportation corridors on fish, wildlife, and subsistence resources including the potential impacts associated with access roads and potential public use. • Whether the pipeline ROW would be fenced and if so, describe the effect on wildlife migration. • The effect on existing wildlife trails that occur in the area of the proposed pipeline route and expected changes in use patterns after construction.
WILD 6	The Draft EIS should identify and analyze the impacts to endangered, threatened, and candidate species under Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the Marine Mammal Protection Act, as well as BLM and the State of Alaska sensitive species lists within the project area. The Draft EIS should summarize Biological Assessments and describe the outcomes of ESA Section 7 Consultation with the federal agencies. Clarify whether the Cook Inlet beluga whale or this species' designated critical habitat could be affected by a port developed on the west side of Cook Inlet during pipeline construction or by barging throughout Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River. The Draft EIS should address impacts to threatened or endangered bird species. Potentially affected species include spectacled eiders, Steller's eiders and critical habitat for Steller's eider, and possibly Kittlitz's murrelet. The analysis should consider the following information from the USFWS. A total of 2,830 miles in the Kuskokwim Shoals is designated as critical habitat for the threatened Steller's Eider (http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/endangered/spst_Final_Designation.htm). The Kuskokwim Shoals unit includes an area where large concentrations of Steller's eiders and other Alaska-breeding eider species occur. In addition, Kuskokwim Bay is an important fall staging area for king eiders based on birds implanted with satellite transmitters (Oppel et al. 2008). King eiders undergoing wing molt were also located in Kuskokwim Bay (Phillips et al. 2006). The Draft EIS should analyze the effect of increased vessel traffic and fuel or other toxic spills from vessel traffic on staging birds. The central coast of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta also serves as a breeding ground for about 80% of the world's population of emperor geese (Eisenhower and Kirkpatrick 1977). In addition, virtually the entire Pacific population of Steller's eiders (i.e., 70- 100-thousand birds) stage on the Kuskokwim Shoals in the spring and low thousands (including an apparently disproportionate number of Alaska breeding birds) molt in the waters just off this shoreline in the fall. Due to their low population size and restricted breeding locations, spectacled eiders, Steller's eiders, and emperor geese are especially vulnerable to catastrophic events, such as oil spills. It is possible that Kittlitz's murrelet, a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act, may nest on Nunivak Island.

Category Code	Description
WILD 7	The Draft EIS should fully evaluate the cumulative effects of the proposed project components and phases (construction, operation, and closure) to fish, wildlife, and their habitat in the project area. Cumulative effects include the long-term implications for the 30-year operation life of the mine. The Draft EIS should specifically address: • Potential effects of all aspects of the project on marine mammals, resident and anadromous fish, and other species listed under the ESA, as well as migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and bald and golden eagles. • Potential effects to fish and wildlife habitats and populations. • The geographic scope of analysis in the Draft EIS should include all areas of potential contamination, including the Kuskokwim River Delta and the shallow waters of the Bering Sea. • The Draft EIS should describe the potential effects of project related contamination on Kuskokwim River fisheries, Yukon River fisheries, Pacific walrus populations, and all four Pacific waterbird and shorebird flyways. Consider in the analysis the information provided by the commenters regarding the movement of contaminants.

5.0 CONTACTS

5.1 LEAD AGENCY

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the lead federal agency for the EIS.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CEPOA-RD
P.O. Box 6898
JBER, AK 99506-0898
Contact: Project Manager Don Kuhle
Email: Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil
(907) 753-2780

5.2 COOPERATING AGENCIES AND COOPERATING AGENCY TRIBES

The formal cooperating agencies include the following federal and state agencies and tribal governments:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- State of Alaska
 - o Alaska Department of Natural Resources
 - o Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
 - o Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk
- Village of Crooked Creek
- Knik Tribal Council
- Village of Lower Kalskag
- Kuskokwim River Watershed Council (on behalf of Akiak Native Community)
- Native Village of Napaimute

5.3 PROJECT WEBSITE AND PROJECT EMAIL

Project website address <http://www.DonlinGoldEIS.com/>

Project email address: comments@DonlinGoldEIS.com

APPENDIX A

SCOPING MATERIALS

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**Notice of Intent
Federal Register
December 14, 2012**

Products

NSN: MR 1146—Serving Set, Stand and Bowl, 16oz.
 NPA: Industries for the Blind, Inc., West Allis, WI.
Contracting Activity: Military Resale-Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), Fort Lee, VA.
Coverage: C-List for the requirements of military commissaries and exchanges as aggregated by the Defense Commissary Agency.
 NSN: 7510-00-NIB-1886—Tape, Vinyl Backing, Rubber Adhesive, Yellow, 36 yds.
 NSN: 7510-00-NIB-1891—Tape, Safety Stripe, Rubber Adhesive, Black/Yellow, 36 yds.
Coverage: A-List for the Total Government Requirement as aggregated by the General Services Administration.
 NSN: 7510-00-NIB-1890—Tape, Safety Stripe, Rubber Adhesive, Black/White, 36 yds.
Coverage: B-List for the Broad Government Requirement as aggregated by the General Services Administration.
 NPA: Cincinnati Association for the Blind, Cincinnati, OH.
Contracting Activity: General Services Administration, New York, NY.

Service

Service Type/Location: Water System Hydrant Maintenance, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA.
 NPA: Skookum Educational Programs, Bremerton, WA.
Contracting Activity: Dept of the Army, W6QM MICC-JB Lewis-McChord, Fort Lewis, WA.

Barry S. Lineback,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2012-30174 Filed 12-13-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers****Notice of Availability for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Gregory Canyon Landfill Project, San Diego County, CA**

AGENCY: Department of the Army—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Regulatory Division) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Project in San Diego County, CA. The project proponent and landowner, Gregory Canyon, Ltd., requires authorization pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to discharge fill material into waters of the

U.S. associated with the construction of the proposed project.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions or comments concerning the Draft EIS should be directed to William H. Miller, Senior Project Manager, Attention: Gregory Canyon, Regulatory Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 6010 Hidden Valley Road, Suite 105, Carlsbad, CA, (602) 230-6954 or gregorycanyonEIS-SPL@usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This Draft EIS has been filed with the Environmental Protection Agency to be published in the **Federal Register**. The review period for the Draft EIS will begin from the date of publishing the Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**, which is on December 14, 2012. Please forward your comments for the Draft EIS to the contact listed above by February 12, 2013.

David J. Castanon,

Chief, Regulatory Division, Los Angeles District.

[FR Doc. 2012-30197 Filed 12-13-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720-58-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers****Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Donlin Gold Project**

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to identify and analyze the potential impacts associated with the proposed Donlin Gold Project, which would be an open pit, hardrock gold mine located 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek, Alaska. The Corps is the lead Federal agency; the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources will serve as cooperating agencies in developing the EIS. The Tribal governments of Crooked Creek, Chuathbaluk, and Napaimute have also indicated their intention to serve as cooperating agencies. The Corps will be evaluating a permit application for work and/or discharges of pollutants under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. The EIS will be used as a basis

for the permit decision in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions about the proposed action and the DEIS should be referred to: Mr. Don Kuhle, Regulatory Division, *telephone:* (907) 753-2780, *email:* don.p.kuhle@usace.army.mil, or *mail:* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 6898, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK 99506-0898. To be added to the project mailing list and for additional information, please visit the following web site: <http://www.donlingoldeis.com>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. *Proposed Action.* Donlin Gold LLC is proposing the development of an open pit, hardrock gold mine located 277 miles west of Anchorage, 145 miles northeast of Bethel, and 10 miles north of the community of Crooked Creek. The proposed project would require approximately 3 to 4 years to construct with a projected mine life of approximately 27.5 years. Major project components include excavation of an open pit, that ultimately would be approximately 2.2 miles long by 1 mile wide by 1,850 feet deep; a waste treatment facility (tailings impoundment) approximately 1 mile long, and ultimately covering 2,350 acres; a waste rock facility covering approximately 2,300 acres; a mill facility processing approximately 59,000 short tons of ore per day; a natural gas-fired power plant with a total connected load of 227 MW, supplied by a 313-mile, small-diameter (approximately 14-inches), natural gas pipeline from the west side of Cook Inlet to the mine site; and transportation infrastructure including a 5,000-foot airstrip, a 30-mile-long road from the mine site to a new barge landing near Jungjuk Creek on the Kuskokwim River, and barge terminal facilities in Bethel. The proposed mine and related facilities would have a total foot print of approximately 16,300 acres. There is currently no road or rail access to the site, which is isolated from existing power and other related infrastructure.

The pipeline route would originate at the Beluga National Gas Pipeline, with a single compressor station at milepost 5. The route proceeds north to the Skwentna River, continuing alongside the Skwentna River to Puntilla Lake. It then crosses the Alaska Range through Rainy Pass and Rohn, before turning southwest to Farewell. The route then runs west along the north side of the Alaska Range to cross the Kuskokwim River at approximately Devil's Elbow. The last 80 miles follow ridgelines north

of the Kuskokwim River to the Donlin Gold mine site.

2. *Alternatives.* A reasonable range of alternatives will be identified and evaluated through scoping and the alternatives development process.

3. *Scoping Process.* The scoping period will extend from December 14, 2012 through March 29, 2013.

a. *Public involvement.* The Corps invites full public participation to promote open communication on the issues to be addressed in preparation of the EIS regarding the proposed action. All Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, and other interested persons or organizations, are urged to participate in the NEPA scoping process. Scoping meetings will be conducted to inform interested parties of the proposed project, receive public input on the development of proposed alternatives to be reviewed in the EIS, and to identify significant issues to be analyzed.

b. *Scoping meetings.* The Corps plans to hold scoping meetings in Crooked Creek, Aniak, Bethel, and Anchorage in mid-January 2013. Scoping meetings in Akiak, Nunapitchuk, Kipnuk, Quinhagak, Toksook Bay, Hooper Bay, Emmonak, St. Mary's, Holy Cross, and McGrath are planned for late-January through March 2013. Information about these meetings and meeting dates will be published locally, posted at <http://www.donlingoldeis.com>, and available by contacting the Corps as previously described. A description of the proposed project will be posted on the project web site prior to these meetings to help the public focus their scoping comments.

4. *Issues To Be Analyzed in the EIS.* The EIS will analyze the potential social, economic, physical, biological, and cultural resource impacts of the proposed project. Numerous issues will be analyzed in depth in the EIS related to the effects of mine and associated infrastructure construction, operation, and closure. These issues will include, but will not be limited to, the following: Wetlands, water quality, air quality, hazardous materials, fish and wildlife, special status species, vegetation, cultural resources, subsistence, human health, land use and management, socioeconomic, and cumulative impacts.

5. *Other Environmental Review and Consultation Requirements.* Other environmental review and consultation requirements include Executive Order 13175 *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Endangered Species Act consultation; and subsistence uses in accordance with

Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

6. *Land Ownership.* The proposed mine is located predominately on lands owned by the Kuskokwim Corporation and the Calista Corporation, although some project components would be located on BLM, State of Alaska and CIRI Inc. lands.

7. *Estimated Date Draft EIS Available to Public.* It is anticipated that the Draft EIS will be available in August 2014 for public review.

Dated: November 28, 2012.

Don P. Kuhle,

Project Manager, Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

[FR Doc. 2012-30198 Filed 12-13-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720-58-P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No. ED-2012-ICCD-0040]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; State of Preschool Survey 2013-2015

AGENCY: Department of Education (ED), IES/NCES.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 3501 *et seq.*), ED is proposing a new information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before February 12, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Comments submitted in response to this notice should be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> by selecting Docket ID number ED-2012-ICCD-0040 or via postal mail, commercial delivery, or hand delivery. Please note that comments submitted by fax or email and those submitted after the comment period will not be accepted. Written requests for information or comments submitted by postal mail or delivery should be addressed to the Director of the Information Collection Clearance Division, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., LBJ, Room 2E117, Washington, DC 20202-4537.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Electronically mail ICDocketMgr@ed.gov. Please do not send comments here.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Education (ED), in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an

opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the Department assess the impact of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand the Department's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format. ED is soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: State of Preschool Survey 2013-2015.

OMB Control Number: 1850-NEW.

Type of Review: New information collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State, Local, or Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 53.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 636.

Abstract: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), within the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) of the U.S. Department of Education (ED), is seeking approval to conduct in 2013, 2014, and 2015 the annual, web-based State of Preschool survey, which centralizes data about publicly provided early childhood education opportunities. Data are collected from state agencies responsible for providing early childhood education and made available for secondary analyses. Data collected as part of the survey focus on enrollment counts in state-funded early childhood education programs, funding provided by the states for these programs, and program monitoring and licensing policies. The collected data are then reported, both separately and in combination with extant data available from federal agencies supporting early childhood education programs such as Head Start and the U.S. Census Bureau. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau form the basis for some of the rates developed for the State of Preschool reports. The data and annual report resulting from

Scoping Mailing List February 2013

Stakeholder Group	Organization	First Name	Midc Last	Name City	State	Zip
Individual		Margaret	M	Alexie Akiachak	AK	99551
NGOs		Polly		Carr Anchorage	AK	99501
Individual		David		Charles Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Daniel		George Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		John	W.	George Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Mark	T	Kasayulie Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		George		Peter Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Phillip	K.	Peterson Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Daniel	T	Phillip Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Minnie		Snyder Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Robert		Snyder Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Robert	H.	Snyder Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Scholniller		Wasillie Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Timothy	R	Alexie Akiak	AK	99552
Individual		David		Gilila Akiak	AK	99552
Individual		James		Allain Alakanuk	AK	99554
Individual		Martin		Augline Alakanuk	AK	99554
Individual		Timothy	O.	Chamberla Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Golga		Kelila Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Lillian	M.	Kelila Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Helen	J	Kvamme Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Ruth	E.	Lang Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Daryl	J	Mckindy Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Guy	A	Merculief Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Annie		Michaelsor Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Stanley		Michaelsor Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Faith	A	Miles Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Angela		Morgan Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Carl	M.	Morgan Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Eric	P.	Morgan Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Leonard	P.	Morgan Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Patricia		Murphy Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		David	A.	Phillips Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Virginia		Rhodes-Wr Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Arthur	W.	Simeon Aniak	AK	99557
Individual		Daniel	A.	Waska Atmautluak	AK	99559
Individual		Gabriel		Alexie Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Mandy	J	Alexie Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Sheila		Beaver Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Krystal		Camille Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Mark		Charlie Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Eugene		David Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Angela		Denning Bz Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Carrie		Enoch Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Sophie	M	Evon Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Harry		Faulkner Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Robert	J.	Hoffman Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Ron		Hoffman Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Larry		Howard Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Bobby		Japhet Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Jeremiah	L.	Japhet Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Rose		Kalistook Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Bea		Kristovich Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Matt	D.	Laroux Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Moses	Danr	Levi Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Nick	H	Levi Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Adrianna	C	Lieb Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Max	E	Lieb Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Kelly	J.	Lincoln Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Roman	M	Lubczonek Bethel	AK	99559

Individual	Kenneth		Luke	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Mary	A	Macar	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Stephan	S	Macar	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Andrew	N	Makaily	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Rosa	M	Martinez	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Vincent	T	Maxie	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Elena	B	Mccarr	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	June		Mccarr	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Harry	N	Morgan	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Kevin		Murphy	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Mary		Sattler	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Flora		Olrun	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Bernice		Paul	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Agnes		Phillips	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Thad		Pikiun	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Greg		Roczicka	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Patrick		Samson	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Bing		Santamour	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Cliff		Soots	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Kenny		Steele	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	David	E.	Trantham	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Bev		Turner	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Gary		Vanasse	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Elias		Venes	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Nastasia	K.	Wahlberg	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Ray		Watson	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Thor		Williams	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual	Caryn		Chagluk	Chefornak	AK	99561
Individual	Ben		Flynn	Chefornak	AK	99561
Individual	Elizabeth		Kusaia	Chefornak	AK	99561
Individual	Cheryl	J	Morgan	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Frank	S	Morgan	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Mathew	J	Morgan	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Roger	D	Morgan	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Terence	C	Morgan	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Walter	A	Morgan	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Walter	A	Morgan	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Alexie	N	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Christine		Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Edward	J.	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Katherine	A.	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Mary	B	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Mike	D.	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Rodney	A.	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Roxanne	H	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Steven	W	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Vivian	A	Sakar	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Evelyn		Thomas	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Albert		Willis	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Individual	Nick		Carter	Eek	AK	99578
Individual	Ryan		David	Eek	AK	99578
Individual	Carl	P.	Green	Eek	AK	99578
Individual	Henry		Green	Eek	AK	99578
Individual	Ryan		Green	Eek	AK	99578
Individual	Robert		Kameroff	Emmonak	AK	99581
Individual	Elizabeth	F	Felker	Fairbanks	AK	99701
Individual	Mary	F.	Constantin	Fairbanks	AK	99707
Individual	James	H.	Barker	Fairbanks	AK	99709
Individual	Tina		Laird	Fairbanks	AK	99709
Individual	Douglas		Lammers	Fairbanks	AK	99712
Individual	Cheryl		Vaska	Fairbanks	AK	99712

Individual		Kamau		Muiru	Hooper Bay	AK	99604
Individual		Harold		Napoleon	Hooper Bay	AK	99604
Individual		Moses		White	Kasigluk	AK	99609
Tribal Government	Akiak Native Community	Ivan		Ivan	Akiak	AK	99552
Local Government	City of Akiak	Debra Jackson			Akiak	AK	99552
Industry	City of Akiak Electric Utility				Akiak	AK	99552
Individual		John	P.	Andrew	Kongiganak	AK	99545
Individual		Oscar	P.	Larson	Kwethluk	AK	99621
Individual		Wilson		Nicolai	Kwethluk	AK	99621
Individual		Patrick	D.	Spein	Kwethluk	AK	99621
Individual		Owen		Lewis	Kwigillingok	AK	99622
Individual		Joseph		Evan	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		Kalela	I.	Evan	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		Phyllis		Evan	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		Elena		Levi	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		George	J.	Levi	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		P.		Kevir Levi	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		Peter		Kevir Levi	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		Randy	T.	Nayamin	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		Melissa	M.	Savage	Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Individual		Joel	M.	Isaac	Marshall	AK	99585
Individual		Pete	J.	Peteroff	Marshall	AK	99585
Individual		Gary	M.	Ivanoff	Mekoryuk	AK	99630
Individual		Darrell	P.	Alexie	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Rolland		Amos	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Andrew		Braund	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Evan	K	Polty	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Leon		Polty	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Joseph	J	Potter	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Daniel	P	Rankin	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Elise	A	Reed	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Nelson	M	Revet	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Individual		Carl		Motgin	Napakiak	AK	99634
Individual		Nicholas		Paul	Napakiak	AK	99634
Individual		F.		Berezkin	Napaskiak	AK	99559
Individual		Stephen		Maxie	Napaskiak	AK	99559
Individual		Tim		Ring	Napaskiak	AK	99559
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kokarmiut Corporation				Akiak	AK	99552
Individual		Jason		Dock	Kipnuk	AK	99614
Individual		Paul		Dock	Kipnuk	AK	99614
Individual		David		Paul	Kipnuk	AK	99614
NGOs	Kipnuk High School				Kipnuk	AK	99614
Individual		Garrett		Evan	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Aloysius	C.	George	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Morris		Greene	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Charles	M.	Heckman	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Lloyd		Heckman	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Matthew	A	Heckman	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Neil	A.	Makaily	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Terrence	W	Peters	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Juanita	M	Zaukar	Pilot Station	AK	99650
Industry	Kipnuk Light Plant				Kipnuk	AK	99614
Individual		Peter	B.	Alexie	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Sean	A	Alexie	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Wassily	B	Alexie	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Julie		Gabrieloff	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Ephrim	M.	Kozevnikof	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Mark	C.	Kozevnikof	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Byron	P	Stephanoff	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Theodore	P	Stephanoff	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Individual		Sebastian		Kasayuli	Scammon Bay	AK	99662

Individual		Charles		Alexie	Sleetmute	AK	99668
Individual		Phillip		Urovak	Sleetmute	AK	99668
Individual		Thomas	N.	Hart	St. Marys	AK	99658
Individual		Joe	B.	Joe	St. Marys	AK	99658
Individual		Paul		John	Toksook Bay	AK	99637
Individual		Alexie		Maxie	Toksook Bay	AK	99637
Individual		Steven		Moses	Toksook Bay	AK	99637
Individual		Nelson	P	Alexie	Tuluksak	AK	99679
Individual		Noah	M.	Andrew	Tuluksak	AK	99679
Individual		Moses		Peter	Tuluksak	AK	99679
Individual		Allen	L	Wells	Tuluksak	AK	99679
Individual		Jeremy		Wigley	Tuluksak	AK	99679
Individual		Ingnatti	J	Willis	Tuluksak	AK	99679
Industry	A & R Cargo Services				St. Marys	AK	99658
Industry	ACE Air Cargo				Anchorage	AK	99502
Industry	AEDC				Anchorage	AK	99501
ANSCA Regional Corpora	Ahtna, Inc.	Land and Natural Resources			Anchorage	AK	99503
Industry	AK State Chamber of Commerce	Rachael		Petro	Anchorage	AK	99501
Tribal Government	Akiachak Native Community	Phillip		Peter	Akiachak	AK	99551
	Akiachak Native Community (ANC)						99551-
Industry	Electric Company				Akiachak	AK	1010
							99551-
							0010
ANSCA Village Corpora	Akiachak, Limited				Akiachak	AK	
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kugkaktlik, Limited				Kipnuk	AK	99614
Industry	Akiachak Fuel Sales, Inc.				Akiachak	AK	99551
Industry	Akiachak Native Community Electric Company				Akiachak	AK	99551
Village Corporation	Akiachak, Limited				Akiachak	AK	99551
School/School District	Akiuk Memorial School				Kasigluk	AK	99609
ANSCA Village Corpora	Alakanuk Native Corporation				Alakanuk	AK	99554
School/School District	Alakanuk Schools				Alakanuk	AK	99554
Industry	Alaska Air Transit				Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	Alaska Airlines, Inc.				Anchorage	AK	99502
NGOs	Alaska Big Village Network	Carl Wassilie					
NGOs	Alaska Center for Action on Toxics				Anchorage	AK	99503
NGOs	Alaska Center for the Environment				Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	Alaska Commercial Company				Anchorage	AK	99518
NGOs	Alaska Community Action on Toxics				Anchorage	AK	99503
NGOs	Alaska Conservation Alliance				Anchorage	AK	99510
State Agency	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation			Mendivil	Juneau	AK	99811-1800
State Agency	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Jeff		Bruno	Anchorage	AK	99501
State Agency	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Judith		Bittner	Anchorage	AK	99501
Regional Tribal Association	Alaska Federation Of Natives	Julie		Kitka	Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	Alaska Green Connection				Anchorage	AK	99501
Regional Tribal Association	Alaska Inter-Tribal Council	Delice		Calcote	Anchorage	AK	99501
Regional Tribal Association	Alaska Inter-Tribal Council				Anchorage	AK	99501
Media	Alaska Journal of Commerce				Anchorage	AK	99518
Statewide or Regional	Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council				Anchorage	AK	99507
NGOs	Alaska Miners Association				Anchorage	AK	99503
NGOs	Alaska Native Science Commission				Anchorage	AK	99524
Regional Tribal Association	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium				Anchorage	AK	99508
Statewide or Regional	Alaska Native Village Corporation				Anchorage	AK	99503
School/School District	Alaska Pacific University				Anchorage	AK	99508
Media	Alaska Public Radio Network				Anchorage	AK	99508
Industry	Alaska Pump & Supply Inc				Anchorage	AK	99518
State Elected Official	Alaska Representative	Alan		Austerman	Juneau	AK	99801
State Elected Official	Alaska Representative	Bryce		Edgmon	Juneau	AK	99801
State Elected Official	Alaska Representative	Bob		Herron	Juneau	AK	99801
State Elected Official	Alaska Senator	Gary		Stevens	Juneau	AK	99801
State Elected Official	Alaska Senator	Lyman	F	Hoffman	Juneau	AK	99801
Industry	Alaska Steel Company				Anchorage	AK	99518
Industry	Alaska Structures Inc				Anchorage	AK	99507

Industry	Alaska Telecom Inc			Anchorage	AK	99507
Industry	Alaska USA Federal Credit Union			Anchorage	AK	99519
Industry	Alaska USA Insurance Brokers			Anchorage	AK	99519
Industry	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative			Anchorage	AK	99503
Industry	Alaska Warehouse Specialists			Anchorage	AK	99515
Industry	Alaska Waste			Anchorage	AK	99518
Industry	Alaska West Express			Anchorage	AK	99501
NGOs	Alaska Wilderness League			Washington	DC	20001
NGOs	Alaskans For Responsible Mining			Anchorage	AK	99501
NGOs	Alaskans For Responsible Mining	Vanessa	Salinas	Anchorage	AK	99511
Tribal Government	Algaaciq Native Village			St. Mary's	AK	99658
NGOs	American Indian Law Center, Inc.	Jana	Walker	Albuquerque	NM	87106
NGOs	American Red Cross	Linzi	Rothermel	Anchorage	AK	99501
Media	Anchorage Daily News			Anchorage	AK	99514
Statewide or Regional	ANCSA Regional CEO Group			Anchorage	AK	99524
Industry	Aniak Air Guides			Aniak	AK	99558
Industry	Aniak General Store, Inc.			Aniak	AK	99709
NGOs	Aniak High School			Aniak	AK	99557
Industry	Aniak Hotel LOJs			Aniak	AK	99557
Industry	Aniak Light & Power Company	Artie	Demantle	Aniak	AK	99557
Industry	Aniak Transportation Services			Aniak	AK	99557
NGOs	Aniak Volunteer Fire Department			Aniak	AK	99557
Tribal Government	Native Village of Kipnuk	Howard Hull		Kipnuk	AK	99614
Tribal Government	Anvik Village	Carl	Jerue	Anvik	AK	99558
ANSCA Village Corpora	Arviq Incorporated			Platinum	AK	99651
Tribal Government	Asa'Carsarmiut Tribe of Mt. Village	James	Landlord	Mountain Village	AK	99632
ANSCA Village Corpora	Askinuk Corporation			Scammon Bay	AK	99662
Industry	ASRC Energy Services	Ryan	Cooper	Anchorage	AK	99503
Industry	ASRC Energy Services Lynx			Anchorage	AK	99503
Regional Tribal Associa	Association Of Village Council President Steve Street		P. Naneng	Bethel	AK	99559
Regional Tribal Associa	Association Of Village Council President Myron		P. Naneng	Bethel	AK	99559
Industry	AT&T Alascom			Anchorage	AK	99501
ANSCA Village Corpora	Atmautluak Limited			Atmautluak	AK	99559
Industry	Atmautluak Tribal Utilities			Atmautluak	AK	99559
NGOs	Audubon Alaska			Anchorage	AK	99501
NGOs	Auntie Mary Nicoli Elementary School			Aniak	AK	99557
Regional Tribal Associa	AVCP Regional Housing Authority	Ronald Hoffman		Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Ayaprun High School			Newtok	AK	99559
ANSCA Village Corpora	Azachorok, Inc.			Mountain Village	AK	99632
NGOs	Bering Sea Fishermen's Assoc.	Karen	Gillis	Anchorage	AK	99501
NGOs	Bethel Community Services Foundation			Bethel	AK	99559
ANSCA Village Corpora	Bethel Native Corporation			Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Bethel Regional High School			Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Bethel Search and Rescue			Bethel	AK	99559
Industry	Bethel Utilities Corporation			Anchorage	AK	99503
Federal Agency	BIA ANCSA Office			Anchorage	AK	99503
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	Land Department		Anchorage	AK	99501
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Bristol Bay Native Corporation			Anchorage	AK	99501
Federal Agency	Bureau Of Land Management	Molly	Cobbs	Anchorage	AK	99507
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Calista Corporation	Jeff	Foley	Anchorage	AK	99518
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Calista Corporation	June	McAtee	Anchorage	AK	99518
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Calista Corporation	Andrew	Guy	Anchorage	AK	99518
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Calista Heritage Foundation	Debra	Call	Anchorage	AK	99518
NGOs	Center for Science in Public Participatio	David Chambers		Bozeman	MT	59715
NGOs	Center for Water Advocacy	Nickos	Pastos			
Industry	Central Plumbing & Heating			Anchorage	AK	99518
NGOs	Chaputnguak High School			Chefornak	AK	99561
Industry	Charter College			Anchorage	AK	99508
ANSCA Village Corpora	Chefarnrmute, Inc.			Chefornak	AK	99561
ANSCA Village Corpora	Chevak Company Corporation			Chevak	AK	99563
Tribal Government	Chevak Native Village	James	Ayuluk	Chevak	AK	99563

ANSCA Village Corpora	Chinuruk, Inc.			Nightmute	AK	99690
Industry	Chiulista Camp Services, Inc.	Joseph	Obrochta	Anchorage	AK	99507
NGOs	Chuathbaluk Village Library			Aniak	AK	99557
Industry	Chugach Electric			Anchorage	AK	99519
ANSCA Village Corpora	Chuloonawick Corp.			Anchorage	AK	99517
Tribal Government	Chuloonawick Native Village	Mambi	Akers	Emmonak	AK	99581
Industry	CHUMIS Cultural Resource Services	Chris	Wooley	Anchorage	AK	99507
Individual		James	W. Active	Kipnuk	AK	99614
Individual		Zechariah	C. Chaliak	Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
Local Government	City of Alakanuk	William Lamont, Sr.		Alakanuk	AK	99554
Local Government	City of Aniak			Aniak	AK	99557
Local Government	City of Aniak	Jacques Longpre		Aniak	AK	99557
Local Government	City of Anvik			Anvik	AK	99558
Local Government	City of Anvik	William Koso		Anvik	AK	99558
Local Government	City of Bethel	Eric Middlebrook		Bethel	AK	99559
Local Government	City of Chefnak	Robert Jimmy		Chefnak	AK	99561
Local Government	City of Chevak	Ulric J. Ulroan		Chevak	AK	99563
Local Government	City of Chuathbaluk	James Smith		Chuathbaluk	AK	99557
Local Government	City of Eek	Charlie Beebe		Eek	AK	99578
Local Government	City of Emmonak	Wilbur Hootch		Emmonak	AK	99581
Local Government	City of Goodnews Bay	Daniel Schoenten		Goodnews Bay	AK	99589
Local Government	City of Grayling	Shriley Clark		Grayling	AK	99590
Local Government	City of Holy Cross	Alfred Demientieff		Holy Cross	AK	99602
Local Government	City of Hooper Bay	Joseph Bell		Hooper Bay	AK	99604
Local Government	City of Kotlik	Thomas Sinka		Kotlik	AK	99620-0268
Local Government	City of Kwethluk	Boris L. Epchook		Kwethluk	AK	99621
Local Government	City of Lower Kalskag	Minnie Nook		Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Local Government	City of Marshall	Nora Tikiun		Marshall	AK	99585
Local Government	City of McGrath	Doug Lyman		McGrath	AK	99627
Local Government	City of Mekoryuk	Adam F. Whitman		Mekoryuk	AK	99630
Local Government	City of Napakiak	Richard Jung		Napakiak	AK	99634
Local Government	City of Napaskiak	Joseph Bavilla		Napaskiak	AK	99559-6109
Local Government	City of Nightmute	Kenny Sunny		Nightmute	AK	99690
Local Government	City of Nikolai	Joe Kimball		Nikolai	AK	99691-0045
Local Government	City of Nunam Iqua	Edward Adams, Sr.		Nunam Iqua	AK	99666-0026
Individual		Daris	E. Larson	Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
Local Government	City of Pilot Station	Abraham Kelly		Pilot Station	AK	99650
Individual		Henry	Parks	Nunapitchuk	AK	99641

Local Government	City of Russian Mission	William Pitka	Russian Mission	AK	99657
Local Government	City of Saint Mary's	William F. Alstrom	St. Mary's	AK	99658
Local Government	City of Scammon Bay	Frank Aguchak	Scammon Bay	AK	99662
Local Government	City of Shageluk	John Arrow	Shageluk	AK	99665
Local Government	City of Toksook Bay	Lawrence John	Toksook Bay	AK	99637
Local Government	City of Upper Kalskag	David L. Dorris	Upper Kalskag	AK	99607
Statewide or Regional	Coastal Villages Region Fund	Morgen Crow	Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	Conoco Phillips Alaska Team		Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	Conoco-Phillips Alaska		Anchorage	AK	99510
NGOs	Cook Inlet Keepers		Anchorage	AK	99501
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Cook Inlet Region, Inc	Margie Brown	Anchorage	AK	99509
Regional Tribal Associa	Cook Inlet Tribal Council	Kelly Hurd	Anchorage	AK	99508
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Cook Inlet Tribal Council	Gloria O'Neill	Anchorage	AK	99508
NGOs	Crow Village Sam School		Aniak	AK	99557
Media	Cupik Warrior Productions		Anchorage	AK	99516
NGOs	Defenders of Wildlife		Washington	DC	20036
ANSCA Village Corpora	Deloycheet Incorporated		Holy Cross	AK	99602
ANSCA Village Corpora	Deloy-Ges, Incorporated		Anvik	AK	99558
Media	Delta Discovery	Greg & Kelly Lincoln	Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Dick R. Kiunya Mem. High		Kongiganak	AK	99545
Industry	Discovery Drilling, Inc.		Anchorage	AK	99511
NGOs	Donlin Gold Working Group				
Industry	Doyon Emerald		Anchorage	AK	99515
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Doyon Limited		Fairbanks	AK	99701
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Doyon Limited	Aaron Schutt	Fairbanks	AK	99701
ANSCA Regional Corpo	Doyon Limited		Fairbanks	AK	99701
NGOs	Earth Works Action	Bonnie Gestring	Washington	DC	20006
NGOs	Eddie Hoffman Senior Center	Louise Charles	Bethel	AK	99559
Tribal Government	Edzeno Native Council		Nikolai	AK	99691
NGOs	Eek Schools		Eek	AK	99578
ANSCA Village Corpora	Emmonak Corporation		Emmonak	AK	99581
NGOs	Emmonak Schools		Emmonak	AK	99581
Tribal Government	Emmonak Village	Gretchen Kameroff	Emmonak	AK	99581
Industry	Era Aviation, Inc.		Anchorage	AK	99502
Industry	Everts Air Fuel Inc		Fairbanks,	AK	99706
Industry	Exxon Mobil Alaska Production, Inc.		Anchorage	AK	99519
Industry	Farewell Lake Lodge	Marta & Stan Frost	Anchorage	AK	99511
Industry	General Communications , Inc.	Ronald A. Duncan	Anchorage	AK	99503
Industry	Grant Aviation Inc		Anchorage	AK	99509
NGOs	Ground Truth Trekking	Bjorne Olson	Seldovia	AK	99663
NGOs	Gusty Michael School		Aniak	AK	99557
Industry	Hageland Aviation Services Inc		Anchorage	AK	99522
Regional Tribal Associa	Healthy AK Natives Foundation ANTHC	Carrie Irwin-Brow	Anchorage	AK	99508
ANSCA Village Corpora	Hee-Yea-Lingde Corporation		Grayling	AK	99590
Tribal Government	Holy Cross Village	Eugene Paul	Holy Cross	AK	99602
NGOs	Hooper Bay Schools		Hooper Bay	AK	99604
Statewide or Regional	Iditarod Area School District		McGrath	AK	99627
NGOs	Iditarod School District		McGrath	AK	99627
NGOs	Interior Athabaskan Tribal College		Fairbanks	AK	99701
Statewide or Regional	Interior Rivers Resource Conservation & Angela		Aniak	AK	99557
ANSCA Village Corpora	Iqfijouag Company		Eek	AK	99578

ANSCA Village Corpora	Iqfijouaq Company, Inc.			Eek	AK	99578
Tribal Government	Iqurmuit Traditional Council	Sheila Minock		Russian Mission	AK	99657
NGOs	Jack Egnaty Sr School			Sleetmute	AK	99668
NGOs	Joann Alexie Memorial High School			Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Joe Perkins			Anchorage	AK	99501
NGOs	Johnnie John Sr. School			Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Industry	Kalskag Native Store			Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
NGOs	Kashunamiut School District					
NGOs	Kashunamiut School District			Chevak	AK	99563
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kasigluk Incorporated			Kasigluk	AK	99609
Tribal Government	Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council	Moses White		Kasigluk	AK	99609
NGOs	Keggatmuit Schools			Scammon Bay	AK	99662
Local Government	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Mike Navarre		Soldotna	AK	99669
Local Government	Kenai Peninsula Borough			Soldotna	AK	99669
NGOs	Kilbuck School			Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Curtis	Robinett	Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
Individual		Jimmy	Stevens	Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
Media	Koahnic Broadcast Corp.			Anchorage	AK	99508
NGOs	Anna Tobeluk Memorial High			Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kongnigkilnomuit Yuita Corp.			Kotlik	AK	99620
NGOs	Kotlik Schools			Kotlik	AK	99620
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kotlik Yupik Corporation			Kotlik	AK	99620
NGOs	KSKO FM Public Radio			McGrath	AK	99627
Local Government	City of Nunapitchuk	James Berlin, Sr.		Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kuigpagmiut, Inc.			Mountain Village	AK	99632
Tribal Government	Native Village of Nunapitchuk	Jimmy Stevens		Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kuitsarak, Inc.			Goodnews Bay	AK	99589
Regional Tribal Associa	Kuskokwim Native Assoc.			Aniak	AK	99557
Regional Tribal Associa	Kuskokwim Native Association	Calvin Simeon		Aniak	AK	99557
Media	Kuskokwim Recorder			Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Kuskokwim River Watershed Council	Joey Billy		Aniak	AK	99557
Statewide or Regional	Kuspuk School District			Chevak	AK	99563
NGOs	Kwethluk Community School			Kwethluk	AK	99621
NGOs	Kwethluk Village Library			Kwethluk	AK	99621
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kwethluk, Inc.			Kwethluk	AK	99621
NGOs	Kwigillingok High School			Kwigillingok	AK	99622
Tribal Government	Kwigillingok IRA Council			Kwigillingok	AK	99622
ANSCA Village Corpora	Kwik, Inc.			Kwigillingok	AK	99622
Media	KYUK Radio	Mike	Martz	Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Lamont Albertson			Anchorage	AK	99518
Tribal Government	Lime Village	Jennifer John		McGrath	AK	99627
ANSCA Village Corpora	Lime Village Company			McGrath	AK	99627
NGOs	Long House Bethel Hotel			Bethel	AK	99559
Statewide or Regional	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Developm	Carl Berger		Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Lower Kuskokwim School District	Gary	Baldwin	Bethel	AK	99559
Statewide or Regional	Lower Kuskokwim School District			Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Lower Yukon School District			Mountain Village	AK	99632
NGOs	Lower Yukon School District	John	Lamont	Mountain Village	AK	99632
Statewide or Regional	Lower Yukon School District			Mountain Village	AK	99632
NGOs	M.E. School			Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Marshall Schools			Marshall	AK	99585
ANSCA Village Corpora	Maserculiqu, Incorporated			Marshall	AK	99585
Local Government	Matanuska-Susitna Borough			Palmer	AK	99645
Local Government	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Larry De Vilbiss		Palmer	AK	99645
Industry	McGrath Light & Power			McGrath	AK	99627-005

Tribal Government	McGrath Native Village	Samantha Homberg	McGrath	AK	99627
NGOs	McGrath School		McGrath	AK	99627
Tribal Government	Medfra Traditional Council	Verdene	Anselment	McGrath	AK 99627
Industry	Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative, Inc.		McGrath	AK	99627
NGOs	Mountain Village Schools		Mountain Village	AK	99632
ANSCA Village Corpora	MTNT, Limited (McGrath)	Vicki	Otte	Anchorage	AK 99501
Local Government	Municipality of Anchorage	Dan	Sullivan	Anchorage	AK 99501
ANSCA Village Corpora	Napakiak Corporation		Napakiak	AK	99634
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Industry	Napakiak Ircinraq	Napakiak Electric Utility	Napakiak	AK	0030
NGOs	Napakiak Schools		Napakiak	AK	99634
ANSCA Village Corpora	Napaskiak Corporation		Napaskiak	AK	99559
Industry	Napaskiak Electric Utility		Napaskiak	AK	99559
Industry	Naterkaq Light Plant		Chefornak	AK	99561
NGOs	National Wildlife Refuge Association		Anchorage	AK	99507-1181
Tribal Government	Native Village of Chuathbaluk	Lucy	Simeon	Chuathbaluk	AK 99557
Tribal Government	Native Village of Eek	William Brown		Eek	AK 99578
Tribal Government	Native Village of Georgetown	Kate	Thalhauser	Anchorage	AK 99518
Tribal Government	Native Village of Goodnews Bay		Goodnews Bay	AK	99589
Tribal Government	Native Village of Hamilton	George Willaims	Kotlik	AK	99620
Tribal Government	Native Village of Hooper Bay		Hooper Bay	AK	99604
ANSCA Village Corpora	Nunapitchuk, Limited		Nunapitchuk	AK	99641
Tribal Government	Native Village of Kongiganak	Peter Daniel	Kongiganak	AK	99559
Tribal Government	Native Village of Kwigillingok	Tony Phillip	Kwigillingok	AK	99622
Individual		Wasillie	Seville	Quinhagak	AK 99655
Tribal Government	Native Village Of Marshall	Nicholai Duny		Marshall	AK 99585
Tribal Government	Native Village of Mekoryuk	Howard Amos		Mekoryuk	AK 99630
Tribal Government	Native Village of Napaimute	Marcie	Sherer	Bethel	AK 99559
Tribal Government	Native Village of Napakiak	Jacob Black		Napakiak	AK 99634
Tribal Government	Native Village of Napaskiak	Chris Larson		Napaskiak	AK 99559
Tribal Government	Native Village of Nightmute	Paul Tulik		Nighmute	AK 99690
Tribal Government	Native Village of Nunam Iqua	Edward Adams		Nunam Iqua	AK 99666
Local Government	City of Quinhagak	Willard Church		Quinhagak	AK 99655
Tribal Government	Native Village of Paimiut	Franklin Napoleon		Hooper Bay	AK 99604
Tribal Government	Native Village Of Paimiut			Anchorage	AK 99524
Tribal Government	Native Village of Pitka's Point	William Riley		St. Mary's	AK 99658
Tribal Government	Native Village of Scammon Bay	Sebastian Kasayuli		Scammon Bay	AK 99662
Tribal Government	Native Village of Sheldon Point			Nunam Iqua	AK 99666
Tribal Government	Native Village of Tuntutuliak	Nick Frank		Tuntutuliak	AK 99680
Tribal Government	Native Village of Tununak	George Hooper		Tununak	AK 99681
Tribal Government	Native Village of Tyonek	Frank Standifer		Tyonek	AK 99682
NGOs	Natural Resources Defense Council			New York	NY 10011
NGOs	Nature Conservancy Of Alaska	Randall	Hagensteir	Anchorage	AK 99501
Industry	NC Machinery Company			Anchorage	AK 99518
NGOs	Nelson Island Area Schools			Toksook Bay	AK 99637
ANSCA Village Corpora	Nerklikmute Native Corp.			St. Marys	AK 99658
ANSCA Village Corpora	Newtok Native Corporation			Newtok	AK 99559
Tribal Government	Newtok Village	Moses Carl		Newtok	AK 99559
NGOs	Nightmute School			Nightmute	AK 99690
Tribal Government	Nikolai Village	Nick Alexia		Nikolai	AK 99691
ANSCA Village Corpora	NIMA Corporation			Mekoryuk	AK 99630
Industry	Nordic-Calista Services No. 1			Anchorage	AK 99503
NGOs	Northern Alaska Environmental Center	Pete	Dronkers	Fairbanks	AK 99701
ANSCA Village Corpora	Nunakauiak Yupik Corporation			Toksook Bay	AK 99637
Tribal Government	Nunakauyarmiut Tribe of Toksook Bay	David John		Toksook Bay	AK 99637
ANSCA Village Corpora	Nunapigluraq Corporation			Kotlik	AK 99620
NGOs	Kuinerrarmiut Elitnaurviat			Quinhagak	AK 99655
NGOs	Nuniwaarmiut Schools			Mekoryuk	AK 99630
Federal Elected Official	Office of Congressman Don Young			Anchorage	AK 99503
Federal Elected Official	Office Of U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski			Anchorage	AK 99501
Federal Elected Official	Office of U.S. Senator Mark Begich			Anchorage	AK 99501

ANSCA Village Corpora	Ohog Incorporated			Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Tribal Government	Organized Village of Grayling	Gabriel Nicholi		Grayling	AK	99590
Tribal Government	Organized Village of Kwethluk	Martin Andrew		Kwethluk	AK	99621
Tribal Government	Orutsararmuit Native Village	Rose Kalistook	Watson	Bethel	AK	99559
Tribal Government	Orutsararmuit Native Village	Richard	Watson	Bethel	AK	99559
ANSCA Village Corpora	Oscarville Native Corp.			Napaskiak	AK	99559
Tribal Government	Oscarville Traditional Village	Nicholai Stevens		Napaskiak	AK	99559
ANSCA Village Corpora	Paimiut Corp.			Hooper Bay	AK	99604
Industry	Peninsula Airways			Anchorage	AK	99502
NGOs	Pilot Station Schools			Pilot Station	AK	99650
Tribal Government	Pilot Station Traditional Village	Palassa Beans		Pilot Station	AK	99650
ANSCA Village Corpora	Pilot Station, Inc.			Pilot Station	AK	99650
Federal Agency	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety	Dennis	Hinnah	Anchorage	AK	99503
Industry	Pitka's Point Native Corp.			St. Marys	AK	99658
ANSCA Village Corpora	Pitka's Point Native Corporation			St. Mary's	AK	99658
NGOs	Pitkas Point Schools			St. Marys	AK	99658
Tribal Government	Platinum Traditional Village	Norman Small		Platinum	AK	99651
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Industry	Puvurnaq Power Company			Kongiganak	AK	5009
Tribal Government	Native Village of Kwinhagak	John Marks		Quinhagak	AK	99655
ANSCA Village Corpora	Qemirtalek Coast Corp.			Kongiganak	AK	99545
NGOs	Qugcuun Memorial High			Napaskiak	AK	99559
ANSCA Village Corpora	Qanirtuuq, Inc.			Quinhagak	AK	99655
NGOs	Renewable Resources Coalition			Anchorage	AK	99501
NGOs	Resource Development Council For Alaska Inc			Anchorage	AK	99503
NGOs	Rocky Mt. High School			Goodnews Bay	AK	99589
NGOs	Rural Ak Comm. Action Prog. Inc.			Anchorage	AK	99520
NGOs	Ruralcap			Anchorage	AK	99520
ANSCA Village Corpora	Russian Mission Native Corp.			Russian Mission	AK	99657
NGOs	Russian Mission Schools			Russian Mission	AK	99657
NGOs	Saint Mary's City School District			St. Mary's	AK	99658
ANSCA Village Corpora	Scammon Bay Association, Inc.			Scammon Bay	AK	99662
ANSCA Village Corpora	Sea Lion Corporation			Hooper Bay	AK	99604
Tribal Government	Shageluk Native Village			Shageluk	AK	99665
Industry	Sharons Store			Holy Cross	AK	99602
NGOs	Sheldon Point Schools			Nunam Iqua	AK	99666
Industry	Shell Lake Lodge	Tal, Inc.		Skwentna	AK	99667
NGOs	Sierra Club			Anchorage	AK	99501
Media	Solstice Advertising			Anchorage	AK	99517
NGOs	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Guy Archibald		Juneau	AK	99801
NGOs	Spencer and Carolyn Lyman & Family			Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Industry	SRK Consulting Inc			Anchorage	AK	99503
ANSCA Village Corpora	St. Marys Native Corporation			St. Marys	AK	99658
NGOs	St. Mary's School District			St. Marys	AK	99658
Industry	Stony River Lodge	Mark	Warren	Sleetmute	AK	99668
ANSCA Village Corpora	Swan Lake Corporation			Nunam Iqua	AK	99666
Tribal Government	Takotna Community Association			Takotna	AK	99675
Industry	Takotna Community Association			Takotna	AK	99675
Tribal Government	Takotna Village	Vera Lynn Goods		Takotna	AK	99675
Industry	Talachulitna River Lodge			Anchorage	AK	99522
Industry	Talstar Lodge LLC			Highland	UT	84003
Industry	TalVista Lodge and Talaview Lodge	Rjay Lloyd & Rex Maughan		Anchorage	AK	99519
Regional Tribal Associa	Tanana Chiefs Conference			Fairbanks	AK	99701
Industry	Teck-Pogo Inc.			Anchorage	AK	99501
Tribal Government	Telida Native Council			McGrath	AK	99627
Tribal Government	Telida Village	Steven Nikolai		Nikolai	AK	99691
ANSCA Village Corpora	The Kuskokwim Corporation	Jeannie	Gusty	Anchorage	AK	99503
ANSCA Village Corpora	The Kuskokwim Corporation	Maver	Carey	Anchorage	AK	99503

ANSCA Village Corpora	The Kuskokwim Corporation			Aniak	AK	99557
Industry	The Perrins' Rainy Pass Lodge LLC	Rainy Pass Lodge, Inc.		Anchorage	Ak	99502
NGOs	The Wilderness Society	Lois	Epstein	Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	Thomas Fishing Lodge	Dennis	& Ev Thomas	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Industry	Thomas Trading Post	Janine	Stewman	Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Statewide or Regional	Tribal Trust & Assistance Unit	Tami	Fordham	Anchorage	AK	99513
NGOs	Trustees for Alaska	Brian	Litmans	Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	TTT Environmental LLC			Anchorage	AK	99503
ANSCA Village Corpora	Tulkisarmute, Inc			Tuluksak	AK	99679
Tribal Government	Tuluksak Native Community & Village C	Wascca Fly		Tuluksak	AK	99637
Industry	Tuluksak Traditional Power Utility			Tuluksak	AK	99679
Media	Tundra Drums	Matt	Nevala	Bethel	AK	99559
Industry	Tunista, Inc.			Anchorage	AK	99518
Industry	Tuntutuliak Community Service Association			Tuntutuliak	AK	99680-0127
ANSCA Village Corpora	Tuntutuliak Land, Limited			Tuntutuliak	AK	99680
ANSCA Village Corpora	Tununmiut Rinit Corporation			Tununak	AK	99681
NGOs	Tutluksak School			Tuluksak	AK	99679
ANSCA Village Corpora	Tyonek, Inc			Anchorage	AK	99501
Federal Agency	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Don Kuhle		Joint Base Elmendc	AK	99506-0898
Federal Agency	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Amanda	Shearer	Joint Base Elmendc	AK	99506-0898
Federal Agency	U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service	Michael	Buntjer	Anchorage	AK	99501
Federal Agency	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Tami	Fordham	Anchorage	AK	99513-7588
Federal Agency	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Mark	Jen	Anchorage	AK	99513
Federal Agency	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Cindi	Godsey	Anchorage	AK	99513
Tribal Government	Umkumiut Native Village	Joseph Tony		Nightmute	AK	99690
Industry	Ungusraq Power Company			Newtok	AK	99559
NGOs	University Of Alaska			Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	University of Alaska Anchorage			Anchorage	AK	99508
NGOs	University of Alaska Fairbanks			Anchorage	AK	99508
NGOs	University of Alaska Fairbanks			Fairbanks	AK	99775
NGOs	University of Alaska Fairbanks			Fairbanks	AK	99775
NGOs	University of Alaska Fairbanks College C			Fairbanks	AK	99775
Individual	University of Nevada, Reno	Glenn Miller		Reno	NV	
Industry	Usibelli Coal Mine			Fairbanks	AK	99701
Industry	Vanderpool Flying Service			Red Devil	AK	99656
Tribal Government	Village of Alakanuk	Benjamin Phillip		Alakanuk	AK	99554
Tribal Government	Village of Aniak	Wayne Morgan		Ankiak	AK	99557
Tribal Government	Village of Atmautluak	James Nicholai		Atmautluak	AK	99559
Tribal Government	Village of Bill Moore's Slough	Cheryl Sinka		Kotlik	AK	99520
Tribal Government	Village of Chefornak	Alexie Flynn		Chefornak	AK	99561
Tribal Government	Village of Crooked Creek	Evelyn Thomas		Crooked Creek	AK	99575
Tribal Government	Village of Kalskag	Julia Dorris		Kalskag	AK	99607
Tribal Government	Village of Kotlik	Rose Cheemuk		Kotlik	AK	99620
Tribal Government	Village of Lower Kalskag	Nastasia Levi		Lower Kalskag	AK	99626
Tribal Government	Village of Ohogamiut	Maurice	Turet	Marshall	AK	99585
Tribal Government	Village of Red Devil			Red Devil	AK	99656
Tribal Government	Village of Sleetmute	Sophie	Gregory	Sleetmute	AK	99668
Tribal Government	Village of Stony River	Mary	Willis	Stony River	AK	99557
Industry	Winter Lake Lodge (Within the Wild)	Zoe A Brinker		Anchorage	AK	99509
Industry	Yukon Aviation			Bethel	AK	99559
Statewide or Regional	Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Ass	Ragnar Alstrom		Anchorage	AK	99501
Industry	Yukon Helicopters	Tom	Ratle And Cindy	Bethel	AK	99559
NGOs	Yukon River Inter-tribal Watershed Cou	Faon O'Connor		Fairbanks	AK	99701
Statewide or Regional	Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (			Bethel	AK	99559
Industry	Yulista Inc.	Monica	James	Anchorage	AK	99507

Tribal Government	Yupit Of Andreafski, Tribal Council			St. Marys	AK	99658	
School/School District	Yupit School District			Akiachak	AK	99551	
Industry	Yute Air			Anchorage	AK	99507	
NGOs	Z. J. Williams Memorial High			Napaskiak	AK	99559	
Media	Z.J. Loussac Public Library			Anchorage	AK	99503	
ANSCA Village Corpora	Zho-Tse, Incorporated			Shageluk	AK	99665	
Individual		Don Hudson		Anchorage	AK	99504	
Individual		Sophie K Sakar		Chuathbaluk	AK	99557	
Individual		Carl	Berger	Anchorage	AK	99501	
Individual		Carl	Berger	Anchorage	AK	99501	
Individual		Dennis	Cochlin	Anchorage	AK	99507	
Individual		Eric	Zinck	Anchorage	AK	99508	
Individual		Chesley	Greeno	Anchorage	AK	99510	
Individual		JoAnn	Werning	Anchorage	AK	99511	
Individual		Kelly	Findlay	Anchorage	AK	99517	
Individual		Jane	Angvik	Anchorage	AK	99524	
Individual		Dennis	Cochlin	Anchorage	AK	99507	
Individual		Heidi	Wagner	Anchorage	AK	99507	
Individual		Wayne	Wooster	Anchorage	AK	99503	
Individual		Daniella	Linnell	Anchorage	AK	99507	
Individual		Dennis	Hinnah	Anchorage	AK	99503	
Individual		Darren	Arrow	Anchorage	AK	99504	
Individual		Suzanne	Christianso	Aniak	AK	99557	
Individual		Sam	K	Alexie	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Sophie	A	Alexie	Bethel	AK	99559
Individual		Leah	Walsh	Bethel			
Individual		Charles	Active	Bethel	AK	99559	
Individual		George	Chikoyak	Bethel	AK	99559	
Individual		Fritz	P	Albert	Akiachak	AK	99551
Individual		Mildred	Evan	Akiachak	AK	99551	
Individual		Robyn	Kasayulie	Akiachak	AK	99551	
		Jimmy	Baldwin	Fairbanks	AK	99708	
NGOs	Quinhagak Heritage Inc.	Rebecca	Wilbur	Quinhagak	AK	99655	
		Oscar	W. Active	Kongiganak	AK	99545	
		Edward	Adams	Nunam Iqua	AK	99666	

Newsletter #1
December 2012



Donlin Gold Project EIS

Newsletter #1 Scoping Process Begins

This is the first in a series of newsletters concerning the Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). It is being mailed to federal, state, and local agencies; elected and appointed officials; Alaska Native tribes and corporations; other interested organizations; and individual citizens, to inform people about the EIS project and to ask for comments.

This and subsequent newsletters can be found on the project website at www.DonlinGoldEIS.com.

Scoping Notice

The US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze the impacts of issuing permits for an open pit, hardrock gold mine 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River in southwest Alaska. The EIS scoping period begins December 14, 2012 and ends March 29, 2013.

The scoping period provides opportunities for people who could be affected by the proposed action to express their views and concerns, and to offer suggestions. At the beginning of developing an EIS, the Corps reaches out through scoping so that members of the public can get involved.

Public input during scoping can help to shape the direction of the EIS analysis. This may include ideas for alternatives to the proposed action that could have lesser environmental impacts.

About the Project

If built, the Donlin Gold project would produce gold from a major ore-body, through a subsurface lease with Calista Corporation, an Alaska Native regional corporation, and a surface use agreement with the Kuskokwim Corporation, a merged Alaska Native village corporation. The proposed mine and facilities would have a total foot print of about 16,300 acres. There is currently no road or rail access to the site, nor an existing power supply.

Major Project Components

Pipeline

- A 313-mile, 14-inch diameter, buried natural gas pipeline from the west side of Cook Inlet to the mine site

Power Plant

- Natural gas-fueled power plant with a total connected load of 227 MW

Mine Site

- Open pit that ultimately would be about 2.2 miles long by 1 mile wide by 1,850 feet deep
- Waste treatment facility (tailings impoundment) about 1 mile long, and ultimately covering 2,350 acres
- Waste rock facility covering about 2,300 acres
- Mill facility processing approximately 59,000 tons of ore per day

Transportation Infrastructure

- Barge terminal facilities in Bethel
- New barge landing near Jungjuk Creek on the Kuskokwim River
- 30-mile road from the barge landing to the mine site
- 5,000-foot airstrip

For more information, please visit
www.DonlinGoldEIS.com



Project History

For 16 years, Donlin Gold LLC, a joint venture of Barrick Gold and NovaGold, has explored the Donlin gold deposit. The company has performed a natural gas pipeline study, feasibility studies, and environmental studies. Since 2005, the company has engaged in public outreach within the region. In July 2012, Donlin Gold LLC submitted wetland permit applications to the Corps (as well as other permit applications to other agencies), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process began.

About the EIS

The Corps is the lead federal agency for this EIS. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources will serve as cooperating agencies in developing the EIS. The Kuskokwim River Watershed Council, and the federally recognized Tribal governments of Crooked Creek, Chuathbaluk, and Napaimute also plan to serve as cooperating agencies.

The EIS will identify potential impacts on the physical, biological, and social environment from all phases of the proposed project, including construction, mine operation, closure and post-closure. The EIS will also look at mitigation methods--ways in which potential negative impacts could be lessened.

During the scoping period, we will work with the public to identify issues and concerns so that we can thoroughly analyze the effects of the proposed project. We will use the scientific literature, alongside traditional knowledge and observations provided by the public.

We welcome your comments and information on the resources that are important to you. For example, many communities will be concerned about potential impacts to subsistence resources and land uses during project construction, operations, and closure.

The EIS will address long-term cumulative effects, consider a reasonable range of alternatives consistent with the Corps' legal mandates, and analyze a range of practical mitigation and monitoring measures for protecting public health, water quality, wildlife, and subsistence resources.

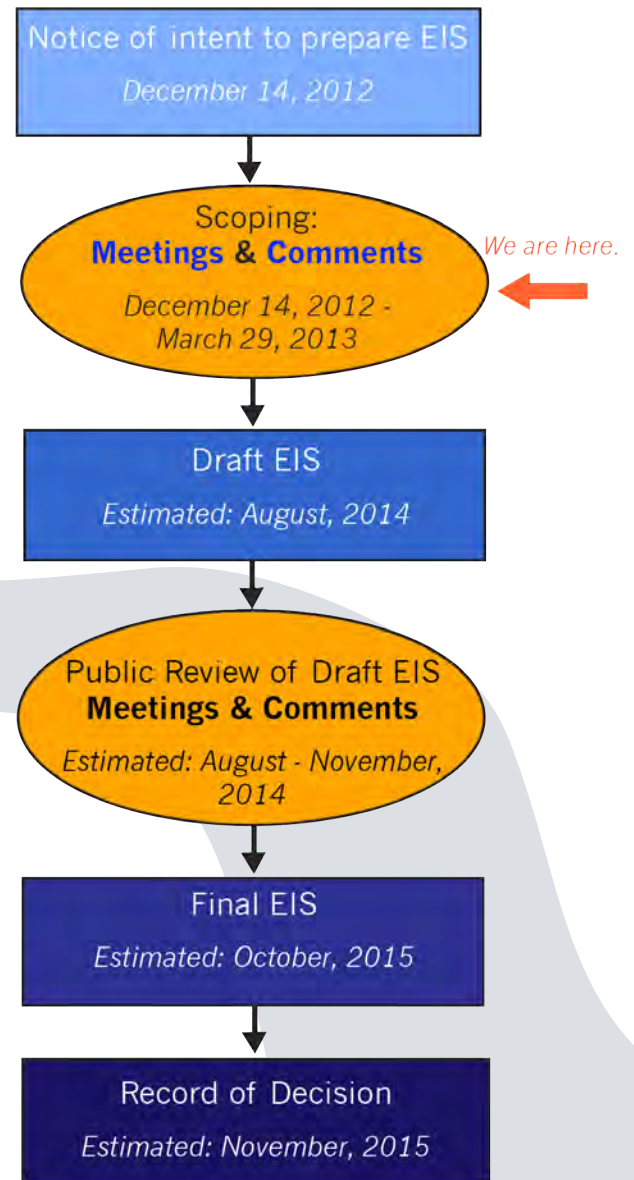
Please Participate!

All interested parties are invited to participate in the EIS process. This includes members of the general public, Alaska Native organizations, local and regional interest groups, the mining industry, and state and federal agencies.

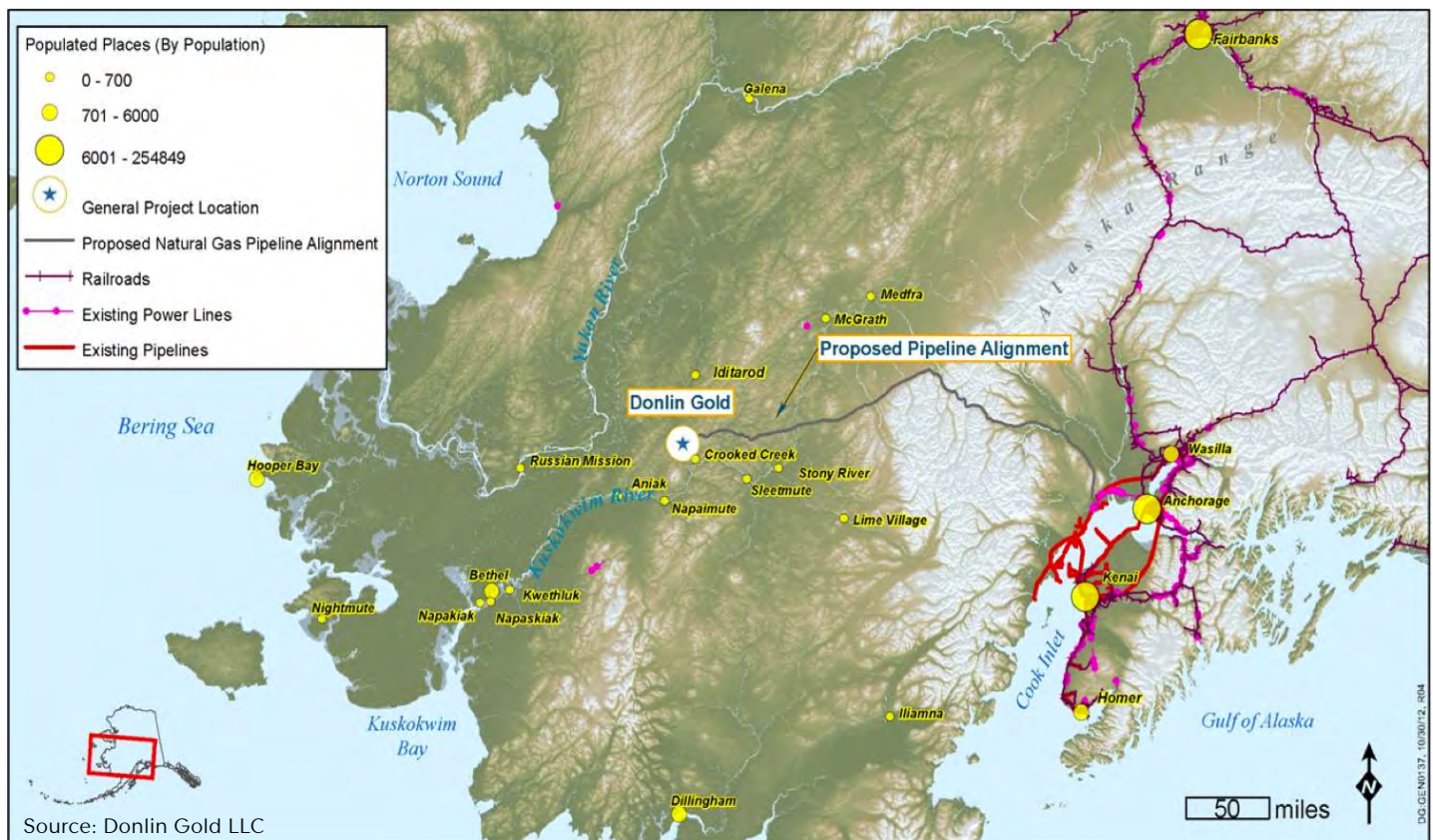
The goals of the public involvement process are to:

- Share information about NEPA requirements
- Gather comments and suggestions from interested parties to help determine issues and concerns

Steps of NEPA Process



- Gather comments and suggestions to help define a reasonable range of alternatives to evaluate in the EIS, and to develop good mitigation and monitoring measures
- Incorporate relevant issues in the analysis process
- Respond to and incorporate public comments in the EIS document



To Participate...

A good way to get involved is to come to a scoping meeting and speak. You can also:

- Bring written comments to a meeting
- Use the comment form on the project website, www.DonlinGoldEIS.com
- Use the comment form in this newsletter
- Email: comments@DonlinGoldEIS.com
- Fax comments to: (907) 562-1297
- Write: Don Kuhle, Regulatory Division
US Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson,
AK 99506-0898

Let us know what aspects of the proposed project are important to you!

Written scoping comments can be submitted through March 29, 2013. Comments received after March will be considered, but will not be included in the scoping report.

Comments will be reviewed and incorporated into the Draft EIS. In the next newsletter, we will summarize what we hear during scoping.

Public Scoping Meetings

The first public meetings will be:

Bethel
Monday, January 14, 2013 6:00 p.m. Yup'it Piciryarait Cultural Center
Aniak
Tuesday, January 15, 2013 6:00 p.m. Aniak High School
Crooked Creek
Wednesday, January 16, 2013 6:00 p.m. Tribal Council Office
Anchorage
Tuesday, January 22, 2013 6:00 p.m. Wilda Marston Theatre (Loussac Library)

The project area includes 66 tribes and other communities. The scoping schedule includes meetings in all subregions of the project area, as well as in Anchorage. As part of our effort to make this involvement opportunity accessible to all, teleconferencing will be available. We also plan a KYUK radio broadcast, on Monday, January 14, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Public Scoping Meetings, continued

Future meetings are planned for:

January/February 2013
Quinhagak • Kipnuk • Nunapitchuk • Akiak
February 2013
Toksook Bay • Hooper Bay • Emmonak • Saint Mary's
March 2013
Holy Cross • McGrath

To request accommodation for a disability or special need at a public meeting (such as a sign language interpreter), please contact Kim Varner Wetzel before the meeting:

Fax: (907) 562-1297
Telephone: (907) 261-9719
Email: kimberly.wetzel@urs.com

The Corps welcomes everyone. We will do our best to accommodate your needs.

Public involvement will continue throughout the EIS process. After scoping, the next key time to get involved will be during the public review period, after the release of the draft EIS. Look for updates in future newsletters.

We encourage you to participate in the Donlin Gold Project EIS process. If you have any questions, comments, or requests for more information, please contact:

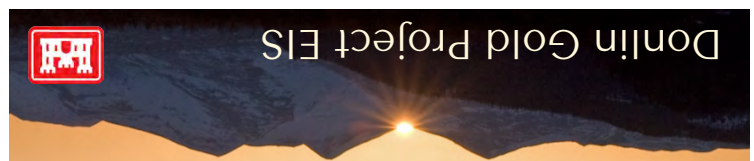
Mail: Don Kuhle
Regulatory Division
US Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK
99506-0898



Phone: (907) 753-2780

Web: www.DonlinGoldEIS.com

Don Kuhle
Regulatory Division
US Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK
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Sample Meeting Ads

Donlin Gold Project EIS

Notice for Public Scoping Meetings

The Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) invites the public to scoping meetings to for the Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement. This is the first step in the Corps' review of the proposed open pit, hardrock gold mine located 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek, Alaska.

To learn more about the proposed action or to be added to the mailing list, please visit the web site: <http://www.donlingoldeis.com>

Bethel	Mon. Jan. 14, 2013	6:00pm Yup'it Piciryarait Cultural Center
Aniak	Tues. Jan. 15, 2013	6:00pm Aniak High School
Crooked Creek	Wed. Jan. 16, 2013	6:00pm Tribal Council Office
Anchorage	Tues. Jan. 22, 2013	6:00pm Wilda Marston Theatre (Loussac Library)

We are able to offer, upon request, reasonable accommodations for special needs related to disabilities. Please contact Kim Varner Wetzel at (907) 261-9719 to make a request.

Public comments may be emailed to comments@donlingoldeis.com, faxed to (907) 753-5567, or mailed to: Alaska District Regulatory Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 6898, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK 99506-0898



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

Read Before Giving Up

by Tad Lindley

This is for those times when you feel like giving up. I want you to cut this out and tuck it away in the back of your Bible for a rainy day, or if you have a personal altar to sorrows where you go and look at the funeral programs of friends and loved ones while you listen to Whitney Houston or Neil Young and think you might be better off dead, I want you to hang this alongside of them and read it when you feel like giving up.

Through the valley

We have all heard the famous words of David, former King of Israel, who said in Psalm 23, *Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me* (Psalm 23:4). Notice that the Bible says, “through”. It

does not say, “Yea though I set up camp in the valley of the shadow of death”, or, “Though I sit down in the valley”. It says, *I walk through*. This means that there is another side to our darkest times. Our failures are not final. Our losses are not terminal. God can take us through.

Gonna make some assaliaq and die

The lady thought she was in the valley of the shadow of death to stay. Mentally she had made up her mind, “I’m not going to walk through, I’m gonna sit down here and die”. Her husband was long dead. She had heard the voice of God in the past, but though it had filled her heart, her stomach was empty. And so it was that

she told her boy to stay home and watch the house. She took one last walk outside the city to gather some sticks for a cooking fire. Her plan was to go home, make some assaliaq, and die. That was her plan. She had given up.

Giving up

While she was gathering firewood, the prophet, Elijah, came down the path. “Get me some water. And after that, bring me some assaliaq!”

She launched into her plan for ending it all in starvation.

Elijah said something like, “Don’t worry about it. Just make me some assaliaq. Then you and your son finish what’s left. In



fact, God has told me that your flour won’t run out, and your oil won’t run out until this famine is over.” (I Kings 17:2-16)

Notice this: instead of giving up, she decided to try giving. Her plan was for the people to find the withered starved bodies of her and her son. God’s plan was for her to give not to give up. When she listened to God’s plan, she suddenly found herself walking right out of the valley of the shadow of death, and into a more abundant life.

The spirit of depression and suicide would like for us to turn inward and cut ourselves off from the people around us. The call of God in a time like that is to force ourselves to not stay alone, but to step out of our isolation and give to others.

Back to the history lesson. Elijah ate the assaliaq and went on to continue serving God, but even preachers can get depressed and feel like giving up.

It seems that I’m all alone in this

It was a spiritual UFC match. The prophet, Elijah was up against 450 idol worshipping prophets. It was their prayers against his. For about five hours the 450 idol worshipping prophets of Baal danced around shouting and praying and cutting themselves, trying to get a response from a statue made with the hands of men. Then sometime after 3 o’clock in the afternoon, Elijah stepped out and spoke out a simple prayer (it comes out to 63 words when translated into English). The Lord of heaven sent fire down almost instantaneously (I Kings 18:20-40). To make a long story short, the ensuing events make cagefighting look like an anger management session with Mr. Rogers. It was a great victory for Elijah and the people of Israel.

7,000 more like you

Here’s the crazy thing. Literally within 48 hours of this mighty miracle, Elijah was alone and suicidal. He begged God to kill him (I Kings 19:4). You see, Elijah thought that he was all alone. In his mind, he had completely convinced himself, “You are all alone. Nobody understands you, nobody believes in you.” It was not until the still small voice of God came to Elijah and told him, “Look, buddy. There’s 7,000 more out there just like you. You are not alone!” (I Kings 19:18) From there Elijah took his thumb out of his mouth, hitched up his britches, and went out and found someone he could help.

God’s bringing you through

The widow was right on the verge of one of the great miracles of God, but she had no idea. She was planning to lay down and die. She gave instead of giving up, and because she decided to help someone else, she and her boy ended up fat on fried bread for the rest of the famine.

The prophet, Elijah, wanted to die. Instead he sought God with all his might, and heard the still small voice that let him know that he was not alone. Elijah left the cave he was hiding out in and the next thing we read about is that he was trying to help somebody else. In doing so, he brought before God the next great prophet of Israel, Elisha, a man who would do twice the miracles Elijah did.

Nearly all of us, this preacher included, will go through depression in our lives, and yes, there have been times in my own life where I felt like giving up and ending it all. There are two keys to walking through that kind of valley in our lives. The first is prayer. The second is serving other people. Don’t give up, friend, seek God, face down on the floor if need be, and help others. He is with you, his rod and his staff will comfort you.

Tad Lindley is a minister at the United Pentecostal Church in Bethel, AK.

Donlin Gold Project EIS

Notice for Public Scoping Meetings

The Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) invites the public to scoping meetings to for the Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement. This is the first step in the Corps’ review of the proposed open pit, hardrock gold mine located 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek, Alaska.

To learn more about the proposed action or to be added to the mailing list, please visit the web site: <http://www.donlingoldeis.com>

Quinhagak	Mon. Feb. 25	1:00pm Qanirtuuq Village Corporation Office
Hooper Bay	Tues. Feb. 26	1:00pm Tribal Council Office
Toksook Bay	Wed. Feb. 27	1:00pm Bingo Hall
To listen to any of these meetings at 1:30pm, dial (888) 369-1427, access code 2616705		

Translation will be provided. We are able to offer, upon request, reasonable accommodations for special needs related to disabilities. Please contact Kim Varner Wetzel at (907) 261-9719 to make a request.

Public comments may be emailed to comments@donlingoldeis.com, faxed to (907) 753-5567, or mailed to: Don Kuhle, Alaska District Regulatory Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 6898, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK 99506-0898



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iPhone



Donlin Gold Project EIS

Public Scoping Meetings

are planned
throughout the
Y-K Region

*Visit www.donlingoldeis.com
for times, locations
and information*

Sample Public Service Announcement

Public Service Announcement



The Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers invites the public to comment on the proposed **Donlin Gold open pit, hardrock gold mine.**

The Corps is preparing an environmental impact statement for the proposed mine and related infrastructure.

Public meetings will be held in:

QUINHAGAK, Monday Jan. 28th, 1pm at the BINGO HALL
KIPNUK, Tuesday Jan. 29th, 1pm at the TRIBAL COUNCIL OFFICE
NUNAPITCHUK, Wednesday Jan. 30th, 1pm at the BINGO HALL
AKIAK, Thursday January 31, 1pm at the COMMUNITY CENTER

Dial-in available to listen to the meeting at 1:30pm; (888) 369-1427
access code 2616705

Visit the website: **DonlinGoldEIS.com**

For more information, contact Don Kuhle [pronounced “cool”],
Army Corps Regulatory Division at (907) 753-2780

Sample Email Notice

Wetzel, Kimberly

From: Wetzel, Kimberly
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2013 10:16 AM
To: Brelsford, Taylor; Don Kuhle (Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil)
Cc: Alexie, Moxie
Subject: Donlin Gold EIS Meetings in Quinhagak, Kipnuk, Nunapitchuk & Akiak * Jan 28-31
Attachments: Donlin PSA Week 2 w dialin.pdf

Please forward this message to anyone you think would be interested in learning about the "EIS" process. You may also see a fax today with a poster. Quyana!

Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement

The US Army Corps of Engineers invites you to participate in the Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. Donlin Gold proposes to develop an open pit gold mine in Southwest Alaska, 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River.

Your input can make a real difference in understanding:

- *Issues and concerns that should be addressed in the EIS*
- *The way land and resources might be affected by the project*
- *Ideas on alternatives and ways to minimize impacts*

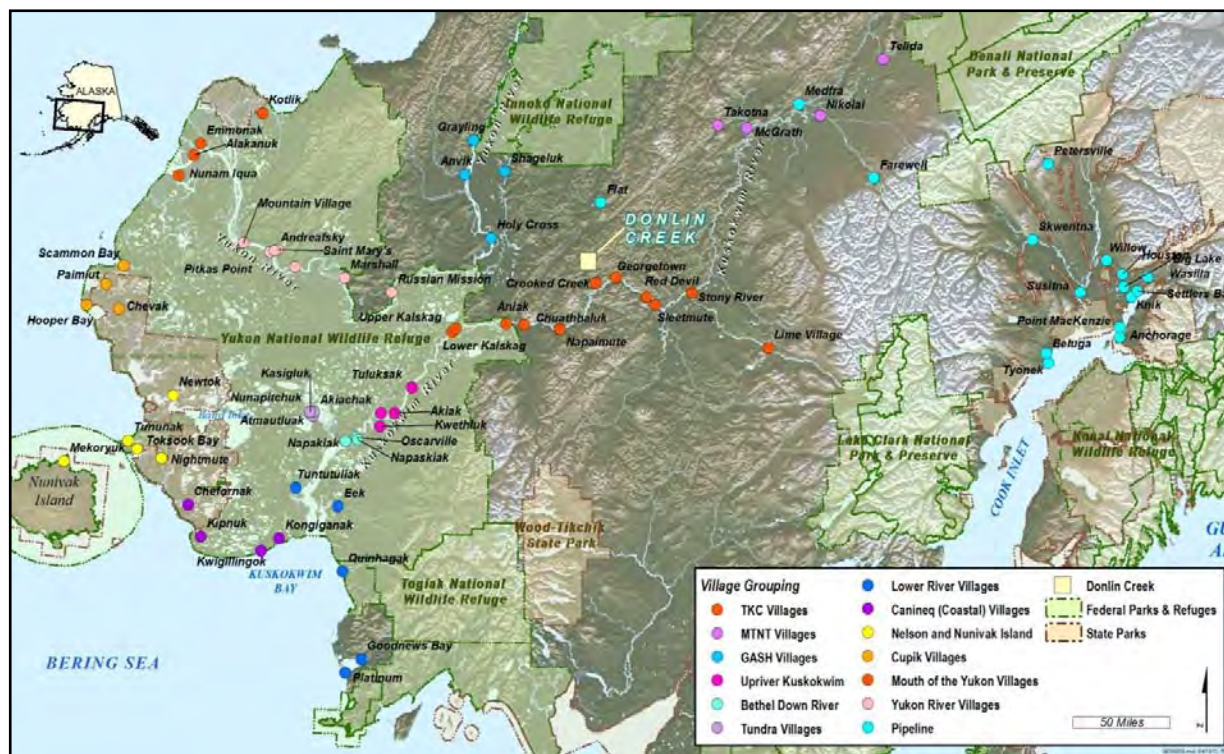
QUINHAGAK, BINGO HALL, 1:00pm, Monday Jan. 28
KIPNUK, TRIBAL COUNCIL OFFICE, 1:00 PM, Tuesday Jan. 29
NUNAPITCHUK, BINGO HALL, 1:00PM, Wednesday Jan. 30
AKIAK, COMMUNITY CENTER, 1:00pm, Thursday Jan. 31

Listen to any meeting at 1:30pm by dialing (888) 369-1427 access code 2616705

*Visit the website: **DonlinGoldEIS.com***

US Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District Regulatory Division Don Kuhle, Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil 907-753-2780





Sample "What's Up" Listserv Notice

**Listserv prepared on behalf of the Alaska Women's Environmental Network
and the Alaska Center for the Environment.**

Wetzel, Kimberly

From: whatsapp@npogroups.org on behalf of Peg Tileston <pegt@gci.net>
Sent: Wednesday, January 09, 2013 3:45 PM
To: What's Up
Subject: [whatsapp] What's Up 1/9/13 Email Version
Attachments: message-footer.txt

****Mark new items in this issue.**

What's Up

January 9, 2013

Compiled weekly by Peg Tileston

On behalf of the Alaska Women's Environmental Network (AWEN) and Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE)

CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, TRAINING

****The UAF BRISTOL BAY CAMPUS** will be offering **PHYSICS 102X: ENERGY AND SOCIETY** (4 credits) beginning on January 17th, be **offered via distance delivery** (online) from 6:50 to 8:20pm Tuesday and Thursdays. This course explores the concept of energy, investigates its sources, conversion, distribution and ultimate dispersion, as well the consequences of its use in the development and maintenance in modern society. Lectures will include topics related to renewable energy and energy efficiency. The instructor is **Dr. TOM MARIK**. There will be a mandatory 5-day lab intensive at the Physics Lab in Fairbanks in late-April. There are some scholarships available to fund student tuition and travel to Fairbanks. Anyone registering for classes this semester will be entered to win a free round-trip ticket on Pen Air, \$100 cash or other items. For more information or to register please call 907-842-5109.

The **UAA APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (AEST)** program is offering a **GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERMITTING**. This Graduate Certificate is appropriate for practicing environmental professionals or individuals who are interested in a career in regulatory interpretation and permitting. Four courses are required to earn the graduate certificate. AEST A606, Clean Water Act, is being offered this semester. This course is available through distance education and has an online meeting once a week. Register at UAA's OnLine registration site at https://uaonline.alaska.edu/banprod/owa/bwck2sch.p_disp_dyn_sched. For more information about the program and the UAA Master Environmental degree program (AEST), contact Zlata Lokteva at zylokteva@uaa.alaska.edu or 907-786-1951.

WEEKENDS AT DENALI NATIONAL PARK

Park rangers at Denali National Park and Preserve invite the public to join them in **EXPLORING the PARK on WEEKEND HIKES THIS WINTER**. The hikes will be done on snowshoes when snow conditions are favorable, and will take place on Saturdays and Sundays, beginning January 7. Hikers will meet at 1pm at the Murie Science and Learning Center (MSLC), located at Mile 1.3 on

NINILCHIK - The **CENTRAL PENINSULA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE** will hold an election meeting at 7 pm at the Ninilchik School. Agenda will include preparation of comments for the Board of Game Kenai Peninsula proposals and any other business that may properly come before the committee. The public is encouraged to attend. For more information contact David Martin at 567-3306. To see the proposals are under consideration by the boards, please go to <http://www.boards.adfg.state.ak.us/>. For more information, please contact:

Sherry Wright at 907-267-2354 or email Sherry.Wright@alaska.gov.

****January 14, 15 & 16**

Scoping meetings will be held to discuss an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) of the DONLIN GOLD OPEN PIT, HARDROCK GOLD MINE** located 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek in the following locations:

****January 14 - BETHEL** at 6pm at the Yupiit Piciryarait Cultural Center

****January 15 - ANIAK** at 6pm at the Aniak High School

****January 16 - CROOKED CREEK** at 6pm in the Tribal Council Office

Donlin Gold LLC proposes several project elements including an open pit that is 2.2 miles long by 1 mile wide by 1,850 feet deep, waste treatment facility, mill 313-mile natural gas pipeline, and other infrastructure (e.g. airstrip, road, new barge landing, power plant). These meetings are an opportunity to learn about the project, provide input on the development of proposed alternatives, and identify significant issues to be analyzed. More information can be found at the project website: <http://www.donlingoldeis.com>. More public meetings will be noticed later. Public meetings will be held in thirteen communities and Anchorage starting in January.

January 16

KENAI - Public open house meeting will be held from 6 to 8pm at the Challenger Learning Center of Alaska, 9711 Kenai Spur Highway, on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) analyzing the **IMPACT FOR THE SHADURA NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT** within the **KENAI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE** proposed by NordAq Energy Inc. The project includes construction and operation of facilities associated with exploration and production of natural gas in the northwestern portion of the refuge. Although the Service owns the land surface in the project area, Cook Inlet Region, Inc.(CIRI) owned the subsurface oil and gas resources. The DEIS documents the site-specific impact analysis of NordAq's proposal and three alternatives plus a No-Action Alternative. The DEIS is available at <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/nepa.htm>.

January 16

DELTA - The **DELTA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE** will be holding a public meeting in the Delta City Hall Conference Room at 7pm. Agenda items will include: • Officer Elections, • Delta ADFG Staff Updates, • Discussion of Board of Game Proposals (Central Region), For further information contact Nissa Pilcher at 907.459.7263 or email nissa.pilcher@alaska.gov.

January 16

SOLDOTNA - THE KENAI/SOLDOTNA Fish & Game Advisory Committee will hold an election meeting at the Soldotna Sports Center at 6:30 pm. Agenda will include comments on the draft MOU and additional agenda items are still to be determined. Public is encouraged to attend. To see the proposals under consideration by the boards, go to <http://www.boards.adfg.state.ak.us/>. For more information contact Mike Crawford at 252-2919 or Sherry Wright at .907-267-2354 or email Sherry.Wright@alaska.gov.

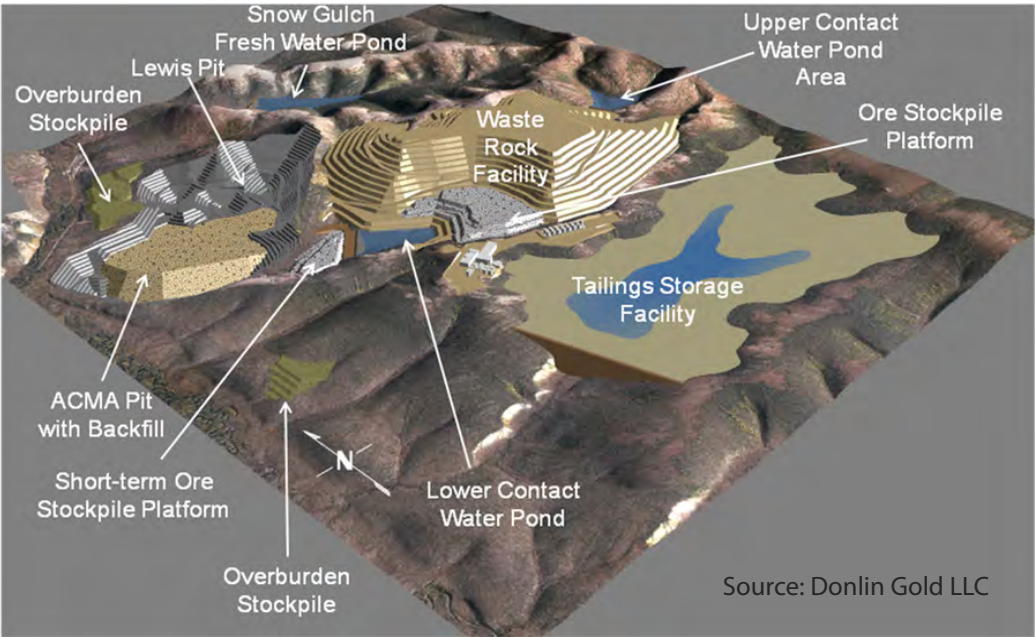
Comment Form



Layout of Proposed Mine Site

The image to the right illustrates the eventual layout of a proposed gold mine, ten miles north of the community of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River in southwestern Alaska, for which the US Army Corps of Engineers is preparing an EIS. The project, proposed by Donlin Gold, LLC, includes transportation and power components. You may use this mail-in form to submit comments.

For more information, please visit:
www.DonlinGoldEIS.com



→ (fold here)



(To mail, fold below blue line. Photo: Dave Cannon.)

Don Kuhle
Regulatory Division
US Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK
99506-0898



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from:

Meeting Sign-in Sheets

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**
Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL - JANUARY 14, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
8. Steven R. Street	AVCP	Bethel, AK 99559
9. Christina Francis	Self	
10. Don Wedell	AUCP	Bethel, AK 99559
11. EVAN POLTY	Self	Pilot Station, AK 99570
12. Vernon Chimegalrea	Donlin	
13. Roberta Chavez	SELF	
14. Rose Kalustoolik	"	

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Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL - JANUARY 14, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
1. Carl Wassilie Alaska's Big Village Network	Yupik	BETHEL
2. Thomas Leonard	Calista	
3. Pete Drunkers	NAEC	
4. Alyssa Gustafson	Self	
5. PETER & MARY ARCTAR	SELF	
6. ELIAS VENES	SELF	
7. June McAtee	Calista Corp.	

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Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL - JANUARY 14, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
1. Jeff SANDERS		
2. MARTIN LEONARD	KRWC	
3. James Kristovich	Napamate	
4. Debra Samson	Bethel	
5.		
6.		
7.		

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Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL - JANUARY 14, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
8. Ana Hoffman	BNC	
9. Nick Eves	Donlin	
10. Kurt Parkan	Donlin Gold	
11. Dave Dersley	NOA Gold	
12. Peggy Moses		
13. Bobby Japhet		
14. Helen Chimegalrea-Smith		

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL – JANUARY 14, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
22. ✓ Nick Billock		
23. ✓ Peter Williams	City of Bethel	
24. ✓ John Demientieff BX 2631 Beth AK		
25. ✓ Joann Andrus 13x1764 Bethel		
26. ✓ Pat Samson Box 1994 Bethel	Kuskokwim Watershed Council	
27. ✓ Elsie Chimegalra e/		Bethel, Alaska 99559
28. ✓ Moses Tulim		Bethel

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL – JANUARY 14, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
22. ✓ Bessie Westlund		Bethel
23. ✓ Eric Wooten		
24. ✓ Walter Jr		
25. ✓ Myron P. Nanneng Jr	ANCP	
26.		
27.		
28.		

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL – JANUARY 14, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
29. ✓ JOHN OSCAR	KUSKOKWIM WATERSHED COUNCIL	
30. ✓ Ignatius Louie Andrew	ONC	Bethel AK 99559
31. ✓ James Nicholas		Bethel
32. ✓ Albert Kausley	BNC	Bethel
33. ✓ Susan Taylor	SELF	Bethel AK 99559
34. ✓ BERNICE + Tim Albright		Bethel AK 99559
35. ✓ Robert Leland	BNC	Bethel AK 99559

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL – JANUARY 14, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
15. ✓ Leah Walsh	Bethel resident	
16. ✓ Timothy Robb	Bethel Resident	
17. ✓ Robert John	Bethel AK	
18. ✓ Shari Neth	Bethel AK	
19. Kirsten Belen		
20. ✓ Kathleen Edwards		Bethel
21. ✓ Bobby Kristovich	napamute	



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANIAK - JANUARY 15, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
1. Brad Allen	Kuspuk School District	[REDACTED] Aniak, AK 99577	
2. Amoret Allen	Kuspuk School District	[REDACTED] Aniak, AK 99557	
3. Gina D. McKinley	Aniak-Tachuk Council Historic Preservation Society	[REDACTED] Aniak, AK 99557	no
4. Ray Peterson	Subs user	[REDACTED] Aniak	—
5. Annie Lou Williams	Kakagr		✓
6. Brian Stephaneff	Tourmist	Russian Mission, AK	yes
7. Allen C. Simeon	Aniak	[REDACTED]	will -el



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
BETHEL - JANUARY 14, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
29. Spencer Rearden	USFWS YDMWR	[REDACTED]	
30. Mark Leary	Nepaimute	[REDACTED]	
31. Sam Chimegalna	BET	[REDACTED]	
32. Richard Robb	Kilob	[REDACTED] Bethel AK 99577	
33. Brian Lefferts		[REDACTED]	
34. SHORTY SALZBRUN	Bethel	[REDACTED]	
35. Henry Hunter S	Bethel	[REDACTED]	



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANIAK - JANUARY 15, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
15. George S Morgan	Kalskap	[REDACTED]	YES
16. Dave Cannon	Nepaimute	[REDACTED]	yes
17. RYAN MARONEY	USDA-NRCS	[REDACTED]	no
18. JOE KAMEROFF JR	Aniak	[REDACTED]	maybe
19. Paul J. Longpre	Aniak	[REDACTED]	NO
20. Wayne Morgan	Aniak	[REDACTED]	no
21. Joan Walsen	KSP	[REDACTED], Aniak	maybe



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANIAK - JANUARY 15, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
1. Mark Matter	Marvel	[REDACTED]	
2. June Mettee	Calista	[REDACTED]	No
3. Enric Fernandez	Donlin Gold	[REDACTED]	
4. Byron Phillips	Calista	[REDACTED]	
5. Allison Simeon	Calista	[REDACTED]	
6. Laura Simeon	Aniak-Tachuk Council	[REDACTED]	
7. Rachel Klein	TKC	[REDACTED]	No

**URS****US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANIAC – JANUARY 15, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
29. Sarah Joslin	Kuspuk School District	[REDACTED] Aniak, Alaska 99557	NO
30. Pete Ornkens	NAEC	[REDACTED]	maybe
31. Eleanor Sanbei		[REDACTED]	
32. Carrie Longpre		[REDACTED]	?
33. HERMAN MORGAN		[REDACTED]	?
34. Daisy Phillips	ATC	Aniak AK 99557	NO
35. JON L. WARD	SELF	ANIAC, AK. 99557	NO

**URS****US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANIAC – JANUARY 15, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
15. Barbara L. Simeon		Aniak, AK 99557	no
16. Jeanette L. Hoffen	Aniak Traditional Council	Aniak, AK 99557	NO
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			

**URS****US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANIAC – JANUARY 15, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
29. Adrian Bodens	KRWC	[REDACTED]	NO
30. Daryl McKindy	Chaulista	[REDACTED]	NO
31. Lisa Feyereisen	Chualituk Tradition Comm	[REDACTED]	
32.			
33.			
34.			
35.			

**URS****US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANIAC – JANUARY 15, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Testify Yes/No
22. Jon M. WARD		Aniak, AK. 99557	
23. Jacques Longpre	City of Aniak	Aniak AK 99557	
24. Mark Lemay	Napaimuth		
25. Camie Meyer	Aniak	[REDACTED] Aniak	
26. Vondromoren	Aniak	[REDACTED] Aniak AK 99557	
27. Beverly Nicotri	Aniak	[REDACTED] Aniak AK	
28. Arthur W. Simeon	Aniak	[REDACTED] Aniak AK	
Barbara L. Simeon	Aniak	[REDACTED] Aniak AK	

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
CROOKED CREEK – JANUARY 16, 2013

**US Army Corps
of Engineers.**

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	TESTIFY YES/NO
1. Katie Anderson			
2. Mary B. Sakan			
3. Aggie A. Waskey			
4. Emma Phillips			
5. Barbara Kieny			
6. John Zank			
7. Jarres Zank			

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
CROOKED CREEK – JANUARY 16, 2013

**US Army Corps
of Engineers.**

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	TESTIFY YES/NO
1. April Brehm	Donlin Gold		NO
2. Pete S. Peters			
3. Barbara J. Waskey		Crooked Creek, AK	NO
4. Christine Sakan		Crooked Creek, AK 99575	
5. Evelyn Thomas	CCTC	CRO, AK 99575	YES
6. Amanda Yako		Crooked Creek, AK 99575	
7. Ronald Waskey		AK 99575 Crooked Creek	

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
CROOKED CREEK – JANUARY 16, 2013

**US Army Corps
of Engineers.**

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	TESTIFY YES/NO
15. Helen Maese			
16. Sam Alexie			
17. Dave Bonanno			
18. Joanne VanKleteren			
19. Paul Alchil			
20. Anna Thomas			
21. Barbara A. Thomas	sec/ Tres.		

**URS**

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
CROOKED CREEK – JANUARY 16, 2013

**US Army Corps
of Engineers.**

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	TESTIFY YES/NO
15. ENRIC FERNANDEZ	Donlin Gold		NO
16. Janine Stewman	Thomas Donlin (Post) (Store)	Crooked Creek, AK 99575	NO
17. Barbara J. Waskey		Crooked Creek, AK	NO
18. Rayna Waskey		Crooked Creek, AK	
19. David J. J. J.		ANCHORAGE AK 99503	
20. Elena Phillips	CCTC office asst		
21. Joseph Phillips			

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
1. Susan Gamache	Crooked Creek Tribal Member	[REDACTED] Anch AK 99507	N
2. James R. Fitzmaurice	Citizen	[REDACTED] Anch AK 99507	N
3. Michael Finnigan	Interested Party	[REDACTED] Greenwood AK. 99587	N
4. Louise Donhauser	Interested Party	[REDACTED]	Y Are
5. Sharon Cissna		[REDACTED]	Y Are
6. Sid Atwood		[REDACTED]	Y Are
7. Julie K. Wahl	Interested Party	[REDACTED]	

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

CROOKED CREEK – JANUARY 16, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
22. John Thomas SA	mediator	
23. Kathy Sakar		
24. Bernice Zaukar		
25. Marcus Waskey		
26.		
27.		
28.		

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
36. Ted Rakwell		[REDACTED]	N
37. Jones Werner		[REDACTED]	N
38. Wilfred Mathias	Celiste	[REDACTED]	N
39. Jess Haiman		[REDACTED]	N
40. Dan Kendall		[REDACTED]	N
41.		[REDACTED]	
42.		[REDACTED]	

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

CROOKED CREEK – JANUARY 16, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	TESTIFY YES/NO
29. Sarah A. John			
30. Aidan H. J. John			
31. Tim Zaukar		[REDACTED]	
32. Norman Macar			
33. Kathy Sakar			
34.			
35.			



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
15. Caroline Lamborn			N
16. Meredith Savage			N
17. Jason Kent			N
18. Neil Shibe			N
19. Carl Pearson			N
20. DAVID KUTCH (Buddy)			N
21. Tony Vaska			Y <i>Are</i>



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
29. M. Hajir	mining		
30. Julia Bosma	AEA		N
31. Cecile Davis	ARCADIS		N
32. Mary Patanica	citizen	99508	N
33.			
34.			
35.			



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
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PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
8. Gill Jeffress	SRK		N
9. Amanda Shearer	USA CE		N
10. Shawn Florio	ADR		N
11. Steve Schoen	Barick		N
12. Meg Day	Donlin Gold		N
13. Jan Halstead	Donlin Gold		N
14. Tom Lakosel			Y <i>Are</i>



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
8. Tom Crafter	AK DNR		N
9. K. Chikalisson	NVT		?
10. Penny Hobbie	Donlin Gold		
11. Gene Weglinski	Temp Tech		No
12. Deanna Crockett	Alaska Business Association		yes <i>Are</i>
13. Michael Schaefer	BLM		N
14. John Lamborn	Kishka Metha		N



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
29. PATTY McGRATH	TetraTech		N
30. NIKOS PASOS	CENTER FOR WATER ADVANCY		Y Not here at 7:45
31.			
32.			
33.			
34.			
35.			



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
15. Katherine Copan	RDC		
16. Jessica Standefer	Inactive Village of Tyonek		X
17. MARIANNA HALL	RDC		Y here
18. Rachel Klein	RKC		N
19. Max Enders			N
20. Daniel Charlie			N
21. [Redacted]	N. S. [Redacted]		N



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
22. NATALIE HANSON			N
23. CHRIS Woolley			N
24. DAVID DOMINGUEZ			N
25. Sue Burt	Project Team CH2M HILL		N
26. Hal G Wassilie			N
27. Joe Hegna			N
28. Caleb Pedman			



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
1. Carl Wassilie	Alaska's Big Village Network		Y here
2. Jeffrey Mason	Three Parameters Plus, Inc.		N
3. Melissa Hill	DNR		N
4. Lee McKale	ADFG		N
5. Michelle Lehtos	Solution Adv		N
6. Dick LeFevre	SRK		N
7. Patty Jacobus			N



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Donlin Gold Project

Environmental Impact Statement

ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
8. LARRY HOULE ~~ANDREW JACOBUS~~	AOR Alaska		Y
10. BRIAN COYLE			NO
11. OLE LAKE	ABUN		No -
12. Charlotte MacGy	PLP		No
13. Cindi Godsey	EPA		No
14. Jeff Foley	Calista		No



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project

Environmental Impact Statement

ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
22. Andrea Meyer	DNR/MLW		N
23. Teresa McPherson			N
24. HARRY CRAWFORD			N
25. KAREN BROWN			N
26. Heidi Zimmer	Alaska Community Action on Toxics		N
27. Randy Breau X	CROWLEY		N
28. Jason Walsh	DNR/SPO		No



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project

Environmental Impact Statement

ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
15. Michael Rieser	Donlin		N
16. Ryan Rieser			N
17. Leslie Schick	DNR		N
18. Derek Tomlinson	NODE		N
19. Michael Daigneault	ADFG		N
20. Tami FORDHAM	EPA		N
21. Andrew Guy	Calista		N



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project

Environmental Impact Statement

ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
1. Earle Williams	BLM		N
2. William Venes			N
3. Andrew D'Amico			N
4. Colin O'Brien	Earthjustice		N
5. Jason Beune			N
6. Renee Evans	ADEC		N
7. Enric Fernandez			N

**URS****US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
NUNAPITCHUK – JANUARY 30, 2013

Robert Nick
Chuck Chalkick

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
1. John Paul			
2. Noah A. Wise	Nunapitchuk City Council		Y
3. Nelson Nickolai	Atmautluak Council		
4. JAMES NICHOLAI	Atmautluak ATC		
5. Wesslie Reasent (Berlin)	Nunapitchuk IKA		
6. Peter M Berlin Sr	Nunapitchuk IRA		
7. Juliana Wassilie	City of Nunapitchuk	Nunapitchuk, AK 99641	N

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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
22. Kathe Boucha	NewFields		N
23. Serena Sweet	BLM		N
24. Rachel Cruz			N
25. Joseph Baldwin	TKC & CALISTA		N
26. Jenni Spegh	FWS		
27. Kerry Adler			N
28. ADI John		AK 99575	

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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
NUNAPITCHUK – JANUARY 30, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
8. John Twitahall Sr	Koag Inc		
9. Robert Nick	Nunap. Limited		N
10. a. J. Nasille	Nunapitchuk/Adm/IT		No
11. Henry Parks	Nunap. Limited		Y
12.			
13.			
14.			

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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
ANCHORAGE – JANUARY 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment tonight? (Y/N)
29. Christine Sakar		AK 99575	
30. Kurt & Linda Hulteen			
31. Judy Bittner			
32. MARK LONGREEN	None		N
33. CAREY COSSABOON	None		N
34. Nick Egos	Donlin Gold		No
35. CYNTHIA MONROE	TALKING INK		N



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
AKIAK – JANUARY 31, 2013

US Army Corps
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PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
1. Michael Williams	AKIAK Native	[REDACTED]	Yes
2. David Gillette Sr	Alaskan	[REDACTED]	Yes
3. Helena Albrite		[REDACTED]	No
4. Benjamin D. Hark		[REDACTED]	No
5. Bobby Williams	ANC	[REDACTED]	Later
6. Catherine Williams	ANC	[REDACTED]	Maybe
7. Gregory Lake	Alaska	[REDACTED]	No



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
NUNAPITCHUK – JANUARY 30, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers.

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
22. Vincent Wassilie	Amercorps Member	[REDACTED]	NO
23. Lloyd Andrew Jr.			NO
24. Jerry Wassilie Sr			No
25.			
26.			
27.			
28.			



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
AKIAK – JANUARY 31, 2013

US Army Corps
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PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
8. Robert Lake		AKIAK	?
9. Helen Juan		AKIAK	
10. Tom Lake		AKIAK	no
11. Frieda Japhet		AKIAK	N/A
12. Esther Jones		AKIAK	N/A
13. Nicholas Alexie	Kurt. INC.	[REDACTED]	Yes
14. Paul Michael	Kurt Inc	[REDACTED]	



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
NUNAPITCHUK – JANUARY 30, 2013

US Army Corps
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PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
15. Steven Nicholas	KTC	[REDACTED] Kasigluk AK 99609	
16. (ACTIVE) MATTHEW ACTION	KTC	[REDACTED] Kasigluk AK 99609	
17. Phillip Nicholas	KTC	[REDACTED] Kasigluk AK 99609	
18. John Nichols	KTC	[REDACTED]	
19. Zoriani Chedok	NOCP	[REDACTED] Nunap AK	
20. Mary Enoch	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Nunap AK 99609	
21. Sophie Chalick	IGAP	[REDACTED] Nunap AK 99609	



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
AKIAK - JANUARY 31, 2013

US Army Corps
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PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
29. Patricia Sigler			no
30. JATHA AMTHAYAK	EPA/IGAP	AKIAK, AK 99552	NO
31. Lena Ivan		AKIAK, AK 99552	NO
32. Richard Ivan		AKIAK, AK 99552	no
33. Wessillie & Evan		Kwethluk AK 99621	
34. Joy Ayagalia		AKIAK, AK 99552	NO
35. Middy Peter			



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
AKIAK - JANUARY 31, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers.

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
15. Jimmy Andrew	Kwt Inc	Kwethluk AK 9962	No
16. Nick Ayapan	Kwt Inc	Kwethluk AK 99621	(Y) Done
17. Rose Williams	Kukarmi corp	AKIAK 99552	-
18. Gloria Cleveland	ANC	Unalakleet AK 99635	-
19. George Guy	Kwethluk Inc	Kwethluk AK 99621	(Y) Done
20. Ivan M. Ivan	AKIAK Native Community Tribal Council	AKIAK, AK	- yes Done
21. Norma Williams	ANC	AKIAK AK	-



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
AKIAK - JANUARY 31, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers.

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
36. Brenda Lamont		Tulak SAIR 99679	(Y) Done
37. Susan M. Ivan			
38.			
39.			
40.			
41.			
42.			



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
AKIAK - JANUARY 31, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers.

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
22. Demian Sigler		AKIAK, AK 99552	(Y) Done
23. Ruth Inc	EPA/IGAP	AKIAK AK 99552	N
24. Kwethluk	APU	AKIAK AK 99552	✓
25. ROYCHICKLE JR.		Kwethluk AK	
26. RUTH EPHODU		KWT. AK 99621	N
27. Paul Ivan Jr.		AKIAK, AK 99552	X
28. Lucy Ivan		AKIAK, AK 99552	

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

MCGRATH – FEBRUARY 15, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
8. Dena M. Andrews		[REDACTED]
9. Helen Hooper		MCGRATH, AK 99627
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

AKIAK – JANUARY 31, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
43. Franklin Lott	AKIAK Native Community	[REDACTED] AKIAK, AK 99552	
44.			
45.			
46.			
47.			
48.			

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

MCGRATH – FEBRUARY 15, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
29. Beaton P. Magnuson		[REDACTED]
30.		
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35.		

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**

Environmental Impact Statement

MCGRATH – FEBRUARY 15, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
1. Vicki Ott	MTNT	[REDACTED]
2. Betty Magnuson	MTNT MNVC	[REDACTED]
3. Lewis Forass	MTNT BOARD	[REDACTED]
4. Enric Fernandez	Donlin	
5. Frank Miller	MTNT MNVC	
6. John Gray LaRae	Occupant	
7. Sally Jo & Ray Collins	Residents at McGrath	

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**
Environmental Impact Statement
HOOPER BAY – FEBRUARY 26, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
15. Helen E. Smith	Hooper Bay,	
16. Theresa M. Kaiser	Hooper Bay	
17. Pete M. Gump	HPB	
18. Christine Stone	HPB	
19. GABRIEL J. Smith	Hooper Bay	99604
20. Hannah J. Holscher	Hooper Bay	
21. Glenda Stone	Hooper Bay	99604

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**
Environmental Impact Statement
HOOPER BAY – FEBRUARY 26, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
1. Mary Duggan		
2. Leonard L. Bell		
3. Dora L. Bell		
4. Rosalie Olson		
5. Ben Nukunuk Nukunuk		
6. RBS/ats chevak		
7. Edgar Holscher		

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**
Environmental Impact Statement
HOOPER BAY – FEBRUARY 26, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
29. Renben Hill/Dr.	Hooper Bay AK	
30. Wilma Smith	Hooper Bay	
31. Carol E. Smith	Hooper Bay	
32. Melba Joseph	Hooper Bay	
33. Inez C. Joseph	Hooper Bay	
34.		
35.		

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**
Environmental Impact Statement
HOOPER BAY – FEBRUARY 26, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
8. Roy J. Atchak	Atchak Chevak TC/corp	
9. Glenn Go	HPB T.C.	
10. Sam Shuk	HPB T.C.	
11. Mary E. Seton	HPB TC	
12. Lillian Gump	HPB	
13. Joseph Bell	HPB.	
14. Clarence Smith	HPB	

Please PRINT NAME

Affiliation
if any

E-MAIL OR
MAILING ADDRESS

Rivers, Adelp J.		[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK 99655
Maria Friendly,		[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK
Emma Gast		[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK
Bessie Hawk	Native Village of Quinhagak	[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK 99655
Grace Anover		[REDACTED] Quinhagak 99655
Barbara Smae		[REDACTED]
Emma Kulcu		[REDACTED] Quinhagak 99655
LOUISA H. BRITTON		[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK 99655
Ron Sharp		Quinhagak AK



URS

US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project

Environmental Impact Statement

QUINHAGAK- FEBRUARY 25, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
15. John A. Sharp		[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
16. Frank N. Henry		[REDACTED] Platinum AK 99651
17. Arnold Kilbuck		[REDACTED] Platinum AK 99651
18. William D. Sharp		[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
19. Willie Mark		Quinhagak
20. Grace M. Mark		[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
21. Henry Bavilla		[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK 99655
Donnelly K Fox		[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
WALLY K JONES		[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK 99655



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US Army Corps
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Environmental Impact Statement

QUINHAGAK- FEBRUARY 25, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
22. Warren Jones	Quinhagak, Inc	[REDACTED]
23. Joshua Clark Cleveland		[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK
24. Moses D. Gust Sr Guest		[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
25. Cynthia Beebe	Quinhagak Board	[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
26. Mary Hill	Quinhagak Board	[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
27. Lucy Small	Arvir PU Trad. Council	[REDACTED] PU, AK 99651
28. Bessie A. Gella	Kuitsarak Gau Bay	[REDACTED] Goodnews Bay AK 99559
Moses Fox	Quinhagak KWIN	[REDACTED]
Annie C. Fox	Quinhagak,	[REDACTED]



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of Engineers

Donlin Gold Project

Environmental Impact Statement

QUINHAGAK- FEBRUARY 25, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
8. Johnny K. Jones		[REDACTED] Quinhagak, AK 99655
9. PAUL TRADER		[REDACTED] QUINHAGAK AK 99655
10. Nick Carter		[REDACTED] 224 SAK 99578
11. Willard D. Church	City of Quinhagak	[REDACTED]
12. John O. Mark	NIVK	[REDACTED]
13. Annie B Britton		[REDACTED] Quinhagak AK 99655
14. Wade G. Church		[REDACTED]
ANNIE MARK		Gau Del Quinhagak, AK 99655
Henry Mark	NIVK	[REDACTED]



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Environmental Impact Statement
TOKSOOK BAY – FEBRUARY 27, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Verbal Comment Tonight? (Y/N)
29. Charlie Kang Jr	city		N
30. Maggie Jenkins			
31. Andy Agimuk		Toksook Bay	
32. Joe Hebert		" "	
33. Scotty		Newtok	
34. Bosco Sohn		[REDACTED] NWT	
35. Louise Andy		[REDACTED] Newtok	



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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
QUINHAGAK – FEBRUARY 25, 2013 Meeting re-scheduled Feb 28, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
29. MARK MOYLE	CITY OF PEGULUM	[REDACTED]
30. Norman Small	PTL Tradition	[REDACTED]
31. Annie Merritt	City of Goodness Bay AK	Goodness Bay AK 99589
32. Davilla Merritt	Town of AK	Goodness Bay AK 99589
33. Laurie L. Larson		Quinhagak AK 99655
34. Stella Alexi	Native Village of Eek Environmental Council	Eek AK 99518
35. Peter Williams	Native Village of Quinhagak	Quinhagak, AK 99655

Jimmy J. Anaver

Emma Fullman

Box 52

Sign In Please
Toksook Bay, Wed Feb 27, 2013

Name	E-mail or Address
Willie Chari	Toksook Bay AK
Peter John	Newtok AK
Phillip Corl	Newtok AK
John Ak	Toksook Bay
Bub Julius	Toksook Bay
David Julius	Toksook Bay
Gilbert McIntire	Toksook Bay AK 99637
Benjamin E. CHAGWALC	Toksook Bay AK 99637
Maria Aluave	Toksook Bay, AK 99637
Roderick Atai	" "
Esther Chuminsu	" "
Moses A. Chanar	Toksook Bay 99637

Sign In Please
Toksook Bay Feb 27, 2013

Name	E-mail or Address
HENRY FRIDAY	Toksook Bay, AK 99637
Ricky Lincoln	Toksook Bay AK 99637
Simon Tom	Toksook Bay



US Army Corps
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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
TOKSOOK BAY – FEBRUARY 27, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Verbal Comment Tonight? (Y/N)
8. Agnes M. Carl			
9. Joanne White			
10. Antonia Sperry			
11. Henry Simons			
12. ABE ALEXIE JR		TOKSOOK BAY AK 99637	
13. Mary B. Lincoln		Toksook Bay AK 99637	
14. John Paul Pitka		Toksook Bay AK 99637	



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TOKSOOK BAY – FEBRUARY 27, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Verbal Comment Tonight? (Y/N)
1. Simion Tulik			
2. Robert Pitka			
3. Nick Therdick Sr		Toksook Bay, AK 99637	
4. Laura Shundik		Toksook Bay, AK 99637	
5. John Kulukrak		Toksook 99637	
6. Kevin Okitkun			
7. Gabriel Pitka		Toksook Bay	



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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
TOKSOOK BAY – FEBRUARY 27, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Verbal Comment Tonight? (Y/N)
22. Pius Agimuk			
23. Abraham John			
24. Moss Lincoln			
25. David Nickola			
26. Nathan Julius			
27. Charles Moss			
28. Marlene Chagluak			



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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
TOKSOOK BAY – FEBRUARY 27, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Verbal Comment Tonight? (Y/N)
15. Raymond Carl			
16. Joseph Limok			
17. Billy Agimuk			
18. NICK S. CHANDLER			NO
19. Joseph B Nevele		Toksook Bay, AK 99637	
20. Jimmie Agimuk			N
21. DAVID TULIK			



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
SAINT MARY'S – MARCH 13, 2013

US Army Corps
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PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
15. Sharlene Paukan		
16. Bay Johnson	Algaacig Tribal Govt	
17. Walter A. Johnson	"	
18. Terry W. Davis		
19. Beans Caroline Beas	Yup'it of Andreaski	
20. George Beas Sr. George Beas Jr.	"	
21. Agnes George		



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
SAINT MARY'S – MARCH 13, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers.

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
22. Lenadong		
23. Nonsert Beas	Algaacig Tribe	
24. Paukan Mary Paukan		
25. Mary Andrews	Algaacig	
26. Stan Sheppard	Native Corp.	
27. Ruth Elia		
28. Martha Potter		



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
SAINT MARY'S – MARCH 13, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers.

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
8. Susana Stinnett		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		



Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
SAINT MARY'S – MARCH 13, 2013

US Army Corps
of Engineers.

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
1. Bill Alstrom	NAC	
2. ESTHER TYSON	Algaacig	
3. Peter Tyson	Algaacig	St Mary's, AK
4. Flora Paukan	Algaacig	Group - 99658
5. Lucy George	" "	St Mary's AK, 99658
6. Tara Tikien	" "	St Mary's AK, 99658
7. Mary Tyson	Algaacig	St. Mary's AK 99658

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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
HOLY CROSS – MARCH 20, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
1. <i>Alvin Demientieff</i>		<i>[REDACTED] Holy Cross</i>	<i>N</i>
2. <i>Nathan Eskinich</i>	<i>Anvik Tribal</i>	<i>Anvik Ak</i>	<i>N</i>
3. <i>Brenda Sims</i>	<i>HCR Tribal</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	<i>NO</i>
4. <i>Tessiana Paul</i>	<i>HCR Tribe, Administrator</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	<i>No</i>
5. <i>ANDREW B. WALKER SR.</i>	<i>HCR Tribal</i>	<i>[REDACTED] HOLY CROSS, AK 99602</i>	<i>NO</i>
6. <i>Rosalie Wulf</i>	<i>HCR Staff</i>	<i>[REDACTED] Holy Cross, AK 99602</i>	
7. <i>LeRoy Patoe</i>	<i>HCR Tribal Counsel</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	

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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
EMMONAK – MARCH 14, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
1. <i>Angela Kamboff</i>		<i>[REDACTED] Emonak, AK 99581</i>
2. <i>John J. Horn</i>	<i>HCR</i>	<i>[REDACTED] Emonak, AK 99581</i>
3. <i>James Hootch</i>		<i>[REDACTED] Emonak, AK 99581</i>
4. <i>Tiki Paulson</i>	<i>City of Emonak</i>	<i>[REDACTED] Emonak AK 99581</i>
5.		
6.		
7.		

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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
HOLY CROSS – MARCH 20, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
29. <i>Judi D. Walker</i>	<i>HCR</i>		<i>Yukon hire</i>
30. <i>Alfred Demientieff Jr</i>	<i>HCR</i>		
31. <i>James Yoder</i>	<i>Anvik</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	
32. <i>Phyllis Gregory</i>	<i>Holy Cross</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	
33. <i>Eugene Paul</i>	<i>Holy Cross</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	
34. <i>Bruce Wark</i>	<i>Holy Cross</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	
35. <i>Angela Demientieff</i>	<i>HCR</i>	<i>[REDACTED]</i>	

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Donlin Gold Project
Environmental Impact Statement
EMMONAK – MARCH 14, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
22. <i>Wilbur R Hootch</i>	<i>City of Emonak</i>	
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.		
28.		

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**
Environmental Impact Statement
KIPNUK – MARCH 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
15. Fran Anaver		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
16. Peter K. Paul		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
17. Ralph Fox		[REDACTED] 99614	
18. Ken White		Kipnuk, AK 99614	
19. Sam Paul		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
20. Julia Dock		[REDACTED] KPN, AK 99614	
21. [REDACTED]		[REDACTED] KPN, AK 99614	

**URS**US Army Corps
of Engineers**Donlin Gold Project**
Environmental Impact Statement
KIPNUK – MARCH 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
1. Jimmy Paul		[REDACTED]	
2. Ron Simon		Tuntutalik, AK 99680 Council of Elders	
3. George Chuckwuk		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
4. Harvey Dock		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
5. Peggy Brown		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
6. Carol Romer		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
7. Marissa Hinz		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	

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Environmental Impact Statement
KIPNUK – MARCH 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
29. DAN AZEAN SE	Kongiganak Traditional Council	[REDACTED] Kongiganak, AK 99585	
30. Edward David	Kongiganak Traditional Village Pres.	[REDACTED] Kongiganak, AK 99585	
31. Jon E. Paul	Kipnuk Traditional Council	[REDACTED]	
32. Alice Active		Kipnuk, AK 99614	
33. Elizabeth Smith	Kipnuk	[REDACTED] 99614	
34. Dolly Martin		[REDACTED] 99614	
35. Julia Handley	Kipnuk	[REDACTED] 99614	

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Environmental Impact Statement
KIPNUK – MARCH 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
8. Minnie Amik	Kipnuk Traditional Council	[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
9. Aaron Ayapran	Kipnuk Traditional Council	[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
10. Elena Dock	KTC	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
11. Lydia Amik	Kipnuk	[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
12. Molly M. Amik	Kipnuk	[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
13. Lucy Wiseman	Chefornak, AK	[REDACTED] Chefornak, AK 99561	
14. Daniel Pan	Kipnuk, AK	[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	

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Environmental Impact Statement

KIPNUK – MARCH 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
36. LIZ PAUL	Kipnuk Tribunal Council	[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
37. Julia Dock	KTC	[REDACTED] Kipnuk	
38. Sophie L Paul	KTC	[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
39. Lovina Amik		[REDACTED] Kipnuk AK 99614	
40. Bonnie Amik		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
41. Tamara Anaver		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	
42. Randall Hinz		[REDACTED] Kipnuk, AK 99614	

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Environmental Impact Statement

KIPNUK – MARCH 22, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address	Comment today? (Y/N)
43. NICK SUM		[REDACTED]	N
44. Julia		[REDACTED]	
45. Jessie Paul		[REDACTED]	
46. Fannie Sanson		[REDACTED]	
47.		[REDACTED]	
48.		[REDACTED]	

Meeting PowerPoint Presentation

Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement

Don Kuhle, US Army Corps of Engineers

Scoping Meetings
January – March, 2013

Version 3



Agenda

Why We Are Here

EIS Project Milestones and Schedule

Overview of the Donlin Gold Project

Example Issues and Concerns

How to Get Involved



Why We Are Here

Donlin Gold, LLC has proposed an open pit gold mine 10 miles north of Crooked Creek, a community on the Kuskokwim River

US Army Corps of Engineers to prepare EIS to identify and analyze potential impacts

Scoping meetings are a first step in the EIS

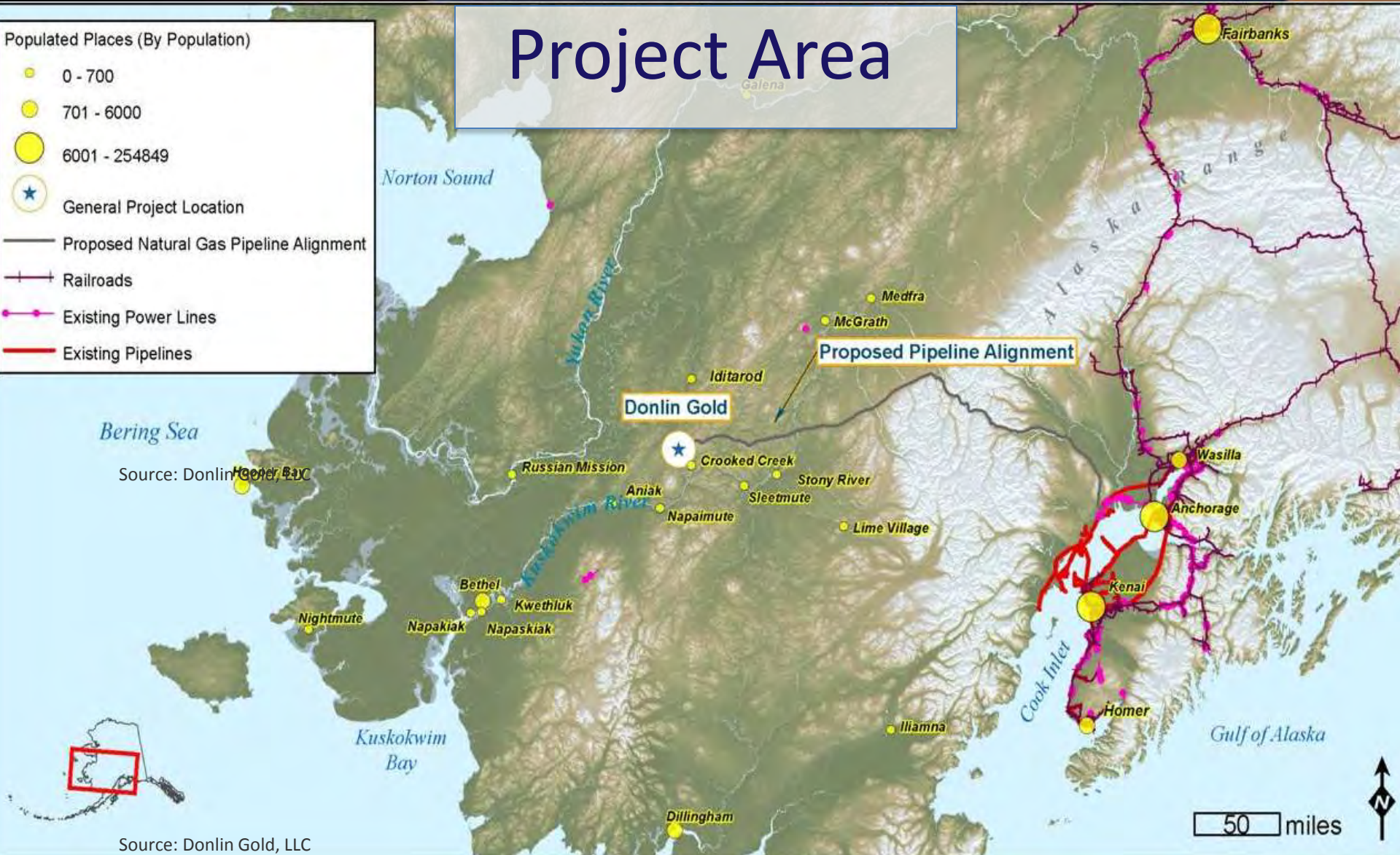
Fulfill public involvement requirements regarding cultural resources for the National Historic Preservation Act



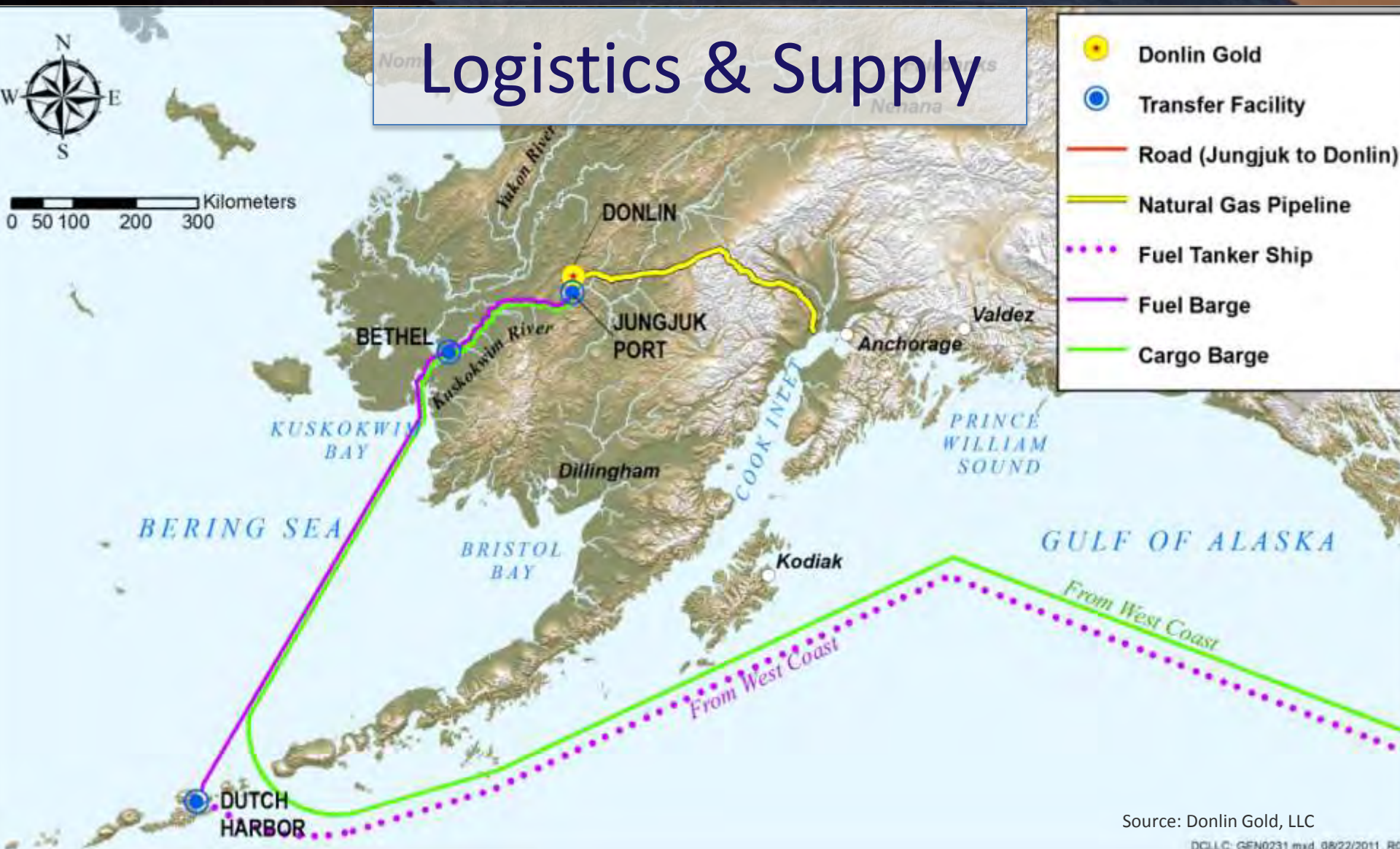
Project Area

Populated Places (By Population)

- 0 - 700
- 701 - 6000
- 6001 - 254849
- General Project Location
- Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Alignment
- Railroads
- Existing Power Lines
- Existing Pipelines



Logistics & Supply



Source: Donlin Gold, LLC

DCLLC: GEN0231.mxd, 08/22/2011, R0



Why Prepare an EIS?

Donlin Gold, LLC submitted permit applications for mine project

Under NEPA*, Corps prepares an EIS to evaluate permit applications with regard to:

- Section 404, Clean Water Act
- Section 10, Rivers and Harbors Act

Corps makes a decision to issue or deny permits

Other federal and state agencies make permitting decisions

- Based on EIS and
- Applicable federal and state laws, including Section 106 of the NHPA**

** National Environmental Policy Act*

*** National Historic Preservation Act*



Lead and Cooperating Agencies

Corps is lead federal agency

Cooperating agencies:

- Bureau of Land Management
- Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- State of Alaska

Cooperating Tribal Governments:

- Crooked Creek
- Chuathbaluk
- Napaimute

Regional Cooperators:

- Kuskokwim River Watershed Council



Major Federal Permits & Consultations

Clean Water Act Section 404/ Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 (*US Army Corps of Engineers*)

Rights of Way (*Bureau of Land Management*)

Prevention of Significant Deterioration Air Quality Review (*Environmental Protection Agency*)

Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation (*U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service/ National Marine Fisheries Service*)

Pipeline Special Permit (*Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration*)

Essential Fish Habitat Consultation (*NMFS*)

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 (*all federal agencies*)



Major State of Alaska Permits & Consultations

Pipeline Rights of Way / Reclamation Plan Approval and Bonding / Port & Road Rights of Way / Dam Safety Certification *(Alaska Department of Natural Resources)*

Wastewater Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit/ Integrated Waste Permit and Bonding Air Quality Permit / Air Quality Permit / Spill Prevention & Response *(Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation)*

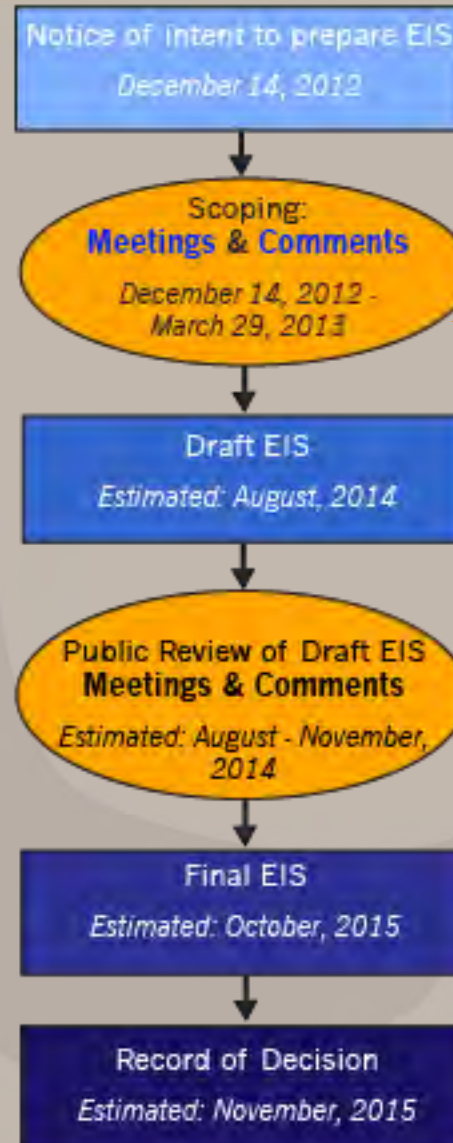
Fish Habitat Permits *(Alaska Department of Fish & Game)*

Consultation on Cultural Resources *(State Historic Preservation Officer)*



EIS Milestones

- EIS process allows for full disclosure of potential effects of proposed project
- Opportunity for tribes and local communities to understand proposal, voice concerns



Purpose of Scoping

Provide information about EIS milestones

Share information about proposed project

Identify issues & concerns to examine in EIS and Section 106 process

Identify useful information from communities



Scoping Meetings

- 13 community meetings in the project area; 1 in Anchorage
- **Scoping ends on March 29, 2013**

January Crooked Creek, Aniak, Bethel
Anchorage

February Nunapitchuk, Akiak
McGrath
Quinhagak, Toksook Bay, Hooper Bay

March Emmonak, Saint Mary's,
Holy Cross, Kipnuk



Project Area Communities



Donlin Gold Project Summary

Donlin Gold, LLC proposed gold mine:

- Calista Corporation - subsurface owner
- The Kuskokwim Corporation - surface owner

Large-scale development

- About 1 million ounces of gold produced per year
- 27.5 years estimated mine life
- 59,000 tons of ore processed each day



Donlin Gold Project Summary

Remote project area, undeveloped lands and waters

- Cook Inlet to Kuskokwim River valley
- 66 communities rely on lands, resources, and economic opportunities that could be affected by project
- Many permits required, many agencies involved



Donlin Gold Project Summary

- 16 years of studies, 3 years of permitting
- 3-4 years of construction, 27.5 years of operation
- Reclamation at closure, permanent monitoring, water management

Timeline Donlin Gold Project



Major Components



Pipeline

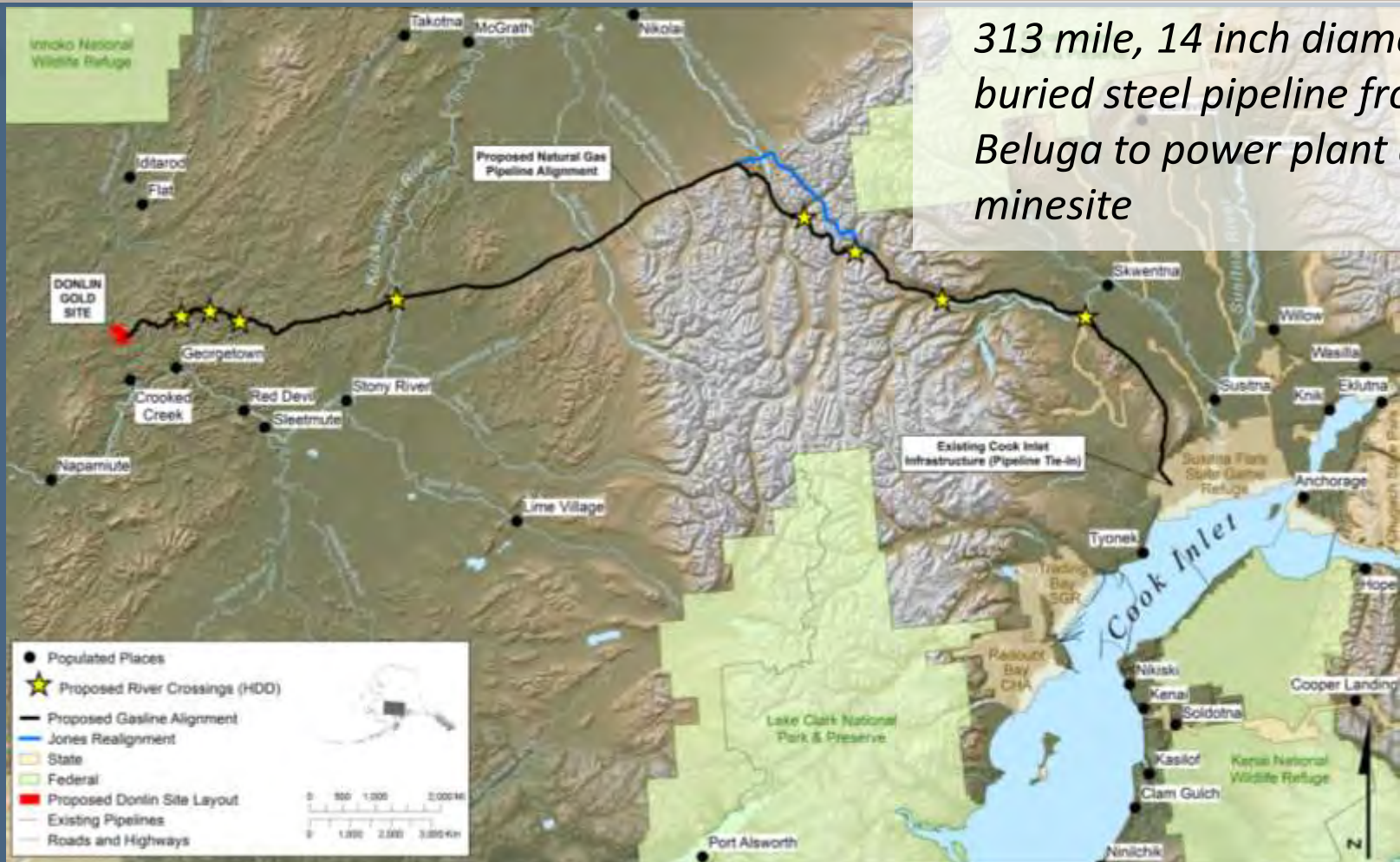
- Buried pipe: 100-ft construction right-of-way; 50-ft maintenance right-of-way
- Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) under 8 major river crossings
- 19 mainline block valves (about 1 every 20 miles)

Power Plant

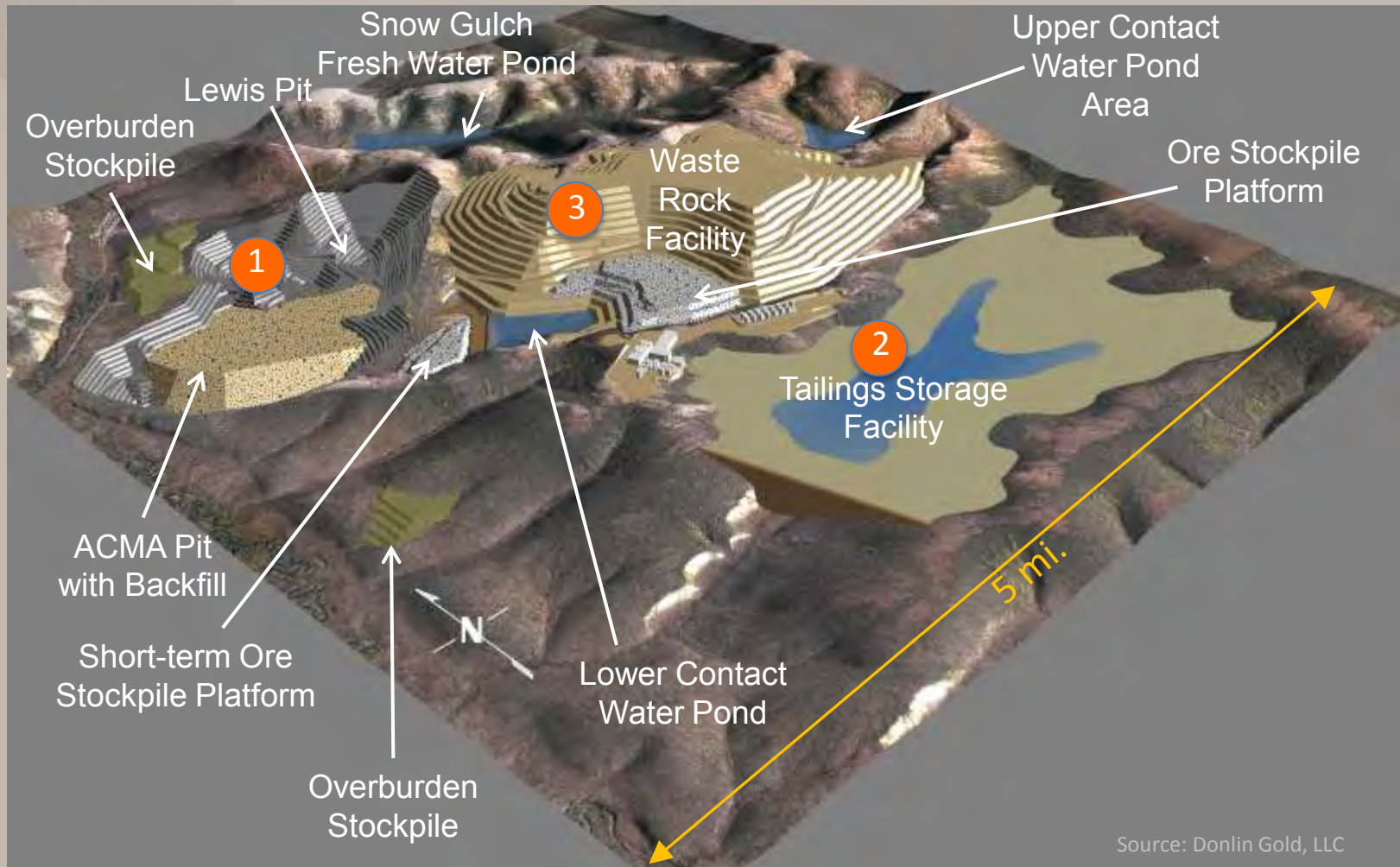
- Total connected load of 227 MW (scale of energy for Fairbanks)



Pipeline Route



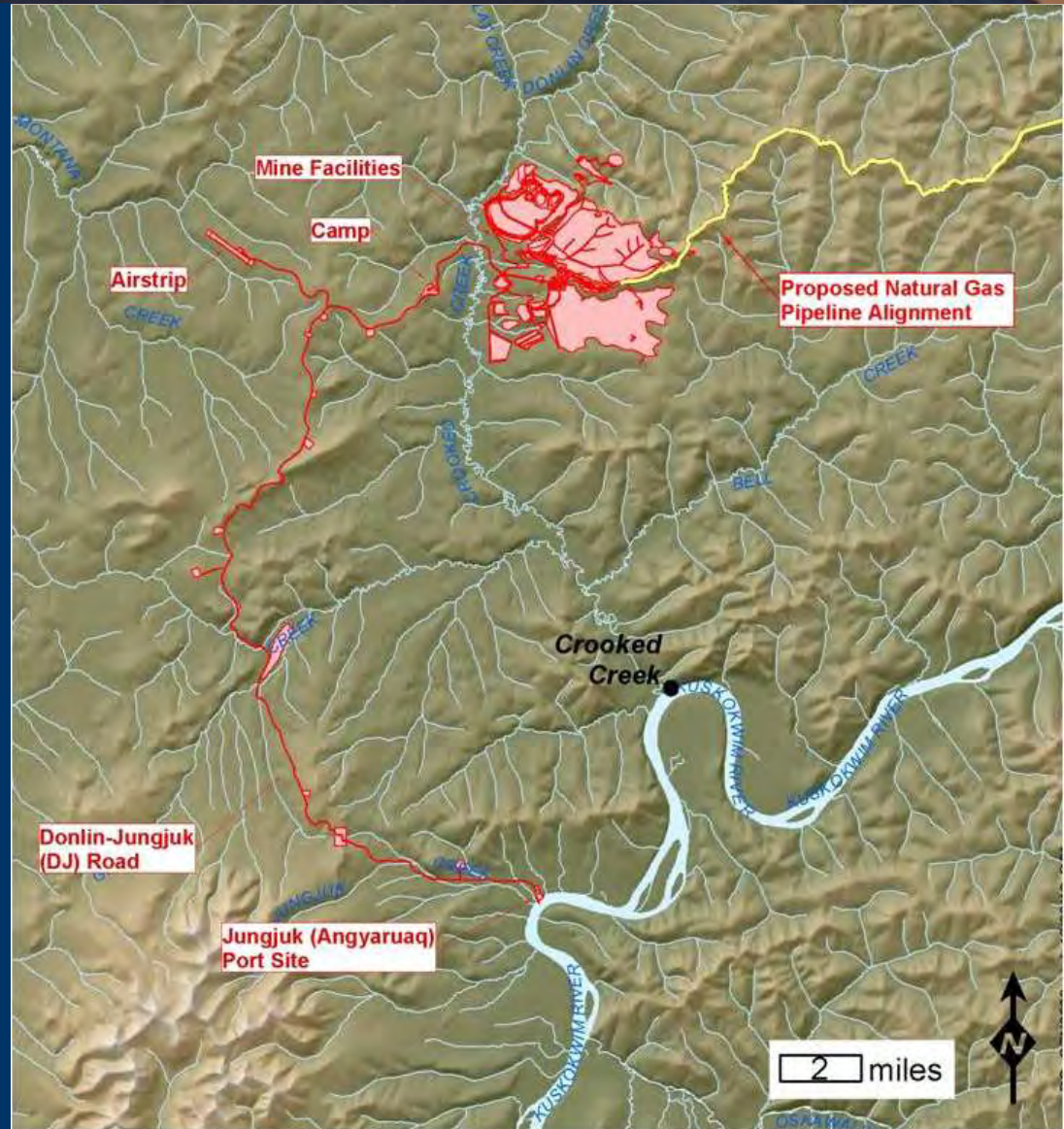
Mine Site Layout



Infrastructure

Transportation

- Port facilities in Bethel
- New barge landing near Jungjuk
- 30-mile road
- 5000-foot airstrip
- 40 million gallon diesel storage at minesite

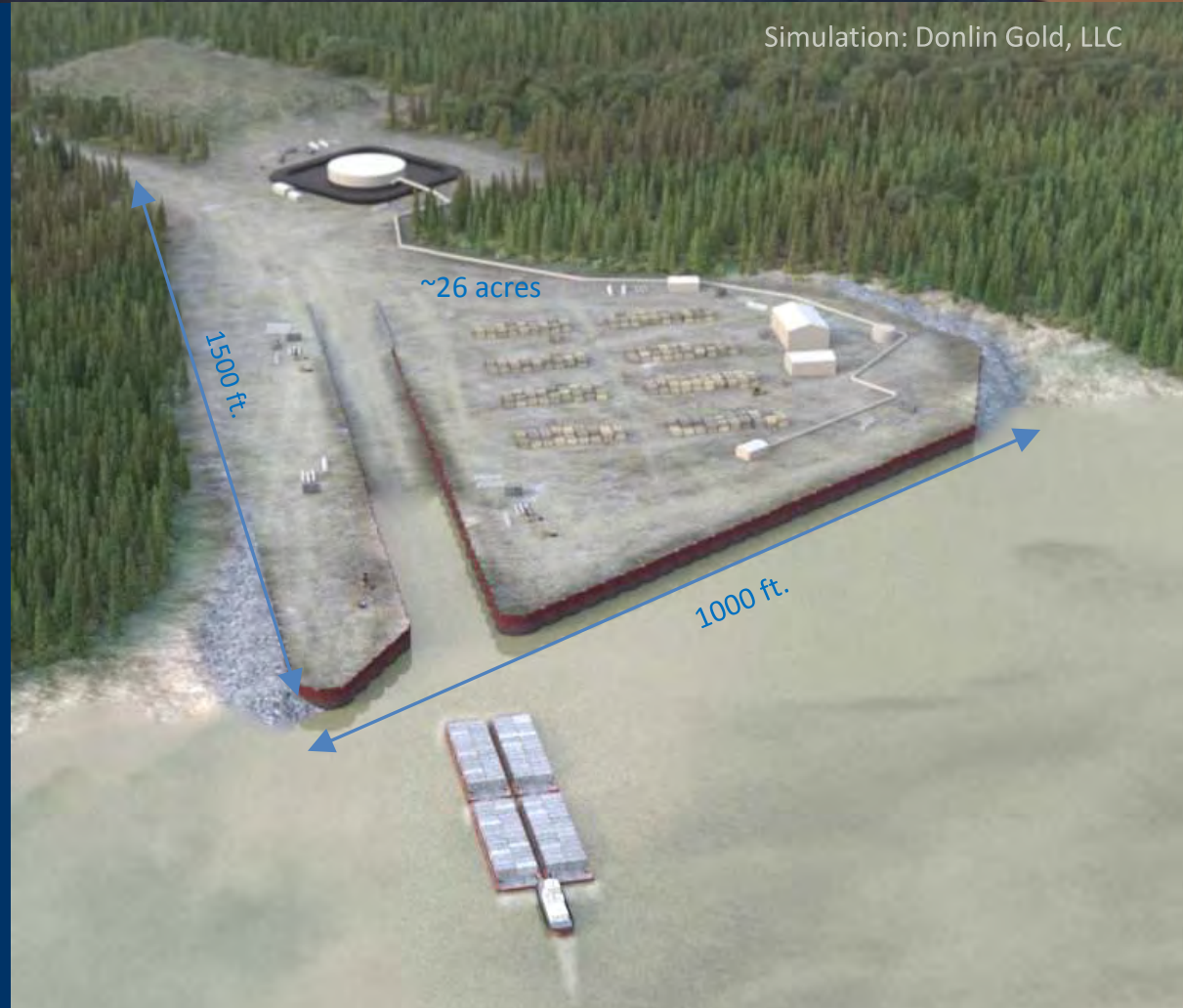


Infrastructure

Barge Transportation:

- 110-day season
- About three passings/day
- Four barges/tow
- 64 cargo barge tows/season
- 58 fuel barge tows/season
- Cargo barges carry 550 tons each
- Fuel barges carry 173,000 gallons each

Simulation: Donlin Gold, LLC



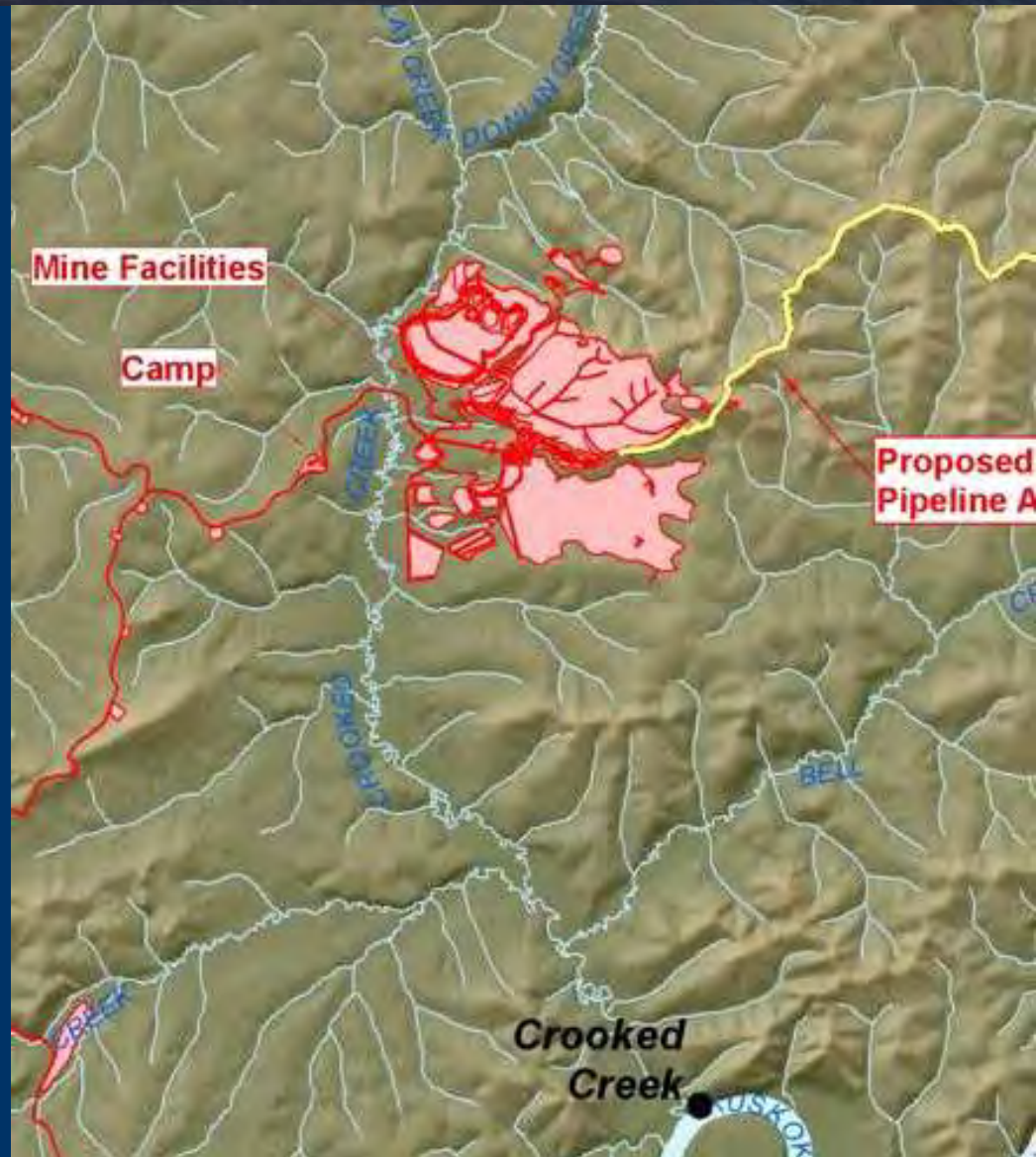
Simulation of Jungjuk Barge Landing



Infrastructure

Camp

- 2500-bed construction camp
- 600-bed permanent camp



Example Issues and Concerns



Caleb Foster

Water Resources

- Surface water diversion
- Ground water consumption
- Mine dewatering
- Acid mine drainage/ metal leaching
- Managing runoff from waste rock and tailings facilities



Example Issues and Concerns



Air Quality

- Vehicles, power plant, dust
- Climate change considerations

Mercury

- Fugitive mercury from the rock
- Mercury stack emissions
- Storage and transport of collected mercury (called a co-product)

Fuel or Hazardous Materials Spills



Example Issues and Concerns



Wetlands and Vegetation

- Construction, fill, spills

Fish and Wildlife

- Habitat loss
- Disturbance

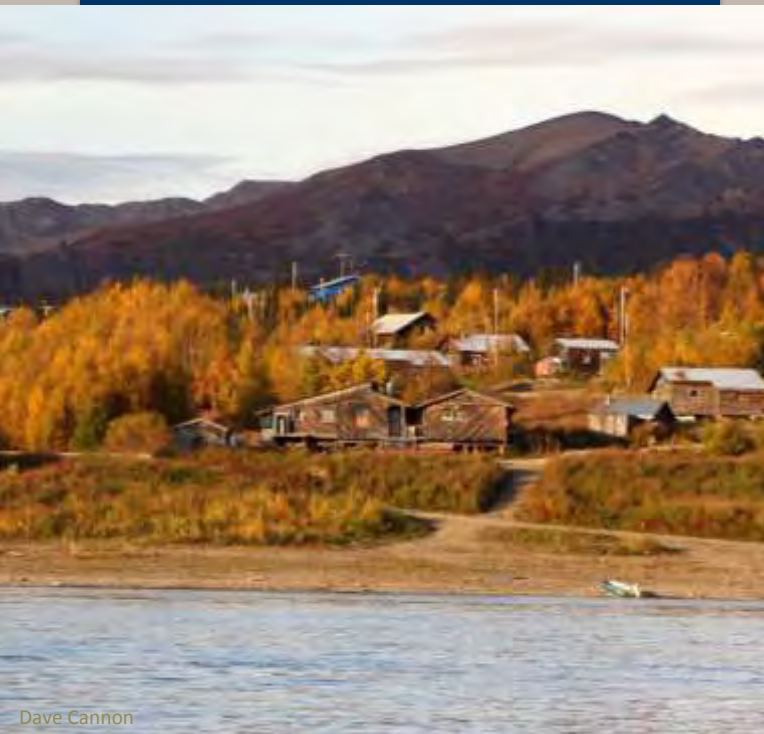
River Travel

- Barge traffic

Subsistence and Traditional Land Uses



Example Issues and Concerns



Community Life

- New workforce
- New employment, income
- Effects on community and human health

Cultural Resources

- Historical/archeological sites
- Traditional Cultural Properties

Recreation and Visual Resources *(including the Iditarod National Historic Trail)*



How to Get Involved

Participate:

Attend scoping meetings

Visit the website:

DonlinGoldEIS.com

Contact:

US Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District

Don Kuhle, EIS Project Manager • 907-753-2780

Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil

Amanda Shearer, Tribal Liaison • 907-753-5674

Amanda.M.Shearer@usace.army.mil



Ideas for Scoping Comments

- Issues and questions to analyze in the EIS
- Potential impacts and effects on resources
- Ideas for alternatives
- Important information available in your community



Meeting Posters

Donlin Gold Project EIS - Overview

Environmental Impact Statement Required

In July 2012, Donlin Gold LLC submitted wet-land permit applications to the US Army Corps of Engineers, triggering the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process of preparing an Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS.

Permit applications to other agencies are pending.

The Proposed Project

For 16 years, Donlin Gold LLC, a joint venture of Barrick Gold and NovaGold, has explored the Donlin gold deposit. The company has performed:

- Environmental & cultural studies
- Natural gas pipeline & power studies
- Engineering & feasibility studies

If permitted, mining would occur under lease agreements with:

- Calista Corporation - subsurface
- The Kuskokwim Corporation - surface

There is currently no road or rail access to the site, nor an existing power supply. The project would have a total footprint of about 16,300 acres, of which, about 6,000 acres are for the pipeline.

Agencies

The Corps is the lead federal agency for this EIS. The Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, and the State of Alaska will serve as cooperating agencies in developing the EIS.

The federally recognized Tribal governments of Crooked Creek, Chuathbaluk, and Napaimute, and the Kuskokwim River Watershed Council also plan to serve as cooperating agencies.



Major Permits

Many different permits, from many different federal and state agencies, would be required for the proposed project. Here is a short list of some of the major permits that would be necessary:

From agencies partnering in the EIS process:



US Army Corps of Engineers
Clean Water Act Section 404
Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10



Bureau of Land Management
Rights of Way



Environmental Protection Agency
Prevention of Significant Deterioration Air Quality Review



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation



Pipeline & Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration
Pipeline Special Permit



State of Alaska
Alaska Department of Natural Resources: Rights of Way; Water Rights; Dam Safety Certification; Reclamation Plan Approval & Bonding

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation: Air Quality Permit; Wastewater Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit; Integrated Waste Permit & Bonding

Alaska Department of Fish & Game: Fish Habitat Permits

From other agencies:

National Marine Fisheries Service: Essential Fish Habitat Consultation; Endangered Species Act Consultation

Get Involved

We need your input. Your comments, questions, concerns, and ideas are important.

You can get involved by:

- Participating in a public meeting
- Submitting comments online
- Offering written comments at a meeting or by mail

For more information visit:

www.DonlinGoldEIS.com



photo: Dave Cannon

Donlin Gold Project EIS - NEPA Process

EIS At a Glance

The EIS will identify potential impacts on the physical, biological, and social environment from all phases of the proposed mine and infrastructure:

- Construction
- Mine operation
- Closure and reclamation
- Post-closure monitoring

Public participation is crucial to an effective EIS. During scoping, agencies provide project information, and the public identifies issues and concerns to be addressed.

The EIS will:

- Consider a reasonable range of alternatives
- Address potential effects
- Analyze a range of practical mitigation and monitoring measures for protecting
 - air and water quality
 - wetlands and aquatic habitat
 - fish and wildlife
 - subsistence uses
 - community & human health

For more information visit:

www.DonlinGoldEIS.com

Questions? Contact:

Don Kuhle
Regulatory Division
US Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK
99506-0898
phone: 907.753.2780

Notice of intent to prepare EIS
December 14, 2012

Scoping:
Meetings & Comments
*December 14, 2012 -
March 29, 2013*

We are here

Draft EIS
Estimated: August, 2014

Public Review of Draft EIS
Meetings & Comments
*Estimated: August - November,
2014*

Final EIS
Estimated: October, 2015

Record of Decision
Estimated: November, 2015

Timeline Donlin Gold Project

Permitting Agencies

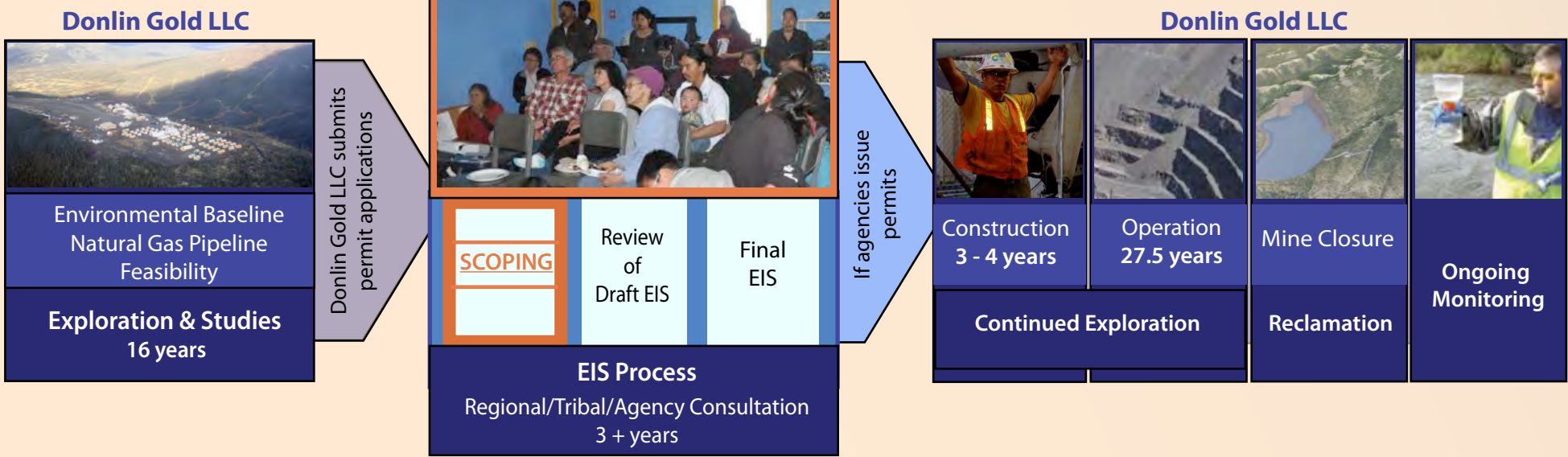


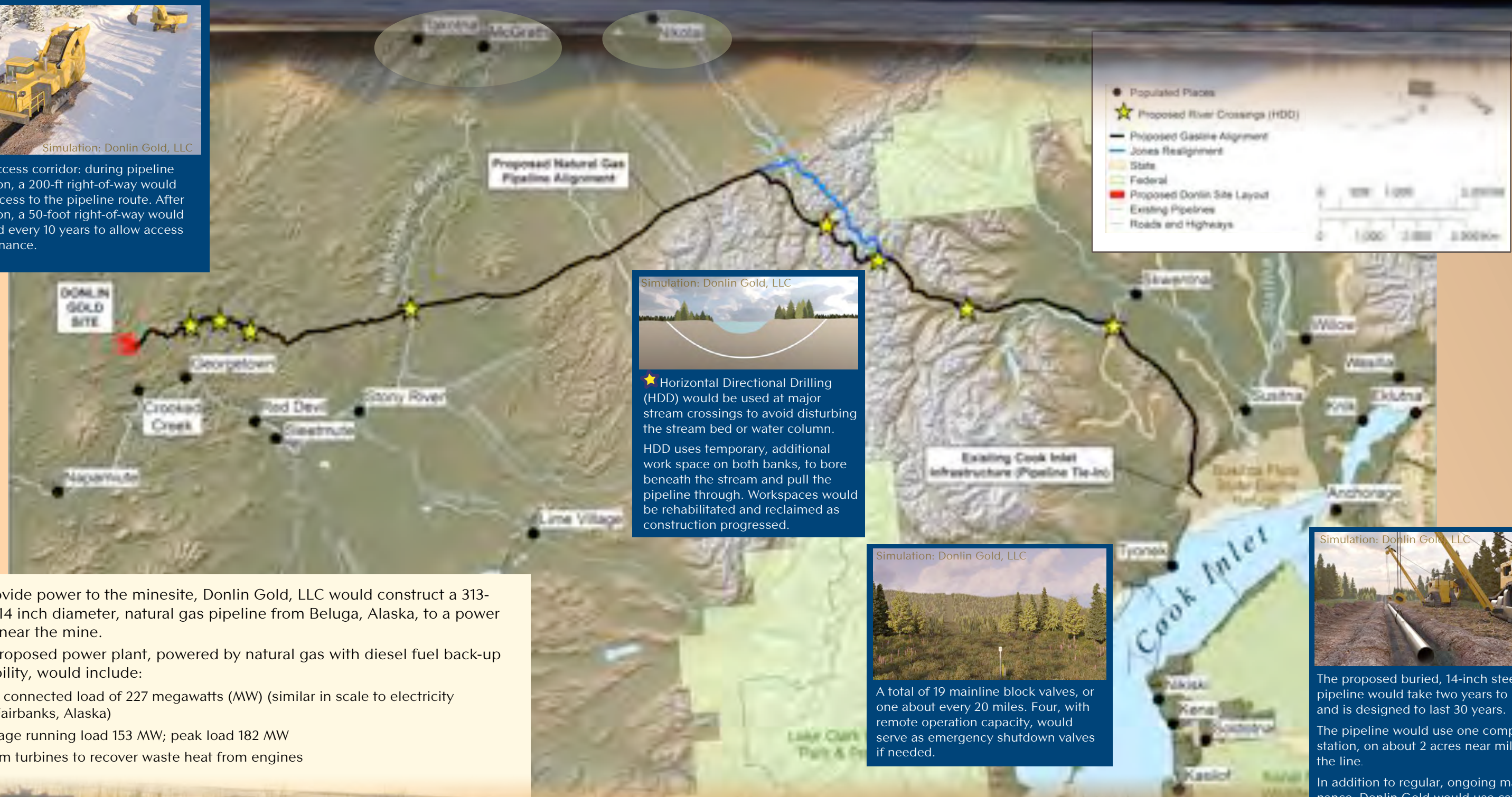
photo: Dave Cannon

Donlin Gold Project EIS - Pipeline & Power



Simulation: Donlin Gold, LLC

Pipeline access corridor: during pipeline construction, a 200-ft right-of-way would provide access to the pipeline route. After construction, a 50-foot right-of-way would be brushed every 10 years to allow access for maintenance.



Simulation: Donlin Gold, LLC

★ Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) would be used at major stream crossings to avoid disturbing the stream bed or water column. HDD uses temporary, additional work space on both banks, to bore beneath the stream and pull the pipeline through. Workspaces would be rehabilitated and reclaimed as construction progressed.



Simulation: Donlin Gold, LLC

A total of 19 mainline block valves, or one about every 20 miles. Four, with remote operation capacity, would serve as emergency shutdown valves if needed.



Simulation: Donlin Gold, LLC

The proposed buried, 14-inch steel pipeline would take two years to build, and is designed to last 30 years.

The pipeline would use one compressor station, on about 2 acres near mile 5 of the line.

In addition to regular, ongoing maintenance, Donlin Gold would use cathodic protection, leak detection, and supervisory control to protect fish, wildlife, and habitat.

To provide power to the minesite, Donlin Gold, LLC would construct a 313-mile, 14 inch diameter, natural gas pipeline from Beluga, Alaska, to a power plant near the mine.

The proposed power plant, powered by natural gas with diesel fuel back-up capability, would include:

- Total connected load of 227 megawatts (MW) (similar in scale to electricity for Fairbanks, Alaska)
- Average running load 153 MW; peak load 182 MW
- Steam turbines to recover waste heat from engines



photo: Dave Cannon

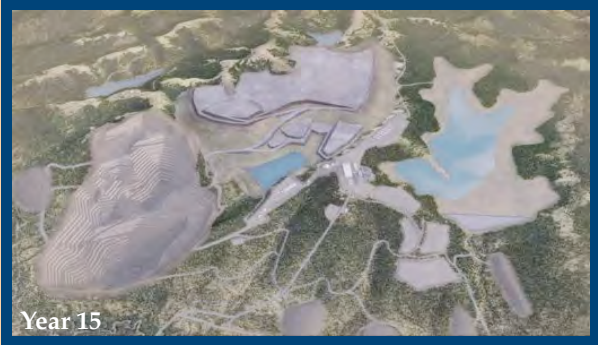
Donlin Gold Project EIS - Minesite

The proposed minesite would develop over time. These simulated images illustrate what the minesite would look like at various stages of the project.

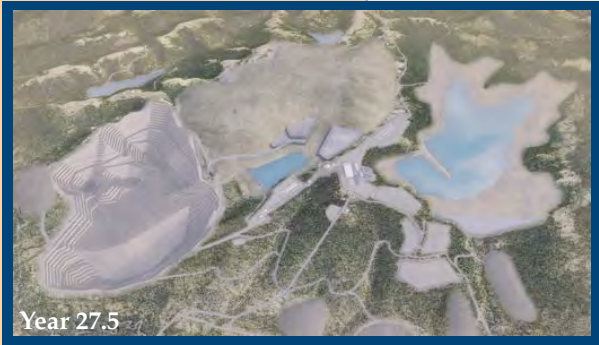


Year 0: Construction completed, lined waste treatment facility (tailings storage) in place. Mining begins, with initial pit excavations.

Year 15: Pit, waste treatment facility (tailings storage) & waste rock facility at about half of ultimate extent. Concurrent reclamation is shown.



Year 27.5: Expected end of mining activities.



Closure & Reclamation: Reclamation & revegetation of waste treatment facility (tailings storage) and waste rock facility. Pit lake begins to fill.

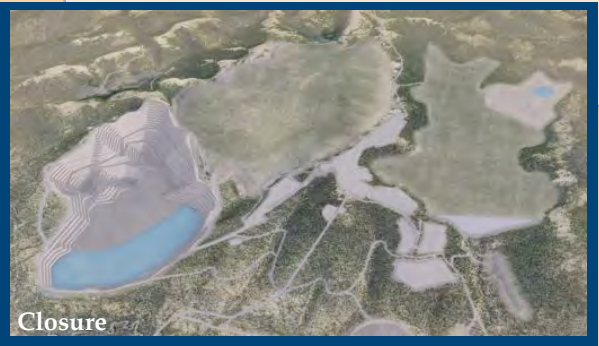


photo: Jon Isaacs

Donlin Camp, 2012



- 1 Lewis and ACMA pits, about 2.2 miles long, 1 mile wide, and 1,850 ft deep
- 2 Waste treatment facility (tailings storage), about 2.5 miles long by 1 mile wide, covering about 2,350 acres
- 3 Waste rock, covering about 2,300 acres



Closure

Closure plus 60 years: Pit lake is full; vegetation in reclaimed areas is mature.

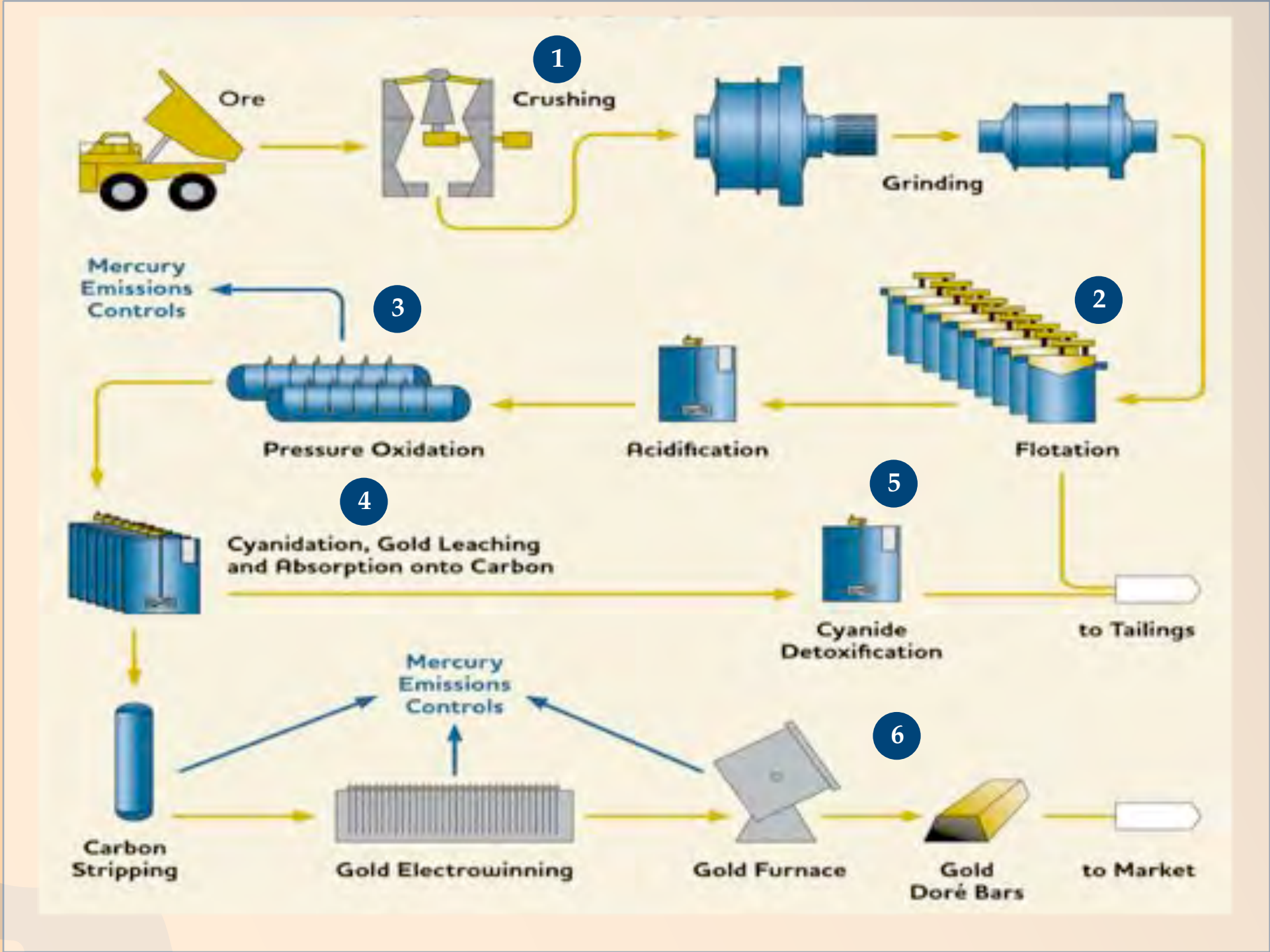


Closure plus 60 years



photo: Dave Cannon

Donlin Gold Project EIS - Mill Processing



Processing Ore

The flow chart above shows the steps of processing ore for the proposed mine:

- 1 Ore is crushed and then ground into a fine powder in large mills.
- 2 The gold bearing minerals are separated from other materials using a process called flotation.
- 3 Gold bearing minerals are oxidized using pressure. Oxidized materials are mixed with cyanide solution and the dissolved gold is collected on activated carbon.
- 4 Cyanide solution is detoxified.
- 5 Gold on the activated carbon is refined in the furnace.

Mercury Abatement

The rock at the proposed minesite contains naturally occurring mercury. Natural processes release some of this mercury. Mercury released into the air during the milling process would be captured in multiple stages. State-of-the-art mercury abatement systems would be used in the following steps:

- Kiln feed and discharge
- Pressure oxidation vent gas
- Gold refinery area
- Electrowinning cell fume hoods

Cyanide Detoxification

The proposed project is designed to comply with the International Cyanide Management Code. Dry sodium cyanide briquettes would be shipped to the minesite in sealed steel tanks. On-site, the briquettes would be dissolved for use in the mill. After the gold and cyanide are separated, the remaining solution would undergo cyanide detoxification to reduce its concentration. Cyanide remaining in the tailings storage facility would disintegrate further under natural conditions.



Donlin Gold Project EIS - Infrastructure

Bethel Port

Donlin Gold, LLC estimates that about 16 ocean barge loads in a 110-day season each year be transported to Bethel, then transferred to river barges. Transfer and storage facilities would occupy about 16 acres.

Jungjuk Barge Landing

The project design calls for a new barge landing on the Kuskokwim River. Proposed facilities include:

- Barge ramp
- Container handling equipment
- Seasonal storage for fuel & equipment



Simulation of Jungjuk Barge Landing

The dock area would take up about 5 acres. On the river, residents could expect to see three barge-trains pass each day of the barge season. (One up and two down, or two up and one down - river.)

Road

Connecting the barge landing with the minesite would be a 30-mile, two lane, gravel road, to be used solely for mine support traffic. Road construction materials would be excavated from about 20 sites along the roadway.

Fuel Storage

The project design includes 40 million gallons of fuel storage in fifteen 2.5-million-gallon tanks at the power plant site.



Typical Fuel Storage

Airstrip

A 5,000-foot gravel airstrip is proposed, about 9 road miles west of the minesite. The airstrip would include two 13,000 gallon aviation fuel tanks and one 5,000 gallon diesel fuel tank.

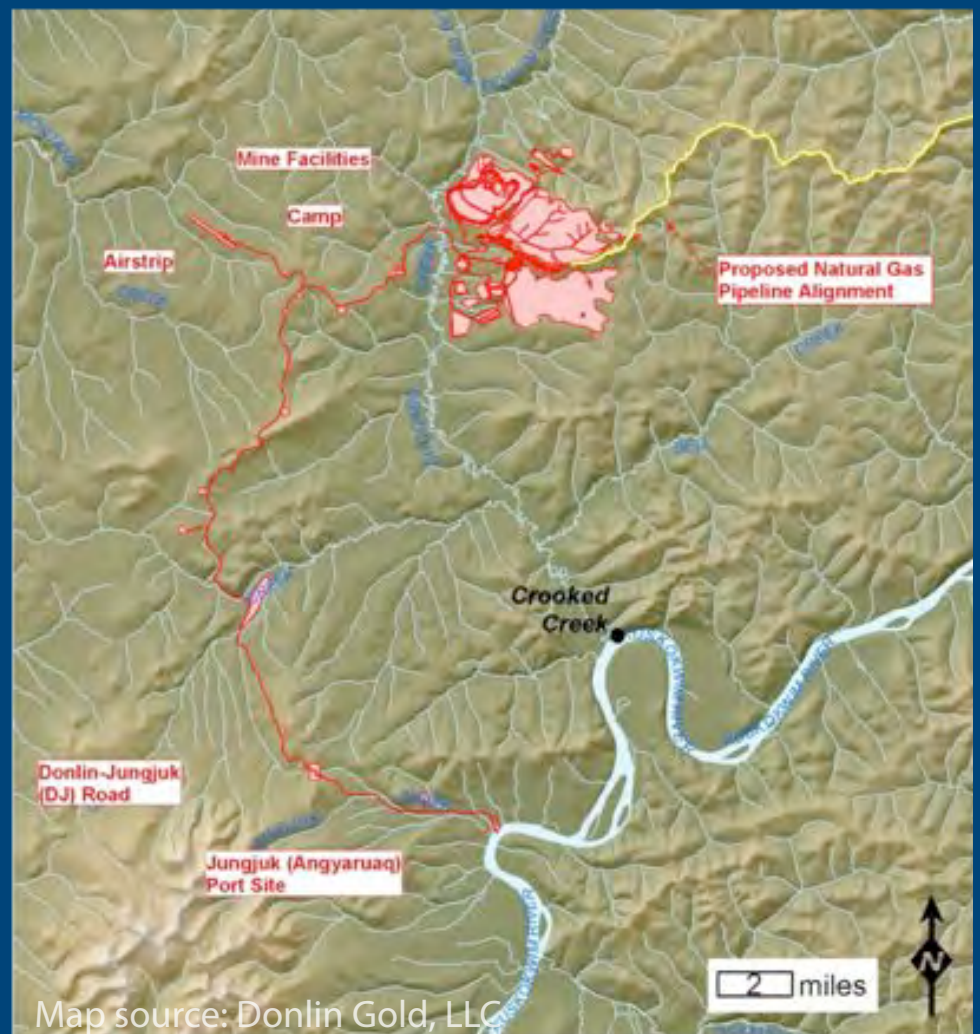
Camp

Worker housing would be provided in the form of a permanent 600-bed camp about 2.4 miles from the minesite.

- 6 stand-alone, three-story dormitories
- 1 stand-alone, single-story core services building
- Kitchen, dining room, exercise & recreation rooms



Current (Exploration) Camp



Map source: Donlin Gold, LLC

The proposed minesite, airstrip, barge landing, and road in relation to the Kuskokwim River and the village of Crooked Creek.



www.DonlinGoldEIS.com Website Screenshots

Donlin Gold Project EIS

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Welcome

Announcements

[Newsletter 1 Available](#)

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[Public Meeting
Schedule](#)

[Project Description](#)

[Comment Form](#)

The US Army Corps of Engineers invites you to participate in the Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. Donlin Gold, LLC, proposes to develop an open pit gold mine in Southwest Alaska, 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River. A 313-mile natural gas pipeline from Cook Inlet to the mine site is also proposed as the energy source for the mine.

The proposed mine requires many federal and state permits. The EIS provides the basis for the US Army Corps of Engineers and other federal agencies to evaluate federal permit applications.

Your input can make a real difference in understanding:

- Issues and concerns that should be addressed in the EIS
- The way land and resources might be affected by the project
- Ideas on alternatives and ways to minimize impacts

We hope this website will answer your questions and make it easy for you to participate, by attending [public meetings](#) or by [submitting comments](#). If you have any questions that are not answered here, please [contact us](#).



Donlin Gold Project EIS

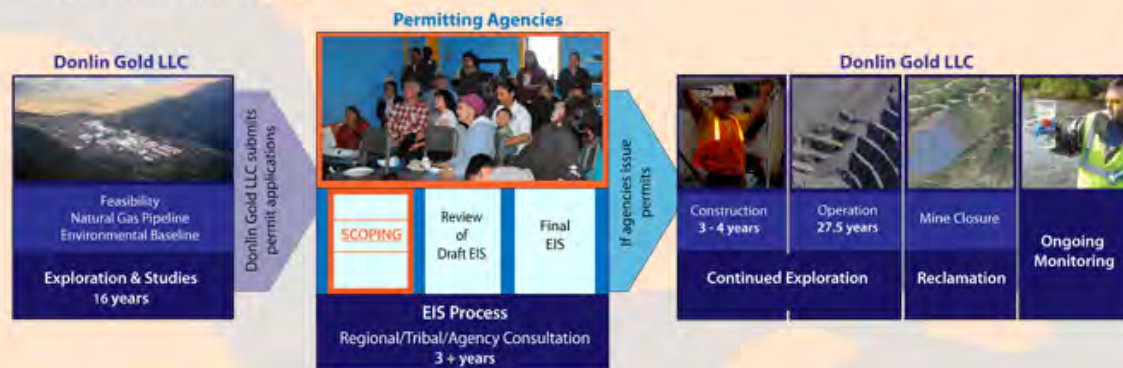
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Project Overview

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Donlin Gold LLC has applied for permits to develop an open pit, hardrock gold mine about 10 miles north of the community of Crooked Creek, in southwest Alaska. (277 miles west of Anchorage and 145 miles northeast of Bethel.) In addition to the mine site, the project would include 313 miles of buried, natural gas pipeline; a power plant; and a road, airstrip and barge landings.

TimeLine Donlin Gold Project



If built, the Donlin Gold project would produce gold from a major ore-body, through a subsurface lease with Calista Corporation, an Alaska Native regional corporation, and a surface use agreement with the Kuskokwim Corporation, a merged Alaska Native village corporation. Some components would be on State of Alaska and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. On the Cook Inlet side of the pipeline, a small portion of CIRI Inc. land would be affected.

The proposed project would take about 3 to 4 years to construct, with a projected mine life of approximately

Donlin Gold Project EIS

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Background Documents

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With a high speed connection of 10 Mbps, files of both these example sizes would download in under 30 seconds.

Notice of Intent

Permit Application Documents

[Plan of Operations, Table of Contents and Executive Summaries \(819 kb\)](#)

[Volume I: Project Description \(4.8 MB\)](#)

[Volume II: Water Resources Management Plan \(7.6 MB\)](#)

[Volume III: Integrated Waste Management Plan \(1.5 MB\)](#)

[Volume IIIA: Monitoring Plan \(3.5 MB\)](#)

[Volume IIIB: Waste Rock Management Plan \(2.0 MB\)](#)

[Natural Gas Pipeline Plan of Development \(5.3 MB\)](#)

Project Maps

[Figure 1-1: Project Location \(-86 kb\)](#)

Donlin Gold Project EIS

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EIS Schedule

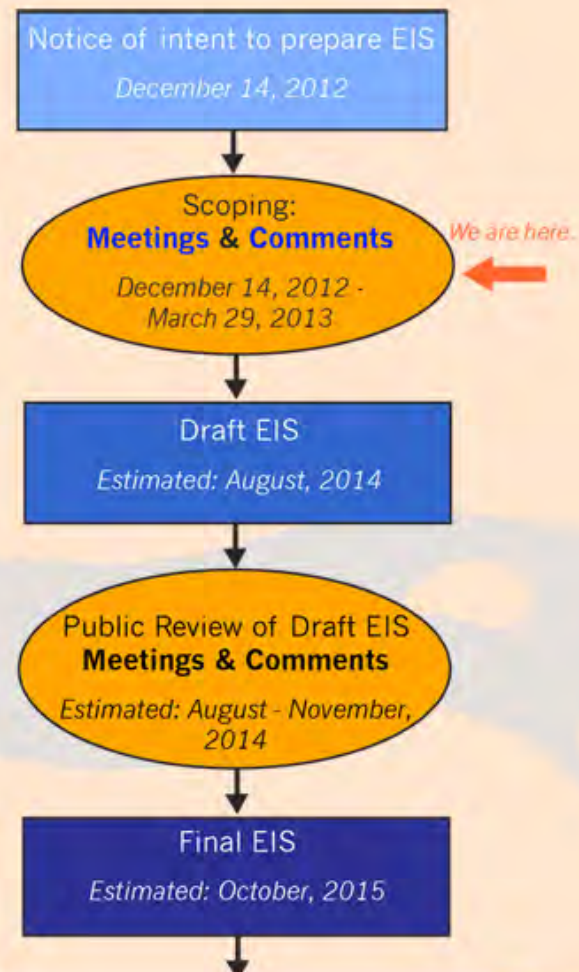
The flow chart on this page shows the steps and expected time schedule of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. For public meeting information, see the [Get Involved](#) page. If you have questions about the schedule that are not answered here, please [contact us](#).

What Is an Environmental Impact Statement?

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a decision making process that allows for a full review of public concerns about a proposed project, such as the Donlin Gold project. A federal agency prepares an EIS so that decision-makers have a complete picture of the benefits and potential environmental risks before approving a project.

Just as important, the EIS provides opportunities for tribes and local communities to voice their concerns and to understand the potential effects of the proposed project.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires agencies to prepare an EIS when an action



Home

What Is Scoping?

Scoping is an early step in developing the EIS when the public can identify issues and concerns related to the proposed mine project and its environmental effects. The Corps reaches out to interested parties early in the development of an EIS so that public concerns and ideas can help to shape the direction of the EIS analysis. This includes ideas for alternatives to the proposed action that may have lesser environmental effects. The scoping period provides opportunities for people who would be affected

Donlin Gold Project EIS

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Get Involved

The EIS Milestones include two major opportunities for the public to ask questions, identify concerns, and offer ideas. The upcoming scoping meetings are an important opportunities for you to get involved. You can help to identify the questions and concerns that should be addressed in the EIS. You can also get involved by submitting [comments](#).

The scoping meeting schedule is noted below. Meetings are held throughout the project area. Please scroll down to find the meeting nearest to your community. Specific dates and locations will be posted as soon as available. Dial-in is available to listen to each meeting 30 minutes after the start of every meeting: (888) 369-1427 access code 2616705.

Upcoming Meetings

Saint Mary's

Wednesday, March 13, 2013

6:00 p.m.

City Hall

Emmonak

Thursday, March 14, 2013

6:00 p.m.

City Complex

Holy Cross

Wednesday, March 20, 2013

6:00 p.m.

[Home](#)[Newsletter for the
Scoping Period](#)[Scoping Meeting
Presentation](#)[Scoping Posters](#)[On-line Comment page](#)

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EIS Documents

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With a high speed connection of 10 Mbps, files of both these example sizes would download in under 30 seconds.

Documents will be posted for download as soon as they are available:

- Scoping Report – Expected to be released in May 2013
- Draft EIS – Expected to be released in September 2014
- Final EIS – Expected to be released in November 2015



website created and maintained for USACE by URS Alaska, LLC • photo: Dave Cannon

Donlin Gold Project EIS

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With a high speed connection of 10 Mbps, files of both these example sizes would download in under 30 seconds.

Donlin Gold Project EIS Newsletters:

1. [Scoping Process Begins \(17.2 MB\)](#)
Introduction and Scoping
December 2012
Provides a basic introduction to the project, schedule & ways to get involved.
2. Scoping Results
Estimated May 2013
Will describe the results of scoping meetings.
3. Draft EIS Released
Estimated September 2014
Will announce the review period for the Draft EIS, including public hearing dates & locations.
4. Public Comment Review
Estimated February 2015
Will summarize public comments on Draft EIS.
5. Final EIS Released

Donlin Gold Project EIS

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US Army Corps of Engineers

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Amanda.M.Shearer@usace.army.mil

907-753-5674



Bureau of Land Management

www.blm.gov/ak/st/en.html

Molly Cobbs, Planning and Environmental Coordinator

mcobbs@blm.gov

907-267-1221



Environmental Protection Agency

APPENDIX B

TRIBAL CONSULTATION MATERIALS

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA
P.O. BOX 6898
JBER, ALASKA 99506-0898

SEP 24 2012

District Commander

Phillip K. Peter, Sr., President
Akiachak Native Community
P.O. Box 51070
Akiachak, Alaska 99551

Dear President Peter:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Alaska District, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), is participating in the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the proposed Donlin Mine Project (Project). The proposed Project would be located in Western Alaska, approximately 10 miles from the Village of Crooked Creek.

Infrastructure plans call for the following: two ports on the Kuskokwim River; a 312-mile long, 14-inch diameter natural gas pipeline from Cook Inlet to the north of Crooked Creek; navigation and a pipeline crossing of the Kuskokwim River; diesel storage at Dutch Harbor and Bethel; a 30-mile long road; a Hercules/C-130-capable airstrip; a man-camp; power generation (157-megawatts, equivalent to a city the size of Fairbanks); an open mine pit that would be 2.5 miles long by 0.75-miles wide by 1,800 feet deep; and, a tailings impoundment/waste treatment facility which would be 1.5 miles long by 1.0 mile wide. The proposed mine and all related facilities would have a total footprint of 16,300 acres. The project applicant/proponent, Donlin Gold, predicts that the mine would mill 59,000 short tons of ore per day to obtain 1.3 million ounces of gold per year over a 27.5-year mine operational life (37.5 years total including 5 years of construction time and another 5 years of reclamation time). Please see the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

USACE, as the designated lead Federal agency, has the overall responsibility for both the EIS process and government-to-government coordination with tribes that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Please see enclosed Tribal Consultation Plan for the Development of the Donlin Mine EIS. USACE invites you to an informational teleconference for tribes so that we may begin discussing the scope and nature of the proposed Project and to begin a dialogue with tribes. **The teleconference for tribes will be held on Tuesday, October 30, 2012, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Please call toll-free number 1-877-873-8018; access code: 6782231; and security code: 1234.**

Tribes may have several avenues by which they may be able to participate: on a government-to-government basis; as a Cooperating Agency; as stakeholders; and/or, through the public process as private citizens. Tribes may become Cooperating Agencies in the EIS process if they have special expertise with respect to environmental, social, and/or economic impacts associated with the proposed action. Cooperating Agencies have the responsibility to assist the lead agency by providing information and environmental analyses, reviewing direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, suggesting mitigation measures for adverse effects; and making staff available to enhance the lead agency's interdisciplinary capabilities. If your tribe is considering requesting Cooperating Agency status, please be aware that being a Cooperating Agency entails a considerable commitment of both tribal staff time and resources, including participating in biweekly meetings, multiday meetings, and providing comments within scheduled timeframes. The lead agency does not provide funds for Cooperating Agencies to participate, therefore, any tribe considering Cooperating Agency status is responsible for providing their own resources and funding to participate in the process.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed Department of Defense (DoD) activity under the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. A copy of the Policy can be found online at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/na/Policy.cfm> under the section entitled "DoD Policies," or if you prefer a hard copy please contact Ms. Amanda Shearer at the number listed below. Please advise me in writing by completing the enclosed Consultation Questionnaire if you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation with USACE regarding a protected tribal right or resource that may be affected by this activity, or if your tribe has an interest in Cooperating Agency status throughout the NEPA review process. A stamped/addressed envelope has been provided for return of the Consultation Questionnaire. A copy of this letter is also being sent to your Tribal Administrator.

If you have any questions regarding the project, please contact Mr. Don Kuhle, Project Manager, at telephone number (907) 753-2780; toll free from within Alaska at (800) 478-2712, by email at Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil or by mail at the address above, ATTN: CEPOA-RD. Please contact Ms. Amanda Shearer, Tribal Liaison, at (907) 753-5674 or by e-mail at Amanda.M.Shearer@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Christopher D. Lestochi", written over a faint circular stamp.

Christopher D. Lestochi
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Commander

Enclosures

Tribal Coordination Plan

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District Tribal Coordination Plan for the development of the Donlin Mine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Alaska District, is the lead permitting federal agency for the purposes of complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the proposed Donlin Mine project (Project). The proposed Project would be located in Western Alaska, approximately 10 miles from the Village of Crooked Creek. Infrastructure plans call for the following: two ports on the Kuskokwim River; a 312-mile long, 14-inch diameter natural gas pipeline from Cook Inlet to the north of Crooked Creek; navigation and a pipeline crossing of the Kuskokwim River; diesel storage at Dutch Harbor and Bethel; a 30-mile long road; a Hercules/C-130-capable airstrip; a man-camp; power generation (157-megawatts, equivalent to a city the size of Fairbanks); an open mine pit that would be 2.5 miles long by 0.75-miles wide by 1,800 feet deep; and, a tailings impoundment/waste treatment facility which would be 1.5 miles long by 1.0 mile wide. The proposed mine and all related facilities would have a total footprint of 16,300 acres. The project applicant/proponent, Donlin Gold, predicts that the mine would mill 59,000 short tons of ore per day to obtain 1.3 million ounces of gold per year over a 27.5-year mine operational life (37.5 years total including 5 years of construction time and another 5 years of reclamation time).

Federal agencies are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications pursuant to Executive Order 13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (November 6, 2000) and the Presidential Memorandum regarding Tribal Consultation (November 5, 2009). As the lead federal agency for the development of the Donlin Mine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), USACE is responsible for government-to-government consultation and coordination with federally recognized tribes that may be impacted by the proposed Project¹.

The government-to-government consultation process for the proposed Donlin Mine project is designed to provide federally recognized tribes in Alaska that may potentially be impacted by the proposed project with opportunities for meaningful participation in the federal permitting process. Tribes and other Alaska Native stakeholders will have several opportunities throughout the environmental review process to participate and provide input. Formalized government-to-government consultation may take place with those federally recognized tribes that provide a written response detailing the specific tribal rights and/or resources that the proposed project may potentially impact. This plan outlines USACE's approach to conducting tribal coordination and consultation for the Project.

¹ USACE follows the Department of Defense (DoD) American Indian and Alaska Native Policy and DoD Alaska Guidance for developing and maintaining government-to-government relationships with federally recognized tribes. The Policy can be found online at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/na/Policy.cfm> under the section entitled "DoD Policies."

Initiating the Government-to-Government Relationship

USACE will notify and invite tribes into government-to-government consultation early in the process. The consultation process will be coordinated with the NEPA scoping effort and may continue past the review phase of the project; but, to the extent possible, the results of tribal consultation will be reported in the EIS.

USACE has developed a list of federally recognized tribes that could be potentially impacted by the proposed project. At this time and for the purposes of this plan, the list includes 66 tribes (see page 4). An initial letter will be sent to the tribes on the list, including basic project information, how tribes may participate in the development of the EIS and an invitation to formal consultation. It is expected that not all tribes will request formal consultation, but that they may participate in informal consultation throughout the project review. Informal consultation will consist of the two-way sharing of information through mailings, teleconferences, and regional meetings with tribes during the NEPA process that are held separate from the public meetings. The consultation questionnaire included with the letter will request that each tribe appoint an individual to represent them in government-to-government correspondence. The initial mailing will be followed by telephone calls and/or electronic mail/fax to ensure the letter was received.

USACE may add to the original list of tribes if it is determined that the project has the potential to impact the tribal rights and/or resources of additional tribes. USACE would base such a determination on an evaluation of information provided by the interested tribes regarding potential project-related impact. Some types of resources that may be impacted include:

1. Subsistence² – impacts either from construction and operation of the project or the project-related infrastructure. These impacts can be of several types:
 - a. Direct impact on traditional subsistence use areas
 - b. Disruption of access to traditional subsistence use areas
 - c. Introduction of other hunters or anglers to areas which can substantially reduce the subsistence harvest
 - d. Temporary or permanent changes in migration patterns of subsistence species
2. Archaeological sites
3. Traditional cultural properties

² DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy states that “...individual rural residents of Alaska, including both Natives and non-Natives, generally have a right to engage in non-wasteful subsistence uses of fish, wildlife, and other wild, renewable resources on public lands in Alaska. While this right is not a tribal right per se, installations nonetheless may find it both convenient and beneficial to consult with the appropriate Alaska Native entity whenever proposed DoD action may have the potential to adversely affect the subsistence activities of several members of the small village or tribe (page 2).”

Record Keeping

A record of the consultation process will be maintained. Information received from tribes in meetings or through written submission will be reviewed and considered. Telephone conversations with tribes will be summarized, dated, and added to the administrative record. Sensitive material specifically protected by law, such as information from the tribal consultation concerning the location, character, or ownership of a historic property, will be restricted from public access.

Schedule

USACE will confer with the relevant tribes regarding consultation meetings to determine the appropriate location, timing, transportation logistics, and possible language translation needs.

Estimated dates for the following list of meetings and action items will be determined as the proposed Donlin Mine EIS develops. The following milestones and opportunities for meaningful participation by tribal governments will be provided during the EIS process:

- Notification and invitation to consultation letter sent to potentially impacted tribes
- Informational teleconferences for tribes at project milestones or as needed
- Informal consultation meetings with tribes throughout the NEPA process, which will be separate from the public meetings
- Formal one-on-one consultation with tribes whom request formalized government-to-government throughout the NEPA process
- NEPA Scoping meetings
- Publishing of the Draft EIS
- Draft EIS comment meetings
- Publishing of the Final EIS

Tribes Identified During Scoping

Alaska Native Tribes Identified for Tribal Coordination

Calista Region

- Akiachak Native Community
- Akiak Native Community
- Village of Alakanuk
- Yupiit of Andreafski
- Village of Aniak
- Village of Atmautluak
- Orutsaramuit Native Village (aka Bethel)
- Village of Bill Moore's Slough
- Village of Cheforak
- Chevak Native Village
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk
- Chuloonawick Native Village
- Village of Crooked Creek
- Native Village of Eek
- Emmonak Village
- Native Village of Georgetown
- Native Village of Goodnews Bay
- Native Village of Hamilton
- Native Village of Hooper Bay
- Village of Kalskag
- Village of Lower Kalskag
- Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council
- Native Village of Kipnuk
- Native Village of Kongiganak
- Village of Kotlik
- Organized Village of Kwethluk
- Native Village of Kwigillingok
- Lime Village
- Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge)
- Native Village of Mekoryuk
- Asa'carsarmiut Tribe
- Native Village of Napaimute
- Native Village of Napakiak
- Native Village of Napaskiak
- Newtok Village
- Native Village of Nightmute

- Native Village of Nunam Iqua
- Native Village of Nunapitchuk
- Village of Ohogamiut
- Oscarville Traditional Village
- Native Village of Paimiut
- Pilot Station Traditional Village
- Native Village of Pitka's Point
- Platinum Traditional Village
- Native Village of Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak)
- Village of Red Devil
- Iqurmut Traditional Council
- Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)
- Native Village of Scammon Bay
- Village of Sleetmute
- Village of Stony River
- Nunakauyarmiut Tribe
- Tuluksak Native Community
- Native Village of Tuntutuliak
- Native Village of Tununak
- Umkumiut Native Village

Doyon Region

- Anvik Village
- Organized Village of Grayling
- Holy Cross Village
- McGrath Native Village
- Nikolai Village
- Shageluk Native Village
- Takotna Village
- Telida Village

Cook Inlet Region

- Knik Village
- Native Village of Tyonek

CONSULTATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Akiachak Native Community

Project: Development of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Donlin Mine

Please check the appropriate response(s) describing the level of involvement your Tribe prefers regarding the development of the EIS for the proposed Donlin Mine:

- ☐ There are or may be issues of concern associated with the preparation of the EIS or the proposed project and we request further consultation on a government-to-government basis regarding the following tribal rights or resources:

- ☐ We are interested in potentially participating as a Cooperating Agency. We can provide special expertise regarding the following environmental, social, and/or economic impacts:

- ☐ We want to continue to receive project information by mail and participate in the EIS public involvement process as a stakeholder.

- ☐ We have no interests associated with the preparation of an EIS or the proposed project at this time.

NOTE: Please use the back of this form or additional sheets to make further comments.

Phillip K. Peter, Sr., or current tribal leader, designates the following person as a tribal point of contact for this proposed project:

Name and Title: _____

E-mail: _____

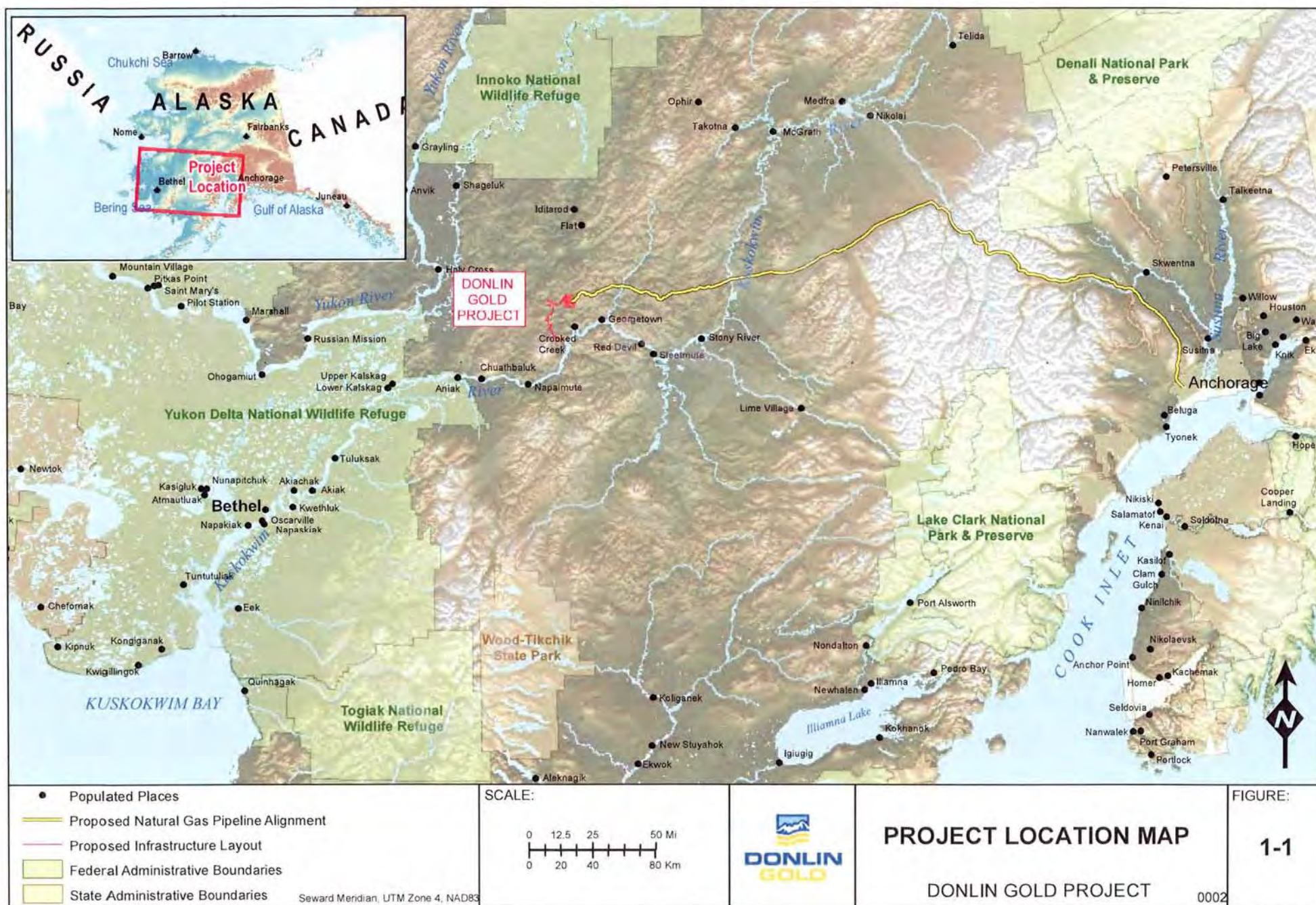
Phone: _____

Signed by Tribal Leader: _____ Date: _____

Please return completed forms using the enclosed stamped/addressed envelope. A response would be appreciated by October 30, 2012.

You may also scan and e-mail this form to: Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil

If you have any questions regarding the project, please contact Mr. Don Kuhle, Project Manager, at (907) 753-2780 or toll-free in Alaska at (800) 478-2712; or, Ms. Amanda Shearer, Tribal Liaison, at (907) 753-5674 e-mail Amanda.M.Shearer@usace.army.mil.



**Email from Don Kuhle to the Cooperator Agencies Explaining
Government-to-Government Efforts during Scoping**

Brelsford, Taylor

From: Kuhle, Don P POA <Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2013 7:54 PM
To: Shearer, Amanda M POA; jeff.bruno@alaska.gov; Jen.Mark@epa.gov; dennis.hinnah@dot.gov; brian.lance@noaa.gov; mcobbs@blm.gov; david.m.seris@uscg.mil; bbcc@starband.net; mnicolai@live.com; ctc.robertgolley@gmail.com; ctc_env@yahoo.com; chuathtradcouncil@gmail.com; crowvillage@gmail.com; napaimute@gci.net; dcannonnapaimuteed@earthlink.net; village_of_lower_ta@yahoo.com; kathryn.thalhauser@georgetowntc.com; will.hartman@georgetowntc.com; gary.mendivil@alaska.gov; wong.herman@epa.gov; godsey.cindi@epa.gov; fordham.tami@epa.gov; director@kuskokwimcouncil.org; Trimble, Stephen; Isaacs, Jon; suzanne.ban@cardno.com; phil_brna@fws.gov; Jennifer Spegon; william.mckinley@alaska.gov; BCharles@kniktribe.org; renos@DonlinGold.com; Reimer, Gary; Alexie, Moxie; Craig, Bill; Watson, Leslie; Narvaez.Madonna@epa.gov; Edmond.Lorraine@epa.gov; Dara Glass; b_kersey@ymail.com
Cc: Brelsford, Taylor; Herczeg, Bryan A POA
Subject: Separation of EIS process and Government-to-Government process (UNCLASSIFIED)
Attachments: Final USACE Consultation Policy.pdf; Memo on Scoping 3-25-2013.docx; Donlin Letter G2G CA Invite letter.pdf

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Hello All,

During Wednesday's cooperating agency meeting, concerns were again raised regarding the adequacy of the scoping process for the EIS and whether Government-to-Government Coordination/Consultation requirements are being met. I think we agreed that we need to distinguish more clearly between the EIS process and the Government-to-Government process. In the future we will only use the phrase "Government-to-Government Consultation" to refer to meetings or other interaction in which the Alaska District Engineer is directly involved. We will use the phrase "tribal coordination" for interaction at the staff level.

The decision to not expand or extend the scoping period was part of the EIS process. I sent an email on March 29, 2013 explaining that decision. It included, as an attachment, an analysis by Taylor summarizing the scoping efforts. That analysis is also attached to this email. Based on a review by Corps legal counsel and Regulatory Division management, we have determined that scoping has been adequate and clearly satisfies NEPA requirements. We now need to move forward with the EIS process. If there are concerns that Government-to-Government requirements are not being met, please contact Amanda Shearer or myself and we will address them through tribal coordination and, if necessary, Government-to-Government Consultation.

The remainder of this email is a summary of the Corps tribal coordination efforts to date, during which we have encouraged tribal participation in the Donlin Gold Project EIS process.

The Corps sent notification and invitations for Government-to-Government consultation (as noted above, in the future we will limit use of the term "consultation" to refer to interaction with the District Engineer) to 66 tribes, both via US Mail (24 September 2012) and e-mail. Included was a Consultation Questionnaire, which we asked to be returned by 30 October 2012. A copy of the letter and questionnaire is attached.

The Consultation Questionnaire was re-sent via e-mail to all 66 tribes on 14 December 2012, asking tribes to return it by 21 December 2012. Also on 14 December 2012, a copy of the finalized US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Tribal Consultation Policy that was signed by Corps Headquarters on 1 November 2012 was emailed to the 66 tribes. A copy of the Policy is also attached to this email.

We received completed Questionnaires from 15 federally recognized tribes. Of those 15 tribes, 8 requested separate Government-to-Government meetings.

To date, tribal coordination meetings related to the Donlin Gold Project EIS have been held with 5 tribes. Another meeting was postponed and will be rescheduled. Of the remaining two tribes that requested meetings on the questionnaire, one has said that a separate meeting is not necessary and the other has not responded to multiple calls and emails.

All 66 tribes were invited to two (thus far) teleconferences for tribes, which were held on 30 October 2012 (12 representatives from 8 tribes called in) and 12 December 2012 (7 representatives from 7 tribes called in).

Reminder e-mails were sent to all tribes on 13 February 2013 and 25 March 2013 regarding the scoping period and public comment deadline for the EIS, encouraging them to participate and to submit comments.

I appreciate your efforts to help us manage the EIS and Government-to-Government processes.

Thanks,
Don Kuhle

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

APPENDIX C

COOPERATING AGENCY SCOPING MATERIALS

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Meeting Agenda February 6, 2013

Brelsford, Taylor

Subject: Donlin EIS: Agency Scoping Meeting
Location: Larger room being secured, details to follow regarding venue.

Start: Wed 2/6/2013 1:00 PM
End: Wed 2/6/2013 5:00 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Meeting organizer

Organizer: Brelsford, Taylor
Required Attendees: 'Don Kuhle'; 'Shearer, Amanda M POA'; 'jeff.bruno@alaska.gov'; 'Jen.Mark@epa.gov'; 'dennis.hinnah@dot.gov'; 'brian.lance@noaa.gov'; 'mcobbs@blm.gov'; 'david.m.seris@uscg.mil'; 'bbcc@starband.net'; 'mnicolai@live.com'; Alexie, Moxie; 'ctc.robertgolley@gmail.com'; 'ctc_env@yahoo.com'; 'chuathtradcouncil@gmail.com'; 'crowvillage@gmail.com'; 'napaimute@gci.net'; 'dcannonnapaimuteed@earthlink.net'; 'village_of_lower_ta@yahoo.com'; 'kathryn.thalhauser@georgetowntc.com'; 'will.hartman@georgetowntc.com'; 'ppavila@tuntutuliaktc.org'; 'gary.mendivil@alaska.gov'; 'wong.herman@epa.gov'; 'godsey.cindi@epa.gov'; 'fordham.tami@epa.gov'; 'director@kuskokwimcouncil.org'; 'grocicka@nativecouncil.org'; Trimble, Stephen; Isaacs, Jon; 'Suzanne Ban'; Craig, Bill; Darigo, Nancy; Easley, Bridget; Every, David; Pohs, Keith; 'Phil Brna'; 'Jennifer Spegon'; 'Enos, Robert'

Optional Attendees: Godsey.Cindi@epamail.epa.gov; Wong.Herman@epamail.epa.gov; Jen.Mark@epamail.epa.gov; Justis, Glen E POA

See new information regarding venue

Donlin Gold Project EIS

Agency Scoping Meeting
February 6, 2013 1-5 pm.

Conference Room
Anchorage District Office BLM
4700 BLM Road (Campbell Tract)

Agenda

Teleconference Access: 1-888-369-1427
Passcode - 2616705

Purpose:

The meeting is an early exercise in identifying issues with particular emphasis on the permitting and consultation authorities of the cooperating agencies. Agencies are requested to consult the attached Table 7-3:

Permits and Authorizations, prepared by Donlin Gold. Please review and identify any additional authorizations and permits that are relevant. Please prepare with the agency resource specialists a list of issues to be analyzed in the EIS, as they flow from the agencies permitting and consultation responsibilities.

Agenda:

- **1 pm – 2 pm:** “Donlin 101” – a detailed presentation regarding the project by Donlin Gold
- **2 – 5 pm:** Agency Issues, concerns, and information sources for the EIS
(10 minutes per agency. The moderator will call for breaks as appropriate.)
 - o **Corps**
 - o **BLM**
 - o **EPA**
 - o **FWS**
 - o *Discussion regarding federal agency issues*
 - o **ADNR**
 - o **ADEC**
 - o **ADFG**
 - o **Other State Offices (SPCO, DHSS)**
 - o *Discussion regarding state agency issues*
 - o **Village of Crooked Creek**
 - o **Native Village of Chuathbaluk**
 - o **Native Village of Napaimute**
 - o **Kuskokwim River Watershed Council**
 - o *Discussion regarding tribal and regional cooperator issues*

Additional considerations

The agencies are invited to prepare for this scoping meeting in advance by asking the agency resource specialists for input. This will facilitate the ability of the agencies to provide summary statements within the time allotted. Agencies are invited to provide follow-up written scoping statements to more fully identify issues related to the agencies’ mandates, permitting authorities, and consultation responsibilities.

Also attached, at the suggestion of one of the cooperating agencies, is the Donlin Gold statement of purpose and need, found in Chapter 2 of the Donlin Gold Natural Gas Pipeline Plan of Development. This is the applicant’s version and not the EIS version. URS will be developing a draft chapter 1 Purpose and Need statement for the EIS during the spring. Agencies will have ample time to review the draft chapter 1. Development of Chapter 2, Alternatives, is also slated to start in the spring, and proceeds through several workshops with the cooperating agencies. The full suite of the proposed action, connected actions, and a reasonable range of alternatives will be developing through that task, but is not available for the agency scoping meeting.

Agency comments regarding key agency information sources would also be welcome. However, this meeting is not generally intended to evaluate the adequacy of data for the EIS. A separate task is underway for this purpose. The Corp’s contractor, URS, is compiling data from Donlin Gold and other existing sources and performing a Data Gap Analysis. The draft Data Gap Analysis is under preparation and will be circulated for 30 days review by the cooperating agencies. A full opportunity for agency comments, perhaps in one or more workshops, would come in the spring following circulation of the data gap analysis.

URS will take notes on the agency comments during this meeting. The agency scoping comments, in the meeting and in subsequent submissions, will be incorporated in the Scoping Report, along with comments from the public meeting transcripts, comments posted to the website, and other written submissions from the public.



Don't know what to do: Don't know what to do:
I don't know what to do: I don't know what to do:

Table 7-3: Permits and Authorizations

Permit Type		Agency	Citation	Activity	Acquisition Time	Notes
Land Use						
1	Federal pipeline grant of ROW and associated temporary use permits	BLM	43 CFR 2880, and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920; 43 CFR 2800 and the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act	ROW for new pipeline through federal lands.	3 years	Submittal of SF 299 application(s)for ROW(s) initiates the BLM's NEPA process
2	State pipeline ROW lease	DNR SPCO	AS 38.35 11 AAC 80.005	Pipeline ROW lease for a new pipeline on state lands..	3years	.
Discharge into Waters of the US						
3	Preliminary jurisdictional determination	USACE	33 CFR 331.2	To determine the presence of wetlands (waters of the U.S.).	90 days after submittal of Jurisdictional Determination	A Final Jurisdictional Determination is issued after the selected alternative is identified in the ROD.
4	Dredged or fill material	USACE	33 CFR 323 (Section 404 of CWA	Placement of fill or dredged material into waters of the U.S. (wetlands).	3 years	Submittal of USACE permit application initiates the COE's NEPA process.
5	Dredged or fill material	ADEC	18 AAC 70 (Section 401 of CWA)	Water Quality Certification for a permit for placement of fill or dredged material into waters of the U.S. (wetlands).	3 years	Section 401 would be obtained concurrent with the Section 404 permit.
Permit Applications To Be Submitted During EIS Process						
Navigable Waters and Water Use						
6	Permits For Structures or Work In or Affecting Navigable Waters of The United States	USACE	33 CFR 322 (Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899)	Authorization for certain structures or work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States, including docks, wharf, piers and other structures.	3 years	Included in Section 404 permit application
7	Construction of dams/ dikes or bridges/causeways in navigable waters	U.S. Coast Guard	33 CFR, Subchapter J Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; General Bridge Act of 1946	Construction of any dam or dike in a navigable river or navigable water of the U.S. must be permitted by USACE. Construction of any bridge or causeway in a navigable river or navigable water of the U.S. must be permitted by DOT.	3 years	Included in section 404 permit application
8	State Navigable Waters Determination	DNR	AS 38.05.127	State would make navigable waters determine.		Concurrent with state pipeline ROW lease processing.
Wildlife						
9	Fish passage and habitat protection	ADF&G	AS 16.05.871 (Habitat) AS 16.05.841 (Passage)	Permit is necessary for activities that use, divert, obstruct, pollute, or change natural flow of specified anadromous fish streams. Permit is necessary for activities that use, divert, obstruct, pollute, or change natural flow of non- anadromous fish streams that have resident fish.	90 days	
10	Bald and golden eagles	USFWS	50 CFR 22 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	Any activity that could "take" a bald or golden eagle, their eggs, feathers or nest as defined within the Eagle Protection Act.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required
11	Migratory birds	USFWS	50 CFR 21 Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Project activities that require consultation regarding effects to migratory bird species.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required
12	Wildlife protection measures	ADF&G	5AAC92 5, AAC 95.900	Design and construction of pipeline to avoid significant alteration of caribou and other large ungulate movement and migration patterns.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required under NEPA State ROW Lease would require a Wildlife Interaction Plan

Table 7-3 (Continued): Permits and Authorizations

Permit Type		Agency	Citation	Activity	Acquisition Time	Notes
13	Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate Species	USFWS	50 CFR 402 Section 7 of the ESA	If proposed activity affects species listed under the ESA, obtain agreement with USFWS about scope of studies to determine project's probable effect on Threatened and Endangered Species.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required under ESA.
14	Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)	NMFS	50 CFR 600 Magnuson-Stevens Act provisions	Federal agencies are required to consult with NMFS on any action that may result in adverse effects to EFH.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required under NEPA
15	Fish collection	ADF&G	AS 16.05.340(b)	Required of anyone who wants to collect or hold alive any live fish, shellfish, or aquatic plants or their gametes (except gold fish and decorative tropical fish) for purposes of science, education, propagation, or exhibition	30 days	Typically required for field studies
Archaeological						
16	Archeological Resources Protection Act Permit (ARPAP)	BLM	16 USC 470; activities that require cultural resource surveys on federal land.	Activities that require cultural resource surveys on federal land.	30 days	
17	Alaska cultural resource	DNR/SHPO	AS 41.35.080	Permit is required for investigation, excavation, gathering, or removal of any historic, prehistoric, or archaeological resources of the state.	30 days	Typically required for field studies only
18	Section 106 consultation	DNR/SHPO	36 CFR Part 800, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	Any project funded, licensed, permitted, or assisted by the federal or state government.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required under NEPA
19	Section 106 consultation with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Tribal entities	36 CFR Part 800, NHPA	Any project funded, licensed, permitted, or assisted by the federal government.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required under NEPA
20	Preservation of historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources	DNR/SHPO	AS 41.35.070 (OHA), SHPO, Alaska Historic Preservation Act	Any project located on state lands.	90 days	Concurrence required from OHA and SHPO
Land Use						
21	Casual and temporary Use Permits	BLM	43 USC 1701(FLPMA); Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 Section 28 43 CFR 2920	Project Activities that would require access to or for temporary use of federal lands.		
22	Special area permit	ADF&G DNR	5 AAC 95.420, 5 AAC 95.700-770	Activities, except for lawful hunting, trapping, fishing, viewing, and photography occurring in state game refuges, sanctuaries, critical habitats, state recreation areas, across designated wild and scenic rivers, or through state parks require a special area permit. Use of helicopter or motorized vehicle requires a permit.	90 days	
23	Land use and/or zoning	MSB	MSB Comprehensive Plans and Zoning	Activities occurring within MSB and on MSB lands.	60 days	
24	Land use and/or zoning	KPB	KPB Comprehensive Plans and Zoning	Activities occurring within KPB and on KPB lands.	60 days	
Coastal Zone management Program not applicable at time document was prepared						
Miscellaneous - Consultations, Stipulations, and Requirements						
25	Environmental justice	All federal agencies	Executive Order (EO) 12898	Activities that may disproportionately affect minorities and low-income populations (for example, subsistence).	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required under NEPA
26	Protection of Subsistence Users and Resources	State and Federal	AS 38.35.100	Mitigate impacts to users and resources		
27	Health Impact Assessment	DHSS	Not a State statutory requirement-associated with EIS	Assess potential impacts of the project on health in the general area		Not a permit
28	Wetlands protection consideration	All federal agencies	Executive Order (EO) 11990	Agencies must take action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands.	N/A	Not a permit - consultation required under NEPA

Table 7-3 (Continued): Permits and Authorizations						
Permit Type		Agency	Citation	Activity	Acquisition Time	Notes
Preconstruction, Construction, and Operation Permits						
Water Use						
29	Floodplain management	All federal agencies	Executive Order (EO) 11988	Agencies must take action to reduce the risk to flood loss; minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the beneficial effects served by floodplains.		Not a permit - consultation required under NEPA
30	Permit to appropriate water	DNR	11 AAC 93.040 - 140	Application for water for camp use.		
31	Temporary water use	DNR	11 AAC 93.220	Temporary water use, ice armoring, and pipe testing for period of less than 5 consecutive years.		
32	Fish habitat protection	ADF&G	AS 16.05.871 or AS 16.05.841	Water withdrawal from fish bearing waterbodies.		
33	APDES Construction Stormwater Permit	ADEC	18 AAC 83	Discharge of pollutant from a point source into waters of the U.S. Alaska is fully authorized to administer the EPA's NPDES program. 18 AAC 83.005 – 18 AAC 83.990 implements the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) point source wastewater discharge program in a manner that meets the purposes of AS 46.03 and in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1342 (Clean Water Act, sec. 402) and the requirements adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010.		
34	Non-domestic wastewater disposal	ADEC	18 AAC72.500-.900	Discharges to land, surface water, or groundwater in Alaska.		
Hazardous Material and Waste						
35	Approval from local landfill operators to deposit non-hazardous solid waste	MSB	MSB regulations	Handling of solid waste at local landfills.		
36	Generator ID number	EPA	40 CFR 262, RCRA, (18 AAC 62.210 adopted by reference)	All companies that treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transport regulated waste must obtain an EPA ID number.		
37	Transportation and disposal of hazardous waste	EPA	40 CFR 262, RCRA (18 AAC 62.210 adopted by reference)	Follow requirements regarding transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste.		
38	Hazardous chemical inventories	EPA	40 CFR 302, CERCLA, Title III Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act	Reporting, planning requirements for facilities that handle, store, and/or manufacture hazardous materials.		
39	Hazardous chemical inventories	Alaska Department of Military Affairs	AS 26.23.073, AS 26.23.077	Reporting, planning requirements for facilities that handle, store, and/or manufacture hazardous materials.		
Wildlife						
40	Public safety	ADF&G	5 AAC 92.033	Permit to take, relocate, haze, or destroy birds or their eggs or nests, mammals or reptiles for public safety purposes.		
Air Quality						
41	Air quality requirements for open burning (vegetation from ROW)	ADEC	18 AAC 50.065 (b)-(f)	General requirements for open burning, also ensure that (1) material is kept dry, (2) noncombustible's are separated, (3) draft is present, (4) combustibles are separated from grass and peat, and (5) combustibles are not allowed to smolder.		
Transportation						
42	Transportation of hazardous materials	ADOT&PF	17 AAC 25.200	Transportation of hazardous materials, hazardous substances, or hazardous waste by vehicle.		
43	Airport operation	Federal Aviation Administration	14CFR139	An Airport Operating Certificate must be obtained to construct, align a new airport, or activate an airport.		This permit may not be applicable for proposed activities

Table 7-3 (Continued): Permits and Authorizations

Permit Type	Agency	Citation	Activity	Acquisition Time	Notes
44 Oversized and overweight vehicles (pipe hauling)	ADOT&PF	17 AAC 25.300	Oversize and overweight vehicle permit.		
Camp					
45 Domestic wastewater discharge permit and plan approval	ADEC	18 AAC 72 11 AAC 83	Permit and plan approval required before domestic wastewater system can be constructed, installed, operated.		
46 Domestic wastewater discharge permit and plan approval	ADEC	18 AAC 72.010, 200, and 215	Permit and plan approval required before domestic wastewater system can be constructed, installed, operated.		
47 Drinking water plan approval	ADEC	18 AAC 80.200	Camps—human consumption.		
48 Food service (camps)	ADEC	18 AAC 31.020	Permit for food service facilities serving 10 or more people per day.		
49 Solid waste management	ADEC	18 AAC 60	Handling of solid waste at camp locations and final disposition.		
Miscellaneous					
50 SPCC	EPA	40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention	SPCC must be available for review. Discharge of oil from non-transportation-related onshore facilities onto or upon navigable waters of the U.S. Includes interstate and intrastate onshore pipeline systems including pumps and appurtenances as well as inline or breakout storage tanks needed for continuous operation of a pipeline system.		
51 Natural gas pipeline safety	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	49 CFR 190-192	Transportation of Natural Gas by Pipeline Safety and Reporting Requirements.		
52 OSHA Regulations	ADOL/WD	AS 18.60.180, 8 AAC	Assurance that project related activities meet standards and regulations for occupational health and safety.		
53 Fire Marshall Permit	ADPS	AS 18.70.080, 13 AAC 50.027	Permit and plan approval by State Fire Marshal for construction of facilities		
54 Mineral Material Sales Contract	BLM	Mineral Leasing Act and other applicable laws 43 CFR 3600	Use of gravel, sand and/or rock from sources on federal land.		
55 Material Sale Contract	DNR	AS 38.05	Use of gravel, sand and/or rock from sources on state land.		
56 Land Use Permit	DNR	AS 38.05	Land Use Permit is required for any material batch or processing plant on State land		
57 Fuel Systems	ADPS	2009 IFC	All fuel systems being developed to support port and airport operations during pipeline construction and operations must be reviewed and found to conform with the 2009 International Fire Code (IFC) requirements.		
58 Explosive Storage	ADPS	2009 IFC	Although explosive blasting is not anticipated to be used in the project, if used the storage magazine type, location and any barricade requirements must meet IFC requirements.		
59 Transport of Explosives Permit and License	U.S.BATF		If explosives are used in the project it would require a permit and license from the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms for use and transport.		
60 Letters of Non-objection/Agreement	DNR/Permittee		Letters of non-objection or agreements from ENSTAR Natural Gas Company (ENSTAR), CEA and GCI for the tie-ins to existing authorized facilities will be required (Note: Final authorization for the ENSTAR Beluga Line has not been issued).		
61 Concurrence	DOTPF/DNR/SHPO		Concurrence needed for segments of project that potentially affect the Iditarod National Historical Trail.		
62 Right-of-Way	DNR/BLM/ private land owners		Authorizations/agreement to install fiber optic cable and construct repeater station		
63	DOTPF/ FAA		DOTPF/FAA concurrence would be required at public airstrips		

Table 7-3 (Continued): Permits and Authorizations

NOTES:	
ADEC = Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	KPB = Kenai Peninsula Borough
ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game	LOA = Letter of Authorization
DNR = Alaska Department of Natural Resources	
ADOLWD = Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development	ODPCP = Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan
ADOT& PF = Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities	
ADPS = Alaska Department of Public Safety	MMPA = Marine Mammal Protection Act
APDES = Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	MSB = Matanuska-Susitna Borough
AS = <i>Alaska Statute</i>	N/A = not applicable
BLM = U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management	NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980	NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act
CFR = <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>	NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service
CWA = Clean Water Act	OHA = Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
DOT = U.S. Department of Transportation	RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
EFH = Essential Fish Habitat	ROD = record of decision
EIS = environmental impact statement	ROW = right-of-way
EO = Executive Order	SHPO = State Historic Preservation Office
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SPCC = spill prevention control and countermeasure plan
ESA = Endangered Species Act	USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ID = identification	USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Donlin Gold Natural Gas Pipeline Project is to provide a long-term, stable supply of natural gas to meet energy needs for the proposed Donlin Gold mine project. The proposed pipeline is designed as a privately owned facility to support the proposed mine operation. Natural gas supplied by the pipeline would be used to create electricity for the facility, operations, and heat for buildings. The use of natural gas supplied via the proposed pipeline project has been evaluated and determined to be the most practicable cost effective and environmentally acceptable means of providing a reliable long-term energy source for the proposed Donlin Gold mine project.

2.2 Need

The mine site is remote and without existing or readily developable resources that can serve as an energy supply within the timeframe needed for development of the mine. The location of the proposed mine project does not currently have adequate, naturally occurring gas resources to create sufficient energy supply for mine operations. No other energy sources or supplies of the magnitude necessary for mine operations are present or likely to be developed in proximity to the mine site or otherwise available in a timeframe needed for development of the mine. No existing transportation or utility infrastructure services the proposed mine site or surrounding area. Access to the mine site is seasonal via the Kuskokwim River or by aircraft, as weather conditions allow. Therefore, the natural gas pipeline is needed to bring in a stable and reliable source of energy sufficient for mine operations.

2.3 Background and Proposed Mine Information

The proposed Donlin Gold mine that would be served by the pipeline is a large, undeveloped, refractory gold deposit located approximately 10 miles (16 km) north of the village of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River and about 277 air miles (446 km) northwest of Anchorage. The deposit is situated on Native lands owned by the Kuskokwim Corporation (TKC) the surface estate and Calista Corporation (Calista) the surface and subsurface estate.

Placer gold was first discovered at Snow Gulch, a tributary of Donlin Creek in 1909. Resource Associates of Alaska (RAA) carried out a regional evaluation for Calista in 1974 to 1975, identifying mineral potential in the area. Calista conducted prospecting and limited exploration activities in 1984. The first substantial exploration program was carried out by Westgold in 1988 to 1989. Teck operated the project briefly in 1993. Placer Dome U.S. (PDUS) explored the property from 1995 to 2000, formed the Donlin Creek Joint Venture (DCJV) with NovaGold as operator in 2001, and then reassumed management of the DCJV as operator in February 2003. Barrick Gold merged with Placer Dome in 2006 and acquired the PDUS interest in the DCJV. In December 2007 Donlin Creek LLC was formed as a

limited liability company with 50/50 ownership by Barrick Gold U.S. and NovaGold Resources Alaska, Inc. In 2011, Donlin Creek LLC changed its name to Donlin Gold LLC.

Donlin Gold is proposing the development of an open pit, hardrock gold mine. The proposed project would require three to four years to construct, with the active mine life currently projected to be approximately 27.5 years. The mine is proposed to be a year-round, conventional "truck and shovel" operation using both bulk and selective mining methods.

Electric power would be supplied by onsite generation.

General cargo for operations would be transported from terminals in Seattle, Vancouver, BC or Dutch Harbor via marine barge to Bethel. At Bethel, it is expected that the cargo would be transferred to the dock for temporary storage or loaded directly onto river barges for transport up the Kuskokwim River to a port constructed at Jungjuk Creek. A 30 mile (48 km) all-season access road would be constructed from the proposed Jungjuk Port to the mine site.

Fuel would be transported to Dutch Harbor by tanker, then to Bethel via marine barge. At Bethel fuel would either be transferred directly to double-hull river barges, or off-loaded for temporary storage. From Jungjuk Port fuel would be transferred to the mine site fuel storage facility via tank trucks.

The proposed mine project would be a camp operation also accessible by a 5,000 foot (1,524 m) gravel airstrip, with a camp capable of housing 638 workers.

The proposed pipeline would serve as an alternative to diesel power generation, reduce port facility storage needs and reduce the amount of diesel fuel required for operational purposes to a projected annual requirement of approximately 40,000,000 gallons (151,455,000 L).

2.4 Expected Public Benefits

The pipeline route and mine are located in areas that provide few long term employment opportunities. Good jobs, services, and health care are hard to obtain in the small, isolated, rural communities, resulting in gradual attrition of people to larger communities. With the exception of the jobs created by a few small businesses that provide services to the local communities, regular, full-time jobs are in high demand. Job opportunities currently are limited primarily to the government or social organization sector.

Economic benefits from the proposed pipeline include excise tax revenues from its operation. In addition, it would create short- and long-term employment opportunities. Camp support and construction labor (skilled and unskilled) would be needed during pipeline construction. Pipeline operation and maintenance would be ongoing throughout the 30-year or greater use life of the pipeline. Mine development and operation that are supported by the pipeline represent greater employment opportunities and revenue stream for the local communities.

The use of natural gas as a stable reliable fuel source for heating and power generation potentially reduce the project's impacts as opposed to diesel. Additionally, providing a means for a reliable natural gas fuel source to the proposed Donlin Gold mine project may create opportunities for further development of natural gas use beyond that of the Donlin Gold project.

Meeting PowerPoint Presentation

DONLIN GOLD

Project Overview

EIS Cooperating Agency Scoping
Meeting

BLM Anchorage Field Office
February 6, 2013



DONLIN
GOLD

Agenda



- Introduction
- Project Summary
- Geology & Mining
- Mill/Process
- Water Management
- Logistics & Infrastructure
- Reclamation & Closure
- Community Engagement

Location



Donlin Camp



Donlin Gold



- Donlin Gold LLC is 50/50 partnership
 - Barrick Gold US
 - NovaGold Resources
- Operates under land agreements w/ ANCSA landowners
 - Calista Corporation (Mining Lease)
 - The Kuskokwim Corporation (Surface Use)
- Project office located in Anchorage
 - ~40 employees

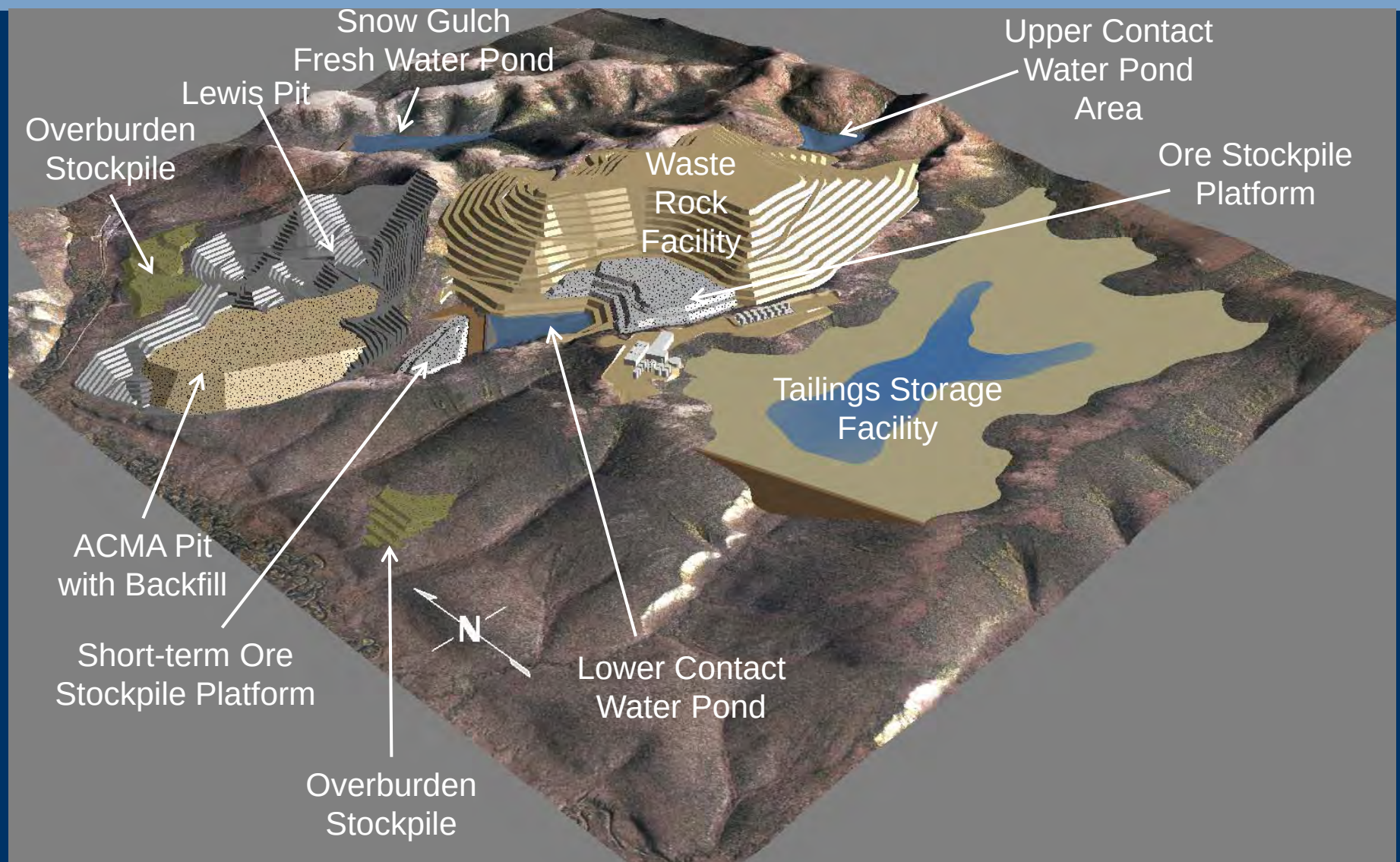


Project Summary



- Reserve: > 33 million ounces Au (~500M tons ore)
- Mine Life: ~27 years
- Production: >1 million ounces annually
- Operation: Open-pit, conventional truck & shovel
- Milling: 59k st/d, sulfide flotation, Pressure Oxidation, Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) recovery
- Strip ratio: ~5.5:1 = ~3B tons waste rock
- Tailings: Fully lined storage facility
- Power: ~150MW, supplied by 313 mile, 14" buried natural gas pipeline
- Logistics: All consumables supplied by Kuskokwim River transportation system w/ port near Jungjuk Creek

Site Layout



Disturbance Footprint



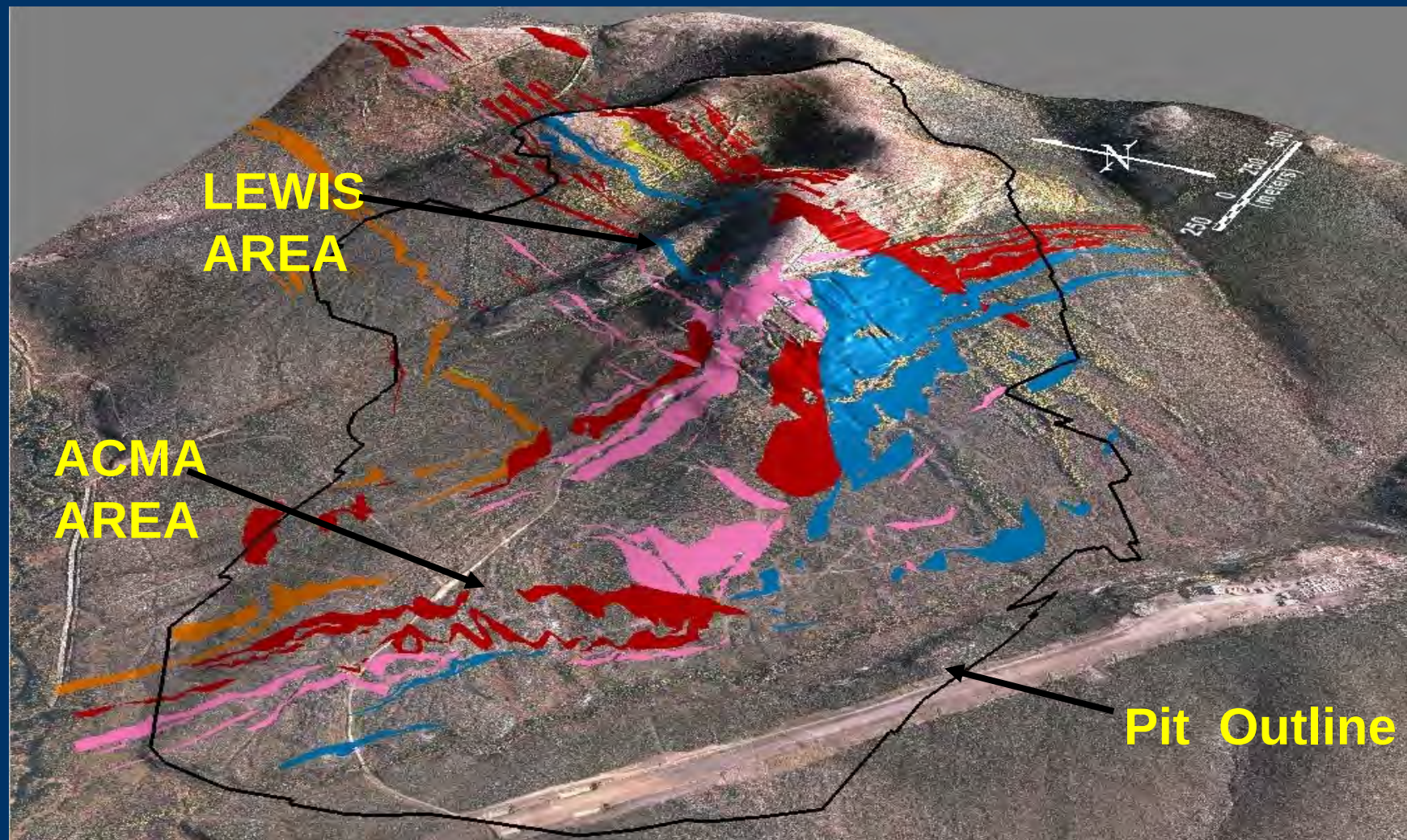
- **Facilities Study Area (FSA)**
 - Footprint ~ 10,000 acres
 - Wetland ~5,300 acres
- **Pipeline Study Area (PSA)**
 - Footprint ~ 6,300 acres
 - Wetland ~ 1,600 acres
- **Aquatic Habitat**
 - Nearly 100% direct impact to American and Anaconda creeks
 - Reduction in Crooked Creek streamflow ~2-25%
 - Total temporary/permanent linear stream impacts ~75 miles

Economic Impacts



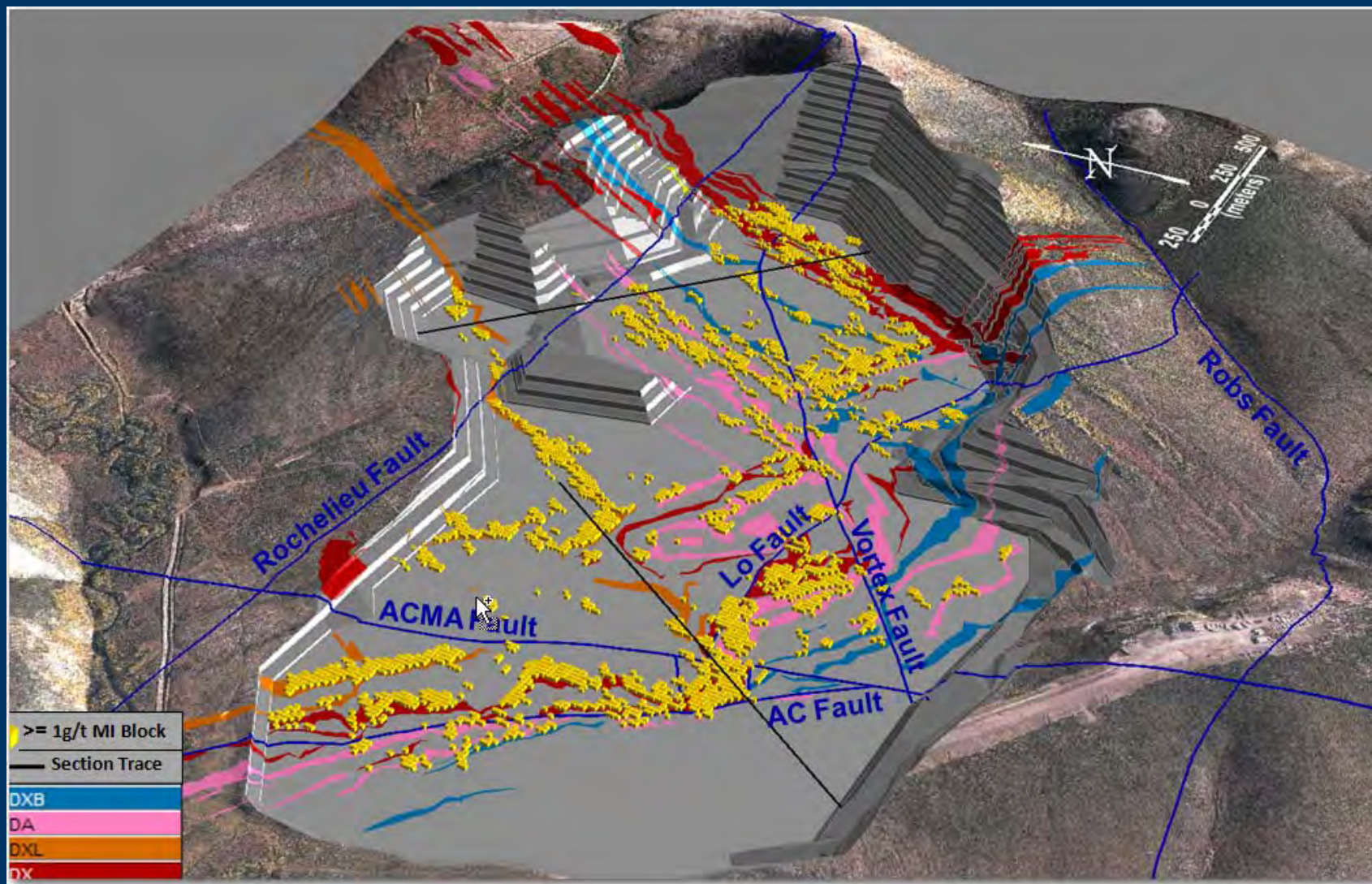
- **Construction Phase (3 years)**
 - Major investment in regional infrastructure
 - Workforce: ~3,000
 - Payroll: > \$1 billion (~\$375 million/year)
- **Operations (>27 years)**
 - Workforce: ~ 900
 - Payroll: ~\$100 million/year
 - Indirect and induced payroll: ~\$60 million/year
 - Royalties to Calista, and distributed statewide through 7(i) provision of ANCSA
 - Mining license and corporate income taxes to State

Geology

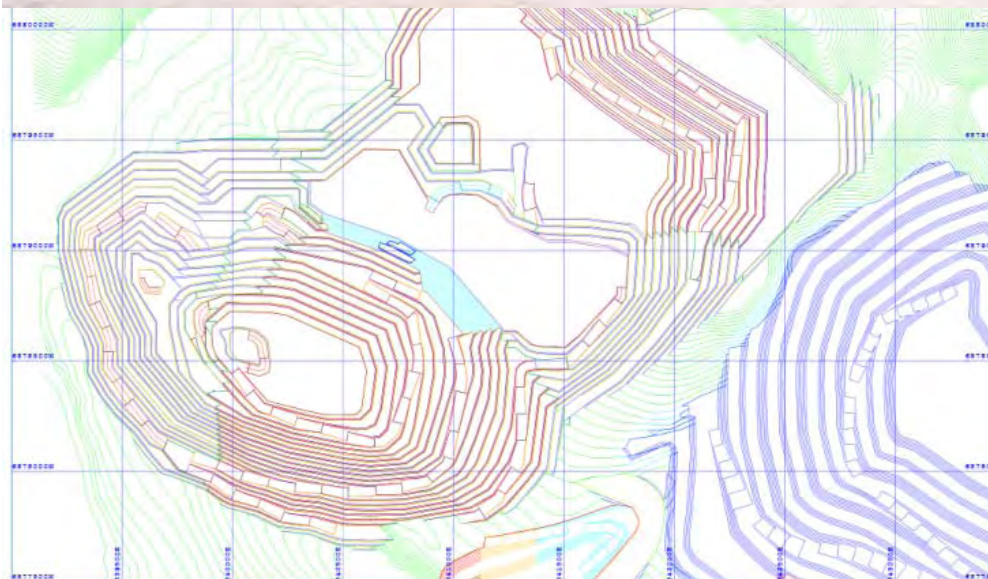
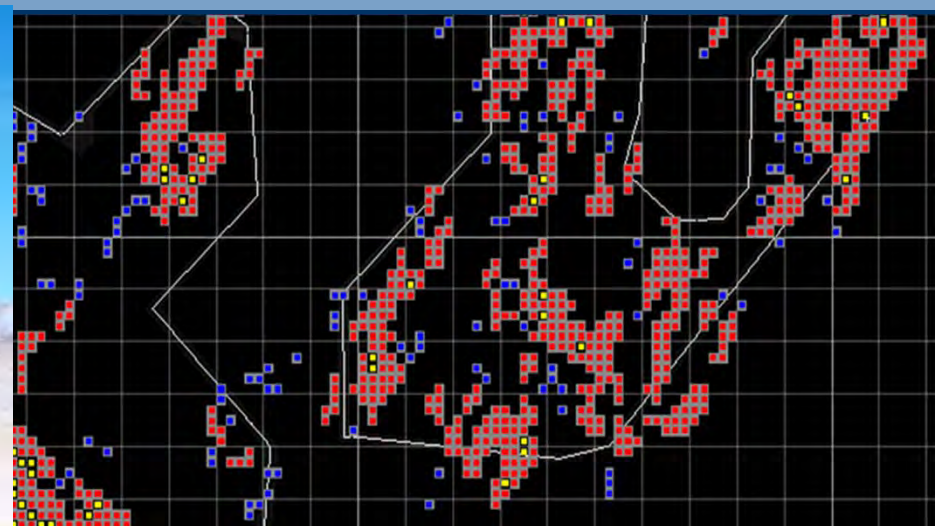


Resource

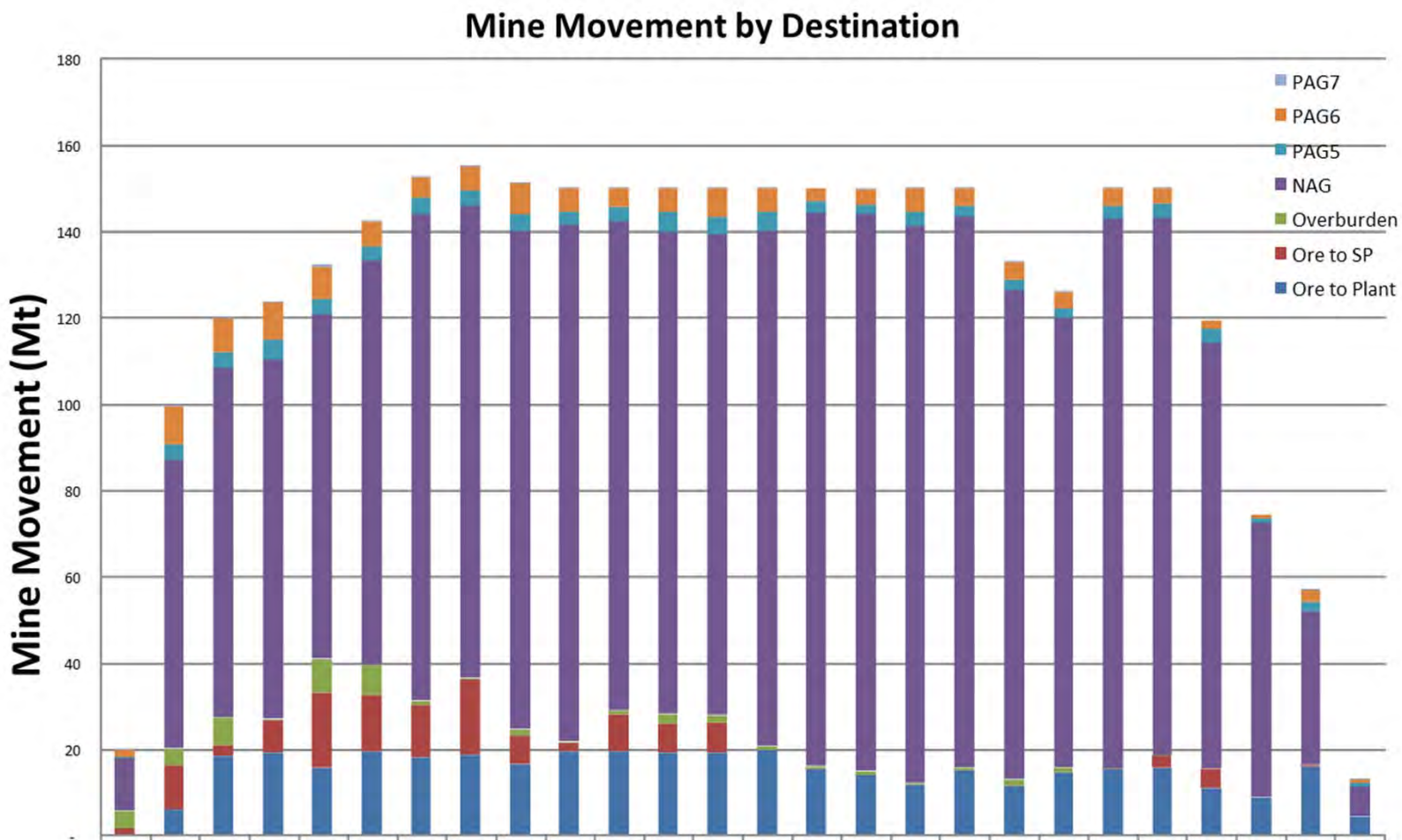
100 m bench showing +1 g/t Au blocks



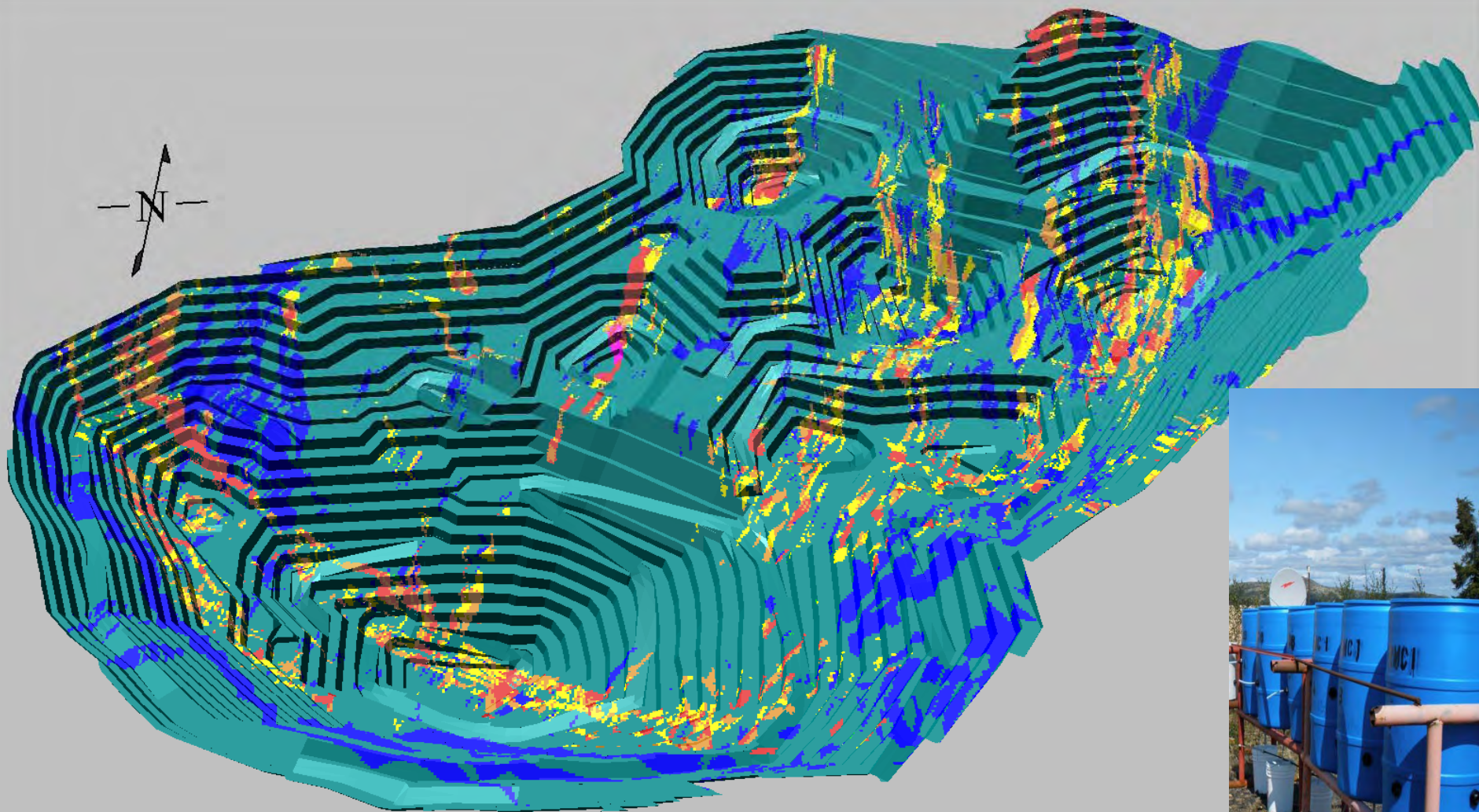
Mining



Annual Material Movement



Waste Rock Model



Waste Rock Classification

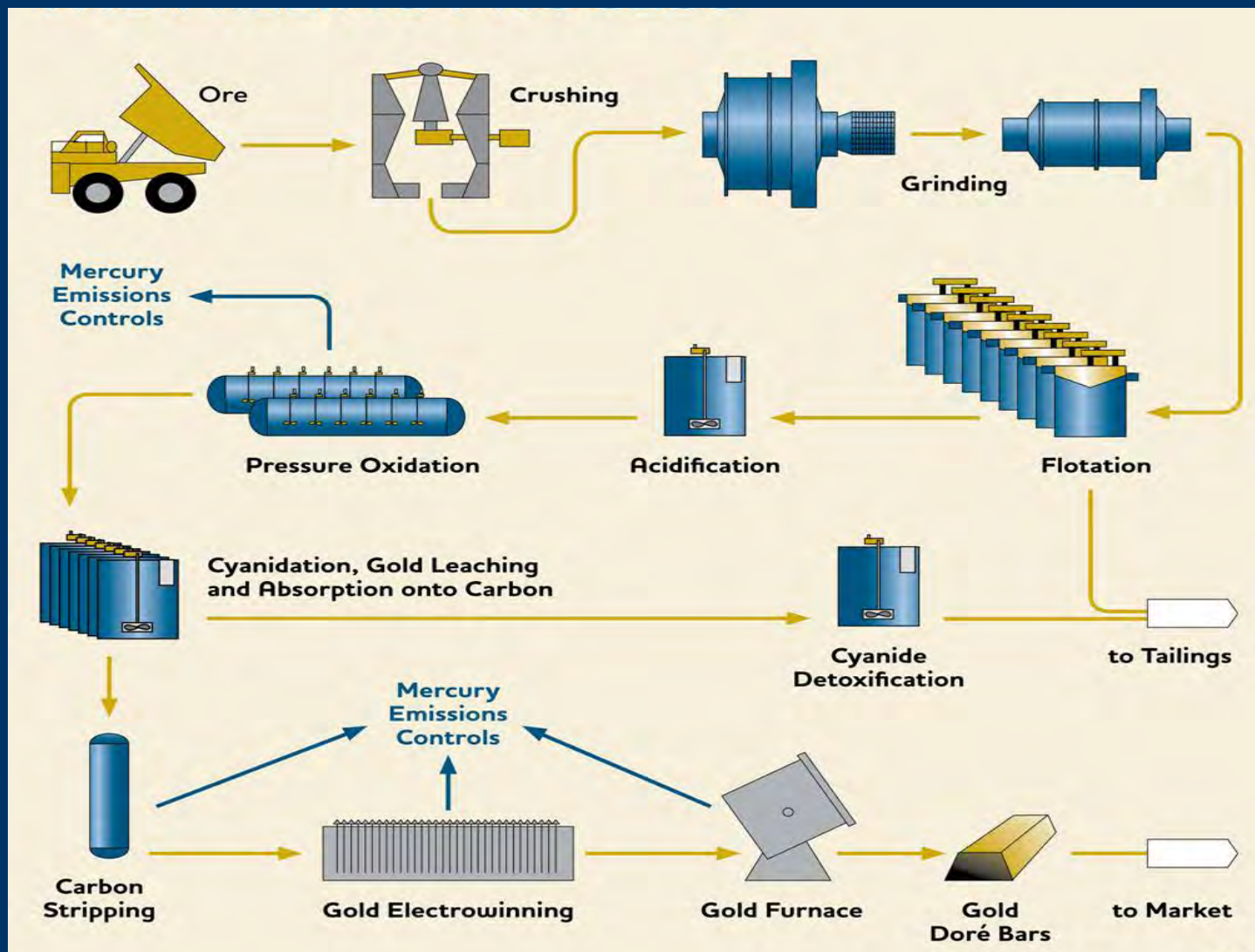
WRMC	Mt	%	Disposal
NAG	2,519	93	Waste Rock Facility
PAG 5	79	3	Blended in WRF
PAG 6	123	4	Isolated cells in WRF / ACMA backfill
PAG 7	2	0.1	Low-grade ore stockpile / ACMA backfill
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,723</i>		

Process Mineralogy



- Au in Donlin ore is all sub-microscopic
 - Disseminated in crystal structure of arsenopyrite and pyrite, hence it is refractory.
 - Not directly leachable (“refractory”)
- Arsenopyrite is primary host accounting for ~80% of Au in feed.
- Pyrite, although 3-10 times more abundant than arsenopyrite, carries ~20% of the gold.

Process Flowsheet



Mill Site Layout



Mercury Abatement

- Major focus during process design
- Expertise developed at Barrick operations in Nevada
- Mercury volatilized when heated
 - Autoclave, Carbon Regeneration Kiln, Smelter, Electro-winning Circuit, Retort
- Control design elements
 - Gas quenching
 - Particulate removal
 - Refrigeration
 - Carbon beds

Cyanidation Control

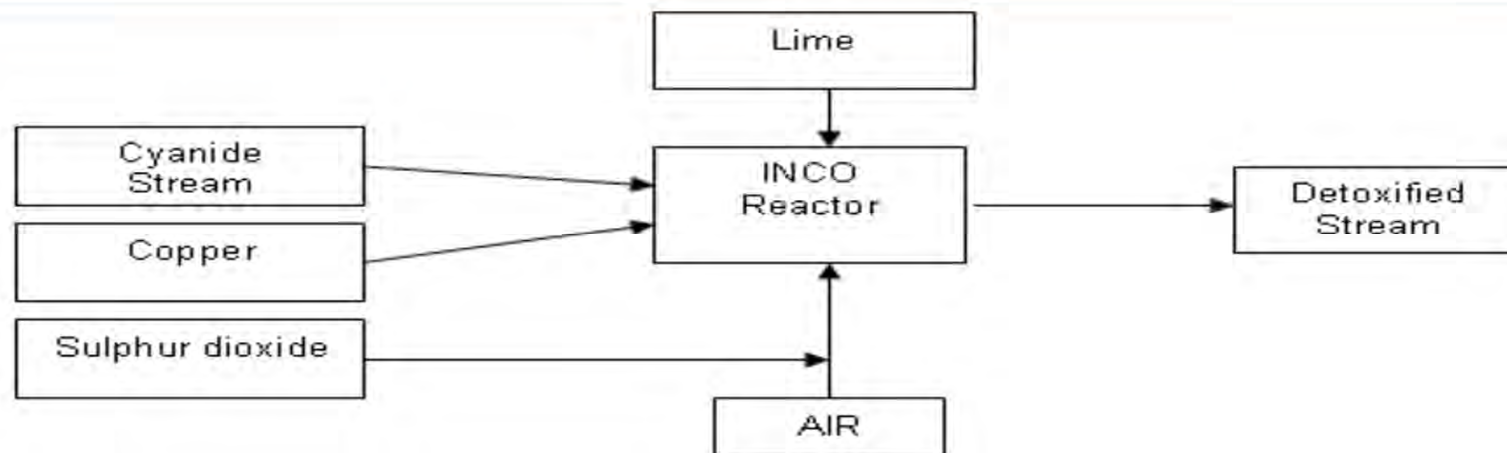


- Process Design and Handling Systems conform to the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC).
 - Voluntary initiative for cyanide management.
 - Minimize personnel & environmental exposure through design and application of physical & automated control
- Includes:
 - HCN Monitoring (gaseous)
 - Covered leach tanks, operating under partial vacuum (surface) reporting to dedicated gas scrubbing
 - Tan theta design principle for slurry spillage
 - Minimum of two physical spillage control systems
 - Specially designed Iso-tainers
 - Detoxification of residual cyanide in tailings.

Cyanide Detoxification



- INCO Air/SO₂ cyanide detoxification pre-treatment of the CIL tailings is completed before going to tailings storage facility
- Well known, well tested process



Water Management



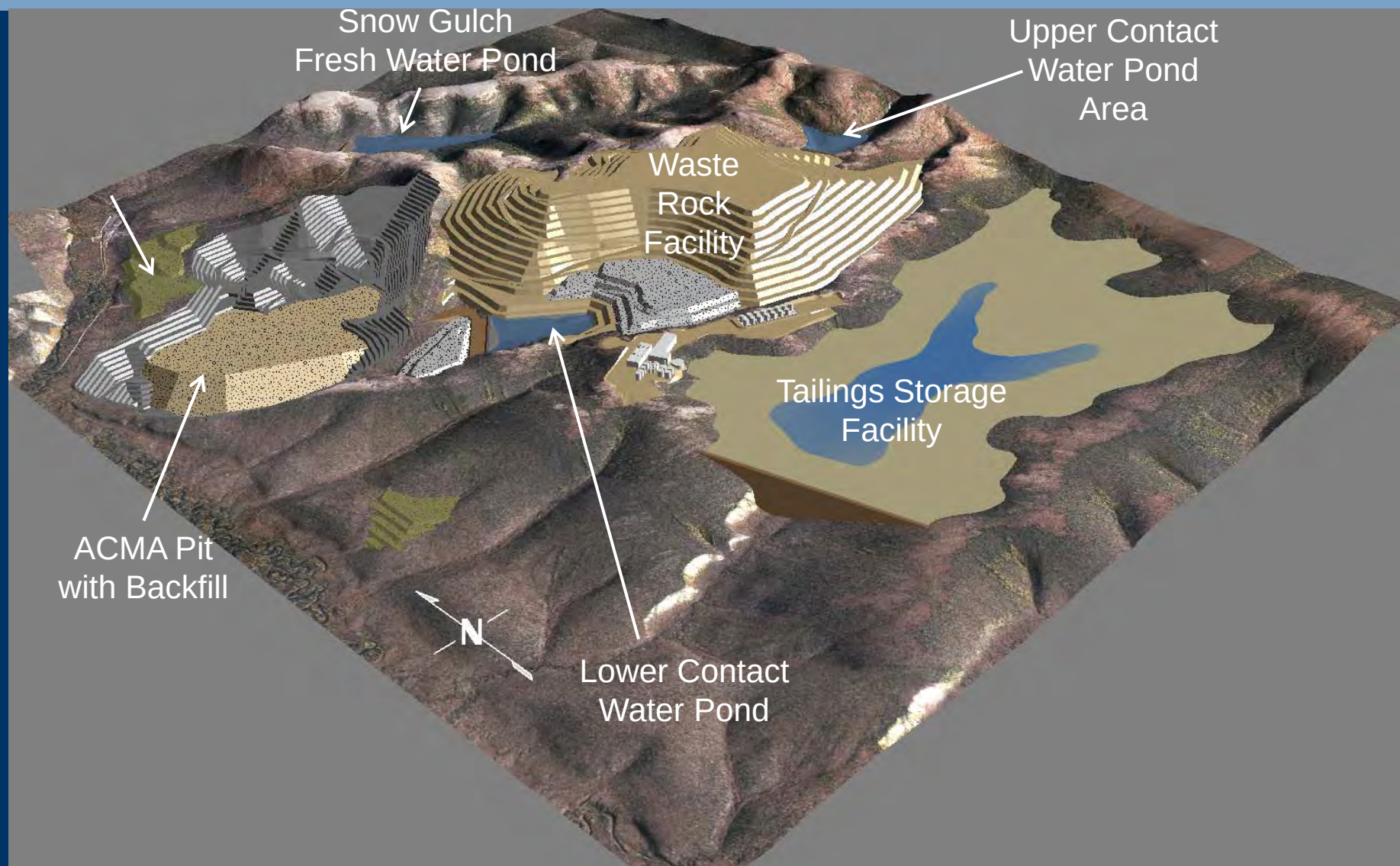
- Objectives

- No discharge of process water during operations
- Ensure sufficient supply of water during operation
- Minimize amount of water that has to be treated

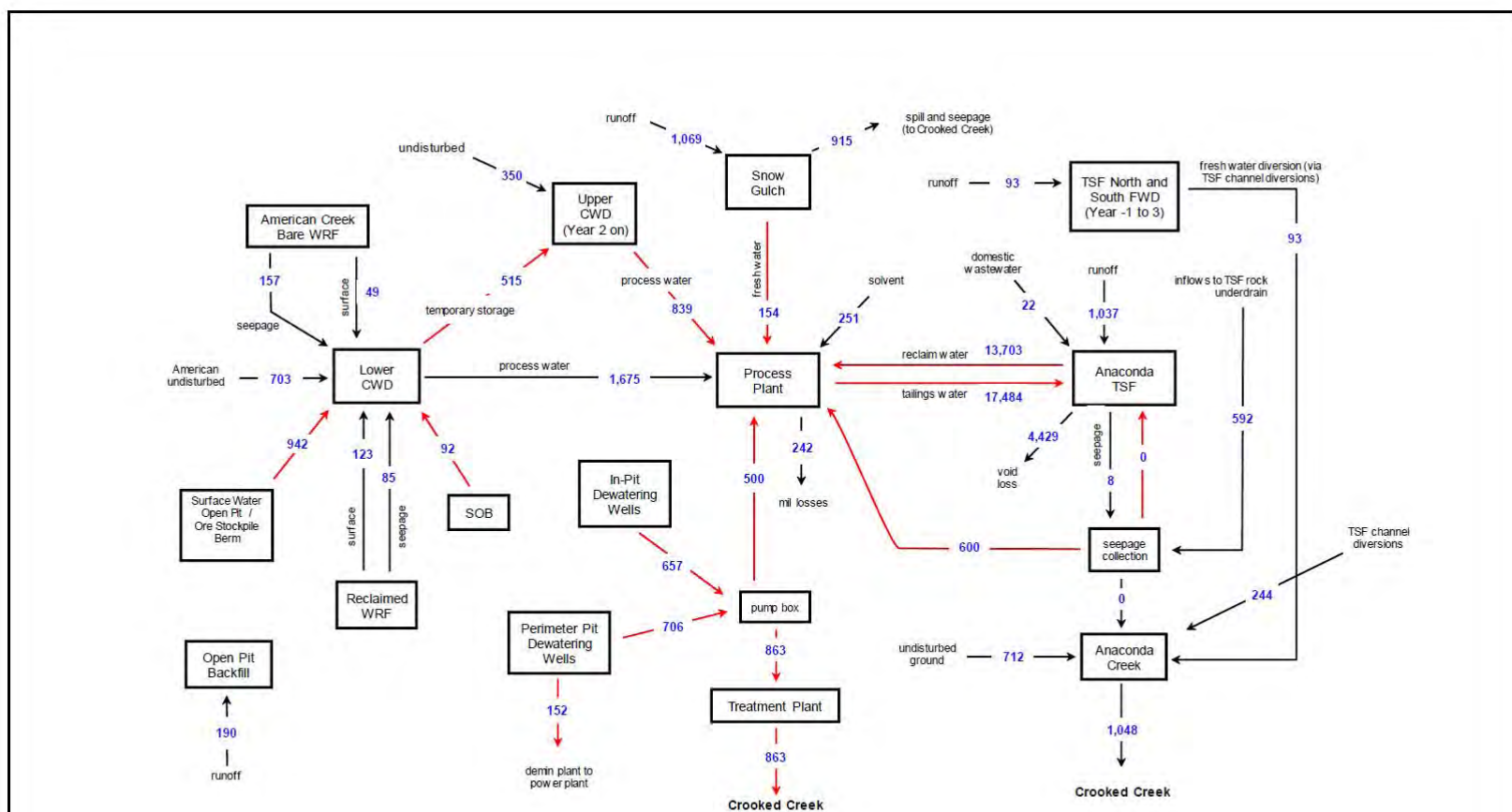
- Components

- Precipitation ~20 in/year
- American and Anaconda watersheds ~ 7 mi² each
- All contact water captured, used, or stored onsite
- Discharge of treated dewatering water

Water Management



Water Balance



Note: Values shown are averaged over the simulation period (Year 2 to 27). Rates are in USgpm. Red arrows denote pumping routes. Note that all nodes do not balance, in particular the contact water dams and fresh water dam. These nodes do not balance as the dams either start with or end with a surplus of water.

SCALE:

N/A

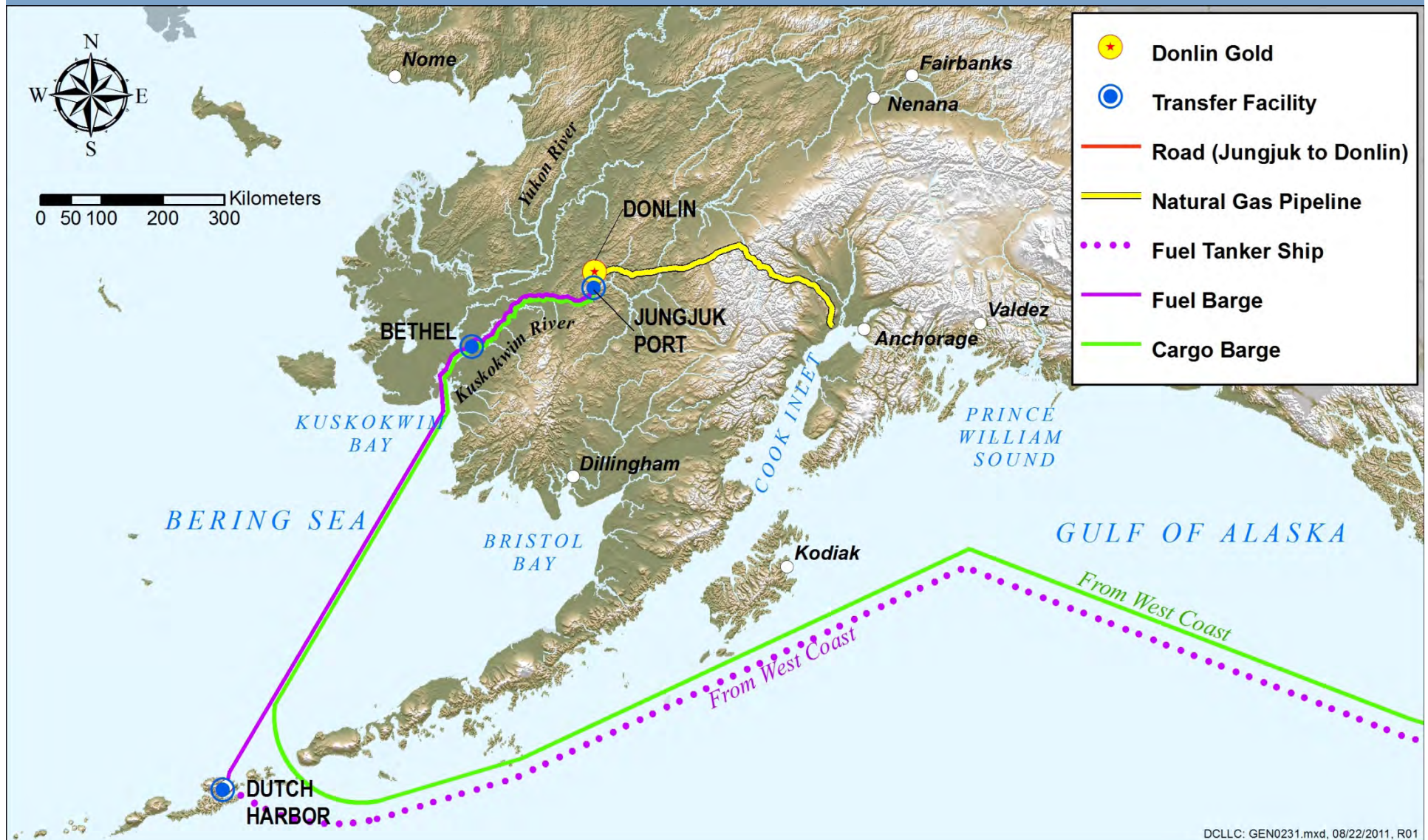


**SCHEMATIC WATER BALANCE
- OPERATIONS
(Year 2 to Year 27)**
DONLIN GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE:

B-2

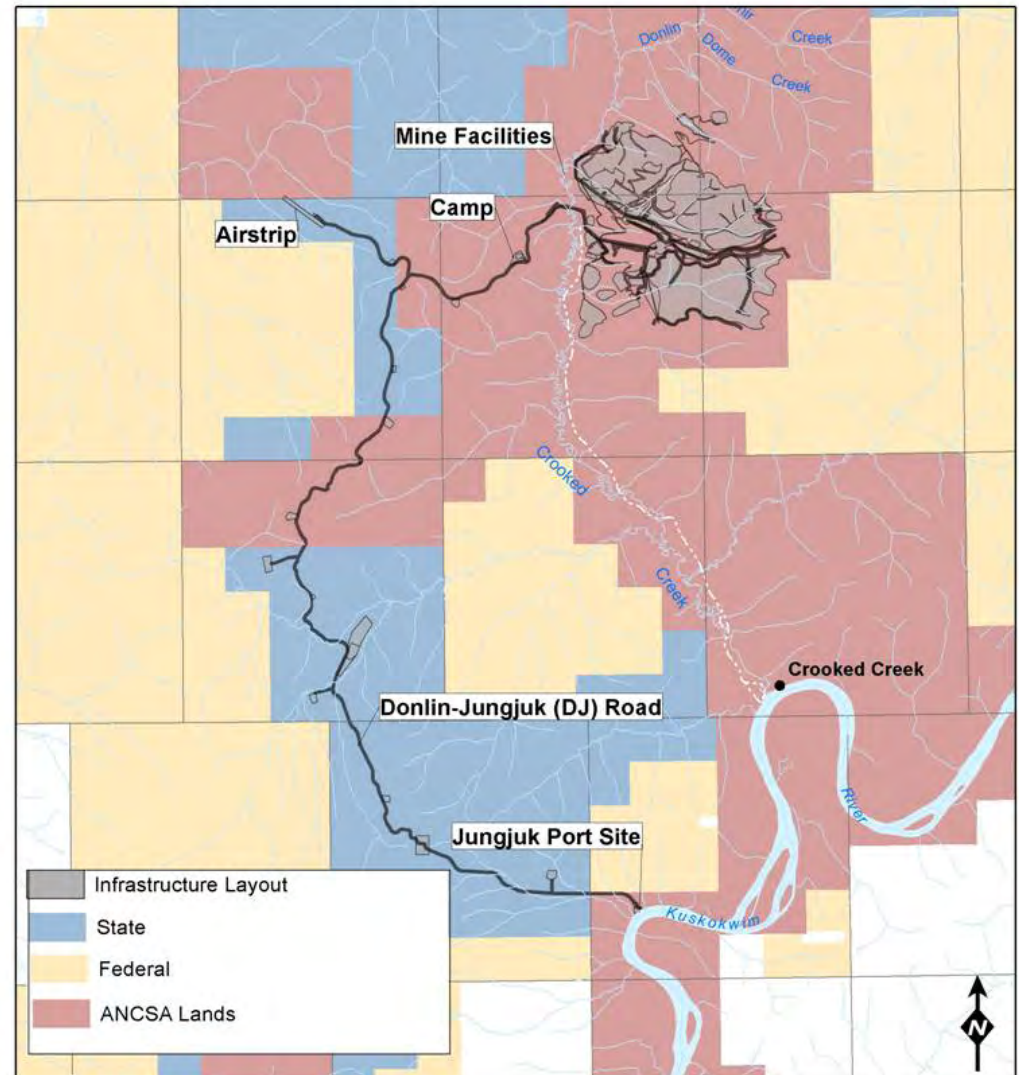
Logistics & Supply Chain



Access & Infrastructure



- 27 mile road
- 5000 foot runway
- two port facilities
- 600 bed permanent camp
- 2500 bed construction camp
- ~40 million gallon diesel storage

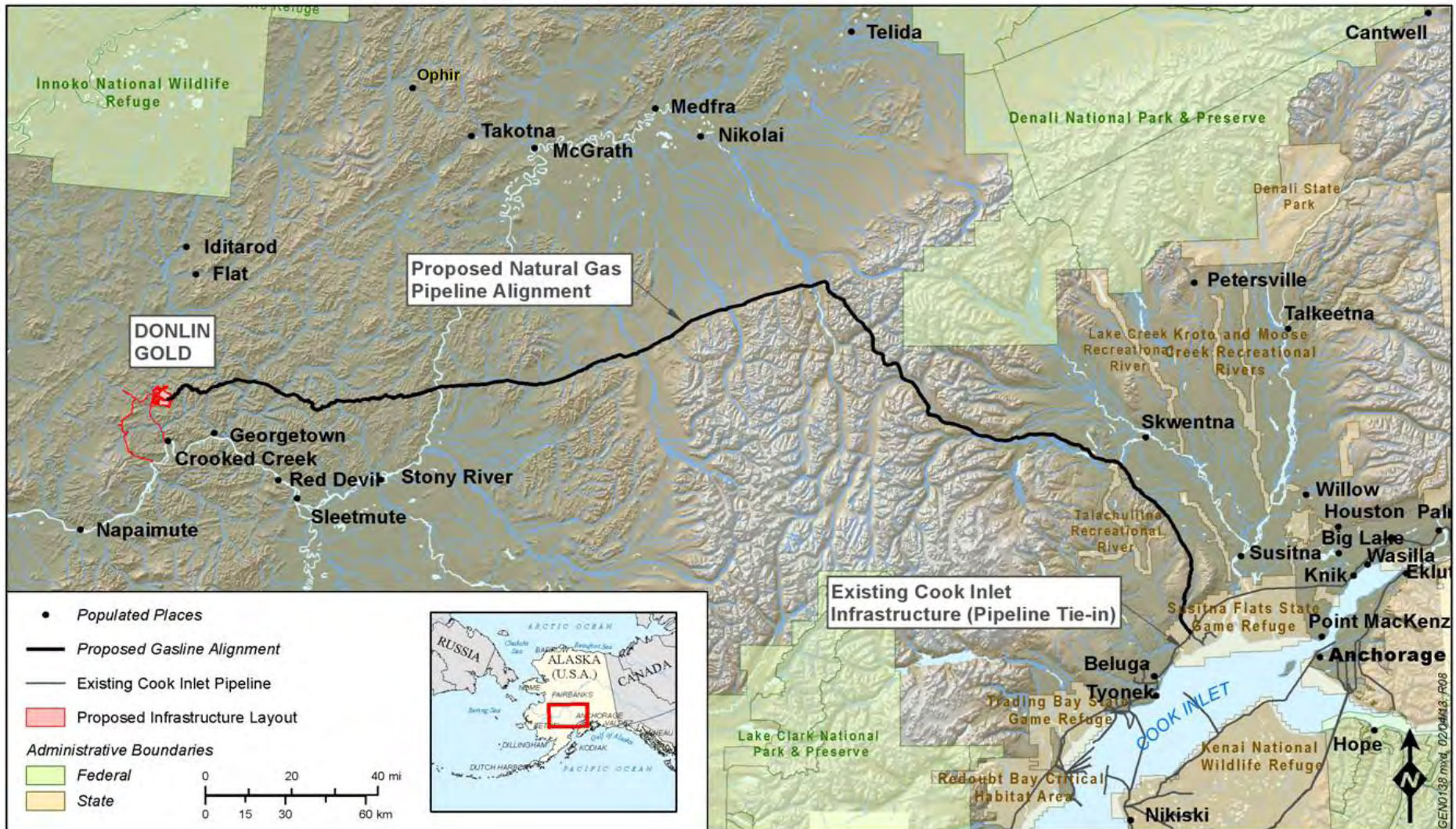


Gas Pipeline

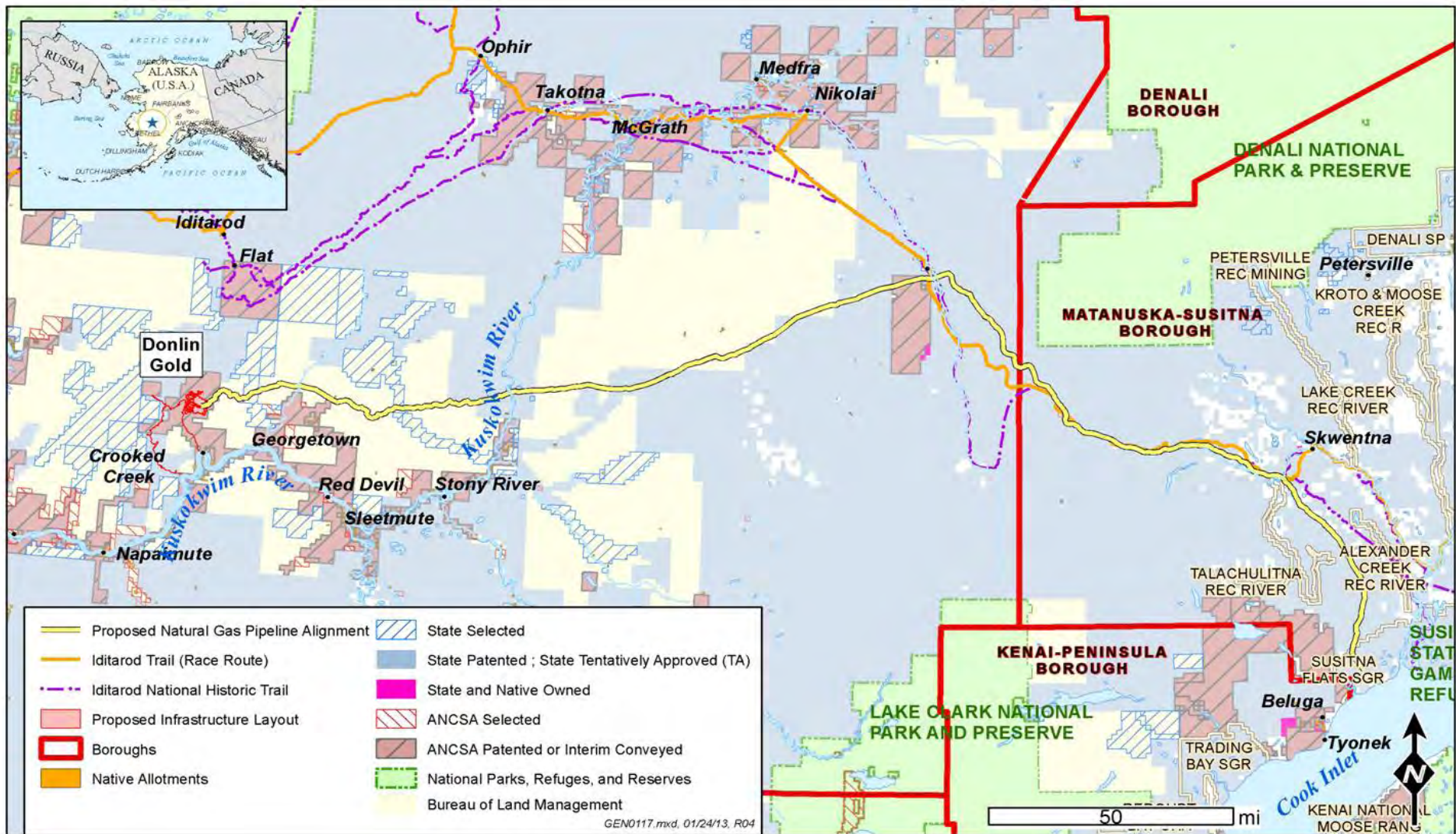


- **Description**
 - 313 mile, buried, 14” steel pipeline
 - ~70 mmscfd capacity
 - 1,480 psig max allowable operating pressure
- **Land Status**
 - ~56% State, ~34% BLM, ~10% ANCSA/Private
- **Facilities**
 - Single compressor station
 - Pig-launching/receiving stations (start, middle, end)
 - ~19 block valves
 - Cathodic protection, leak protection, and SCADA system
- **Construction**
 - 2 construction spreads, each with 3-4 sections
 - Construction period over 2 winters and 2-3 summers
 - Season for each section based on terrain and geotechnical conditions

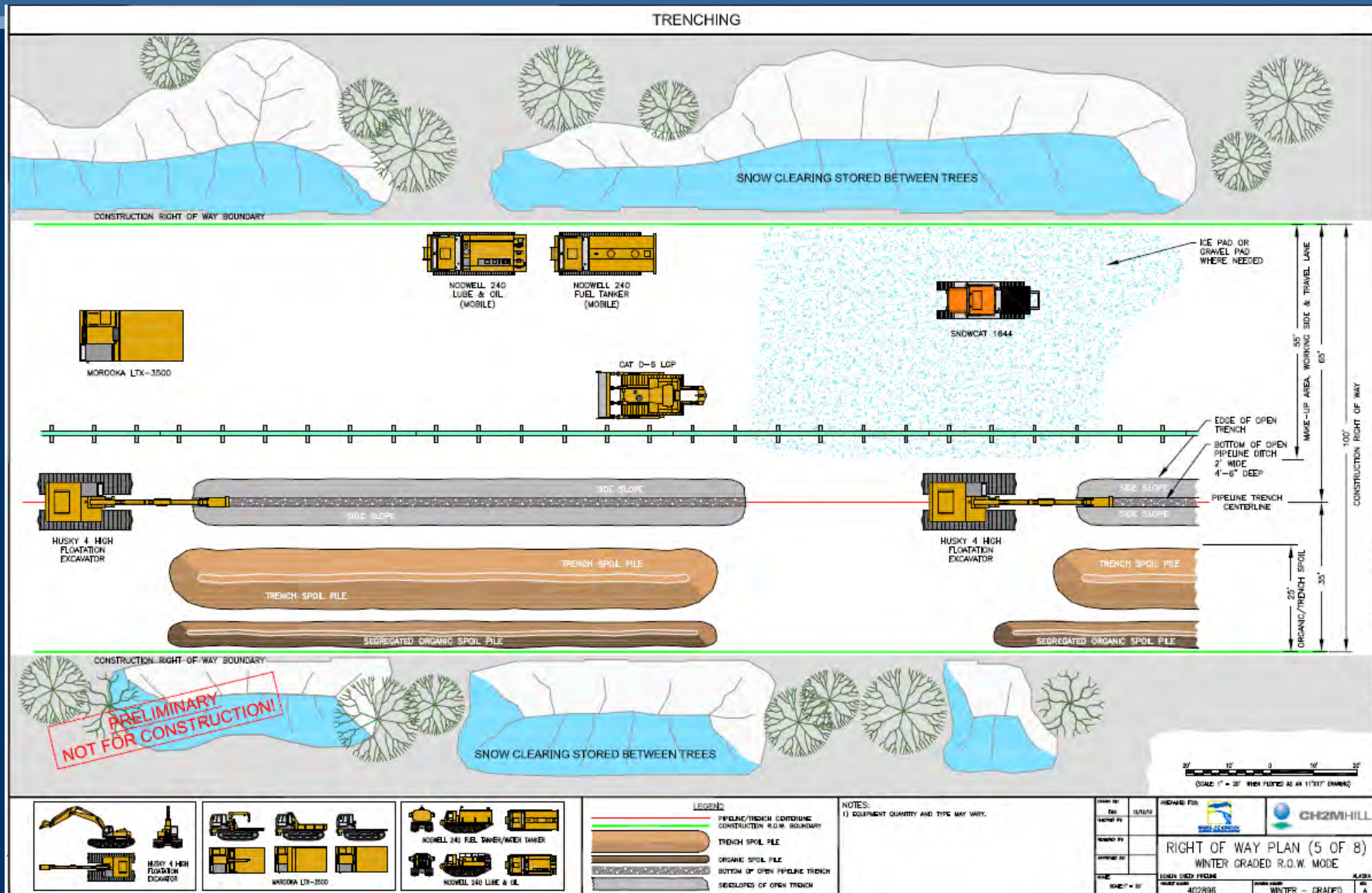
Natural Gas Pipeline Route



Pipeline Land Status



Trenching Typical



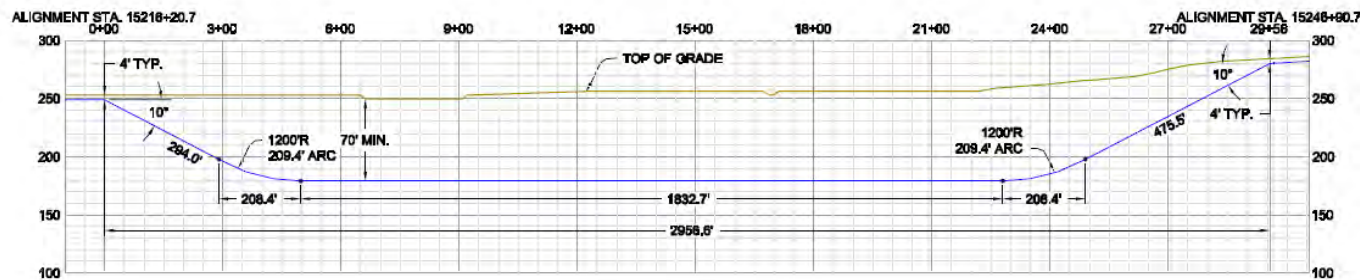
HDD Typical



EXHIBIT "A"
CROSSING DETAIL: GEORGE RIVER
LOCATED IN SECTIONS 9 & 10, T23N, R45W



PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 1" = 300'



PROFILE VIEW
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 300'
VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 100'

NOTES:

- 1) ALL FOREIGN UTILITY LINES SHALL BE LOCATED PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATING, DIGGING, OR TRENCHING ANYWHERE ON OR NEAR THIS SITE.
- 2) CH2MHILL ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SPECIFIC LOCATION OF ANY FOREIGN UTILITY LINES THAT MAY BE PRESENT ON OR NEAR THIS SITE. NOR IS ANY LIABILITY ASSUMED FOR ANY LEGAL ACTION WHICH RESULTS FROM A DISCOVERY OF FOREIGN UTILITY LINE IN ADDITION TO OR IN A DIFFERENT LOCATION THAN SHOWN ON THE DRAWING.
- 3) EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE WILL BE LOCATED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BY THE CONTRACTOR. INSTALLATION DEPTH OF THE PROPOSED 12" PIPELINE WILL BE ADJUSTED UP OR DOWN TO KEEP A 24" MINIMUM CLEARANCE FROM EXISTING STRUCTURES. MINIMUM DEPTH OF THE PROPOSED 12" PIPELINE WILL MEET OR EXCEED EXISTING GOVERNING AGENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS CROSSING.
- 4) CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VERIFICATION OF THE DEPTH OF ALL WATER CROSSINGS PRIOR TO DRILLING. ONCE THE DEPTH IS FIELD VERIFIED, THE MINIMUM COVER MUST BE RECALCULATED AND REPORTED BACK TO THE COMPANY.

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK.	APPR.
1	UPDATED LIDAR, REVISED HDD	03/07/11	KMR	TKL	CLJ
2	UPDATED PER CURRENT STATIONING	10/26/10	SEH	TKL	CLJ
3	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	05/22/10	AWM	TKL	CLJ

CUSTOMER:



PREPARED BY:

CH2MHILL

CROSSING DETAIL GEORGE RIVER

SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY:

SEARCH DATE:

CHECKED BY:

PROJECT DATE:

RIV-XING-005

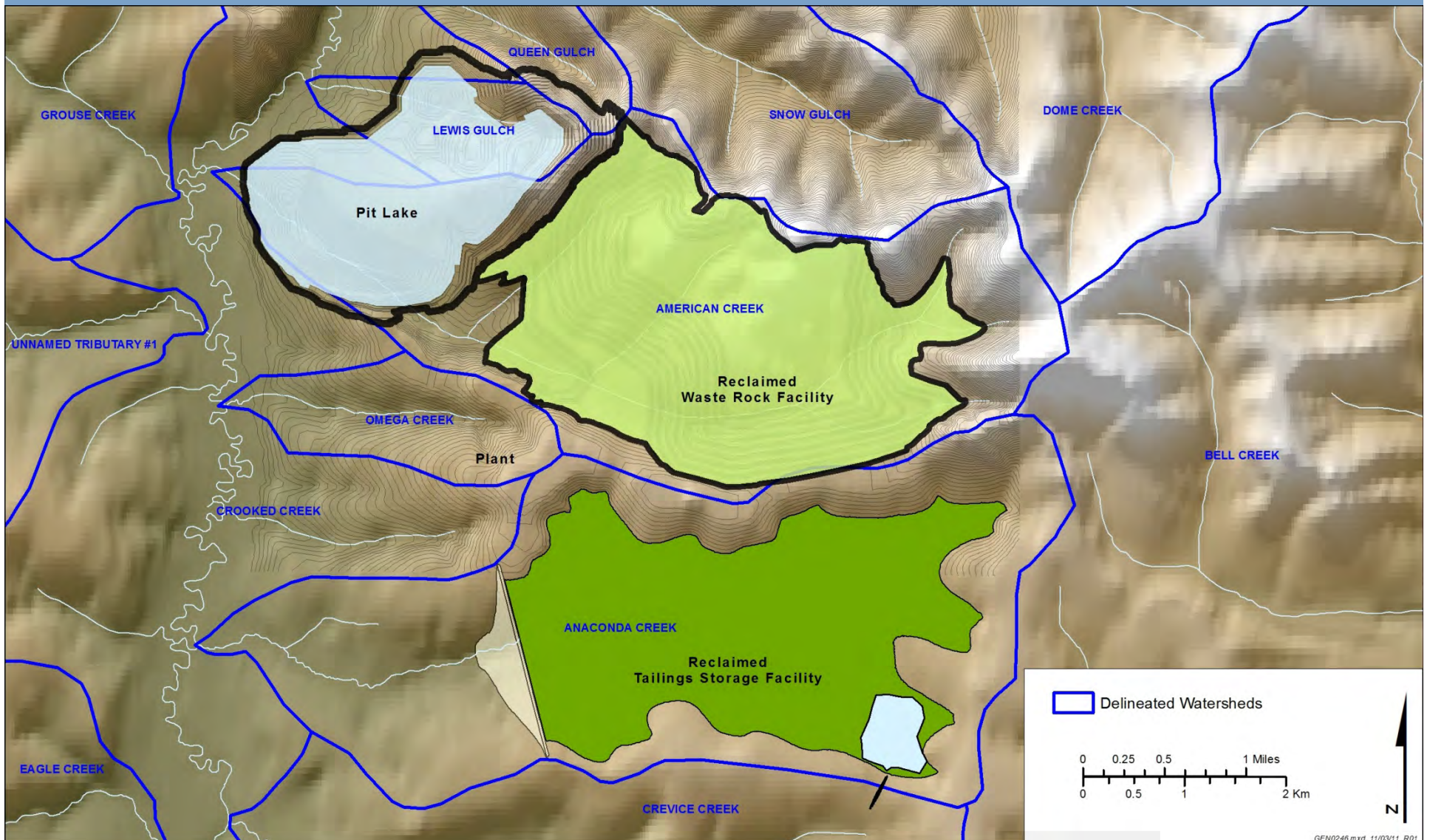
C
REV

Reclamation & Closure



- “Design for Closure”
 - Minimize footprint
 - Maximize concurrent reclamation
 - Manage waste rock and tailings facilities for long-term stability
 - Minimize accumulation of water in facilities
- Closure Features
 - Dry closure of tailings facility
 - Removal of all process facilities
 - All contact water reports to pit lake
 - Plan for long-term treatment

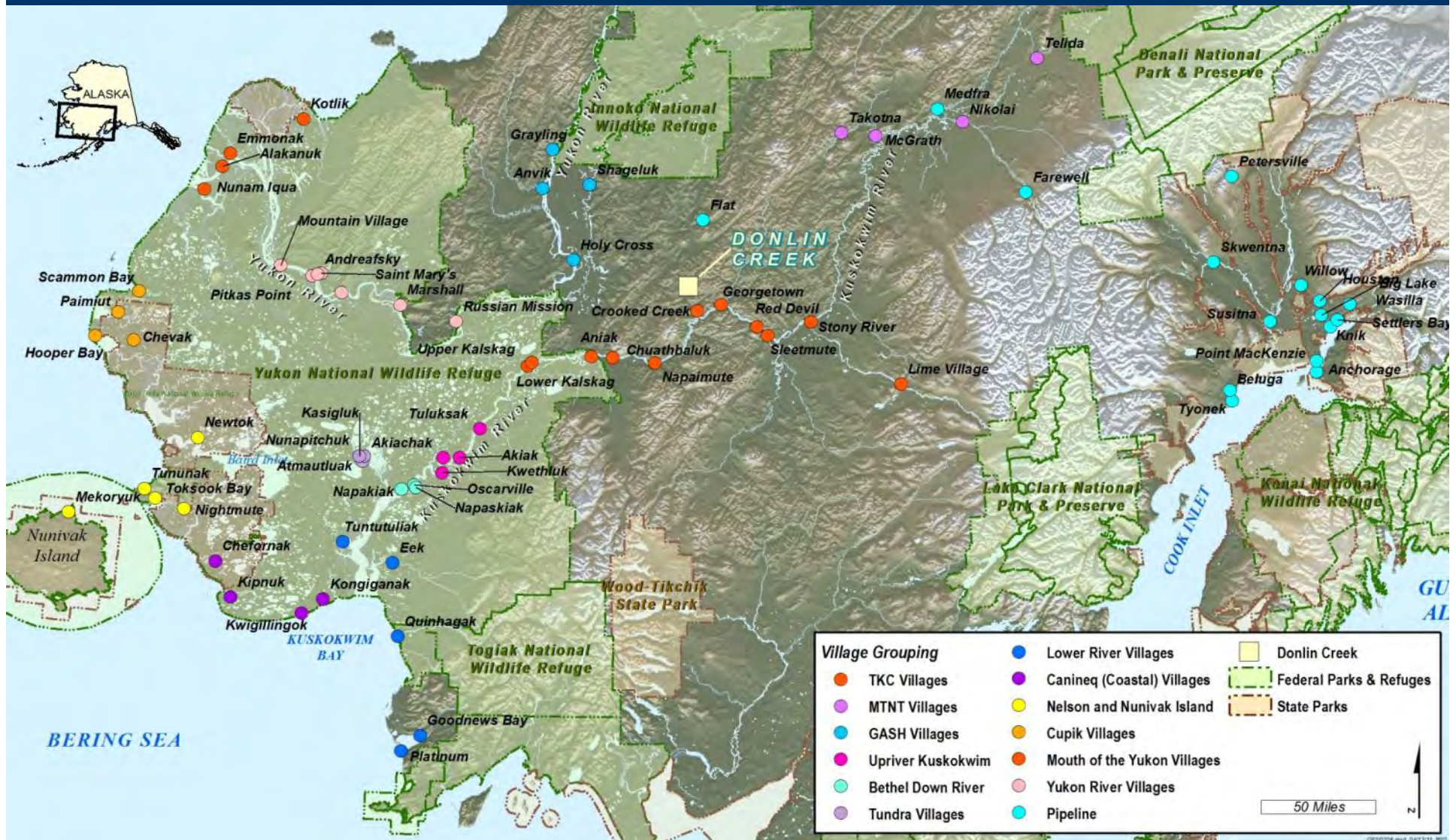
Design for Closure



**DONLIN
GOLD**



Community Engagement



Stakeholders



Villages

Tribes

Schools

Interest groups

Individuals

Governments

Native Corporations

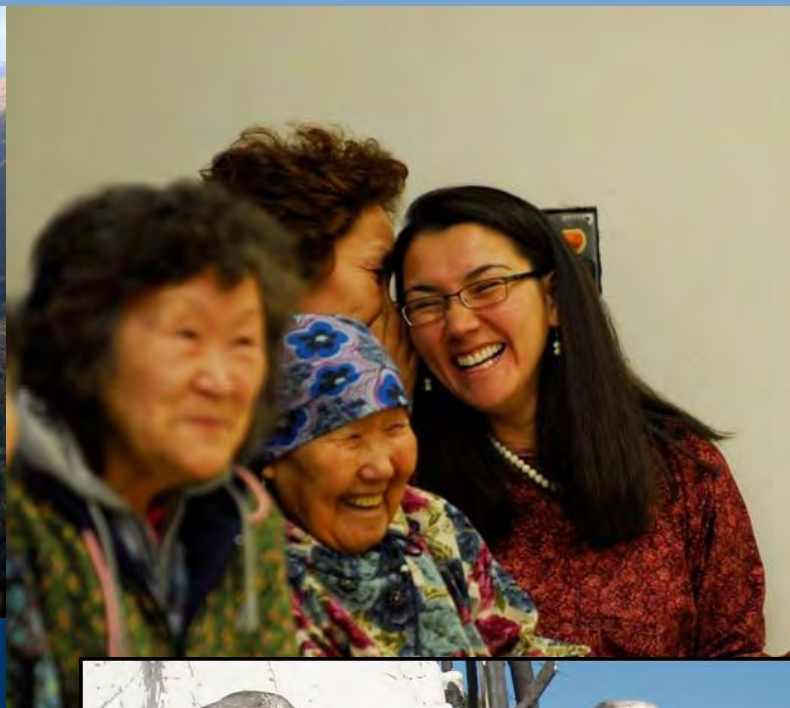
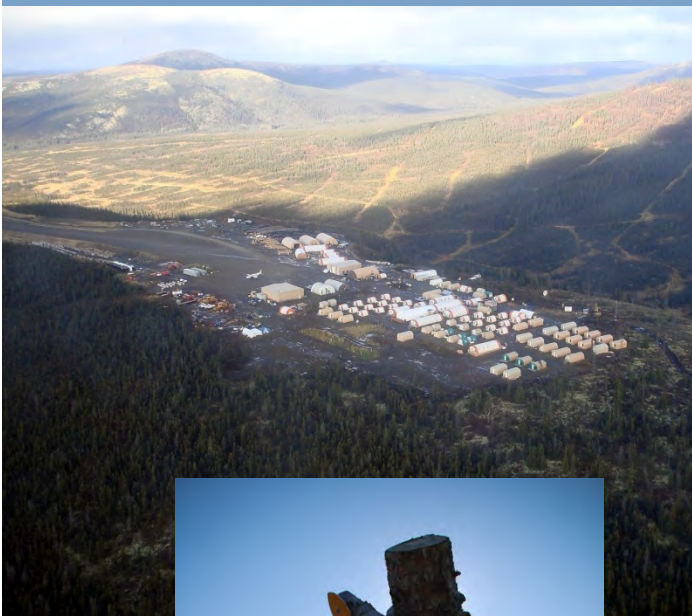


Community Engagement



- **Stakeholder Dialogue**
 - Village meetings, project site and mine tours
- **Workforce Development**
 - Jobs, training, and capacity building
- **Communications**
 - Monthly newsletter, website, social media
- **Community Investment**
 - cultural preservation, environmental protection, community wellness, education
 - community capacity building and sustainability

Questions?



Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Meeting Information

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Responsible for protecting human health and the environment

- Develop regulatory standards and other requirements for protection of human health and the environment
- Issue permits and other authorizations for emissions, discharges, and disposal and monitor compliance with those authorizations
- Oversee oil discharge prevention and contingency planning
- Conduct oil spill drills to lower the probability and severity of spills
- Monitor and report on the quality of the environment and changes that could impact human health
- Educate and assist the public, communities, businesses and industry on all forms of environmental matters
- Work with federal agency counterparts at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Corp of Engineers, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and others on federal environmental law and how it is applied in Alaska.
- Investigate violations and enforce state environmental law

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) does not require protection of the environment. NEPA simply requires agencies to consider and inform the public and the decision makers. It is the other laws and regulations that lead to protective standards for the environment.

“Other statutes may impose substantial environmental obligations on federal agencies, but NEPA merely prohibits uninformed – rather than unwise – decisions.” [Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council- 1989]

Federal Law

- Clean Water Act (Section 404, 402, 401) – 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq
- Clean Air Act (Section 309) 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 – 33 U.S.C. 2701-2761
- Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq)/ Essential Fish Habitat
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Alaska Law

- AS 46.03 - Environmental Conservation
- AS 46.04 - Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control
- AS 46.14 - Air Quality Control
- AS 17.20 – Alaska Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

- 18 AAC 30 – Environmental Sanitation
- 18 AAC 31 – Alaska Food Code
- 18 AAC 50 – Air Quality Control
- 18 AAC 60 – Solid Waste Management
- 18 AAC 62 – Hazardous Waste
- 18 AAC 70 – Water Quality Standards
- 18 AAC 75 – Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control

PERMITTING AUTHORITY	NEPA ANALYSIS
Air Emissions	Air Emissions – Total for Entire Project
Construction Permits – Power Plant	Pipeline Project Emissions
Operating Permits – Power Plant	Construction Emissions
	Operations Emissions
	Mine Project Emissions
	Construction Emissions
	Operations Emissions-
	Port Project Emissions
	Construction Emissions
	Operations Emissions
Open Burn Permits – Land Clearing	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Wastewater Discharges / Water Quality	Wastewater Discharges / Water Quality
Mine Tailings Facility Discharge Permit	Mine Tailings Facility Discharges
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Permit	Mine Processing Facility Discharges
Domestic Wastewater Permit (Camp)	Domestic Wastewater Permit (Camp)
Domestic Wastewater Permit (Construction)	Domestic Wastewater Permit (Construction)
Stormwater Program General Permit	Pipeline Construction Stormwater Discharges
Hydrostatic Test Water Discharge (pipeline)	
Water Quality Certification of Fill Permit	Section 404 Permit – Wetlands Permit
Water Quality Monitoring Plan Approval	
Quality Assurance Project Plan	
Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Industrial Waste Monofill Solid Waste Permit	Mine Tailings Plan
Integrated Waste Management Permit	Reclamation and Closure Plan
Proof of Financial Responsibility (in consultation with DNR)	Post Closure Monitoring
Reclamation and Closure Plan	
Spill Prevention and Response	Spill Prevention and Response
Fuel Storage Tank Authorizations	Fuel Storage/Transport
Fuel Transport Vessel Spill Response Plans	Effect of potential fuel spills on land and water
Environmental Health	Environmental Health
Drinking Water System Permit	Effect of population increases on local drinking water systems
Food Service Permit	Mercury issues
Contaminated Sites	Contaminated Sites

Meeting Notes

Donlin Gold Project EIS

Agency Scoping Meeting
Anchorage, BLM Anchorage Field Office
Wednesday, February 6, 2013, 1 pm – 5 pm.

Meeting Notes

Attendance

As noted below. Sign-in sheets attached.

Introductory Remarks

Glen Justis provided opening remarks in his capacity as moderator/facilitator for the meeting. He welcomed the participants, and noted that the Corps leads an independent review of the proposed project from Donlin Gold. The Corps is responsible for the NEPA process and for ensuring that the requirements of our public interest review, the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines, and a number of Federal laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and guidance documents are met. The Corps is the independent decision maker for decisions, based on the EIS, and the Corps will focus on key regulatory issues. At the same time, the Corps will ensure that other Federal, Tribal, State, and local needs and requirements are addressed in the document. This scoping meeting should focus on identifying issues and concerns of each of your agencies' or Tribes' trust responsibilities, legal requirements and so on, so as the EIS is developed the consequences of project impacts can be addressed. [This summary is paraphrased and condensed from Glen's written comments].

Part 1: The Donlin Gold Presentation

Stan Foo, Nick Enos, James Fuego, and Kurt Parkan presented a detailed overview of the Donlin Gold Project. A copy of the slides is attached to these notes.

Questions Regarding the Donlin Presentation:

Q. Robert Golley, Chuathbaluk Traditional Council: How do you plan to use the expertise from Barrick in Nevada to adapt it to Alaska, especially regarding mercury abatement?

A: We have some of the design applied to Nevada operation. They have retrofitted and advanced some of that design experience. For example, Gold Strike just redid their mercury abatement systems. You have to accommodate different water, temperate, air temp, ore components. In some ways it is easier in Alaska because of the cooler temperatures for air and water.

Q. Father Michael Fredericks, Chuathbaluk Traditional Council: How do we [as employees of the Traditional Council] work better with Donlin and with our Village Corporations and our Regional corporations so that we can solidify your community goals (fostering youth, encouraging them to stay in school, get jobs as engineers or truck drivers at the mine)? We have the opportunity to establish a better approach so that kids have opportunities. You have a 90% shareholder hire rate. I hope this process will see a more cohesive strategy at a local level to encourage kids to have better futures whether they go into mining or not. Please keep that in mind.

A: We couldn't agree with you more. That's part of our workforce advocacy process. We will develop a talent bank well in advance of the time we would hire people.

Part 2: Agency Presentations

Don Kuhle, Corps – To meet the agency responsibilities under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Corps has three tasks: the NEPA analysis, the Public Interest Review, and determination of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative (LEDPA) under the 404 (b)(1) Guidelines. These responsibilities focus on protecting the navigable waters and waters of the U.S. (i.e. wetlands). For potentially affected aquatic resources, the EIS must identify the measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts. Under the new 2008 mitigation rules, this may include a mitigation bank, in-lieu fee mitigation, and the applicants own wetlands mitigation efforts.

Allen Bittner, BLM Anchorage Field Manager – The 6 BLM specialists were introduced, and Alan noted that the BLM consolidate their comments and provide them in writing.

Molly Cobbs, NEPA Coordinator – Many of the key issues have been identified in public scoping the Iditarod trails technical session. These include barge traffic, subsistence practices, and wildlife population impacts close to the mine operations if workers start hunting nearby. New issues include the source of gas for the pipeline, funding for pipeline, practical step to insure effective monitoring in perpetuity. How is the cyanide being transported to the mine? On the NEPA process, what will be the Corps' process to carry issues forward it into the analysis, and what role would the cooperators have in this?

Merlyn Scheleske, Fisheries Biologist – The EIS must address containment barges up & down river and workforce needed for it, bank erosion rates, changing river alignment, and the risk of increased turbidity from barge traffic. What would be the impact to belugas related to Cook Inlet gas transport? Are there other alternatives to get fuel to the site? Chinook numbers have been really low. They could be listed in the future.

Bruce Seppi, Wildlife Biologist – There are many different concerns about barge traffic. There are areas above Aniak where you can't even pass with a skiff; I have seen barges wait for more water. Since you're linking 4 barges together, that's actually 12 a day. How much cyanide are you using (tons in the life of the mine) and what are spill contingencies for it?

Kevin Keeler, Iditarod Trail Specialist – The scope of this project is very large. Communities want a spur pipeline out to them, how would this be considered? The Iditarod is collocated from Old Skwentna to Rainy Pass checkpoint. When you do NEPA and Section 106 at the same time, you need to identify avoidance, minimize and mitigation measures. This hasn't been communicated to the public yet. The removal of vegetation will result in visual degradation of the trail. The treatment of fill could impact trail users. Illegal use of the corridor will be a concern. The EIS should consider the alternative of HDD under Iditarod.

Jenny Blanchard, Cultural Resource Specialist – The agencies are working together to develop a Programmatic Agreement for Section 106. We want to make sure scope of analysis of impacts to cultural resources appropriate. It should include indirect effect (i.e., erosion on Kuskokwim) on resources.

Mark Jen USEPA Region 10 – EPA reviewed many important issues, including:

- all cooperators should be involved in the P&N;
- agencies should have a role in alternatives development, starting with criteria;
- criteria for LEDPA;

- life cycle economic costs;
- integrate Section 106 and Clean Water Act processes so you have a coordinated decision;
- financial assurance strategy is critical and the EIS could be rated poorly if this is absent;
- failure of any mining facilities (e.g. overflowed lake, dam failure);
- acid rock drainage & leaching – compared to other mineralized areas in Alaska and Lower 48;
- open pit lake and impacts of overflow;
- adequacy of air quality data including hazardous air pollutants (e.g. mercury and new 2010 EPA mercury emission standards);
- efficiency of mercury capture in the abatement processes, fugitive mercury, estimated exposures, mobilization and interaction with wind erosion
- methylation of mercury in wetlands is seasonally variable so adequate data should be collected;
- pipeline crossings – make sure the streams are characterized;
- quantity and source of water that will be withdrawn for construction of all facilities (e.g. Port, roads);
- pipeline construction in winter, how is hydrostatic test conduct, disposal of test waters, drilling muds from HDD sites?;
- wetlands need functional wetlands assessment as a basis for mitigation;
- Kuskokwim River erosion, loss of cultural resources, shallow areas affecting barge transportation, size of barges, any planned dredging;
- Fish populations, contamination resulting from legacy mines in the drainage
- hazardous material planning (underground injection well);
- ballast water and invasive species, including the national legal framework and the Coast Guard's jurisdiction;
- blasting management plan for the pipeline;
- cultural impacts to communities transitioning from subsistence to cash, especially in the post-mining scenario;
- access to traditional use areas;
- use Traditional Ecological Knowledge to help guide avoidance of direct resource impacts;
- Environmental Justice and “meaningful engagement” for the communities, including adequate Yup'ik language translation; more outreach, more fact sheets, workshops
- HIA and protection of children from health & safety risks;
- For cultural resource impact assessment, insure adequate consultation with the tribes;
- more issues will follow with the letter,

Phil Brna, USFWS – Official comments will be submitted in writing. The Service acts under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as well as specialized authorities under MMPTA, ESA, Bald Eagle Protection Act, MMPA, ANILCA in regard to subsistence, and the mandates for the Yukon Delta NWR.

Jeff Bruno, ADNRC Office Project Management & Permitting – There is direct communication with all of the departments to simplify coordination with all the State agencies. We will put comments in writing in the future. The state is interested in clarification on the Rapid Ecoregion

Assessment (REA). We hope to avoid duplication of effort or see conflicting information emerge from the NEPA and REA exercises.

Lee McKinley ADF&G Division of Habitat – Our department exercises authority over anadromous streams, and critical habitat areas (pipeline areas). We will submit comments in writing.

Sarah Yoder, ADHSS Health Assessment Program – The HIA is an independent technical exercise, but it will be integrated into the health section. A lot of our issues have been mentioned during scoping, including work force influx, increased economic development. Vulnerability (suicide, alcohol) is high in the region. We don't want the project to make new health challenges, and instead the EIS should consider whether the project provides an opportunity to improve health in the project area.

Gary Mendivil ADEC Commissioners Office – NEPA is a process law, not an environmental law, and interagency fluency and coordination is, key. We all need to learn where the various agency authorities overlap and where those authorities might conflict. We must educate each other on how we work through processes and how our procedures work. There are so many technical pieces, and we must all act as translators for each other. Gary gave an example of a meeting on the North Slope, in which the many meanings of the term "oil spill" became apparent. For industry, the term implied as little as 2 drops; for EPA, it was 5 gallons; and for the whaling captains, it implied a spill the size of the Exxon Valdez. That's how challenging it will be when you're not speaking the same language

ADEC is mostly a permitting authority while NEPA looks at the total picture. The ADEC submission was shown on the screen, and Gary discussed the example of specific air quality permits, linked to a larger set of related NEPA analysis topics. The ADEC submission is attached to these notes.

Lisa Feyereisen, Chuathbaluk Tribal Administrator – The scoping process is taking place right now but there is not a definite pipeline route. There are still studies on the Jones Realignment, for example, so we can't really do an adequate job on scoping these issues. The barge traffic in the National Wildlife Refuge may impact migratory birds, right next to the water. Waves continue for a long period of time, following passage of the barge. With subsistence nets, you don't fish when a barge is out there. It is so dangerous to follow behind the barge. If someone has to access emergency services, you might need to get in a boat to go to the next village. It could quadruple the time it takes to access emergency services. We are suffering from low Chinook runs in the last few years. There are trends in the Chinook population, but they haven't looked at the smolt survival and the relation to water level. The barge traffic could be related to low smolt survival. This is a difficult study, but would be important to capture the information. We are also concerned about contamination to sculpin below the project site [referring to a study of mercury contaminants in fish tissue, conducted by the BLM in relation to the reclamation effort at Red Devil.] If it's already an issue from past mines, then the mine will add to the contamination. Migratory waterfowl would land on tailing pile. What about dust from trucks, and how can water be used to suppress dust in the winter? What is the financial assurance strategy to address health impacts after the mine closes? There's no money set aside for the workers that have higher cancer rates.

It is a hard balancing act, and our culture is vulnerable. Our culture is being lost in a number of areas. It is not a static thing, it is dynamic. This region is one of the last areas to have school

systems (1950-60s). We are traditionally a transient culture but when we had to reside in the village for the children to attend school, we lost a lot of culture. This was a change to being taught verbally instead of learning by observing and doing. There may be positive benefits to employment, but too much time away from the communities can cause problems. NYAC mine had a community, rather than just an encampment. The separation of families for extended periods of time is negative. The positive is obviously the jobs.

Dave Cannon, Napaimute Native Village– The key is the unforeseen big issues: what if barges can't make it to Jungjuk? What is the contingency? Dredging would be a big concern for people up and down the river. What if there isn't enough acid buffering material on-site? Where is the site where you would get more carbon material? The word "ensure" is not a good word to use because nothing can be ensured. We'd like to see a plan to minimize invasives. When they do come into the region, how would they be taken care of? One particular risk is the heavy equipment needed for the pipeline construction. The project should [provide for on-going water quality monitoring on the Kuskokwim River. There is sure to be an incident on the river with 20 years of barging so we want to know about the fuel containment materials. The EIS should analyze mercury off-gassing from the waste rock.

Question & Answer Open Forum:

Q: Dave Cannon, Napaimute Native Village– Could we get an explanation of the Rapid Ecoregion Assessment (REA)?

A: It's a BLM process; a way of assessing a large region. There's overlap of that region and the state region. The Kuskokwim Plan has not been updated in 20 years. Bruce Seppi also elaborated to say that it is a landscape scale assessment with multiple agencies working to complete a baseline statement in 18 months on all plants, animals, for planning purposes. It's a current ecological snapshot. This one includes the Kuskokwim Region. Donlin Mine does come up in the discussions, but it is not a focus of the assessment. Bruce offered to provide contacts.

Q: Bob Charles, Knik Tribe – He was given very late notice for the scoping meeting. They would like a separate meeting.

A: Don explained that Amanda Shearer has been trying to connect with the tribe. The corps received the tribes letter recently, and tried to get in touch several times. The Corps wants to give them the information they need. Amanda will talk further with Bob.

Q: Nick Enos, Donlin Gold: Could I get more details on the contaminated sculpin study on Crooked Creek? Matt Varner from BLM conducted the study, and Teresa McPherson from BLM provided a copy to Donlin Gold. .

Taylor Brelsford, URS – In regard to the Scoping Process, we applaud agencies on joining in the scoping meetings and offering comments today. To provide more timely information on the discussions during the scoping meetings, we've put together quick issues summaries, of about two pages length, for the first four communities. We'll post several more this week. Following scoping, we welcome the agencies participation in the on-going process to develop building-blocks in the EIS, including the chapter 1 on purpose and Need and chapter 2 on Alternatives. We also continue to meet in the bi-weekly cooperating agency meetings. This has been a process of robust collaboration to date, and we are grateful for the effort the agencies are putting into this.

Gary Mendivil, ADEC – Let me describe a “kumbaya moment”. We are climbing a mountain together and we will reach the top. It will be worth it, but it will be painful along the way. We will fall into regulatory crevasses. This will be a long process, over two years. The key thing to remember is that Don and Taylor will be our mountain guides. The fog will lift. It is like raising teenagers. Constantly remind them to do their homework. We want a legally defensible document at the end.

David Seris, U.S. Coast Guard - Let us know as early as you can if there will be a pipeline bridge river crossing because permitting that, would be under our jurisdiction. In regard to the dredging, the Kuskokwim River is not a federally maintained channel.

The meeting adjourned early at 4:30 pm.

Meeting Sign-in Sheets



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COOPERATING AGENCY MEETING – FEBRUARY 6, 2013

PLEASE PRINT Name	Affiliation (if any)	E-Mail or Address
50. Heather ^{Scannell} ~~Scannell~~		on the phone
51. Randy Bates	ADF&G	on the phone
52. Dave Smus	USCG Juneau	on the phone
53. Brian <u>McAfee</u> FWS	Yukon Delta Refuge	on the phone
54. Dave Silva	Bob Al Guard	
55. Nancy Dango	URS	
56. Lori Verbrugge	USFWS	lori_verbrugge@fws.gov



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59. Tami FORDHAM	EPA	fordham.tami@epa.gov
60. Jenny Blanchard	BLM	jblanchard@blm.gov
61.		
62.		
63.		



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44. Gary Reimer	URS	Gary.Reimer@URS.com
45. Bill Craig	URS	bill.m.craig@urs.com
46. Stephen Trimble	URS	stephen.trimble@urs.com
47. Herman Wang	EPA	
48. Lorraine Edmonds	EPA	
49. Randy Bates	Palmer Habitat ADF&G	



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19.		
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21.		



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37. Don Kuhle	USACE	don.p.kuhle@usace.army.mil
38. Dave Cannon	Napa mule	dcannonnapamule@earthlink.net
39. Renee Evans	ADEC	renee.evans@alaska.gov
40. Molly Cobbs	BLM	mcobbs@blm.gov
41. Nick Enos	Donlin Gold	RENOS@DONLINGOLD.COM
42. Bruce Seppi	BLM	bseppi@blm.gov

APPENDIX D

INDEX OF AGENCY AND PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS

Comment Index - by Individual

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Akiak, Public Meeting	49	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 8), (ARD 3), (BARG 2), (BARG 3), (BARG 5), (BARG 6), (BER 5), (CLIM 1), (FISH 1), (FISH 2), (FISH 8), (FSR 3), (G2G 12), (GAS 6), (GEO 1), (HAB 2), (HYD 1), (HYD 6), (HYD 9), (HZM 13), (MON 1), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PHL 1), (PHL 2), (PHL 3), (PHL 9), (RME 4), (SER 4), (SER 9), (SUB 1), (SUB 3), (TWL 1), (WET 4)
Alexia, Lisa	84	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 7), (ARD 1), (BER 1), (CLIM 3), (FISH 2), (FISH 5), (FISH 9), (FSR 5), (HYD 1), (LEG 10), (MIT 9), (MON 1), (MON 7), (PHL 2), (PHL 8), (REC 7), (RME 7), (SER 3), (SUB 1), (TWL 4), (VEG 3), (WILD 5), (WILD 7)
Alexie, Nicholai Kwethluk, Inc	39	(BARG 3), (WAQ 3)
Alexie, Nicholai Kwethluk, Inc	40	(WAQ 7)
Alles, Kerry	115	(BER 3), (BER 7), (FSR 5), (HZM 19), (HZM 2), (REC 7), (TWL 3), (VIS 1)
Anchorage, Scoping Meeting	12	(AIQ 7), (ARD 2), (ARD 3), (ARD 4), (BARG 1), (BARG 4), (BER 7), (EJ 1), (FISH 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 6), (GAS 2), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 16), (LEG 1), (LEG 2), (PAA 5), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 7), (PUB 1), (PUB 2), (REC 4), (RME 1), (SER 1), (SER 6), (SER 8), (SER 15), (TRAN 1), (TWL 1), (WAQ 2), (WAQ 3)
Andrew, Ignatius Louie	59	(AIQ 1), (BER 3), (BIRD 2), (DATA 11), (FSR 7), (HZM 2), (HZM 9), (MIT 6), (PHL 1), (SER 1), (SER 3), (SER 19), (SUB 3), (TWL 1), (VIS 1)
Andrew, Jimmy	60	(HYD 1), (SUB 3)
Andrews, Shelly	116	(BER 9), (HZM 2), (TWL 1)
Angellan, Max	15	(FISH 3), (FISH 4), (MIT 9), (SUB 1), (SUB 2)
Aniak, Public Scoping Meeting	19	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 10), (ARD 3), (ARD 5), (BARG 1), (BARG 3), (BARG 5), (BER 4), (BER 9), (CAP 1), (CUL 1), (FISH 5), (FSR 1), (FSR 2), (FSR 5), (GAS 3), (GEO 6), (HYD 2), (HZM 9), (HZM 26), (LAND 2), (LAND 8), (LEG 3), (LEG 4), (MON 7), (NEP 5), (NSB 1), (P&N 1), (PAA 11), (PAA 21), (PUB 8), (RME 2), (RME 3), (SER 4), (SER 5), (SER 6), (SUB 3), (TWL 1), (TWL 2), (WAQ 5)
Anonymous	26	(BER 3), (FISH 6), (GAS 2), (SER 7)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Anonymous	61	(NSB 1)
Anonymous, Bethel handwritten	18	(BIRD 1), (CLIM 1), (GAS 2)
Anonymous, Hooper Bay	44	(GEO 5), (SUB 12), (WILD 3)
Anonymous, Toksook Bay	42	(HYD 3), (SUB 3), (WAQ 7)
Anonymous, Toksook Bay	43	(FSR 2), (GEO 5), (MIT 19), (MON 4), (SER 4), (SER 6)
Archibald, Guy Alaskans for Responsible Mining	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (H2M 3), (H2M 6), (H2M 12), (H2M 16), (H2M 19), (H2M 21), (H2M 22), (H2M 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Archibald, Guy Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (H2M 1), (H2M 3), (H2M 6), (H2M 11), (H2M 16), (H2M 17), (H2M 22), (H2M 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)
Arnold, David Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (H2M 1), (H2M 3), (H2M 6), (H2M 11), (H2M 16), (H2M 17), (H2M 22), (H2M 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Arnold, David Northern Alaska Environmental Center	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Atchison, Anna	150	(SER 1)
Baldwin, Joseph	76	(BARG 5), (FISH 3), (HYD 1), (HZM 4), (SUB 1), (TRAN 2)
Beaver, Jimmy	2	(PAA 19)
Beischer, Gregory Millrock Exploration Corporation	123	(PHL 3), (PHL 4), (SER 1), (SER 7), (SER 8), (SER 10), (SER 13), (SER 14), (SER 21)
Bethel, Scoping Meeting	50	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 7), (AIQ 8), (ARD 3), (ARD 6), (ARD 7), (ARD 8), (BARG 1), (BARG 3), (BARG 4), (BARG 5), (BARG 7), (BER 3), (BER 4), (BER 7), (BIRD 1), (CAP 2), (CAP 3), (CLIM 1), (FISH 2), (FISH 8), (FSR 4), (FSR 7), (G2G 3), (G2G 6), (G2G 7), (GAS 2), (GAS 3), (GRD 1), (HYD 9), (HZM 2), (HZM 4), (HZM 9), (HZM 16), (HZM 18), (HZM 26), (LEG 1), (LEG 5), (MIT 3), (MON 12), (PAA 19), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PHL 7), (PUB 2), (PUB 4), (PUB 6), (RME 5), (SER 1), (SER 5), (SER 6), (SER 7), (SER 11), (SER 21), (SUB 1), (SUB 3), (SUB 5), (TWL 1), (VEG 1), (WAQ 4), (WAQ 7), (WILD 3)
Binkley, John	141	(GAS 3), (SER 16)
Birch, Jerry	127	(LEG 1), (NEP 1), (SER 1), (SER 11)
Bittner, Alan Bureau of Land Management	169	(AIQ 3), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 7), (AIQ 9), (ARD 2), (BARG 1), (BARG 4), (BER 3), (BER 6), (BER 12), (BER 15), (CAP 1), (CLIM 4), (CLIM 7), (CUL 4), (CUL 5), (DATA 9), (DATA 12), (FISH 6), (FISH 12), (FSR 4), (FSR 5), (G2G 8), (GAS 1), (GAS 2), (GAS 3), (GAS 4), (GAS 5), (GEO 1), (GEO 3), (GEO 5), (GEO 6), (GEO 7), (GEO 8), (HAB 7), (HAB 8), (HYD 5), (HYD 8), (HYD 9), (HZM 9), (HZM 19), (HZM 20), (HZM 27), (HZM 29), (LAND 1), (LAND 3), (LAND 4), (LAND 6), (LAND 7), (LAND 8), (LAND 9), (LAND 10), (LAND 14), (LEG 1), (LEG 2), (LEG 10), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 12), (MIT 13), (MIT 14), (MIT 15), (MIT 17), (MON 1), (MON 2), (NEP 2), (NEP 4), (PAA 1), (PAA 4), (PAA 5), (PAA 8), (PAA 9), (PAA 11), (PAA 12), (PAA 13), (PAA 16), (PAA 17), (PAA 19), (PAA 21), (REC 1), (REC 2), (REC 3), (REC 5), (REC 6), (REC 7), (REC 8), (REC 9), (RME 2), (RME 3), (RME 4), (RME 6), (RME 9),

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Bittner, Alan Bureau of Land Management (Continued)		(RME 10), (RME 11), (RME 12), (RME 13), (RME 15), (SER 11), (SER 12), (SER 17), (SER 19), (SER 20), (SER 21), (SER 5), (SER 7), (SUB 1), (SUB 3), (SUB 4), (SUB 13), (SUB 16), (TRAN 4), (TRAN 5), (VEG 1), (VEG 2), (VEG 3), (VEG 5), (VEG 6), (VEG 7), (VIS 3), (VIS 4), (VIS 5), (VIS 6), (VIS 7), (VIS 8), (VIS 9), (WAQ 6), (WAQ 13), (WAQ 16), (WAQ 21), (WAQ 22), (WAQ 23), (WCR 2), (WET 6), (WILD 1), (WILD 2), (WILD 4), (WILD 5), (WILD 6)
Borell, Steve Borrell Consulting Services	149	(PHL 3), (PHL 4), (SER 1), (SER 10), (SER 16), (SER 21)
Brekken, Lara	146	(GAS 3), (SER 1)
Bridwell, Bruce	70	(SER 2)
Brink, Zack Orutsarmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
Brook, Kristovich Napaimute Traditional Council	87	(AIQ 1), (ARD 1), (BARG 1), (BARG 5), (BER 1), (CLIM 1), (FISH 6), (FSR 3), (HAB 8), (HYD 7), (HYD 9), (HZM 9), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (MIT 16), (MIT 20), (MON 13), (MON 5), (MON 7), (PAA 16), (PUB 5), (SER 11), (SUB 6), (SUB 8), (WAQ 4), (WAQ 18)
Brune, Jason	133	(GAS 3), (HZM 28), (SER 21)
Bruno, Jeff State of Alaska	176	(AIQ 3), (AIQ 6), (BARG 1), (BARG 5), (CLIM 1), (FISH 2), (FISH 6), (FISH 7), (FISH 10), (FISH 13), (FSR 4), (FSR 5), (GEO 1), (GEO 6), (GEO 7), (GEO 8), (HYD 11), (HZM 1), (LAND 8), (LAND 10), (LAND 12), (LEG 2), (LEG 12), (LEG 13), (MIT 23), (MON 2), (PAA 8), (PAA 9), (PAA 12), (PAA 18), (PAA 22), (REC 3), (RME 12), (RME 16), (RME 2), (SER 18), (SUB 17), (WAQ 22), (WAQ 23), (WET 6), (WILD 1), (WILD 4), (WILD 5), (WILD 6)
Calcote, Delice Alaska Inter-tribal Council	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Calcote, Delice Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HBM 1), (HBM 3), (HBM 6), (HBM 11), (HBM 16), (HBM 17), (HBM 22), (HBM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)
Calcote, Delice Donlin Gold Working Group	117	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 4), (BER 7), (BER 8), (BER 9), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (EJ 3), (GRD 2), (HBM 21), (HBM 6), (HBM 9), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 21), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (REC 7), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9)
Cannon, Dave Napaimute Traditional Council	87	(AIQ 1), (ARD 1), (BARG 1), (BARG 5), (BER 1), (CLIM 1), (FISH 6), (FSR 3), (HAB 8), (HYD 7), (HYD 9), (HBM 9), (HBM 16), (HBM 17), (MIT 16), (MIT 20), (MON 5), (MON 7), (MON 13), (PAA 16), (PUB 5), (SER 11), (SUB 6), (SUB 8), (WAQ 4), (WAQ 18)
Carey, Maureen	113	(TWL 1)
Carlson, Roy	102	(ARD 3), (BARG 3), (BER 2), (BER 3), (BER 7), (GAS 1), (GAS 3), (HBM 1), (LEG 6), (LEG 7), (PAA 4), (PAA 7), (PAA 14), (PAA 20), (SER 11), (WAQ 19), (WILD 1)
Chambers, David	136, 137	(ARD 1), (ARD 10), (ARD 3), (ARD 4), (BER 4), (BER 9), (DATA 1), (HBM 12), (HBM 16), (MIT 4), (MIT 18), (MIT 21), (MON 1), (MON 7), (MON 9), (MON 13), (MON 14), (NEP 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PAA 15), (PAA 19), (RME 2), (RME 8), (SER 8), (WAQ 11)
Chavez, Roberta	24	(ARD 6), (BER 3), (SUB 3)
Chavez, Roberta Orutsarmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
City of Bethel	23	(HBM 1), (MON 5), (RME 5), (SER 1), (SUB 2), (SUB 12)
Coil, David Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HBM 1), (HBM 3), (HBM 6), (HBM 11), (HBM 16), (HBM 17), (HBM 22),

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Coil, David Donlin Gold Working Group (Continued)		(HZM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)
Coil, David Ground Truth Trekking	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Collins, Ray	174	(PAA 12)
Conelly, Stephen	144	(PHL 3), (PHL 4), (SER 1), (SER 6)
Crockett, Deantha Alaska Miners Association	45	(SER 1)
Crooked Creek, Public Scoping Meeting	20	(AIQ 1), (FSR 7), (LAND 13), (LAND 8), (MON 2), (MON 3), (MON 4), (PHL 2), (PHL 10), (PUB 2), (PUB 4), (SER 1), (SER 2), (SER 5), (SER 6), (SER 7), (SUB 1), (TWL 1), (TWL 2), (WAQ 4)
Daniel, David	62	(BER 14), (SER 7)
Deardorff, Ken	75	(PAA 7), (TWL 1)
Denton, Steve	140	(GAS 3), (LEG 1), (SER 21), (SER 8)
Donhauser, Louise	41	(NSB 1)
Doolittle, Tom U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Informal meeting 1-29-2013	180	(AIQ 4), (BARG 1), (BER 4), (CLIM 7), (FSR 3), (HYD 2), (MON 5), (MON 16), (NEP 4), (NEP 6), (PAA 16), (WILD 3), (WILD 7)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Douglas, Hector	173	(HAB 6), (WILD 6)
Eaton, Barbara	147	(SER 1)
Eckert, Chris	29	(PAA 5)
Eisai, Dan	47	(CLIM 1), (FISH 1), (FISH 3), (FISH 5), (FISH 7), (FISH 9)
Emmonak, Public Scoping Meeting	58	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 7), (PAA 7), (PUB 2), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (SER 1), (SER 4), (WAQ 17)
Engles, Deb	143	(SER 1), (SER 13)
Epchook, Boris City of Kwethulk	81	(GAS 3), (PUB 10), (SER 1), (SER 8), (SER 14), (SER 15), (SUB 10)
Esai, Jacqueline	110	(PUB 1), (SUB 3), (SUB 11), (TWL 4), (WAQ 10), (WCR 1), (WILD 1)
Esai, Philip and Dora	108	(PUB 3), (PUB 8), (PUB 11), (TRAN 1), (TWL 1)
Ewan, Jeff Orutsarmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
Fagnani, Laurie MSI Communications	74	(SER 1)
Fairbanks, Grant	22	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 8), (BER 3), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 15), (HZM 16), (HZM 18), (MON 11), (MON 5), (MON 12), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (RME 5), (WAQ 8)
Fairbanks, Grant	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Feyereisen, Lisa Native Village of Chuathbaluk	112	(AIQ 6), (BARG 1), (BER 11), (BIRD 1), (PHL 11), (PUB 2), (PUB 4), (SUB 3), (WAQ 24)
Ffithian, Cody	94	(GAS 2), (TWL 1), (WILD 5)
Fithian, Heith	85	(NSB 1)
Fithian, Robert Taiga Resources Conservation	161	(BER 1), (BER 9), (CLIM 1), (CLIM 6), (DATA 20), (GAS 1), (GEO 3), (GEO 4), (HAB 5), (HYD 4), (PAA 7), (PAA 12), (PUB 1), (PUB 2), (PUB 5), (PUB 11), (REC 3), (RME 1), (SER 11), (SER 14), (SER 17), (SER 2), (SER 21), (SER 9), (SUB 4), (TWL 1), (TWL 5), (VIS 1), (VIS 2), (WCR 2), (WCR 3), (WILD 1)
Fithian, Sarah	86	(BER 1), (GAS 1), (PAA 12), (PUB 2), (SUB 1)
Foo, Stan Donlin Gold, LLC	157	(CLIM 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 11), (DATA 15), (HZM 5), (HZM 8), (LEG 2), (LEG 4), (LEG 8), (MIT 6), (MIT 22), (NEP 4), (P&N 3), (PAA 1), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PAA 14), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (RME 1), (SER 1), (SER 21), (SUB 10), (SUB 15)
Foster, Jessie	63	(FISH 4), (SER 6), (SUB 1)
Fredericksen, Rick	131	(GAS 3), (NEP 1), (SER 1), (SER 5), (SER 8), (SER 13), (SUB 10)
Gemmill, Faith Resisting Environmental Destruction on Indigenous Lands (REDOIL)	138	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 3), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 2), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (G2G 1), (HZM 2), (HZM 6), (HZM 7), (HZM 12), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 7), (MON 9), (MON 11), (MON 15), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PUB 5), (REC 7), (RME 3), (RME 5), (WAQ 9)
Gerondale, Chris	92	(SER 1)
Gestring, Bonnie Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 11), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Gestring, Bonnie Earthworks	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Giese, Mark M	38	(NSB 1)
Gillikin, Dan U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Informal meeting 1-29- 2013	180	(AIQ 4), (BARG 1), (BER 4), (CLIM 7), (FSR 3), (HYD 2), (MON 5), (MON 16), (NEP 4), (NEP 6), (PAA 16), (WILD 3), (WILD 7)
Gohlke, Karl	91	(SER 1)
Gray, John	93	(BARG 7), (REC 6)
Greenfield, Kevin	128	(NEP 1), (SER 1), (SER 8), (SER 14), (SER 15)
Grey, Howard	99	(CUL 2), (SER 1)
Grifka, Clair	64	(GAS 3), (SER 4)
Guy, George Kwethluk, Inc	48	(FISH 2), (SUB 1), (SUB 3)
Hall, Marleanna Resource Development Council	46	(SER 1), (SER 2), (SER 8)
Hall, Marleanna Resource Development Council	126	(LEG 1), (SER 1), (SER 2), (SER 8) (SER 13), (SER 14), (SER 15), (SER 16),
Harbour, Dave	119	(LAND 11), (LAND 12)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Hartzell, Paula U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Informal meeting 1-29- 2013	180	(AIQ 4), (BARG 1), (BER 4), (CLIM 7), (FSR 3), (HYD 2), (MON 16), (MON 5), (NEP 4), (NEP 6), (PAA 16), (WILD 3), (WILD 7)
Hawk, Mari	54	(HAB 1), (LAND 5)
Hayes, Cory	73	(SER 10)
Heatwole, Mike	121	(LEG 1), (SER 1)
Hemmen, Rob	153	(SER 1)
Holy Cross, Public Scoping Meeting	97	(BARG 3), (FISH 1), (FSR 2), (FSR 5), (HYD 1), (LAND 11), (LAND 12), (MON 4), (NEP 3), (PHL 2), (SER 3), (SER 4), (SER 6), (SER 19), (SUB 3), (VEG 2), (WAQ 19), (WILD 4)
Hooper Bay, Public Scoping Meeting	51	(AIQ 10), (AIQ 7), (ARD 1), (BER 13), (CLIM 2), (FSR 6), (GAS 3), (GRD 1), (HZM 4), (MON 1), (MON 7), (NEP 1), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PUB 2), (SER 1), (SER 6), (SUB 1), (SUB 2), (WAQ 7), (WILD 4)
Horn, William Alaska Professional Hunter's Association	156	(ARD 3), (FISH 6), (FISH 10), (HAB 1), (HYD 9), (MIT 5), (NEP 5), (PAA 4), (PAA 12), (REC 3), (VIS 2), (WAQ 7), (WCR 2)
Houle, Larr	159	(SER 1), (SER 5)
Ivan, Richard	17	(BIRD 1), (HAB 1), (LAND 3), (PAA 9), (PHL 2), (WILD 2)
Jen, Mark Environmental Protection Agency Jen, Mark	158	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 2), (AIQ 3), (AIQ 4), (AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 3), (ARD 4), (ARD 5), (ARD 8), (ARD 9), (BARG 1), (BARG 4), (BARG 7), (BER 1), (BER 4), (BER 7), (BER 10), (BER 11), (BER 12), (CLIM 1), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (CUL 3), (CUL 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 4), (DATA 5), (DATA 10), (DATA 13), (DATA 16), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (EJ 4), (FISH 6), (FISH 11), (FISH 12), (FSR 2), (FSR 3), (FSR 4), (G2G 1), (G2G 2), (G2G 3), (G2G 4), (G2G 5), (G2G 10), (G2G 11), (GEO 1), (GEO 2), (GEO 6), (GEO 7), (HAB 3), (HAB 4), (HYD 1), (HYD 9), (HYD 10), (HZM 2), (HZM 4), (HZM 10), (HZM 20), (HZM 24), (HZM 25), (HZM 27), (HZM 29), (LEG 2), (LEG 4), (LEG 8), (MIT 1), (MIT 2), (MIT 3), (MIT 4), (MIT 5), (MIT 6), (MIT 7), (MON 1), (MON 2), (MON 5), (MON 6), (MON 7), (NEP 5), (P&N 4), (PAA 1), (PAA 3), (PAA 5), (PAA 6), (PAA 7), (PAA 8), (PAA 9), (PAA 11), (PAA 14), (PAA 19), (PHL 1), (PHL 2), (PHL 5), (PUB 1), (PUB 3), (PUB 5), (PUB 12), (PUB 2), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 9), (RME 14), (SER 3), (SER 9), (SUB 9), (TRAN 3), (TRAN 5), (TWL

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Environmental Protection Agency (Continued)		1), (TWL 2), (TWL 7), (VEG 1), (VEG 5), (WAQ 2), (WAQ 3), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 11), (WAQ 12), (WAQ 13), (WAQ 14), (WAQ 15), (WAQ 16), (WET 1), (WET 2), (WET 3), (WET 4), (WET 5), (WILD 3), (WILD 6)
Jenkins, Forest Orutsarmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
Jespersion, Michael N	142	(SER 1)
John, Darrel	10	(BER 3), (SER 6)
Kalistook, Rose Orutsarmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
Kersey, Beth Village of Lower Kalskag Tribe	88	(BER 3), (BER 7), (BER 12), (FISH 3), (HZM 1), (HZM 26), (HZM 29), (MON 3), (PAA 9), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (RME 12)
Kipnuk, Public Scoping Meeting	154	(AIQ 1), (FISH 2), (GEO 1), (GEO 3), (GEO 5), (HZM 1), (HZM 9), (HZM 29), (LEG 6), (NEP 1), (PAA 11), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (RME 2), (SUB 2), (SUB 3)
Krause, Terry R	100	(HAB 1), (REC 3)
Kukowski, Raymon	134	(GAS 3), (SER 1)
Kutch, David Georgetown Tribal Council	168	(BARG 1), (BARG 4), (BARG 5), (BER 6), (BER 13), (FISH 2), (GAS 5), (GEO 1), (HAB 8), (HYD 1), (HZM 19), (LEG 1), (LEG 9), (MIT 3), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MON 2), (MON 7), (NEP 1), (RME 4), (RME 11), (RME 12), (SUB 3), (SUB 6), (TRAN 3), (WAQ 25), (WILD 5)
Larsen, Sabrina	33	(BER 4), (MON 7), (PHL 7), (RME 11), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 10)
Larsen, Sabrina	34	(BARG 7), (FISH 2), (MON 4)
Lefferts, Brian	31	(PAA 9)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Leonard, Martin Kuskokwim River Watershed Council - Informal Meeting 1-29- 2013	178	(BARG 5), (CAP 1), (FSR 3), (HYD 1), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (RME 11), (SER 5), (SER 7)
Long, Becky	82	(BARG 3), (GAS 6), (MIT 6), (PHL 1), (SER 21), (SUB 1)
Lor, Socheata United States Fish and Wildlife Service	162	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 7), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BARG 4), (BARG 6), (BIRD 2), (BIRD 3), (BIRD 4), (BIRD 5), (CLIM 1), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (CLIM 7), (DATA 2), (DATA 12), (DATA 14), (FISH 12), (FISH 13), (FISH 6), (FSR 3), (GEO 1), (HAB 1), (HAB 6), (HZM 6), (HZM 14), (HZM 19), (MIT 6), (MIT 8), (MON 10), (PAA 1), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (RME 1), (RME 12), (SUB 1), (SUB 14), (SUB 2), (SUB 3), (SUB 6), (WAQ 16), (WCR 2), (WET 2), (WILD 1), (WILD 3), (WILD 4), (WILD 5), (WILD 6), (WILD 7)
Lupie, Ryan	36	(HZM 2)
Mary, Sattler, Donlin Gold, LLC	124	(PHL 3), (SER 1)
Maxie, Rhea Orutsarmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
McAtee, June	83	(AIQ 11), (BARG 5), (FSR 2), (P&N 3), (SER 1)
McCaffery, Brian U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Informal Meeting 1-29- 2013	180	(AIQ 4), (BARG 1), (BER 4), (CLIM 7), (FSR 3), (HYD 2), (MON 16), (MON 5), (NEP 4), (NEP 6), (PAA 16), (WILD 3), (WILD 7)
McGrath, Public Scoping Meeting	32	(ARD 3), (BARG 1), (FISH 2), (FISH 3), (GAS 3), (GEO 1), (MON 1), (PAA 14), (PUB 2), (PUB 8), (REC 8), (SER 16), (SUB 6), (TRAN 1), (WAQ 7), (WCR 1)
Melzo, Kevin	65	(PAA 1), (SUB 9)
Miller, Lance NANA Regional Corporation	125	(SER 16), (SER 21)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Miller, Mike	145	(GAS 3), (SER 1), (SER 2), (SER 13)
Miller, Pamela Alaska Community Action on Toxics	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Miller, Pamela Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 11), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)
Miller, Steve FWS - Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Informal Meeting 1-29- 2013	180	(AIQ 4), (BARG 1), (BER 4), (CLIM 7), (FSR 3), (HYD 2), (MON 5), (MON 16), (NEP 4), (NEP 6), (PAA 16), (WILD 3), (WILD 7)
Morgan, Joli	27	(NSB 1)
Moses, Peter	66	(SUB 1), (VEG 2), (WAQ 10)
Nicolai, Elsie	35	(MIT 8)
Nicolai, Fr. Yakov	5	(HZM 2), (PAA 9)
Nicolai, Martin	16	(BARG 3), (BARG 7), (HYD 1), (PAA 5), (PHL 7), (SER 18)
Nunapitchuk, Public Meeting	155	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 8), (ARD 3), (BARG 5), (CAP 1), (CUL 1), (DATA 17), (DATA 20), (FSR 5), (FSR 8), (GAS 5), (GEO 1), (HYD 5), (MIT 7), (SER 3), (SER 6), (SUB 1), (TWL 1), (VEG 4)
O'Brien, Colin Earthjustice	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
O'Brien, Colin Earthjustice (Continued)		18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Olson, Bjorn Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 11), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)
Olson, Bjorn Ground Truth Trekking	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Oscar, John Kuskokwim River Watershed Council	171	(PUB 2)
Oscar, John Kuskokwim River Watershed Council - Informal Meeting 1-29-2013	178	(BARG 5), (CAP 1), (FSR 3), (HYD 1), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (RME 11), (SER 5), (SER 7)
Pastos, Nikos Center for Water Advocacy	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Pastros, Nikos Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 11), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Paul, Jimmy	78	(AIQ 1), (FSR 4), (HYD 4), (MON 5), (PAA 11)
Peltola, Gene Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation	129	(SER 1)
Percy, Steve	152	(HZM 15), (SER 16)
Perrins, Steve and Denise Rainy Pass Lodge	14	(PAA 4), (PAA 6), (PAA 11), (PUB 1), (PUB 3), (REC 3), (SER 17), (TWL 3), (WILD 1)
Petro, Rachael Alaska Chamber of Commerce	122	(LEG 1), (SER 1), (SER 8), (SER 11), (SER 14)
Pollock, Helen	98	(BARG 2)
Pollock, Nicholas	67	(BARG 3), (HYD 1), (MIT 3)
Polonowski, John	9	(FISH 1)
Porter, Richard Knik Tribal Council	111	(AIQ 6), (G2G 9), (GAS 5), (GEO 6), (HAB 9), (SUB 4), (WILD 5)
Quinhagak, Scoping Public Meeting	53	(BARG 5), (BER 7), (FISH 2), (FISH 3), (FISH 6), (FSR 6), (GEO 1), (HZM 2), (HZM 3), (HZM 26), (LEG 4), (MIT 13), (MON 6), (P&N 3), (PAA 18), (PHL 1), (PUB 8), (PUB 9), (RME 1), (RME 5), (RME 11), (SER 4), (SER 7), (SER 9), (SUB 1), (SUB 2), (TWL 1), (VIS 1)
Retherford, Rob Alaska Earth Sciences	139	(GAS 3), (SER 21)
Roczicka, Greg Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 11), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Roczicka, Greg Orutsararmiut Native Council	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Roczicka, Greg Orutsararmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
Roger, Karen Orutsararmiut Native Council - Informal Meeting 01-28-2013	179	(CAP 1), (DATA 16), (FISH 2), (NEP 1), (RME 14)
Runkle, John	71	(PAA 12), (WCR 1)
Runkle, John	69, 104, 105, 106, 163, 164, 165, 166	(BER 9), (CLIM 1), (CUL 5), (DATA 17), (FISH 7), (GAS 2), (GEO 4), (MIT 8), (NSB 1), (PAA 12), (PUB 2), (PUB 11), (REC 1), (REC 3), (SER 1), (SER 17), (SER 2), (SUB 6), (TRAN 1), (TWL 1), (TWL 3), (VEG 2), (WCR 1), (WCR 2), (WILD 1), (WILD 4)
Runkle, John	160	(BIRD 1), (CUL 4), (FISH 3), (GAS 3), (MIT 4), (PUB 3), (SER 6), (SUB 4), (SUB 6), (TWL 1), (TWL 3), (VIS 1), (VIS 2), (WILD 1)
Sailer, Randy	30	(BER 3), (GEO 1), (MIT 4), (SER 2)
Sailer, Randy	37	(BER 3), (WAQ 7)
Samson, Deborah	4	(HZM 1), (WET 1)
Samson, Pat Kuskokwim River Watershed Council - Informal Meeting 1-29-2013	178	(BARG 5), (CAP 1), (FSR 3), (HYD 1), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (RME 11), (SER 5), (SER 7)
Sattler, Maria	132	(LEG 1), (SER 15), (SUB 10)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Selvik, Justin	25	(GAS 2)
Sharp, Minnie	56	(BER 1), (SUB 1)
Shavelson, Bob Cook Inlet Keeper	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Shavelson, Bob Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HZM 1), (HZM 11), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (LEG 4), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 2), (MIT 21), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 7), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 20), (WAQ 9), (WCR 2)
Shelton, Anthony	68	(SER 1)
Shepherd, Hal	90	(ARD 1), (DATA 17), (DATA 18), (DATA 19), (DATA 20), (GAS 2), (LEG 11), (PHL 7), (RME 5), (RME 7), (RME 12), (TWL 1), (WAQ 4)
Shively, John	148	(PHL 3), (SER 1), (SER 14)
St. George, Phil	114	(PHL 4), (SER 1), (SER 7), (SER 8), (SER 10), (SER 13), (SER 14), (SER 21),
St. Mary's, Public Scoping Meeting	96	(AIQ 1), (AIQ 7), (BARG 3), (FISH 2), (FSR 2), (GAS 3), (GEO 1), (HYD 1), (HYD 3), (HZM 20), (LEG 6), (MON 4), (P&N 3), (PAA 14), (PHL 6), (PUB 2), (PUB 7), (SER 1), (SER 4), (SUB 3), (SUB 6)
Stemp, Marc	28	(SER 11), (SER 16)
Stevens, Carolyn	120	(PHL 3), (SER 1), (SER 11)
Stevens, Donald	130	(LAND 12), (PHL 3), (SER 1), (SER 14), (SER 15)
Stevens, Sr., Jimmy P	79	(PHL 8), (SER 6), (SUB 2), (SUB 3), (SUB 4), (SUB 11),

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Street, Steve Alaska Village Council Presidents - January 28, 2013 Informal Meeting	177	(ARD 8), (BARG 3), (BARG 5), (CLIM 1), (CUL 6), (DATA 21), (HYD 1), (HYD 4), (NEP 2), (PUB 8), (TRAN 3), (TWL 6)
Street, Steven Association of Village Council Presidents	72	(AIQ 6), (ARD 8), (BARG 3), (BER 3), (FSR 3), (G2G 1), (HYD 9), (HZM 18), (HZM 26), (WAQ 3)
Thomas, Evelyn Crooked Creek Traditional Council	21	(G2G 1), (HAB 1), (HYD 3), (HZM 19), (LAND 11), (LEG 4), (MIT 18), (MON 3), (PHL 2), (SER 1), (SER 11), (SER 15), (SER 21), (SUB 1), (SUB 14), (TWL 1), (WAQ 1), (WAQ 4), (WAQ 6)
Thomas, Evelyn Crooked Creek Traditional Council	103	(SUB 7)
Thomas, Evelyn Village of Crooked Creek	172	(G2G 13), (HAB 10)
Toksook Bay, Public Scoping Meeting	52	(AIQ 1), (BER 6), (FISH 2), (FISH 3), (FSR 1), (FSR 2), (FSR 4), (FSR 5), (FSR 8), (GAS 1), (GAS 5), (GEO 1), (GEO 3), (GEO 5), (HZM 2), (HZM 26), (NEP 1), (PAA 5), (PUB 7), (RME 12), (SER 6), (SER 9), (TWL 1), (WAQ 7)
Van Nieuwenhuyse, Rick	95	(SER 1)
Van Wyck, Nicholas	55, 77	(DATA 7), (GAS 3), (PAA 7)
Wallace, John	89	(NSB 1)
Wassilie, Carl Alaska's Big Villages Network	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)
Wedll, Don Alaska Village Council Presidents - January 28, 2013 Informal Meeting	177	(ARD 8), (BARG 3), (BARG 5), (CLIM 1), (CUL 6), (DATA 21), (HYD 1), (HYD 4), (NEP 2), (PUB 8), (TRAN 3), (TWL 6)

Commenter	Submission ID	Comments
Williams, Meta	57	(SUB 2)
Williams, Peter City of Bethel	181	(HYD 1), (LAND 15), (PAA 23), (TRAN 3)
Wilmarth, Larry	135	(SER 1), (SER 11)
Wittenkeller, Sharo	107	(PAA 12), (TWL 1)
Zemba, Karen	151	(LEG 1), (SER 1), (SER 14)
Zimmer, Hedi Donlin Gold Working Group	109	(AIQ 5), (AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 7), (BER 8), (CAP 4), (CLIM 2), (CLIM 4), (DATA 1), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 6), (DATA 8), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (EJ 1), (EJ 2), (FISH 3), (G2G 1), (HZM 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 11), (HZM 16), (HZM 17), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (LEG 4), (MIT 2), (MIT 4), (MIT 9), (MIT 10), (MIT 11), (MIT 15), (MIT 21), (MON 5), (MON 8), (MON 9), (MON 11), (PAA 7), (PAA 10), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (RME 5), (SER 21), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20), (WCR 2)
Zimmer, Heidi Alaska Community Action on Toxics	101	(AIQ 6), (AIQ 8), (ARD 2), (BARG 3), (BER 1), (BER 8), (CLIM 4), (DATA 2), (DATA 3), (DATA 5), (DATA 8), (DATA 12), (DATA 13), (DATA 17), (DATA 19), (EJ 1), (G2G 1), (HZM 3), (HZM 6), (HZM 12), (HZM 16), (HZM 19), (HZM 21), (HZM 22), (HZM 23), (MIT 2), (MIT 9), (MON 11), (MON 8), (MON 9), (NEP 4), (PAA 10), (PAA 11), (PAA 13), (PAA 14), (PAA 15), (PAA 18), (PAA 2), (PAA 7), (PAA 9), (PHL 1), (PHL 5), (PHL 6), (PUB 1), (PUB 5), (PUB 8), (REC 7), (RME 1), (RME 3), (RME 5), (SUB 2), (SUB 5), (WAQ 9), (WAQ 20)

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS

(AVAILABLE ONLY IN DIGITAL FORMAT IN SEPARATE FILE)

Download via zip file at

<http://donlingoldeis.com/BackgroundDocuments.aspx>

APPENDIX F

COOPERATING AGENCY SCOPING COMMENTS

(AVAILABLE ONLY IN DIGITAL FORMAT IN SEPARATE FILE)

Download via zip file at

<http://donlingoldeis.com/BackgroundDocuments.aspx>

Public Involvement Plan, Final, Version 2, December 2012.



Donlin Gold Project EIS

Public Involvement Plan

December 5th, 2012 V2

Submitted by:

URS Alaska

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2204 3rd Street

Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK 99506-1518

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Appendix A	Corps Letter to Tribes, dated September 24, 2012
Appendix B	Scoping Report Draft Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
AVCP	Association of Village Council Presidents
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
Calista	Calista Corporation (An ANCSA Regional Corporation)
CAR	Comment Analysis Report
CASy	Comment Analysis System
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Donlin Gold	Donlin Gold, LLC
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EIS Team	URS and subcontractors preparing the EIS
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PIP	Public Involvement Plan
PSA	Public Service Announcement
ROD	Record of Decision
Tribe	Federally Recognized Tribal Government
YK Delta	Yukon Kuskokwim Delta

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1.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

1.1 Goals and Objectives of the Public Involvement Plan

The overall goal of the Public Involvement Plan (PIP) is to provide the basis for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the cooperating agencies to provide guidance for the public outreach activities with preparation of the Donlin Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). URS leads a contractor team preparing the EIS, and the EIS Team will use this plan to implement a broad collaborative process to involve the public; federally-recognized tribal governments (tribes), Alaska Native corporations; local and regional interest groups; and local, state and federal government agencies in the EIS process. The EIS process will contain a wide-ranging analysis of the proposed project and alternatives, and the potential impacts to the physical, biological and social environments. Public participation at various stages in the process is important to identify issues, formulate alternatives, and identify mitigation procedures that could reduce impacts. To say this another way, the intention of the PIP is to insure timely and accurate disclosure to the affected communities of project plans and progress in developing the EIS, as well as to gather input.

The PIP objectives include:

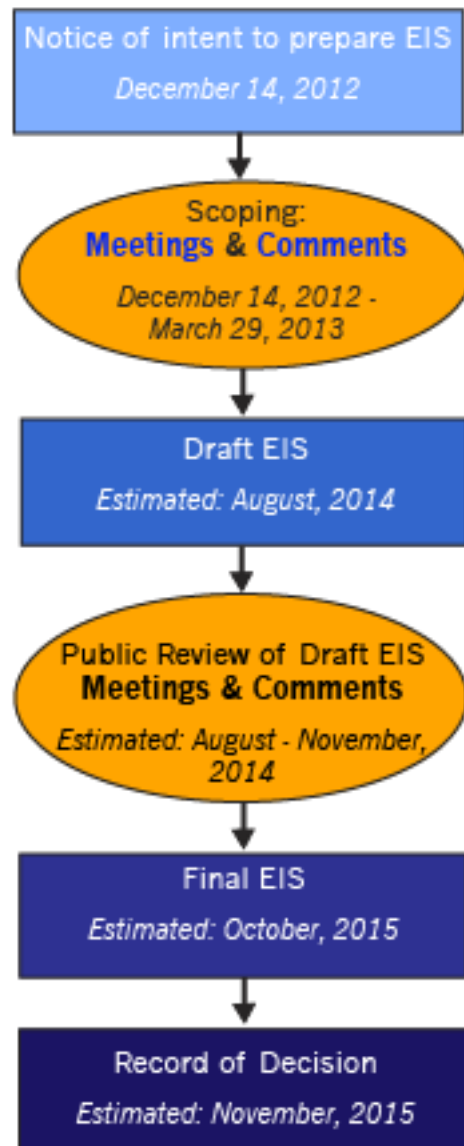
- Inform the public of the Donlin Gold Project EIS, including the ways in which the public can participate in the development of the EIS.
- Meet the NEPA EIS requirements.
- Plan and conduct effective public meetings and other opportunities for the public to identify issues and challenges related to the proposed project, to help develop project alternatives for review, and to comment on the Draft EIS.
- Disclose the analysis of the Draft EIS, and document public comments, insuring that responses are incorporated into the EIS.

Methods for achieving the objectives include:

- Develop an initial list of potentially affected stakeholders.
- Identify through engagement with potentially affected stakeholders, and implement effective public involvement tools, including a project website and newsletters, at appropriate stages of developing the EIS.
- Maintain a schedule of public involvement opportunities and milestones.
- Provide adequate public notice, prepare effective meetings materials, and support the Corps in conducting Scoping Meetings and Public Meetings on the Draft EIS.
- Systematically document comments at Scoping Meetings and at Public Meetings on the Draft EIS. Establish a formalized system to record public comments. Prepare a Scoping Report and a Comment Analysis Report. Track and insure responses to comments and appropriate revisions in the EIS.

The EIS Milestones and schedule are summarized in the following graphic, which will also appear on the project website at (www.DonlinGoldEIS.com):

Figure 1. EIS Milestones



1.2 The Donlin Gold Project

Donlin Gold LLC (Donlin Gold) proposes development of a large, open pit hard rock gold mine located 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River in southwestern Alaska (see Figure 2, labeled Figure 1.1 in the Donlin Gold Project Description July 2012). With proven and probable reserves of 556.5 million short tons, the proposed mine is estimated to produce over one million ounces of gold annually through its 27.5-year life. The mine site is located primarily on land leased from the Calista Corporation, the Alaska Native Regional Corporation for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, and subject to a surface use agreement with The Kuskokwim Corporation (TKC), the merged Alaska Native Village Corporation for 10 middle Kuskokwim River villages. Other facilities associated with the project are

located on land managed by Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the State of Alaska, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Donlin Gold has recently completed an extensive program of exploration, environmental studies, preliminary project design, and community outreach. In July 2012, Donlin Gold submitted a permit application to the Corps, initiating the permitting phase. The Donlin Gold Project EIS will examine four major project components, including:

Pipeline

- Natural gas pipeline transporting natural gas to the power plant via a 313 mile (503 km), 14 inch (35.5 centimeters) diameter buried steel pipeline originating from an existing 20 inch (51 centimeters) natural gas pipeline near Beluga, Alaska;

Power Plant

- Power plant with a total connected load of 227 megawatts, an average running load of 153 megawatts, and a peak load of 182 megawatts;

Mine Site

- Open pit , eventually 1,400 acres in size, providing access for mining proven and probable reserves totaling 556.5 million short tons (504.8 million tonnes), with an average grade of 0.061 ounces/short ton (2.09 grams/ton), and mill processing at a rate of 59,000 short tons per day (53,500 tonnes per day);
- Waste treatment (tailings impoundment) facility eventually covering 2,350 acres with a total capacity of approximately 335,000 acre-feet (ft) (413 million cubic meters [m³]) of mill tailings, decant water, and stormwater;
- Waste rock facility, eventually covering 2,300 acres for placement of approximately 2,460 million short tons (2,232 million tonnes) of waste rock;
- Water treatment plant with a design capacity of 2,188 gallons per minute (497 m³ per hour) for treatment of dewatering water to permitted standards;

Transportation and Camp Infrastructure

- Upriver port facility serving as the terminus between river barge transport and road transport to the mine site, to transport approximately 37,500,000 gallons (141,952,942 liters) of fuel and approximately 100,000 tons (90,718 tonnes) of non-fuel supplies per year;
- Mine access road providing access between the port facility and mine site via a 30-mile (48 km) two-lane, gravel-surfaced access road, 5,000-ft long by 150-ft wide (1,524 m by 45 m) gravel airstrip approximately 9 road miles (14.5 km) west of the mine site (see Figure 3 Mine Access roads); and
- Permanent accommodation camp located along the access road approximately 2.4 miles (3.9 km) from the mine site, for housing up to 638 people during operations.

The Donlin Gold Project is very large and technically complex, incorporating many components across an extensive geographic region with a diverse group of stakeholders. The project area spans a large subarctic landscape, from the west side of Cook Inlet, through Rainy Pass in the Alaska Range, along the northern foothills of the Alaska Range, and into the central Kuskokwim Valley. The project faces a challenging regulatory environment, with many state and federal permits required, with some of these subject to very recent changes in regulations. Finally, the Donlin Gold Project will potentially affect a broad and

culturally diverse stakeholder landscape, including 66 tribes, along with other regional residents, and a variety of non-governmental organizations. Each of these characteristics of the Donlin Gold Project serves to emphasize the importance of effective cross-cultural public outreach and communication as part of the EIS effort.

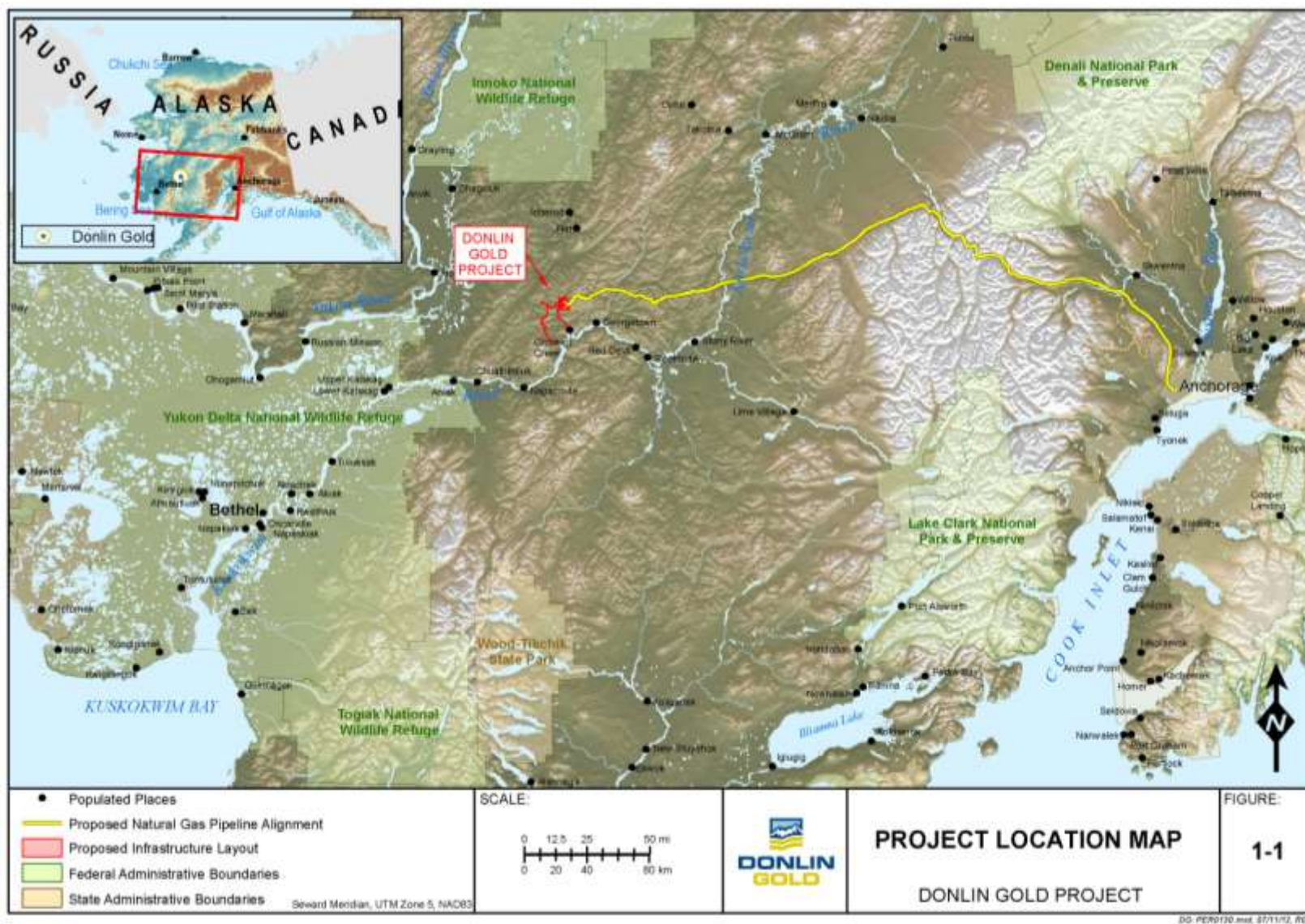
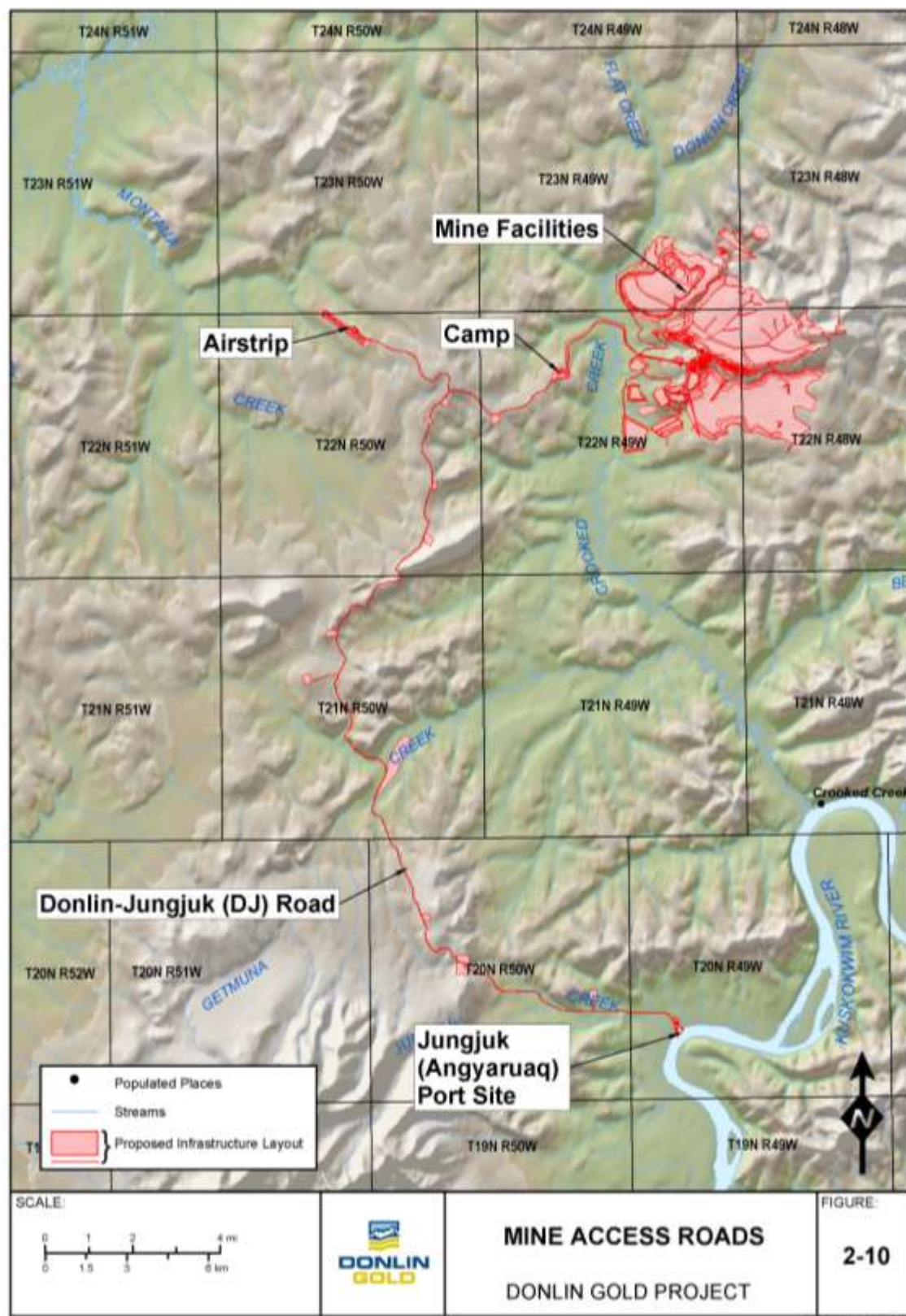
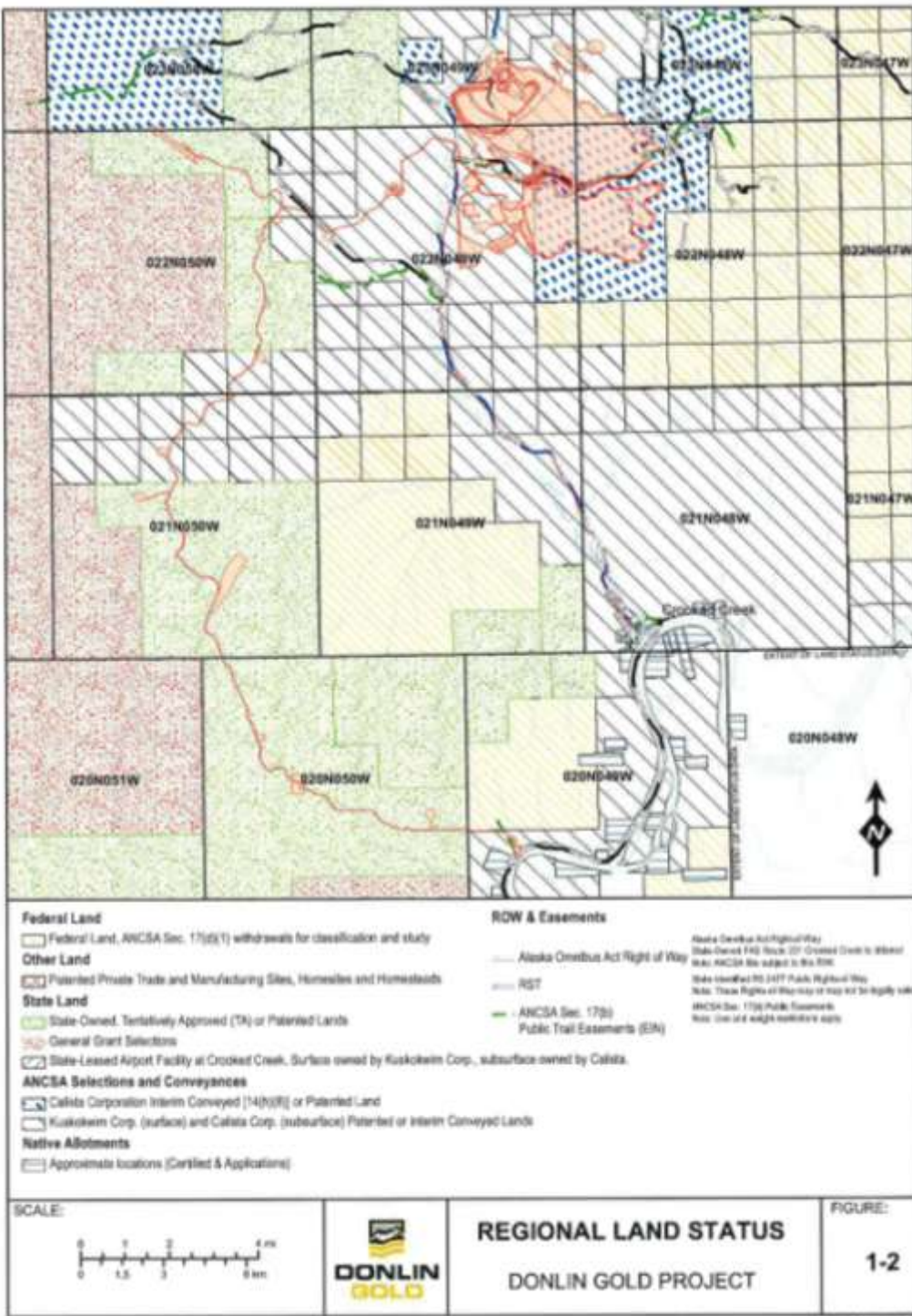
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Figure 3. Mine Access Roads



Land status in the vicinity of the proposed Donlin Gold Mine is shown in Figure 4. The Donlin Gold project is found predominantly on land owned by Calista and TKC, but the road from the Jungjuk Port to the mine site also crosses state lands. The proposed Jungjuk Port is located on TKC land. A detailed description of land status for the 313-mile pipeline is found in the Donlin Gold Natural Gas Pipeline Plan of Development, Appendix A and Appendix B.

Figure 4: Regional Land Status

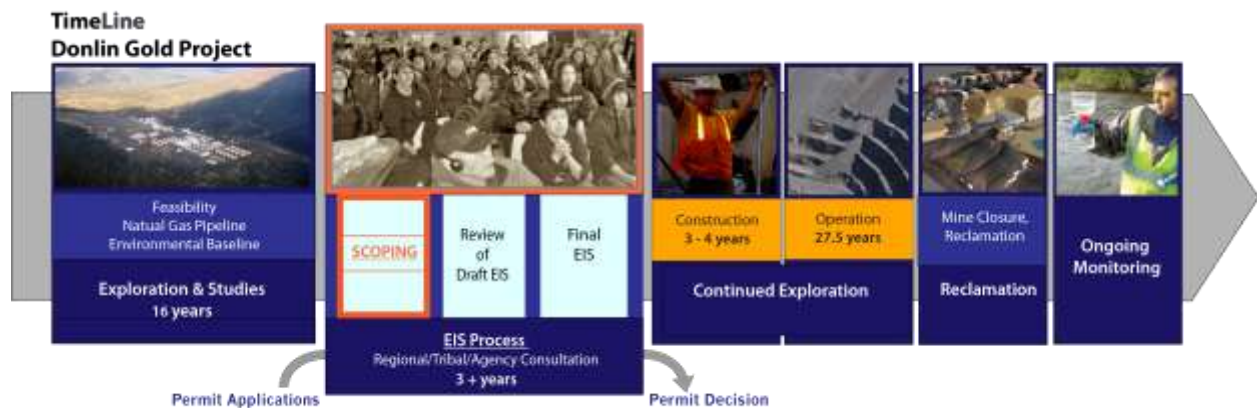


History of the Project and Public Involvement

Donlin Gold has conducted baseline studies and public outreach in the project area for the last 16 years (see Figure 5), including briefings of community and regional leaders, and affected communities. Regular newsletters to project stakeholders have described their exploration and environmental studies. With the Corps as the lead federal agency, the EIS represents an independent review of the proposed action. The public outreach will operate as a separate and new effort associated with the EIS. The EIS effort will build on the public communication work by Donlin Gold as appropriate, but will occur independently. For example, Donlin Gold's Yup'ik language translator has prepared a technical vocabulary of mining-related terms in Yup'ik. The EIS team will make use of this and other technical background developed by Donlin Gold.

Below is the Donlin Gold Project Timeline, situating the NEPA-directed EIS in relation to the pre-permitting phase and the subsequent construction, operation and eventual closure of the mine.

Figure 5. Donlin Gold Project Timeline



1.3 Government-to-Government Consultation

In compliance with Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, the Corps will directly conduct consultation with federally recognized tribal governments directly during the process of preparing an EIS. The Corps has identified 66 tribes potentially affected by the project.

The Corps sent letters inviting consultation on September 24, 2012 (Appendix A). The letters included a Tribal Coordination Plan for the development of the Donlin Gold Project EIS. A copy of the letter sent is included in Appendix A, along with the list of tribal governments and a Tribal Coordination Plan. The Corps requested information from the tribes on the following topics: subsistence, archaeological sites, and traditional cultural properties as well as special expertise regarding any environmental, social and/or economic impacts.

An initial teleconference for tribes was held on Tuesday, October 30, 2012. Discussions with potentially affected tribal governments will occur throughout the project.

The recognition of tribes as governments and the right to government to government consultation with federal agencies is very important to the tribal members. This avenue of direct consultation is distinct from and in addition to the general public involvement described through this PIP. Tribes are stakeholders for the purpose of the EIS outreach, but they have distinct rights to consultation as tribal governments.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS/AFFECTED PARTIES

Successful completion of the EIS will depend on identifying and engaging key stakeholders that are potentially affected by or interested in the outcome of the EIS. Stakeholders may have an interest in the project due to:

- 1) Residence in proximity to the project,
- 2) Land and resource use in the project area,
- 3) Cultural, economic and policy interests in the project, or
- 4) Jurisdictional or regulatory responsibilities.

Potentially interested parties will be contacted directly by the EIS Team in accordance with the PIP by inclusion in the mailing list. As other interested parties are identified through the public involvement process, they will be added to the mailing list and contacted for subsequent public participation activities. A summary of organizations, agencies and individuals that would be potentially interested in the EIS are described in Section 2.2.

The EIS Team will consider feedback from potentially interested parties regarding the most effective and culturally appropriate means of engaging and communicating with those stakeholders.

2.1 Cooperating and Participating Agencies

In the role as lead agency, the Corps will be assisted by the cooperating agencies in areas in which they have specialized expertise or related regulatory authorities. The Corps has solicited the involvement of a range of federal and state agencies, along with a letter of inquiry to 66 potentially affected tribal governments. To date, the following parties have indicated they will participate as cooperative agencies. Other tribal governments may seek cooperating agency status.

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Village of Crooked Creek (Tribal Government)
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Tribal Government)
- Native Village of Napaimute (Tribal Government)

When tribes serve as cooperating agencies, this is in addition to their rights to government to government consultation.

The U.S. Coast Guard and the National Marine Fisheries Service have expressed an interest in serving as participating agencies. This means they will receive meeting notices and materials provided to the cooperating agencies, and that they will have the opportunity to provide comments. However, they may choose to participate more selectively in the cooperating agency meetings, particularly when an issue in their area of jurisdiction is under discussion.

The Corps, cooperating agencies, and the EIS Team will meet on a regular basis to discuss project updates and upcoming project milestones or deadlines. For the first several months of the EIS project,

these meetings will occur bi-weekly. The schedule may be adjusted for slower and more active periods of agency oversight.

2.2 Stakeholders Groups and Potentially Affected Parties

A mailing list of stakeholder groups and potentially affected parties is currently being developed, including the following types of organizations:

- Federal Elected Officials
- Federal Agencies
- State Elected Official
- State Agencies
- Local Governments
- Tribal Governments
- ANSCA Regional and Village Corporations
- Regional Tribal Associations
- Statewide and Regional Organizations
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Industry

Tribes are stakeholders for the EIS public outreach, but they also exercise rights to government to government consultation.

This list will be updated throughout the project, based on the results of the scoping process and other public comment periods, as well as agency consultation processes. It will also include contacts suggested by the Corps and Donlin Gold from previous outreach efforts.

Each of the communities in the project area is represented and served by a variety of organizations, ranging from tribes, municipalities, and Alaska Native Corporations, to School Districts, Health Corporations, and Electrical Cooperatives. An example of the institutional diversity at the local level is found in Table 1, which address 13 central communities in the project area, where public meetings are planned for the EIS. (Anchorage is a site for public meetings, but is not covered in this table.)

2.3 Individual Citizens

Individual citizens that express an interest in the project will be included as potentially interested parties and added to the mailing list throughout the duration of the project. Individuals can express an interest in the project in-person, on the phone, fax, and through the website. The mailing list is not public, so the names of individuals who receive mailings are not disclosed. See also the discussion of comments submitted in Section 3.10.

Table 1. Organizations Serving Communities Planned for EIS Meetings

City Government	Tribal Government	ANSCA Regional Corporation	Regional Tribal Association	Village Corporation	Health Care	Regional Housing Authority	Economic Dev. Or CDQ Group	Utilities	School District
City of Akiak	Akiak Native Community	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 4	Kokarmuit Corporation	YKHC	AVCP	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council	City of Akiak	Yupitit
City of Aniak	Village of Aniak	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 3 Kuskokwim Native Association	The Kuskokwim Corporation	YKHC	AVCP	Interior Rivers Resource Conservation & Development Council	Aniak Light & Power AVEC	Kuspuk
City of Bethel	Orutsararmuit Native Village	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 5 Kuskokwim River Watershed Council	Bethel Native Corporation	YKHC	AVCP	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council	Bethel Utilities Corp.	Lower Kuskokwim
Crooked Creek is Unincorporated	Village of Crooked Creek	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 3	The Kuskokwim Corporation	YKHC	AVCP	Interior Rivers Resource Conservation & Development Council	Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative	Kuspuk
City of Emmonak	Emmonak Village	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 10	Emmonak Corp.	YKHC	AVCP	Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association	AVEC	Lower Yukon
City of Hooper Bay	Native Village of Hooper Bay	Calista Corporation	AVCP Unit 9	Sea Lion Corp.	YKHC	AVCP	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council, Coastal Villages Region Fund	AVEC	Lower Yukon

Donlin Gold Project EIS

City Government	Tribal Government	ANSCA Regional Corporation	Regional Tribal Association	Village Corporation	Health Care	Regional Housing Authority	Economic Dev. Or CDQ Group	Utilities	School District
City of Holy Cross	Holy Cross Village	Doyon, Ltd.	Tanana Chiefs Conference Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council	Deloycheet, Inc.	YKHC	Interior	Interior Rivers Resource Conservation & Development Council	AVEC	Iditarod Area
Kipnuk is Unincorporated	Native Village of Kipnuk	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 7	Kugakktlik, Ltd.	YKHC	AVCP	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council	Kipnuk Light Plant	Lower Kuskokwim
City of McGrath	McGrath Native Village	Doyon, Ltd.	Tanana Chiefs Conference	MTNT, Ltd.	ANTHC	Interior	N/A	McGrath Light & Power	Iditarod Area
City of Nunapitchuk	Native Village of Nunapitchuk	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 6	Nunapitchuk, Ltd.	YKHC	AVCP	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council	AVEC	Lower Kuskokwim
City of Quinhagak	Native Village of Kwinhagak	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 10	Qanirtuuq, Inc.	YKHC	AVCP	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council	AVEC	Lower Kuskokwim
City of Saint Mary's	Algaaciq Native Village	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 2	Saint Mary's Native Corp.	YKHC	AVCP	N/A	AVEC	Saint Mary's City
City of Toksook Bay	Nunakauyarmiut Tribe	Calista Corp.	AVCP Unit 8	Nunakauiak Yupik Corp.	YKHC	AVCP	Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council	AVEC	Lower Kuskokwim

Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, 2012

Acronyms: YKHC = Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation; AVCP = Association of Village Council Presidents; AVEC= Alaska Village Electric Cooperative; ANTHC= Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium; MTNT= McGrath, Takotna, Nikolai, Telida

3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT MECHANISMS

This section of the PIP describes the mechanisms currently identified to establish effective public outreach and communication as part of the EIS effort. During the Scoping phase, the EIS Team will engage potentially interested parties regarding whether these mechanisms are culturally appropriate and whether the PIP should be adapted accordingly.

3.1 Federal Register Notice

The Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS will be published in the *Federal Register* December 14, 2012. This serves as formal notice of the first steps in the EIS, including the Scoping period. While not widely read among the communities within the project area, the *Federal Register* Notice is a legal requirement, and is followed closely by some of the industry and environmental interest groups. The Corps will prepare *Federal Register* Notices of Availability for the Draft EIS, Final EIS, and Record of Decision at latter stages in the EIS.

3.2 General Public Notification

In addition to *Federal Register* notices, several public communications tools will be used to inform the public of the proposed EIS project and scheduled public meetings. These tools include:

- EIS Project website (www.DonlinGoldEIS.com);
- EIS Project Newsletters (electronic copies on the project website, and hardcopy versions distributed to the mailing list);
- Public notices and display ads in local/regional newspapers to advertise public meetings, availability of documents, and public comment periods;
- Public Service Announcements on project area radio stations;
- Letters/emails to stakeholders;
- As appropriate, invited presentations, such as the Rural Providers Conference or the AVCP Spring Convention.

The communication tools will be used throughout the EIS, with special emphasis on promoting participation in the designated public comment periods, Scoping Meetings and Public Meetings on the Draft EIS.

Limited English Proficiency Compliance

On August 11, 2000, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13166 entitled, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency." The Executive Order requires Federal agencies to examine the services they provide, identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency, and develop and implement a plan to provide those services so that LEP persons can have meaningful access to them.

Americans with Disabilities Act Compliance

Advertisements for the public meetings on the Draft EIS will include notice of the Corps intent to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Meeting sites will meet ADA requirements, where feasible.

3.3 Agency Coordination and Consultation

The Corps has initiated coordination with federal and state agencies with an interest in participating as cooperative agencies, as noted above. The frequent Inter-agency Coordination meetings will insure that the cooperating agencies have a substantial role in guiding the EIS. Through the coordination process, the Corps will request additional data that may be appropriate or required and available references. The Corps will work with the agencies to identify specific steps in the review process, an approach to an integrated environmental review process, and a coordinated schedule for processing environmental compliance and potential future permitting needs. At the appropriate time, the Corps will conduct formal consultations with regulatory agencies, such as Section 7 Consultation under the Endangered Species Act, or Section 106 Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The agencies involved in coordination and consultation may include the following:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Marine Fisheries Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska State Historic Preservation Office

3.4 Alaska Native Tribal Government Notification and Consultation

The Corps has solicited the involvement of the federally-recognized tribes with a letter of inquiry to 66 potentially affected tribal governments. This letter asked whether each tribe wanted to participate in formal government to government consultation, to serve as a cooperating agency, to receive project information, or had no interest in the EIS project. As noted, the Corps also held an informational teleconference on October 30, 2012.

The Corps is solely responsible for government to government consultation. The Corps will compile responses to the letter and schedule formal or informal government to government consultation meetings during the Scoping period and at other stages of the EIS as appropriate. The EIS Team will provide logistical support, communications materials, and EIS documents for use by the Corps in these government to government meetings.

3.5 Media Outlets

The public communication program will include contact with media that serve the project area communities. For public notices, news releases, display advertisements, public service announcements, and news items the following print, broadcast, and online media outlets will be useful. This list will be updated throughout the course of the EIS as appropriate.

Table 2. Media Outlets

NEWSPAPERS	
Delta Discovery (YK Delta Weekly)	Anchorage Daily News (Online & Daily)
The Tundra Drums (YK Delta Online & Bi-Weekly)	
RADIO	
KYUK (AM/FM) - Bethel	KCUK - Chevak
KSKO-FM - McGrath	KYKD - Bethel
KSKA - Anchorage	
TELEVISION	
KTUU – Anchorage	KTVA - Anchorage

Newspaper Advertisements

Advertisements for public meetings, availability of documents, and public comment periods will be published in the appropriate newspapers (Table 2). Advertisements will include the location, date, and time of the meeting, along with a description of the proposed project and the purpose of the meeting.

The *Anchorage Daily News* is a daily newspaper distributed statewide. It also features a free calendar service online. A meeting notice will be published initially two weeks prior to public meetings and then again 2 to 3 days prior to the meeting.

The *Tundra Drums* (bi-weekly newspaper) and the *Delta Discovery* (weekly newspaper) serve the Yukon-Kuskokwim region. A ¼ page ad will be placed two weeks prior to public meetings.

There are also numerous online community calendars that may allow public meeting dates, times, and locations to be published prior to public meetings. Regional newsletters (e.g. AVCP Quarterly) may serve as additional opportunities to communicate to the region.

A chronological file of pertinent newspaper advertisements and clippings will be maintained in the project administrative record files.

News Releases to Local Media

The EIS project team will prepare news releases for the Corps to distribute to statewide television stations and newspapers. The news releases would be linked to key project milestones, such as the scoping meetings and release of the Draft EIS. A chronological file of major television or newspaper press releases and any articles related to the project will also be maintained in the project administrative record files.

Radio Public Service Announcements

Public Service Announcements (PSAs) for public meetings will be submitted to radio stations listed in Table 2. PSAs are expected to run within the same week of the public meetings. PSAs will include the location, date, time, and purpose of the meeting. Some public radio stations will not run free PSAs, but there is an opportunity to pay a “sponsorship” which would allow for an advertising spot to run 5 times a day the week of the meeting.

3.6 Informal Outreach

Invitational and Informational Letters

Invitational letters, postcards, and/or emails to Scoping meetings and Draft EIS meetings will be sent to specific organizations and individuals on the project mailing list. The letter will include a project description and schedule, and an invitation to participate in the Draft EIS public meetings.

For the agency work session, follow-up telephone calls will be made to confirm participation.

Informal Contacts

Informal calls to local leaders will be made to lay the groundwork for effective participation in the meetings during the Scoping and Draft EIS phases. The EIS Team includes a life-long Yup'ik resident of the project area, who has traveled widely over nearly 30 years throughout the region. He will be able to call upon his wide personal network of friends and colleagues to coordinate for the meetings, explain the EIS steps, and answer questions about how to have a voice in the EIS. Records of these phone conversations will be retained in the administrative record.

In addition, as the opportunity presents itself, the Corps and the EIS Team can make contacts with civic groups, regional and village tribal organizations, and municipal leaders for visits and informal meetings during the Scoping and Draft EIS public meeting stages. The informal meetings would be used to inform the groups and organizations about the project and schedule, invite them to participate, and to receive their comments during Scoping and on the Draft EIS.

3.7 Newsletters

The EIS Team will develop a series of newsletters to communicate with those individuals and organizations on the project mailing list at key points throughout the project. The newsletters will contain information about the project description, status, and schedule. Key project milestones suitable for newsletter distribution include:

- Newsletter 1 – Provide a basic introduction to the project, schedule, and opportunities to comment during scoping.
- Newsletter 2 – Describe the results of the Scoping meetings
- Newsletter 3 – Announce availability and review period of the Draft EIS, including public hearing dates.
- Newsletter 4 – Review public comments on the Draft EIS and announce the schedule for the Final EIS
- Newsletter 5 – Announce availability of the Final EIS and the next steps for the project

The newsletters will be mailed directly to all individuals, agencies, businesses, interest groups, and elected officials on the mailing list. They will be a tool for providing notification of upcoming meetings and opportunities for public participation. The newsletters will also solicit public comments from tribes, Alaska Native corporations, local and regional interest groups, and state and federal agencies. The project website address will be included in each newsletter, which has a link for comment submissions during the Scoping and Draft EIS phases of the project.

3.8 Project Mailing List

The EIS Team will maintain and update the mailing list based on comment forms, public sign-in sheets, and emails received by the Corps during the Scoping comment period and the Draft EIS comment period.

An initial project mailing list of contacts in the project area has been made available to URS as an Excel file and will be the basis for developing the project mailing list.

3.9 Project Website & Email

The EIS Team will develop, host, and maintain a project website (www.DonlinGoldEIS.com). The website will convey project information, schedules, ways to get involved, and avenues to comment on the project. The project website will be updated at major project milestones (Scoping, Draft EIS, Final EIS, Record of Decision [ROD]). The website address will be included in the Federal Register Notices, project newsletters, fact sheets, and newspaper advertisements. The website will be well organized and visually attractive, using graphics and images provided by the Corps, Donlin Gold, and other sources. A schematic of the website structure is provided in Figure 6.

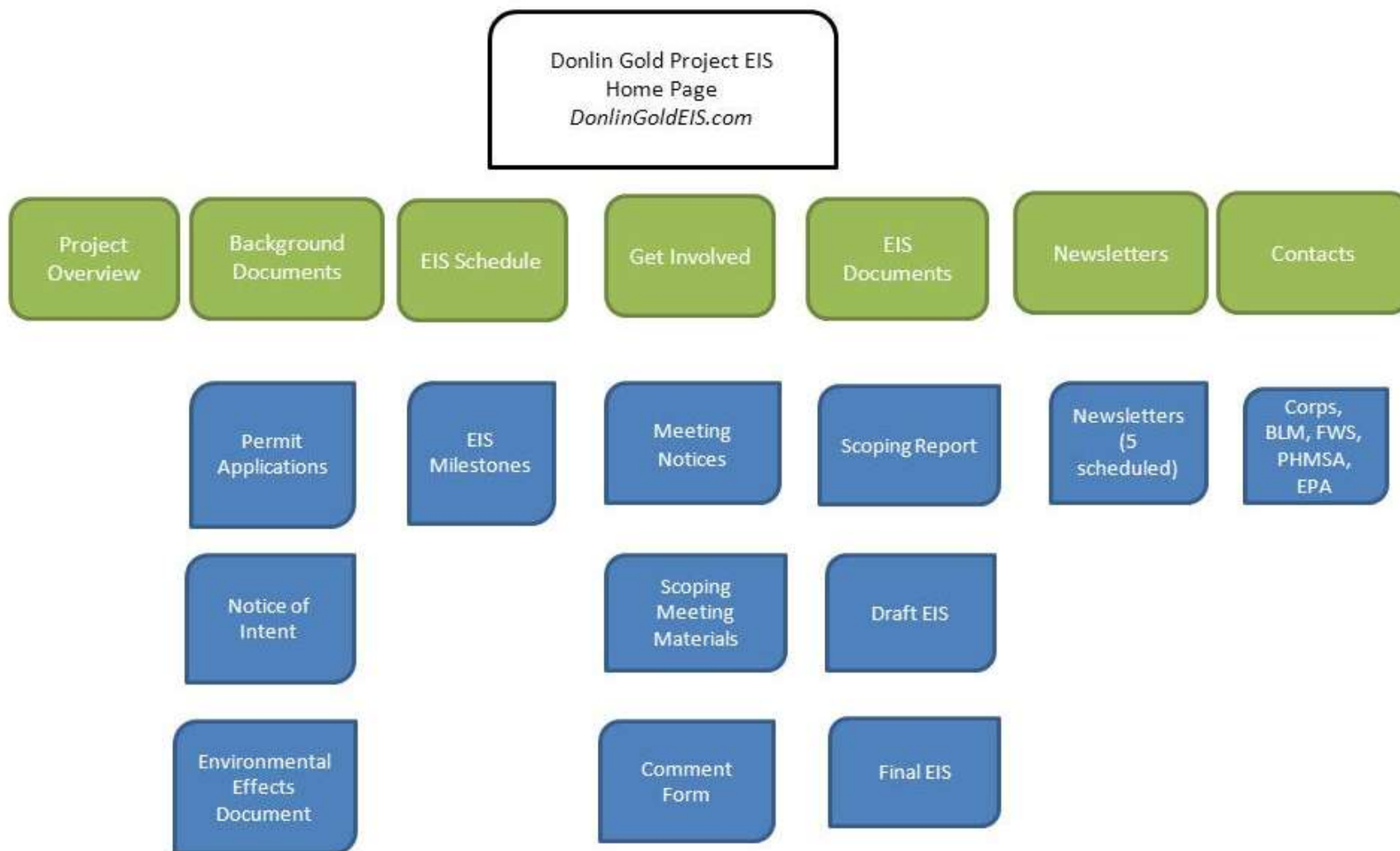
Important documents to appear on the project website may include:

- Background Project Documents: Permit Applications, Project Description, Plan of Operations, Federal Register Notice of Intent, Environmental Effects Document (baseline studies), Maps (Adobe Acrobat PDF) of the project area and other design features; Federal Register Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS
- EIS Schedule: An overview of the NEPA process and public participation components, with an estimated schedule.
- Newsletters: provide notice of upcoming stages in the EIS and reports on results of Scoping and public Meetings.
- Scoping Documents: A schedule of Scoping meetings, along with meeting materials, such as the PowerPoint presentation made by the Corps. Following the meetings, the Scoping Report will provide a summary of the comments received.
- Draft EIS Public Meetings: A schedule of the Draft EIS public meetings date and meeting times and locations. A copy of the meeting materials, including the PowerPoint presentation used at the public meetings. The Draft EIS and a list of key issue areas with links to relevant sections in the Draft EIS. A link to the page to submit comments online.
- EIS Documents: Scoping Report, Newsletters, Draft EIS, Final EIS, and ROD.

The project website will be maintained through the life of the project, and then all relevant information will be transferred to the Corps.

A project email address will be generated that can collect comments (comments@DonlinGoldEIS.com) and add people to the mailing list (info@DonlinGoldEIS.com). Messages can be routed to a separate email Outlook account or forwarded to the appropriate staff. The email addresses would appear on advertising materials and the website through the course of the EIS.

Figure 6. Webpage Schematic



3.10 How to Comment

Comments will be accepted in writing or as verbal comments at the Scoping Meetings and Public Meetings on the Draft EIS. They may also be submitted to the Corps by email or fax throughout each comment period. Comments may also be posted directly on the comment page of the project website. Person submitting comments may request that they name be withheld in the summary and reporting of the comments.

The website will include contacts for the cooperating agencies. The newsletters and other educational materials will highlight the Corps contact information as follows:

Lead Agency

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
Mr. Don Kuhle, Project Manager
P.O. Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK 99506-1518
Email: Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil
Tel: 907-753-2780
Fax: 907-753-5567

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
Amanda Shearer, Tribal Liaison
P.O. Box 6898
Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, AK 99506-1518
Email: Amanda.M.Shearer@usace.army.mil
Tel: 907-753-5674
Fax: 907-753-5567

In order to develop comments, the public may wish to review the permit applications, project-related baseline studies and reports, and the EIS documents (including the Scoping Report, the Draft EIS, and the Final EIS). In addition to availability on the website noted above, the documents will be available for public viewing at the Corps Anchorage Field Office, 1600 A Street, Suite 110, Anchorage, Alaska.

To support comments on the Draft EIS, the document will be widely distributed to the communities and stakeholders with a printed Executive Summary and an accompanying CD of the Draft EIS. As a practical matter, publication and mailing of a multi-volume EIS in hard copy is expensive and for many stakeholders, not the most convenient method to review the document. As a more practical alternative, the printed Executive Summary provides an overview and allows a reader to identify portions of the EIS on the CD to read in more detail. The Executive Summary and CD will be sent to the tribes, Alaska Native corporations, elected officials, and interest groups throughout the project area. Individuals will be invited to request copies in the Federal Register Notice announcing the availability of the Draft EIS, the project Newsletter, and the project website.

In addition to the distribution of the CD version, printed copies of the Draft and Final EIS will be made available at the following locations:

- Aniak School Library, Aniak
- Kuskokwim Consortium Library, Bethel
- McGrath Community School Library, McGrath
- Z.J. Loussac Library, Anchorage
- Noel Wien Library, Fairbanks

3.11 FTP Site

URS will establish a protected File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site that will simplify the transfer of large files among the EIS Team and the Corps and cooperating agencies. This secure site will be administered by URS. The FTP site users will be issued user names and passwords to access this protected site located at <https://moveitdmz102.urscorp.com/>.

3.12 Administrative Record

The Administrative Record is a comprehensive record of the documents that form the basis for the Corps' decisions in the EIS, including all public comments and responses. Details of the procedures for maintaining the Administrative Record are provided in the EIS Project Work Plan.

4.0 SCOPING

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) defines scoping as an “early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action” (40 CFR 1501.7). The scoping process provides an opportunity to people potentially affected by the project to express their views and concerns and to contribute to the completeness of the EIS.

4.1 Scoping Locations and Estimated Dates

The project area includes 66 Alaska Native villages (including tribes) and other communities. To insure that Scoping meeting area held in all portions of the project area, the EIS Team proposes to build on the sub-regional traditions of the region, taking an example from the 10 administrative units used for representation on the Executive Board of the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP). The framework for Scoping Meetings is to hold meetings in 13 central communities (11 communities in the AVCP subregions, plus 2 Tanana Chiefs Conference subregions) as well as the City of Anchorage. The meeting communities are noted in Table 3, and the communities and subregions are displayed in Figure 7.

Table 3. Proposed Donlin project EIS Scoping Schedule

Week 1	Communities	Week 2	Communities	Week 3	Communities	Week 4	Communities
mid-Jan	Crooked Creek	late-Jan	Quinhagak	Feb	Toksook Bay	March	Holy Cross
	Aniak		Kipnuk		Hooper Bay		McGrath
	Bethel		Nunapitchuk		Emmonak		
	Anchorage		Akiak		Saint Mary's		

Since Scoping meetings cannot feasibly be held in each of the affected communities, alternative means of providing information and soliciting comments will be critical. As noted above, informal outreach calls will be made to encourage participation through travel to a neighboring village meeting site, or through accessing information and providing comments on the project website. The EIS Team will explore the possibility of arranging with KYUK radio in Bethel for broadcast of a Scoping meeting throughout the region. Teleconference access to meetings will also be explored.

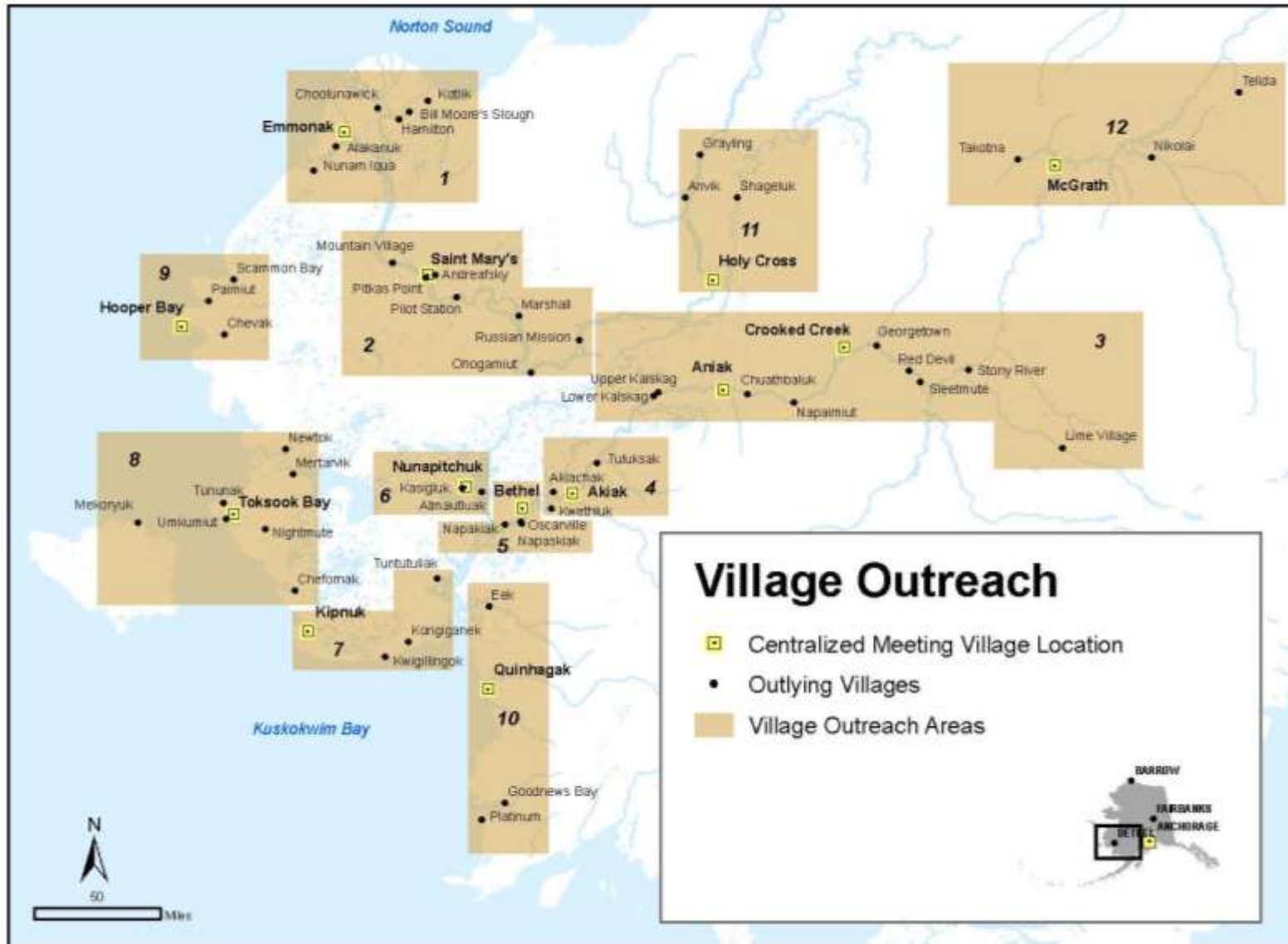
4.2 Scoping Meeting Format

Each Scoping meeting will follow the same format and present the same information. In addition to the Corps and EIS Team representatives, a court recorder will be present to document comments in a transcript of the meeting.

The schedule for each scoping meeting will follow a similar format:

- Setup at public meeting location
- Tribal consultation meetings, if applicable, may be conducted separately by the Corps
- Break
- Informal open house period (60 minutes)
- Scoping Presentation (30 minutes)
- Additional questions and comments by residents (60 minutes)

Figure 7. Proposed Scoping Meeting Communities



The meeting space will be set-up with chairs and a screen for the presentation, and room to circulate and view posters and enjoy refreshments. During the first hour open house session, attendees will have the opportunity to view informational posters and maps. The Corps and EIS Team representatives will be available around the room to answer questions.

The more formal presentation will start approximately one hour later with a PowerPoint presentation. Where appropriate, the EIS Team will employ Yup'ik language translators for the meeting, based on prior planning discussion with community leaders. The presentation will describe the proposed Donlin Gold Project and its history, provide an introduction to the EIS process, and introduce some potential resources of concern, as a basis for discussion. The public question and comment period will follow.

Fact sheets may be developed to provide additional information on selected Donlin Gold project components, the EIS process, and avenues to provide public comments. Comment forms will be made available at the meetings so that attendees can submit written comments during the meeting or mail them in at a later date.

The translated comments will be captured in the meeting transcriptions. There will be an effort to utilize specialized vocabulary that has been established to help communicate about technical mining issues in Yup'ik.

4.3 Scoping Comments Analysis

URS will implement its proprietary Comment Analysis System (CASy) to store, code, and analyze comments developed during the Scoping and Draft EIS phases of the project. CASy is an (internal) web-based comment tracking tool which allows the EIS Team to manage a large volume of comments. Comments can be imported from emails, database files or spreadsheets and through online comment forms. URS can also manually enter comments through a data entry form. This system will be hosted on a URS server and accessed only by the comment coding team and database managers.

Public comments submitted via email, fax, hardcopy, and at public meetings will be entered as PDFs and tracked in the CASy system. Our project website will offer methods for submitting electronic comments and these are directed into the URS comment database system. Our web based internal CASy tracks each public submission and categorizes substantive comments based on the major issue or issues. URS will create comment categories for the EIS that are specific to anticipated project issues and concerns. Each unique individual submission is then reviewed and coded into issue categories. Multiple comments making a similar point are then clustered into a succinct summary Statement of Concern (related to EIS topics, impacts categories, and/or alternatives). The Statements of Concern have been found to be very useful to clients in understanding and addressing comments submitted on EIS documents, particularly when thousands of individual comments can be distilled into several dozen Statements of Concern.

URS is able to run numerous reports from the CASy database, extracting information varying from overall summary statistics to tracking the classification of individual submissions. Output from the database summarizes Statements of Concern as the basis for identifying and responding to issues in the EIS analysis.

4.4 Scoping Report

The Scoping Report summarizes the issues, opportunities, challenges, and concerns of the public as provided during the Scoping Period and the Scoping meetings. These concerns are integrated into the preparation of the Draft EIS. The Scoping Report is a public document and will be posted to the website. In addition, a project newsletter will be mailed out after the Scoping Period to provide an overview of the comments received and to invite interested stakeholders to read the full report on the website or to request a copy. The Scoping report will also be included as an appendix in the Draft EIS.

The Scoping Report will include the results of the detailed scoping comment analysis as well as appendices containing materials and documents such as the Notice of Intent, sign-in sheets, the presentation, and summarized comments or Statements of Concern. Copies of original written correspondence, telephone records, emails, comment sheets, and other correspondence generated to support public involvement will become part of the report. Originals, as available, will be kept in the Administrative Record. The Scoping Report outline is included as Appendix B of this PIP.

4.5 Production and Quality of Deliverables

The intent of the project templates, such as the style guide format, memos, design sheet format, and report graphics, is to provide the framework for consistent products and to minimize the efforts of reformatting information in documents developed by multiple team members.

5.0 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND ANILCA 810 HEARINGS ON THE DRAFT EIS

5.1 Public Meeting Locations and Estimated Dates

Public meetings will be held upon completion and distribution of the Draft EIS. The meetings will occur in the same communities that participated in Scoping Meetings. The meeting dates will be arranged in consultation with local leaders and with consideration of local seasonal schedules.

The public notice strategy for the public meetings will follow the plan described in Section 3.0.

Informal outreach calls and other informal meetings or presentations will occur as described in Section 3.0.

5.2 Public Meeting Format and Preparation

The public meetings for the Draft EIS will combine an open house with a brief, formal presentation, followed by a public comment opportunity. Yup'ik language translators will be retained for the communities where this is appropriate, based on consultation with host village leaders.

The meeting format will include:

- Setup at public meeting location
- Tribal consultation meetings, if applicable, to be led separately by the Corps
- Break
- Informal open house period (30 minutes)
- Presentation summarizing the Draft EIS (1 hour)
- Additional questions and comments by residents (60 minutes)

The EIS Team will prepare materials for the meetings, including a PowerPoint presentation that provides an overview of the Draft EIS purpose and need, alternatives, affected environment, and findings about environmental impacts. The EIS Team will provide sign-in sheets, comment forms, name tags, and up to eight 20 by 30 inch display boards. Information on project display boards may include the following:

- Overview of the Draft EIS, including alternatives, including maps and figures,
- Simple diagram of the EIS Milestones and schedule,
- Information on how to provide comments.

The same project information will be presented at all public meetings. A court reporter will be retained to record public comments at all scheduled public meetings and provide transcripts for the administrative record. Public comments will be accepted via the project website, through testimony at a public hearing, fax, regular mail, website comment form, or email throughout the review period on the Draft EIS.

The EIS Team will take responsibility for meeting planning and logistics. Consultation with host village leaders well in advance will insure that appropriate meeting dates are selected, and provide guidance on meeting rooms, potential translators, and other local arrangements. Other support tasks include setting up the meeting room, staffing the sign-in table, facilitation, documenting comments, and clean up.

5.3 Transcription of Oral Comments

A court reporter will be provided for each public hearing and a transcript of oral comments will be included in the Administrative Record. For the public meetings on the Draft EIS, comments will be summarized in the Comment Analysis Report (CAR).

5.4 Public Meeting Comment Analysis Report

Comments can be submitted by the public and agency stakeholders as verbal comments at meetings, written on the mail-in comment forms, or typed and emailed through the website address. Comment forms will be available at public meetings and can be included with newsletters. The comment form has space so that the respondent can request that his/her name and address be added to the project mailing list. The comment form will also be made available through the project website.

After the public review period for the Draft EIS, the EIS Team will compile, analyze, and summarize all written and oral comments received into a CAR. Comments will be categorized, organized, and tracked the CASy system. The EIS Team will draft preliminary responses to the comments for review by the Corps. The EIS Team will meet with Corps and cooperating agencies to discuss the public and agency comments, agency review comments, and incorporate responses into the Preliminary Final EIS. The Corps and the cooperating agencies will review all comments received, and determine the major issues that must be addressed before the Final EIS is released.

5.5 ANILCA 810 Hearing Format and Preparation (if required)

If the analysis of alternatives finds that the proposed action may “significantly restrict subsistence uses,” then an Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Section 810 hearing would be held in the affected area. These meetings would be held in conjunction with, but separate from, the Draft EIS meeting. Consultation with Alaska Native tribes and communities would focus on access for traditional use, protection and mitigation of impacts to traditional cultural and subsistence resources, and preservation and management of important cultural places and subsistence uses. After consultation, the final determination by the appropriate federal land manager would consider three factors: whether the action is necessary, if it involves a “minimum amount of public land,” and whether reasonable steps are proposed to minimize adverse impacts. Public meetings would be held in the potentially affected communities. Notice of these meetings will be provided in the *Federal Register* and by way of the local media. A court reporter will be provided for each hearing and a transcript of oral comments will be included in the Administrative Record.

5.6 Agency Work Session

As major issues are identified from comments received on the Draft EIS, the EIS Team will hold a work session with the Corps and cooperating agencies to review comments and facilitate accurate incorporation of comments and responses into the Preliminary Final EIS.

6.0 Monitoring Effectiveness

The PIP is a dynamic document that will be updated under consultation with the Corps and cooperating agencies as needed throughout the course of the project. Public outreach strategies will be adapted throughout the EIS based on feedback and emerging opportunities

6.1 Monitoring Effectiveness

The goals of the public EIS process to inform and solicit input will be monitored to ensure that:

- information regarding the project is being disseminated in an understandable and culturally appropriate manner;
- interested stakeholders have an appropriate opportunity to provide input;
- the public's concerns and questions are being considered by the Corps and the cooperating agencies; and that
- issues, opportunities, and challenges are being addressed during the EIS process.

The EIS Team will monitor and report to the Corps and cooperating agencies regarding the effectiveness of the PIP through documentation of public communication. Following the Scoping phase, a lessons-learned session will be convened to identify changes for the public outreach during the review of the Draft EIS. Feedback from the public and cooperating agencies provides another tool for assessing the PIP.

For each project mailing, the EIS Team will track the number of pieces mailed, how many calls or comment sheets were returned in the period following the mailing, and the number of people in attendance at public meetings. The EIS Team will adapt presentation materials to respond to feedback. Through engagement with interested stakeholders throughout the process, in particular during Scoping Meetings and Public Meetings on the Draft EIS, the EIS Team will evaluate whether the public understands the process, whether the public is actively contributing in an informative and supportive environment, and how the PIP should be adapted accordingly.

6.2 Implementation of Quality Assurance and the Budget Plan

URS employs several management tools to insure quality and compliance with budget and schedule terms of the project contract. Under the URS Quality Management System, all project deliverables are subject to multiple reviews prior to submission. Project accomplishment is internally audited on a regular basis.

The URS EnterpriseOne accounting system provides fully interactive real time information for the URS Project Manager to track costs and task completion. The URS Project Manager is responsible for insuring adherence to budget and schedule requirements for the public involvement tasks. The status of effort on public involvement tasks will be included in the monthly URS Progress Reports provided to the Corps.

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Appendix A

Corps Letter to Tribes, dated September 24, 2012

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ALASKA
P.O. BOX 6898
JBER, ALASKA 99506-0898

SEP 24 2012

District Commander

Phillip K. Peter, Sr., President
Akiachak Native Community
P.O. Box 51070
Akiachak, Alaska 99551

Dear President Peter:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Alaska District, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), is participating in the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the proposed **Donlin Mine Project (Project)**. The proposed Project would be located in Western Alaska, approximately 10 miles from the Village of Crooked Creek.

Infrastructure plans call for the following: two ports on the Kuskokwim River; a 312-mile long, 14-inch diameter natural gas pipeline from Cook Inlet to the north of Crooked Creek; navigation and a pipeline crossing of the Kuskokwim River; diesel storage at Dutch Harbor and Bethel; a 30-mile long road; a Hercules/C-130-capable airstrip; a man-camp; power generation (157-megawatts, equivalent to a city the size of Fairbanks); an open mine pit that would be 2.5 miles long by 0.75-miles wide by 1,800 feet deep; and, a tailings impoundment/waste treatment facility which would be 1.5 miles long by 1.0 mile wide. The proposed mine and all related facilities would have a total footprint of 16,300 acres. The project applicant/proponent, Donlin Gold, predicts that the mine would mill 59,000 short tons of ore per day to obtain 1.3 million ounces of gold per year over a 27.5-year mine operational life (37.5 years total including 5 years of construction time and another 5 years of reclamation time). Please see the enclosed map of the proposed Project area.

USACE, as the designated lead Federal agency, has the overall responsibility for both the EIS process and government-to-government coordination with tribes that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Please see enclosed Tribal Consultation Plan for the Development of the Donlin Mine EIS. USACE invites you to an informational teleconference for tribes so that we may begin discussing the scope and nature of the proposed Project and to begin a dialogue with tribes. **The teleconference for tribes will be held on Tuesday, October 30, 2012, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Please call toll-free number 1-877-873-8018; access code: 6782231; and security code: 1234.**

Tribes may have several avenues by which they may be able to participate: on a government-to-government basis; as a Cooperating Agency; as stakeholders; and/or, through the public process as private citizens. Tribes may become Cooperating Agencies in the EIS process if they have special expertise with respect to environmental, social, and/or economic impacts associated with the proposed action. Cooperating Agencies have the responsibility to assist the lead agency by providing information and environmental analyses, reviewing direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, suggesting mitigation measures for adverse effects; and making staff available to enhance the lead agency's interdisciplinary capabilities. If your tribe is considering requesting Cooperating Agency status, please be aware that being a Cooperating Agency entails a considerable commitment of both tribal staff time and resources, including participating in biweekly meetings, multiday meetings, and providing comments within scheduled timeframes. The lead agency does not provide funds for Cooperating Agencies to participate, therefore, any tribe considering Cooperating Agency status is responsible for providing their own resources and funding to participate in the process.

Please consider this letter our notification of proposed Department of Defense (DoD) activity under the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy. A copy of the Policy can be found online at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/na/Policy.cfm> under the section entitled "DoD Policies," or if you prefer a hard copy please contact Ms. Amanda Shearer at the number listed below. Please advise me in writing by completing the enclosed Consultation Questionnaire if you wish to enter into government-to-government consultation with USACE regarding a protected tribal right or resource that may be affected by this activity, or if your tribe has an interest in Cooperating Agency status throughout the NEPA review process. A stamped/addressed envelope has been provided for return of the Consultation Questionnaire. A copy of this letter is also being sent to your Tribal Administrator.

If you have any questions regarding the project, please contact Mr. Don Kuhle, Project Manager, at telephone number (907) 753-2780; toll free from within Alaska at (800) 478-2712, by email at Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil or by mail at the address above, ATTN: CEPOA-RD. Please contact Ms. Amanda Shearer, Tribal Liaison, at (907) 753-5674 or by e-mail at Amanda.M.Shearer@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. Lestochi", written over a faint, stylized outline of a military uniform.

Christopher D. Lestochi
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Commander

Enclosures

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District Tribal Coordination Plan for the development of the Donlin Mine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Alaska District, is the lead permitting federal agency for the purposes of complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the proposed Donlin Mine project (Project). The proposed Project would be located in Western Alaska, approximately 10 miles from the Village of Crooked Creek. Infrastructure plans call for the following: two ports on the Kuskokwim River; a 312-mile long, 14-inch diameter natural gas pipeline from Cook Inlet to the north of Crooked Creek; navigation and a pipeline crossing of the Kuskokwim River; diesel storage at Dutch Harbor and Bethel; a 30-mile long road; a Hercules/C-130-capable airstrip; a man-camp; power generation (157-megawatts, equivalent to a city the size of Fairbanks); an open mine pit that would be 2.5 miles long by 0.75-miles wide by 1,800 feet deep; and, a tailings impoundment/waste treatment facility which would be 1.5 miles long by 1.0 mile wide. The proposed mine and all related facilities would have a total footprint of 16,300 acres. The project applicant/proponent, Donlin Gold, predicts that the mine would mill 59,000 short tons of ore per day to obtain 1.3 million ounces of gold per year over a 27.5-year mine operational life (37.5 years total including 5 years of construction time and another 5 years of reclamation time).

Federal agencies are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications pursuant to Executive Order 13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (November 6, 2000) and the Presidential Memorandum regarding Tribal Consultation (November 5, 2009). As the lead federal agency for the development of the Donlin Mine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), USACE is responsible for government-to-government consultation and coordination with federally recognized tribes that may be impacted by the proposed Project¹.

The government-to-government consultation process for the proposed Donlin Mine project is designed to provide federally recognized tribes in Alaska that may potentially be impacted by the proposed project with opportunities for meaningful participation in the federal permitting process. Tribes and other Alaska Native stakeholders will have several opportunities throughout the environmental review process to participate and provide input. Formalized government-to-government consultation may take place with those federally recognized tribes that provide a written response detailing the specific tribal rights and/or resources that the proposed project may potentially impact. This plan outlines USACE's approach to conducting tribal coordination and consultation for the Project.

¹ USACE follows the Department of Defense (DoD) American Indian and Alaska Native Policy and DoD Alaska Guidance for developing and maintaining government-to-government relationships with federally recognized tribes. The Policy can be found online at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/na/Policy.cfm> under the section entitled "DoD Policies."

Initiating the Government-to-Government Relationship

USACE will notify and invite tribes into government-to-government consultation early in the process. The consultation process will be coordinated with the NEPA scoping effort and may continue past the review phase of the project; but, to the extent possible, the results of tribal consultation will be reported in the EIS.

USACE has developed a list of federally recognized tribes that could be potentially impacted by the proposed project. At this time and for the purposes of this plan, the list includes 66 tribes (see page 4). An initial letter will be sent to the tribes on the list, including basic project information, how tribes may participate in the development of the EIS and an invitation to formal consultation. It is expected that not all tribes will request formal consultation, but that they may participate in informal consultation throughout the project review. Informal consultation will consist of the two-way sharing of information through mailings, teleconferences, and regional meetings with tribes during the NEPA process that are held separate from the public meetings. The consultation questionnaire included with the letter will request that each tribe appoint an individual to represent them in government-to-government correspondence. The initial mailing will be followed by telephone calls and/or electronic mail/fax to ensure the letter was received.

USACE may add to the original list of tribes if it is determined that the project has the potential to impact the tribal rights and/or resources of additional tribes. USACE would base such a determination on an evaluation of information provided by the interested tribes regarding potential project-related impact. Some types of resources that may be impacted include:

1. Subsistence² – impacts either from construction and operation of the project or the project-related infrastructure. These impacts can be of several types:
 - a. Direct impact on traditional subsistence use areas
 - b. Disruption of access to traditional subsistence use areas
 - c. Introduction of other hunters or anglers to areas which can substantially reduce the subsistence harvest
 - d. Temporary or permanent changes in migration patterns of subsistence species
2. Archaeological sites
3. Traditional cultural properties

² DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy states that "...individual rural residents of Alaska, including both Natives and non-Natives, generally have a right to engage in non-wasteful subsistence uses of fish, wildlife, and other wild, renewable resources on public lands in Alaska. While this right is not a tribal right per se, installations nonetheless may find it both convenient and beneficial to consult with the appropriate Alaska Native entity whenever proposed DoD action may have the potential to adversely affect the subsistence activities of several members of the small village or tribe (page 2)."

Record Keeping

A record of the consultation process will be maintained. Information received from tribes in meetings or through written submission will be reviewed and considered. Telephone conversations with tribes will be summarized, dated, and added to the administrative record. Sensitive material specifically protected by law, such as information from the tribal consultation concerning the location, character, or ownership of a historic property, will be restricted from public access.

Schedule

USACE will confer with the relevant tribes regarding consultation meetings to determine the appropriate location, timing, transportation logistics, and possible language translation needs.

Estimated dates for the following list of meetings and action items will be determined as the proposed Donlin Mine EIS develops. The following milestones and opportunities for meaningful participation by tribal governments will be provided during the EIS process:

- Notification and invitation to consultation letter sent to potentially impacted tribes
- Informational teleconferences for tribes at project milestones or as needed
- Informal consultation meetings with tribes throughout the NEPA process, which will be separate from the public meetings
- Formal one-on-one consultation with tribes whom request formalized government-to-government throughout the NEPA process
- NEPA Scoping meetings
- Publishing of the Draft EIS
- Draft EIS comment meetings
- Publishing of the Final EIS

Alaska Native Tribes Identified for Tribal Coordination

Calista Region

- Akiachak Native Community
- Akiak Native Community
- Village of Alakanuk
- Yupiit of Andreafski
- Village of Aniak
- Village of Atmautluak
- Orutsaramuit Native Village (aka Bethel)
- Village of Bill Moore's Slough
- Village of Cheforak
- Chevak Native Village
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk
- Chuloonawick Native Village
- Village of Crooked Creek
- Native Village of Eek
- Emmonak Village
- Native Village of Georgetown
- Native Village of Goodnews Bay
- Native Village of Hamilton
- Native Village of Hooper Bay
- Village of Kalskag
- Village of Lower Kalskag
- Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council
- Native Village of Kipnuk
- Native Village of Kongiganak
- Village of Kotlik
- Organized Village of Kwethluk
- Native Village of Kwigillingok
- Lime Village
- Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge)
- Native Village of Mekoryuk
- Asa'carsarmiut Tribe
- Native Village of Napaimute
- Native Village of Napakiak
- Native Village of Napaskiak
- Newtok Village
- Native Village of Nightmute

- Native Village of Nunam Iqua
- Native Village of Nunapitchuk
- Village of Ohogamiut
- Oscarville Traditional Village
- Native Village of Paimiut
- Pilot Station Traditional Village
- Native Village of Pitka's Point
- Platinum Traditional Village
- Native Village of Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak)
- Village of Red Devil
- Iqurmuit Traditional Council
- Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)
- Native Village of Scammon Bay
- Village of Sleetmute
- Village of Stony River
- Nunakauyarmiut Tribe
- Tuluksak Native Community
- Native Village of Tuntutuliak
- Native Village of Tununak
- Umkumiut Native Village

Doyon Region

- Anvik Village
- Organized Village of Grayling
- Holy Cross Village
- McGrath Native Village
- Nikolai Village
- Shageluk Native Village
- Takotna Village
- Telida Village

Cook Inlet Region

- Knik Village
- Native Village of Tyonek

CONSULTATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Akiachak Native Community

Project: Development of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Donlin Mine

Please check the appropriate response(s) describing the level of involvement your Tribe prefers regarding the development of the EIS for the proposed Donlin Mine:

- ☐ There are or may be issues of concern associated with the preparation of the EIS or the proposed project and we request further consultation on a government-to-government basis regarding the following tribal rights or resources:

- ☐ We are interested in potentially participating as a Cooperating Agency. We can provide special expertise regarding the following environmental, social, and/or economic impacts:

- ☐ We want to continue to receive project information by mail and participate in the EIS public involvement process as a stakeholder.

- ☐ We have no interests associated with the preparation of an EIS or the proposed project at this time.

NOTE: Please use the back of this form or additional sheets to make further comments.

Phillip K. Peter, Sr., or current tribal leader, designates the following person as a tribal point of contact for this proposed project:

Name and Title: _____

E-mail: _____

Phone: _____

Signed by Tribal Leader: _____ Date: _____

Please return completed forms using the enclosed stamped/addressed envelope. A response would be appreciated by October 30, 2012.

You may also scan and e-mail this form to: Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil

If you have any questions regarding the project, please contact Mr. Don Kuhle, Project Manager, at (907) 753-2780 or toll-free in Alaska at (800) 478-2712; or, Ms. Amanda Shearer, Tribal Liaison, at (907) 753-5674 e-mail Amanda.M.Shearer@usace.army.mil.

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Announcement, listservs, stakeholder emails

Appendix B Tribal Scoping Meeting Materials (as appropriate)

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Appendix C Agency Scoping Meeting Materials

Sign-in sheets, PowerPoint presentation

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Comment coding table

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Comment coding table

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Comment submission letters, meeting notes

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Supplemental Public Involvement Plan, October 2014.

Donlin Gold Project

Environmental Impact Statement



SUPPLEMENTAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Submitted to:

US Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District

CEPOA-RD

P.O. Box 6898

JBER, AK 99506-1518

Contact: Project Manager Don Kuhle

Don.P.Kuhle@usace.army.mil

(907) 753-2780

Prepared by:

URS Alaska, LLC

700 G Street, Suite 500

Anchorage, AK 99501

(907) 562-3366

October 2014

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANVCA	Alaska Native Village CEO Association
AVCP	Association of Village Council Presidents
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CIRI	Cook Inlet Regional, Incorporated
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Donlin Gold	Donlin Gold, LLC
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EIS Team	URS and subcontractors preparing the EIS
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
ONC	Orutsarmiut Native Council
PIP	Supplemental Public Involvement Plan
RAC	Regional Advisory Committee
TCC	Tanana Chiefs Conference
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
TKC	The Kuskokwim Corporation
Tribe	Federally Recognized Tribal Government
YK	Yukon Kuskokwim

1.0 SUPPLEMENTAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

1.1 Goals and Objectives of the Supplemental Public Involvement Plan

This Supplemental Public Involvement Plan (PIP) updates the original PIP finalized in December 2012. The original plan was intended to provide a basic framework for public involvement throughout the Donlin Gold Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process, and particular attention to the early task of convening the Scoping meetings from January to March 2013. By late spring 2013 it was apparent that a robust effort at supplemental outreach was required to engage with stakeholders during the long period between the Scoping meetings (in early 2013) and the meetings on the Draft EIS, then scheduled for August – November 2014.

As early milestones in the EIS process unfolded, the EIS Schedule was substantially revised, setting back the release of the Draft EIS and meetings on the Draft EIS by nearly a year. As of August 2014, the release of the Draft EIS has been rescheduled for summer 2015, and the public meetings on the Draft EIS are planned for August through November 2015. The time between the Scoping meetings and the public meetings on the Draft EIS has now grown to 27 months.

Supplemental outreach activities now serve three important purposes. First, the on-going series of presentations, newsletters, radio interviews, and village visits serve to maintain a focus for the communities and stakeholders in the project area on the Donlin Gold EIS during the long period of developing the Draft EIS. Secondly, given the scale and complexity of the Donlin Gold Project, it is very useful for stakeholders to have information in smaller and more frequent increments. Thirdly, the supplemental outreach is focused on two-way communication: providing information on the EIS project and continuing to learn of concerns in the communities.

Many elements of the original PIP remain appropriate. For example, that document provided a detailed plan for the Scoping meetings, and the meetings were largely implemented according to that plan. The Supplemental PIP will only address changes and additions to the initial PIP, rather than repeating information that has not changed.

The EIS Milestones and schedule have changed since the original PIP, from a 3-year time frame to nearly 4 years. The currently scheduled dates are summarized in Figure 1, EIS Milestones, which appears on the project website at (www.DonlinGoldEIS.com).

1.2 The Donlin Gold Project

Donlin Gold LLC (Donlin Gold) proposes development of a large, open pit hard rock gold mine located 10 miles north of the village of Crooked Creek on the Kuskokwim River in southwestern Alaska. The project design remains largely as originally proposed in the permit applications of July 2012, with one important exception.

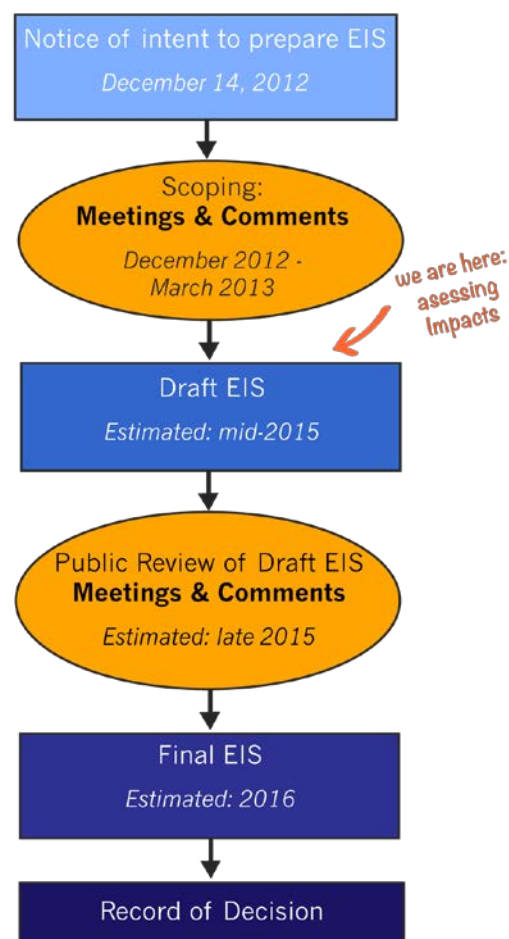


Figure 1. EIS Milestones

In December 2013, Donlin Gold submitted a revised Natural Gas Pipeline Plan of Development containing a modification in the alignment and updates to the engineering plans. The pipeline is now proposed to be 315 miles long and the alignment was changed to avoid the Dalzell Gorge.

The overall Donlin Gold Project timeline is represented in the following graphic. There is little change from the original PIP figure except that the EIS process is now estimated to take four years.



Figure 2. Donlin Gold Project Timeline

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS/AFFECTED PARTIES

The identification of potential stakeholders and affected parties has continued with little change from the original PIP. However, there have been changes in the composition of the cooperating agencies involved in the EIS project.

2.1 Cooperating and Participating Agencies (as of August 2014)

In the role as lead agency, the Army Corps of Engineer (Corps) continues to be assisted by the cooperating agencies in areas in which they have specialized expertise or related regulatory authorities. To date, the following parties have indicated they will participate as cooperating agencies. Other tribal governments may seek cooperating agency status.

As of December 2012, active cooperating agencies included the following:

- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- Village of Crooked Creek (Tribal Government)
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Tribal Government)
- Native Village of Napaimute (Tribal Government)
- Village of Lower Kalskag (Tribal Government)

As of August 2014, the following additions and changes had occurred:

- State of Alaska
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Tribal Government) retained the pro-bono assistance of the Center for Science and Public Participation
- Aniak Traditional Council (Tribal Government)
- Akiak Native Community (Tribal Government) assisted by the Kuskokwim River Watershed Council
- Knik Tribe (Tribal Government)
- Village of Lower Kalskag (Tribal Government) discontinued status as cooperating agency in August 2014.

Alaska Native Corporations that own lands in the project area participate in cooperating agency meetings and have an opportunity to review and comment on preliminary documents. These include Calista Corporation, The Kuskokwim Corporation (TKC), and Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated (CIRI).

The U.S. Coast Guard serves as a participating agency. This means the agency receives meeting notices and materials provided to the cooperating agencies, and has the opportunity to provide comments. They participate selectively in the cooperating agency meetings, particularly when an issue in their area of jurisdiction is under discussion.

When Federally Recognized Tribal Governments (tribes) serve as cooperating agencies, this is in addition to their rights to government-to-government consultation.

The Corps, cooperating agencies, and the EIS Team continue to meet on a regular basis to discuss project updates and upcoming project milestones or deadlines. The frequency of these meetings may be adjusted for slower and more active periods of agency oversight.

3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT MECHANISMS

The mechanisms currently identified in the PIP continue to establish effective public outreach and communication as part of the EIS effort. However, there have been modifications to the EIS team, replacement of the Anchorage Daily News by the Alaska Dispatch News for media exposure, and a change in procedure for exchanging large files. Two newsletters have been added to the PIP to keep the public engaged throughout the EIS process. For convenient reference, the full list of newsletters is noted below, with changes identified in the text.

3.1 Alaska Native Tribal Government Notification and Consultation

The Corps is responsible for tribal coordination, government-to-government consultation, and Alaska Native Tribal Government notification. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will also conduct their own government-to-government consultation as they deem necessary. As noted in the previous PIP, the Corps solicited the involvement of the federally-recognized tribes with a letter of inquiry to 66 potentially affected tribal governments and held an informational teleconference on October 30, 2012.

Supplementary to the activities in the PIP, the Corps has convened additional tribal consultation calls from time to time, and plans to continue this practice throughout the EIS process.

3.2 Media Outlets

Media outlets continue to be a useful tool for public communication through public notices, news releases, display advertisements, public service announcements, and news items. The primary change since the original PIP is that the Alaska Dispatch News has replaced the Anchorage Daily News as the major statewide newspaper. This change will be reflected throughout the course of the EIS as appropriate.

3.3 Informal Outreach Contacts

The original PIP recognized the value of informal calls to local leaders to lay the groundwork for effective participation in the meetings during the Scoping and Draft EIS phases. Since the first PIP, the EIS Team added Donne Harris-Fleagle as the Rural Engagement Lead. Ms. Harris-Fleagle is of Alaska Native descent, having been raised in McGrath, with extensive kinship relations among the Central Kuskokwim villages. She will be able to call upon her wide network of colleagues to coordinate the meetings, explain the EIS steps, and answer questions about how to have a voice in the EIS. Records of these phone conversations will be retained in the administrative record.

See also the section on Supplemental Outreach (Section 5) for information on additional outreach measures adopted since the Scoping period.

3.4 Newsletters

The EIS Team will develop a series of newsletters to communicate with those individuals and organizations on the project mailing list at key points throughout the project. The newsletters will contain information about the project description, status, and schedule. The original plan was for five newsletters. However, starting in summer 2014, two additional newsletters are planned so that newsletters will be produced approximately every six months through the end of the EIS project. Key project milestones suitable for newsletter distribution are noted below, with the two new additions depicted in blue font.

- December 2012 Newsletter 1 – Provide a basic introduction to the project, schedule, and opportunities to comment during the Scoping period.
- August 2013 Newsletter 2 – Describe the results of the Scoping meetings.
- [August 2014 Newsletter 3 – Describe the Alternatives development process.](#)

- February 2015 (approximately) Newsletter 4 – Provide a basic introduction to reviewing and commenting on the Draft EIS.
- July 2015 (approximately) Newsletter 5 – Announce availability and review period of the Draft EIS, including public meeting dates.
- February 2016 (approximately) Newsletter 6 – Review public comments on the Draft EIS and announce the schedule for the Final EIS.
- September 2016 (approximately) Newsletter 7 – Announce availability of the Final EIS and the next steps for project permitting.

The newsletters will be mailed directly to all individuals, agencies, businesses, interest groups, and elected officials on the mailing list. As of August, 2014, this mailing list included approximately 870 names. In addition, the newsletters are mailed to all post office boxholders in the rural communities of the project area, adding approximately 7,400 addresses. They will be a tool for providing notification of upcoming meetings and opportunities for public participation. The newsletters will also solicit public comments from tribes, Alaska Native corporations, local and regional interest groups, and state and federal agencies. The project website address will be included in each newsletter. The website has a link for comment submissions during the Scoping and Draft EIS phases of the project.

3.5 SharePoint Site

Instead of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site promised in the original PIP, URS has established a password-protected SharePoint site to simplify the transfer of large files amongst the EIS Team, the Corps, and cooperating agencies. This secure site also serves as a repository for project documents ranging from the Donlin Gold permit applications sent to the Corps and the BLM, to background studies and EIS deliverables. URS administers the SharePoint site, issuing usernames and passwords to access this protected site.

3.6 Project Website and Email

Since the Scoping period, the EIS Team has hosted a project website at www.DonlinGoldEIS.com. The website includes project information, schedules, ways to get involved, and avenues to comment on the project. The project website will continue to be updated on a regular basis, including major EIS milestones. It is widely advertised in communications such as the Federal Register Notices, project newsletters, fact sheets, public meetings, and newspaper advertisements. The primary change since the original PIP is that the website now includes copies of presentations and issue summaries from the supplemental outreach meetings, following the Scoping period. A screenshot of the website homepage is provided on Figure 3.



Figure 3. Website Homepage (August 2014)

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4.0 SCOPING

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) defines Scoping as an “early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action” (40 CFR 1501.7). The Scoping process provides an opportunity for people potentially affected by the project to express their views and concerns and to contribute to the completeness of the EIS.

4.1 Scoping Report

The final Scoping Report was released in August of 2013 and is a comprehensive account of the issues, opportunities, challenges, and concerns of the public as provided during the Scoping period and Scoping meetings. These concerns are integrated into the preparation of the Draft EIS. The Scoping Report is a public document and is posted to the project website, at DonlinGoldEIS.com/EISDocuments, and will also be included as an appendix to the Draft EIS.

4.2 Post-Scoping Period Comments Received as Website or E-mail Comments

Outreach activities are also intended to invite additional questions and comments. The EIS project website includes a web-based Comment Form and the e-mail contact address for Don Kuhle, the Corps Project Manager. Following the Scoping period, comments submitted through these channels have been retained for consideration in developing the EIS. As of August 2014, seven such comments have been submitted.

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5.0 SUPPLEMENTAL OUTREACH

Supplemental Outreach refers to the ongoing educational efforts undertaken by the Corps in the 27-month period between the end of Scoping meetings in March 2013 and the beginning of the Draft EIS public meetings in August 2015. The objectives of the supplemental outreach are to maintain and broaden awareness of the Donlin Gold EIS while providing smaller and more frequent increments of information about the EIS development. Outreach is a two-way street, both offering information and continuing to invite input, information, and concerns from residents of the project area. With this give and take, the supplemental outreach effort is intended to lay the groundwork for a successful public review of the large and complex Draft EIS.

During this time it is important that the public stay engaged in the process, and the EIS team will do this by soliciting opportunities for the Corps to discuss project progress with key stakeholders including villages, regional organizations, subsistence organizations, Alaska Native Corporations with lands in the project area, and industry groups. URS will continue to provide meeting logistics and prepare the content of Corps presentations. These meetings range from full-hour presentations to 10-minute briefings.

Documentation of input from the supplemental outreach presentation includes written issues summaries for each meeting. The presentations and the issues summaries are posted to the EIS Project website at: <http://donlingoldeis.com/ScopingMeetingsSummaries.aspx>. In addition, as noted above any comments received by the Corps during the interim will be captured in the Scoping Report Addendum.

5.1 Supplemental Outreach Meetings and Presentations through 2014

To date, the following meetings have been attended and summaries of these meetings are posted on the project website:

2013

- Scoping Meetings: January – March
- Kuskokwim Area Fisheries Interagency Meeting, March 19
- Orutsararmiut Native Council (ONC) Environmental Summit Meeting, May 22
- Sleetmute Traditional Council meeting, July 24
- Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) Annual Meeting, September 10
- Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (RAC), October 8
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Rural Providers Conference, December 3
- KYUK Radio interviews and call-in programs, March 2013, May 2013, September 2013, November 2013

2014

- Western Interior RAC, February 26
- Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) McGrath Subregional Meeting, March 9
- Southcentral RAC, March 11
- Alaska Native Village CEO Association (ANVCA) Annual Conference April 2
- Lower Kalskag Annual Tribal meeting, June 18
- Crooked Creek public meeting, June 27
- KYUK Radio interview, July 2014
- Georgetown Annual Tribal meeting, July 19
- Crooked Creek Annual Tribal Meeting, August 19
- Yupiit Nation Annual Meeting, August 22
- Fall RAC Meetings – YK Delta; Southcentral; Western Interior
- BIA Rural Providers Conference, early December

5.2 Supplemental Calls and Visits to Priority Tribes

By mid-summer of 2014, it was apparent that participation by tribes in the cooperating agency meetings was flagging. Some of this was due to summer seasonal activities, such as subsistence fishing and participation in fisheries management meetings. Some was due to limitations on some tribes' capacities to monitor the details of developing the EIS. Donlin Gold and the Corps asked the EIS Team to plan for more intensive outreach with priority tribes to insure that they are maintaining awareness of the progress in developing the EIS, and most importantly to insure that they will be prepared to participate in the review of the Draft EIS.

As a result, Donne Harris-Fleagle will be calling the tribal leaders at Crooked Creek, and other priority tribes as needed, to provide on-going information and discussion about the work of the cooperating agencies. These will be scheduled for the weeks following the cooperating agency meetings. In addition, Donne will plan travel on a quarterly basis to visit in person with tribal leaders in Crooked Creek and other nearby tribes. Building and maintaining these active channels of communication is an important investment in tribal participation in the EIS.

5.3 Additional Outreach Meetings and Presentations Planned for 2015

Going forward, attendance at the following meetings is planned, and summaries of these meetings will be posted on the project website:

Spring 2015

- RAC meetings as available
- TCC McGrath Subregional Meeting
- ANVCA Annual Meeting
- Alaska Environmental Summit

Summer 2015

- Tribal Annual meetings
- Draft EIS Meetings

Fall 2015

- Draft EIS Meetings
- Tribal Annual Meetings

Winter 2015

- RAC meetings
- AVCP Annual meeting (October)
- BIA Rural Providers Conference, early December

The EIS Team will continue to seek out additional opportunities to meet with stakeholders in the project area. Examples of possible future meetings include the Alaska Forum on the Environment, which occurs in February each year, or the annual shareholder meetings of appropriate Alaska Native Corporations.

The EIS Team will continue to seek out new and creative ways to expand outreach. Some additional media and education techniques that may be included in the supplemental outreach work in the future include feature articles for business journals and newspapers, utilizing social media, the creation of short videos, and/or the creation of an "online open house" to expand the accessibility of the Draft EIS meetings.

5.4 Subsistence and TEK Workshops

An important innovation to include local elders and experts in development of the EIS has been through collaborative workshops on Subsistence and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). Based on the traditions of living from the land and waters, Yup'ik and Athabascan elders hold a detailed and dynamic body of wisdom about the local environment referred to as TEK. The Corps hosted two workshops to listen and learn from these elders. In November 2013, some 13 local experts from Stony River to Tuntutuliak met with agency representatives in Aniak to share stories and offer insights about TEK and subsistence. In March 2014, leaders from 13 communities from Tyonek to Bethel met with the EIS Team

wildlife, fisheries, and subsistence scientists for a dialogue about the current status of these resources and potential impacts from the Donlin Gold Project. All of the participants expressed appreciation for these opportunities to contribute Alaska Native perspectives to the EIS.

5.5 Oral History Interviews

Oral history interview projects are another way to broaden participation in developing the EIS. In 2013, Moxie Alexie and Chelsey Beans-Polk interviewed a number of people about the impacts on families and communities from the “boom and bust” at the historic Red Devil Mine. While there are many differences between historic mine engineering and regulatory oversight compared to the modern setting of the proposed Donlin Gold Project, the experiences of families from the Red Devil Mine era give us topics to address carefully in the Donlin Gold EIS. In 2014, Donne Harris-Fleagle and Chelsey Beans-Polk conducted interviews in eight communities exploring potential socio-cultural impacts to subsistence from the proposed Donlin Gold Mine. These interviews are full of information and ideas about the future of subsistence.

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6.0 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND ANILCA 810 HEARINGS ON THE DRAFT EIS

The strategy for public meetings upon completion and distribution of the Draft EIS will follow the plan laid out in the original PIP. However, based on on-going assessment of the level of community involvement in the EIS process, the EIS Team may recommend educational workshops on how to review the Draft EIS. If needed, there would be a one-day workshop in the communities of Bethel and Aniak. The workshops would be focused on orienting the public to the structure and format of the Draft EIS, where to find relevant information in the document, and how to write and submit substantive comments.

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7.0 MONITORING EFFECTIVENESS

There are no updates or changes to the PIP regarding monitoring the goals of the public EIS process, implementing quality assurance, or budget oversight.